



ECORD Council - ESSAC Meeting #3

28th and 29th of October, 2015

Castel dell'Ovo, Naples, Italy

MINUTES



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
1 Self introduction and logistical information (M. Diamant/M. Sacchi)	4
2 Approval of the agenda (G. Camoin)	4
3 Council actions since the Council-ESSAC #2 meeting (N. Hallmann, G. Camoin, M. Diamant/All)	4
ECORD BUDGET, MEMBERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT	5
4 ECORD: state of the art and future directions (G. Camoin)	5
5 ECORD: FY15 and FY16 budgets (G. Camoin)	8
6 EMA: FY16 budget (G. Camoin)	12
7 ESSAC: Procedures and ToRs (R. Stein for G. Früh-Green)	13
8 News from ECORD member countries (Council & ESSAC Delegates)	14
9 ECORD accessing members (C. Escutia, N. Cagatay, E. Petrov)	17
ECORD/IODP RENEWAL PLANS	18
10 ECORD post FY18 renewal (G. Camoin/ECORD Executive WG)	18
11 ESO and EMA renewals (G. Camoin/ECORD Executive WG)	20
12 NSF: NSF-OCE response to DSOS report and renewal plans (J. Allan)	21
13 US associated partners' activities and renewal plans: ANZIC (L. Armand), KIGAM (G. Kim), China (S. Tuo)	23
14 MEXT: Report and renewal plans (E. Sato)	25
15 IODP Forum: Views on IODP renewal (G. Camoin for J. Austin)	25
OPERATIONS	26
16 ESO: Report and FY16 budget (D. McInroy)	26
17 ESO-EPC: Report (S. Davies/S. Morgan)	29
18 Bremen Core Repository: Report and FY16 budget (U. Röhl)	30
19 ECORD Facility Board: Report (K. Gohl)	32
20 JRSO: Report (J. Allan for B. Clement)	35
21 <i>JOIDES Resolution</i> Facility Board: Report (K. Gohl for S. Humphris)	36
22 CDEX: Report (N. Eguchi)	36
23 <i>Chikyu</i> IODP Board: Report (N. Eguchi for Y. Tatsumi)	37
24 ESSAC: ECORD Expedition staffing and quotas (D. Weis for G. Früh-Green)	38
SCIENCE	40
25 SEP: Report (G. Uenzelmann-Neben for D. Kroon)	40
26 MagellanPlus: Report, new Terms of Reference and FY16 budget (L. Lourens)	41
COLLABORATION	43
27 ICDP: Report (S. Luthi)	43
28 Amphibious Drilling Proposals: Concept, Evaluation and Implementation (F. Anselmetti)	44

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION.....	46
29 ESSAC: Educational activities (J. Gutiérrez Pastor)	46
30 ESSAC: FY16 budget (D. Weis for J. Behrmann).....	48
31 ECORD OETF: Report and FY16 budget (P. Maruéjol)	48
32 IODP Forum: Views on overarching O&E activities (N. Hallmann for J. Austin).....	50
33 ECORD websites and budget (EMA).....	51
34 Outreach activities of upcoming MSP expeditions (A. Gerdes)	53
35 ECORD School of Rock 2015 (H. Pereira)	53
CONCLUSIONS.....	54
36 Review of Consensus and Actions (N. Hallmann/All)	54
37 Next ECORD Council – ESSAC meetings (M. Friberg/D. Weis)	55
ROSTER	56
LIST OF ACRONYMS	60

October 28th, 2015

INTRODUCTION

1 Self introduction and logistical information (M. Diamant/M. Sacchi)

(9:08)

M. Diamant opened the meeting and let all the participants begin self-introductions. M. Sacchi presented the logistical information.

2 Approval of the agenda (G. Camoin)

(9:22)

G. Camoin presented the agenda and the ECORD Council approved the agenda.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-02:

The ECORD Council approves the agenda of the ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting #3.

Furthermore, G. Camoin presented the main objectives of the meeting: 1) the approval of ECORD's budgets, 2) the ECORD renewal, 3) the ESO and EMA renewals and 4) the ECORD websites.

3 Council actions since the Council-ESSAC #2 meeting (N. Hallmann, G. Camoin, M. Diamant/All)

(9:27)

N. Hallmann presented the ECORD Council actions and consensus since the last ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting #2 that was held in October 2014 in Zurich, Switzerland (see agenda book pages 16-20).

The two following consensus were done by email and are not included in the agenda book:

ECORD Council Consensus 14-12-01:

The ECORD Council approves a document defining in-kind contributions for Mission-Specific Platform expeditions. [see ECORD headline #5]

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-01:

The ECORD Council approves the nomination of Samuel Jaccard (Switzerland), Jens Kallmeyer (Germany), Heinrich Villinger (Germany), Andrew McCaig (UK), Michael Riedel (Germany) and Calvin Campbell (Canada) as the new SEP members.

ECORD BUDGET, MEMBERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

4 ECORD: state of the art and future directions (G. Camoin)

(9:38)

G. Camoin presented ECORD's state of the art and the strategy for the future.

He presented following changes in the ECORD structure:

- 1) M. Diament is ECORD Council Chair until December 2015 and M. Friberg is the new ECORD Council Vice-Chair.
- 2) M. Diament, M. Webb, G. Lüniger and A. Kjaër are members of the ECORD Executive Bureau.
- 3) G. Lericolais (France), S. Gallagher (Australia) and F. Inagaki (Japan) will be the new ECORD Facility Board members. G. Lericolais will become the new Chair of the ECORD Facility Board on January 1st, 2016 and K. Gohl will be the outgoing Vice-Chair until December 31st, 2016.
- 4) J. Behrmann (Germany) is currently the ESSAC Vice-Chair and he will become the new ESSAC Chair on January 1st, 2016. G. Früh-Green will be the outgoing Vice-Chair until December 31st, 2016.
- 5) The new MagellanPlus Chair since the beginning of February 2015 is L. Lourens (Netherlands) who replaces J. Erbacher.

G. Camoin continued to present the rotation scheme for the ECORD Council and said that he will contact the ECORD Council members in order to find volunteers to serve as the incoming Vice-Chair during the second half of 2016.

Rotation scheme	Chair	Country	Vice Chair
Oct 12 - March 13	Mike Webb	UK	Anne De Vernal
April 13 - Dec 13	Mike Webb	UK	Guido Lüniger
Jan 14 - Jun 14	Guido Lüniger	Germany	Mike Webb
Jul 14 - Dec 14	Guido Lüniger	Germany	Michel Diament
Jan 15 - Jun 15	Michel Diament	France	Guido Lüniger
Jul 15 - Dec 15	Michel Diament	France	Magnus Friberg
Jan 16 - Jun 16	Magnus Friberg	Sweden	Michel Diament
Jul 16 - Dec 16	Magnus Friberg	Sweden	TBN

G. Camoin summarized the ECORD memberships (Table 1):

Table 1: ECORD member countries and their commitments

Austria	> FY18
Belgium	> FY15
Canada	> FY15
Denmark	> FY16
Finland	> FY18
France	> FY18
Germany	> FY18
Ireland	> FY18
Israel	> FY16
Italy	> FY18
Netherlands	> FY18
Norway	> FY18
Poland	> FY18
Portugal	> FY18
Sweden	> FY18
Switzerland	> FY16
UK	> FY18

At the moment ECORD has 17 member countries. 12 out of the 17 ECORD members are committed until FY18. Three countries are committed until FY16. Canada and Belgium are committed until FY15. However, Canada is preparing the new funding for the Canadian membership to ECORD.

Spain is coming back to ECORD on January 1st, 2016 with an annual contribution of \$150,000 USD.

Turkey: An ECORD-IODP Day was held on October 15th, 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey, in the frame of a Coastal and Marine Geology Symposium. An ECORD delegation presented introductory talks on science, operations management, European initiatives and outreach. Furthermore, three ECORD Distinguished Lectures were held by Christian France-Lanord, Paola Vannucchi and Jens Kallmeyer.

Russia: Since a couple of years ECORD is in contact with ROSNEDRA, the Russian Geological Survey. Eugeny Petrov attends the meeting as representative. In addition to the contacts with ROSNEDRA, ECORD is also in contact with Russian scientists based on the advice given by Jörn Thiede.

Amphibious Drilling Proposals (ADPs):

Significant progress was made regarding the organisation of the ADPs. At the moment, D. McInroy and G. Camoin from ECORD, and U. Harms and C. Köberl from ICDP are working on the implementation of the ADPs. In Fall 2016 everything should be set for the ADPs, both for the evaluation and the implementation.

ECORD ILP situation:

The number of attendees at the AAPG Annual Conference and Exhibition in Denver in May 2015 hit a historical low. Due to the low oil price the interest of oil companies in

non core-business decreased. A. Moscariello was able to liase with privately owned Nigerian companies to access data supporting the pre-proposal by Tom Wagner, Newcastle, on the Atlantic margin. The ECORD ILP meeting that was planned for September 21st-23rd was cancelled due to the lack of interest from industry.

G. Camoin presented the content of the ECORD Annual Report 2015. The Annual Report will be restructured to avoid redundancies. The call for contributions will be distributed in early December. The deadline for submission of contributions will be on January 15th, 2016. The review of all sections will be done until January 31st and the further editing until February 26th. Printed copies will be sent on March 15th.

G. Camoin continued to summarize ECORD's partnership with the US and Japan. ECORD contributes \$7 M USD to the annual funding of the *JOIDES Resolution* and \$1 M USD to the annual funding of the *Chikyu*. The Chikyu situation was discussed at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting in Stockholm in March 2015. It was decided that ECORD will suspend its membership of the *Chikyu* program for 2015 and 2016.

2015 Ocean Drilling Citation Report: ECORD contributed almost 12,000 publications related to all ocean drilling programs (1969-2014). The number of completed theses based on Program Science is much lower compared to the United States (ca. 125 vs. 510 between 1969 and 2014). During the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program the Science Plan theme 'Solid Earth' is leading in terms of number of publications although the maximum number of proposals was received for the science theme 'Environmental Change, Processes, and Effects'.

K. Verbruggen suggested to add the Ocean Drilling Citation Report as an agenda item for the next ECORD Council Spring meeting. This is key information for the ECORD renewal (G. Camoin).

G. Camoin listed the previous and next ECORD and IODP meetings. The next ECORD Council Spring meeting will be held on June 1st and the major agenda items will be 1) ECORD, EMA and ESO renewals post FY18, 2) ECORD ILP activities and collaboration with industry, and 3) MSP proposals.

G. Camoin outlined ECORD's future directions. Following four items will be developed within the next months: 1) relationships with industry, 2) ERIC status, 3) new opportunities for an European infrastructure, and 4) new funding sources.

DISCUSSION on ILP activities:

R. Stein mentioned that he organized the ILP meeting in Bremen on September 21st-23rd and he never got a response to his message to A. Moscariello regarding the taking place of the meeting. Recently, R. Stein met Tom Wagner who said that the UK is working on a separate ILP. G. Camoin has no information regarding the UK ILP and also not from A. Moscariello. The relationship with industry has to be discussed at the next ECORD Council Spring meeting (M. Diament).

- **ACTION (EMA + ECORD Council):** to send a message to Andrea Moscariello: 1) to express the disappointment brought by the cancellation of the last ECORD ILP meeting, and 2) to ask him to present a report on the ECORD ILP activities at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held on June 1st, 2016
- **ACTION (EMA + ECORD Council):** to organize an electronic « tour de table » involving all ECORD Council members to express national views regarding collaboration with industry, in preparation of the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held in 2016

5 ECORD: FY15 and FY16 budgets (G. Camoin)

(10:10)

G. Camoin summarized the ECORD budget situation for FY15 (Tables 2, 3) and FY16 (Tables 4, 5).

FY14 ended with a positive balance of \$8,218,471 USD (Table 3), which was carried over to FY15. Together with the FY15 member contributions of \$17,905,510 USD, the FY15 income yields \$26,123,981 USD (Table 3). Five countries (in red in Table 2) paid in other currencies than USD. This led to a currency exchange loss of \$1.35 M USD. FY15 will finish with a positive balance of \$11,823,243 USD. Potential additional contributions (cash, IKCs) are not considered.

Table 2: FY15 member contributions

Austria	100,000
Belgium *	28,100
Canada	150,000
Denmark *	150,200
Finland	80,000
France *	4,353,380
Germany	5,600,000
Ireland *	149,360
Israel	30,000
Italy	400,000
Netherlands	500,000
Norway	1,100,000
Poland	30,000
Portugal	90,000
Sweden	528,000
Switzerland	600,000
UK *	4,016,470
TOTAL	17,905,510

Table 3: ECORD FY15 budget

	FY15 Income (US\$)	FY15 Expenses (US\$)
FY 14 balance	8,218,471	
FY 15 contributions	17,905,510	
ECORD-NSF MoU		7,000,000
ECORD-JAMSTEC MoU		0 *
ESO		6,040,000
EMA		285,077
MagellanPlus		89,000
ECORD Outreach		58,500
ESSAC		369,620
Support of SEP Chair		93,864
Support of E-ILP Chair		12,510
BCR		352,167
TOTAL	26,123,981	14,300,738
FY 15 balance	11,823,243	
* Membership suspended in FY15 and 16		
<i>The Amounts in USD are subjected to exchange rate fluctuations</i>		

G. Camoin gave an overview of the process and timeline for the payment of the member contributions. In January and February the member countries receive the ECORD Annex K2 from EMA and send two signed copies back to EMA who will also sign and forward this document to the INSU. In March and April the INSU issues the invoices to the member countries which should pay their contribution until the end of June. At the end of July 2015 seven payments were not received. The German contribution for FY15 was still not received and will have a delay of about one year.

DISCUSSION on the payment of member contributions:

The member countries have to sign every year a document in order to receive the invoice although they signed the MoU for several years (M. Friberg). Only three countries signed for several years (Finland, Netherlands and Sweden). The other countries have to sign the Annex K2 every year (G. Camoin). At a meeting in mid-November G. Camoin will tell the INSU to issue the invoice for these three countries in early 2016 without demanding another signature. Especially for the two MSP expeditions in 2018, the budget cannot be

provided to ESO if the payments of the member contributions are delayed (G. Camoin).

- **ACTION (G. Camoin):** to send a message to the ECORD Council members to summarize the procedures and timeline for the payment of their annual contribution to ECORD

The FY16 contributions will be of \$18,119,661 USD (Table 4). Together with the positive FY15 balance the FY16 income will yield \$29,942,904 USD. The expenses are of \$18,656,082 USD. The ESO FY16 expenses include the implementation of the Chicxulub Expedition. FY16 should finish with a positive balance of \$11,286,822 USD (Table 5). Additional contributions are not considered in this calculation.

Table 4: FY16 member contributions

Austria	100,000
Belgium *	NC
Canada	30,000
Denmark *	150,774
Finland	80,000
France *	4,612,000
Germany	5,600,000
Ireland *	157,486
Israel	30,000
Italy	400,000
Netherlands	500,000
Norway	1,100,000
Poland	30,000
Portugal	90,000
Spain *	168,734
Sweden	528,000
Switzerland	600,000
UK *	3,942,667
TOTAL	18,119,661

Table 5: ECORD FY16 budget

	FY16 Income (US\$)	FY16 Expenses (US\$)
FY 15 balance	11,823,243	
FY 16 contributions	18,119,661 *	
ECORD-NSF MoU		7,000,000
ECORD-JAMSTEC MoU		0 **
ESO		10,600,000 ***
EMA		258,940
MagellanPlus		78,400
ECORD Outreach		61,000
ECORD websites		33,600
ESSAC		291,968
BCR		332,174
TOTAL	29,942,904	18,656,082
FY 16 balance	11,286,822	
* Exchange rates : September 29th, 2015 (1€=1.12\$)		
** Membership suspended in FY15 and 16		
*** Including Exp. 364 costs		
The Amounts in USD are subjected to exchange rate fluctuations		

G. Camoin continued to present the predictions for the FY17 and FY18 budgets (Table 6). No expedition is scheduled for FY17 and this year should finish with a positive balance of \$18,286,822 USD. After implementing the Antarctic and Arctic MSP expeditions in FY18, the FY18 should finish with a positive balance of \$1,286,822 USD. The buffer at the end of FY18 is too low. The final costs of the two MSP expeditions in FY18 are unknown and the exchange rate loss is also uncertain.

Table 6: ECORD FY17 and FY18 budgets

	FY 17 (US\$)	FY 18 (US\$)
Total income	29,486,822	36,486,822
Fixed costs	11,200,000	11,200,000
MSP expeditions	-	9,000,000 (Antarctic) 15,000,000 (Arctic)
Balance	18,286,822	1,286,822

DISCUSSION on ECORD's budget:

It would be better to have a bigger buffer at the end of FY18, however, it is important to get the operations done (K. Verbruggen). Visions regarding a possible increase or decrease in the budget are impossible to make, e.g. new members could join the programme. A negative balance would be more worrying (K. Verbruggen). It is the time to think about new ways of funding (G. Camoin). The FY18 balance is small but not that bad, because the funding agencies do not like having high positive balances (M. Diamant). This shows that the 5-years operational plan made by the EFB is sound and doable, and setting limits to the expedition costs makes it possible (G. Camoin). These limits have to be strict (M. Friberg). For example, there will not be an IKC from Mexico for the Chicxulub expedition. There are always uncertainties and that is why it is important to have a buffer of about \$2-3 M USD (G. Camoin).

COMMENT by J.-P. Henriët:

Belgium is committed until the end of FY15.

6 EMA: FY16 budget (G. Camoin)

(10:25)

G. Camoin presented the composition of the EMA office and the people working for ECORD at the INSU in Paris. Furthermore, he summarized the role of EMA. Finally, he presented the breakdown for the EMA FY16 budget of \$337,340 USD.

Table 7: EMA FY16 budget

EMA budget FY16	in €	in \$	Comparison FY16-FY15 (C)
Compensation for the Director	46 000	51 520	0
EMA Salaries			
Outreach Coordinator	47 000	52 640	+ 1 000
Assistant Director	47 000	52 640	+ 1 000
Total EMA salaries	94 000	105 280	
Travels	50 000	56 000	+ 5 000
Meetings	5 000	5 600	0
Consumables	5 000	5 600	0
SAS/ECORD meetings	7 500	8 400	0
MagellanPlus	70 000	78 400	0
"Scientific Drilling" journal	3 700	4 140	0
TOTAL	281 200	314 940	
Overheads CEREGE	20 000	22 400	0
GRAND TOTAL	301 200	337 340	
<i>Exchange rate : 1€ = 1.12 \$ (22/09/15)</i>			

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-03:

The ECORD Council approves the EMA FY16 budget of \$337,340 USD to be administered by EMA Aix-en-Provence, France.

(10:29)
coffee break
(10:55)

7 ESSAC: Procedures and ToRs (R. Stein for G. Früh-Green) (10:55)

R. Stein presented the revised ESSAC ToRs that were discussed at the ESSAC Meeting in Uppsala in May 2015 (see agenda book pages 29-32). J. Behrmann was nominated as the next ESSAC Chair for a term of three years. However, in the existing ESSAC ToRs it is written that the term of the ESSAC Chair is two years. ESSAC revised the ToRs to indicate the three-year option for the ESSAC Chair and added the specific responsibilities of the ESSAC Chair and the ESSAC Science Coordinator. The revised ToRs have to be approved by the ECORD Council.

The ESSAC Chair or Vice-chair should be present at all Council meetings. ESSAC welcomes having the EMA director or assistant director at all ESSAC meetings.

DISCUSSION on ESSAC ToRs:

Regarding the presence of the EMA director or assistant director at all ESSAC meetings, it was decided to have only one annual meeting with the two committees ESSAC and ECORD Council when the new architecture of the programme was created (G. Camoin). That's why it is important to have all Council members and all ESSAC delegates present at the annual meeting (G. Camoin). It was also decided to have another, more technical ESSAC meeting in Spring to discuss the grants and scholarships. The EMA director would attend the ESSAC Spring meeting but ESSAC should organise the Spring meeting together with the ECORD Council Spring meeting (G. Camoin). It is important to reduce the number of meetings and to save money for science (G. Camoin).

K. Verbruggen pointed out that the joint ESSAC-Council meeting is useful. Concerning the two-to-three-year term of the ESSAC Chair there is also a practical consideration. For a two-year term of the Chair there is always a Vice-chair, i.e. in the first year there is the outgoing chair and in the second year the incoming chair (K. Verbruggen). However, for a three-year term there would be a one-year gap with no Vice-chair (K. Verbruggen). A three-year term does not fit to the 10-years renewal programme (A. Morris).

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-04:

The ECORD Council approves the revised ESSAC ToRs including:

- 1) The redefinition of the ESSAC Chair's term;
- 2) The adding of a section summarizing the respective tasks/responsibilities associated with the ESSAC Chair and ESSAC Science Coordinator positions.

8 News from ECORD member countries (Council & ESSAC Delegates)

(11:17)

B. Plunger (**Austria**): Two Austrian scientists were sailing on expeditions 352 and 356, and there will be an Austrian participant for Expedition 364 ('Chicxulub Impact Crater'). Furthermore, there are three additional projects funded by the Austrian National Science Fund. Werner Piller is now member of the science sub-group in SEP for a three-years term. Michael Strasser is now a full professor in sedimentary geology at the University of Innsbruck.

J.-P. Henriët (**Belgium**): Due to the small scientific community in ocean drilling, the Research Council has set the rule that the participation has to be integrated either in a scientific programme or in a network programme. After a three-years phase from 2009-2011, there was a break in 2012 which was followed by a second three-years phase from 2013-2015. An evaluation may lead to a break in 2016. There is no commitment for 2016 but Belgium will work on a new phase starting in 2017.

D. Weis (**Canada**): After discussing with Kate Moran, the Director of Ocean Networks in Canada, the idea is to submit a combined proposal until the next deadline in April 2016. Canada could make a contribution of \$30,000 USD for FY16. Canada has an onshore participant for expedition 357 and both an onshore and a full participant for expedition 364 and the NanTroSEIZE. Furthermore, a Canadian scientist is sitting on SEP and a Canadian teacher at sea.

A. Kjaer (**Denmark**): In 2016 Denmark will do the renewal of the MoU for a two-year period, i.e. 2017 and 2018. Scientific activities (M.-S. Seidenkrantz): One Danish scientist is going to sail on Expedition 362. The focus of Denmark has been on the Baltic Sea Expedition. For the upcoming years Denmark hopes to participate in the Arctic Expedition.

H. Pikkarainen (**Finland**): Finland is committed until FY18. Scientific activities (A.

Kotilainen): There was one PhD student working on IODP material from the Arctic Ocean. Furthermore, scientists are working on material from the Baltic Sea Expedition.

M. Diament (**France**): The French contribution is secured until FY18. Scientific activities (G. Ceuleneer): Since the beginning of 2015 Eric Humler is the new Director of Science at the INSU. Two PostDocs are supported to go onboard of expeditions, and therefore, to solve the underquota problem of France. This will be renewed next year and it will allow young scientists to take part in expeditions 361 and 362. The access to post-cruise funds was also made easier. In 2016 there will be national IODP France Days. Furthermore, it is planned to merge IODP and ICDP at the national level. At the national level newsletters are used as an important tool of communication. France organised a School of Rock for teachers and there will be also a teacher at sea.

R. Stein (**Germany**): In 2015 there was a successful IODP-ICDP meeting in Bonn with 200 participants. In addition to this meeting, there was a two-to-three hours event for 700 pupils with presentations by scientists, experiments and a live connection to the *JR* and the BCR. The next meeting will be held in Heidelberg in March 2016. The DFG-IODP priority programme is running very well. 2.2 M € and 44 proposals were received and 41 % of the proposals were funded. Furthermore, four weeks ago the AWI director signed that the *Polarstern* will be available as an IKC for the ACEX-2 Expedition, i.e. the *Polarstern* will be there for 63 days.

K. Verbruggen (**Ireland**): Ireland intended to contribute to ECORD until FY18, however, the budgets are annually approved. A new Research Center in Applied Geosciences was established with 30 M € over 6-7 years. There is a lack of research participation in ECORD and IODP. Ireland is trying to increase its research participation.

Z. B. Avraham (**Israel**): An Israeli scientist is currently sailing on Expedition 359. Furthermore, Israeli scientists participate in the ECORD MagellanPlus Workshop Series. Israeli is also part of the proposal on drilling the Messinian in the Mediterranean Sea.

M. Sacchi (**Italy**): Italy has a stable financial support from the Ministry of Research and is confident that the level of financial contribution is secured until FY18. The same level of funding will be required for the next five-years term. An IODP Italy national office was created and the different services will be structured. In Italy there is still no national science foundation. This has to be created again. Scientific activities (A. Argnani): Italy had 23 applications for about 14 expeditions. Five applications were successful. Two

Italian scientists sailed on expeditions 353 and 355, and one scientist is currently sailing on expedition 359.

B. Westerop (**Netherlands**): The Netherlands is committed until FY18. Scientific activities (L. Lourens): On March 13th a National IODP Meeting was held with Anthony Morris giving a Distinguished Lecture. This year a Dutch scientist was sailing on Expedition 356. Currently, J. Reijmer is sailing on expedition 359. In addition, there will be scientists sailing on expeditions 360, 361 and 364. The Netherlands is overquota.

Norway: *No Norwegian representative.*

P. Przewdzicki (**Poland**): The Polish Geological Institute depends on the Ministry. The Chief of the Polish Geological Survey may provide more information.

L. Menezes Pinheiro (**Portugal**): Luis Menezes Pinheiro replaces Fernando Barriga and Telmo Carvalho replaces Olga Dias. Antje Voelker will stay ESSAC delegate and her new alternate will be Cristina Veiga Pires. Portugal is committed until FY18 and the funding for FY16 is secured. The ECORD School of Rock 2015 was held in Portugal. An IODP-ECORD Portugal Day has been organized for November 2015. The next ESSAC meeting will be organised in Portugal. One Portuguese scientist was sailing on Expedition 346 ('Asian Monsoon') and another Portuguese scientist is currently sailing on Expedition 359 ('Maldives Monsoon and Sea Level') (A. Voelker).

M. Friberg (**Sweden**): Sweden also focussed on the Baltic Sea Expedition.

F. Anselmetti (**Switzerland**): The Swiss contribution to ECORD is secured until the end of FY16 and a proposal will be written to renew for additional two years. In Switzerland a strong platform, swissdrilling.ch, exists which is a merger of the ICDP and IODP communities. Funds from the Swiss National Science Foundation are available to organize an annual meeting, the Swiss Drilling Day. Currently, G. Früh-Green is Co-chief on Expedition 357.

A. Morris (**UK**): The UK made a major investment of about 4 M € in a UK-IODP site survey funded by NERC. Sally Morgan from Leicester is liaising with industry. A student conference was held in Newcastle in September 2015 with about 100 attendees. The *RSS James Cook* left the UK for the Atlantis Massif Expedition and the UK tries to maximize publicity with this event.

9 ECORD accessing members (C. Escutia, N. Cagatay, E. Petrov)

(11:57)

Spain (C. Escutia)

The Spanish contribution to IODP and ICDP is secured for FY16. The budget is approved on an annual basis. At the moment, Spain is in the process of signing the MoU. A scientific IODP committee was formed and the ToRs were written.

Turkey (N. Cagatay)

Regarding the ECORD-IODP membership, N. Cagatay organized a Coastal and Marine Geology Symposium on October 15th and 16th in Istanbul in order to introduce ECORD and IODP to the Turkish marine science community. Introductory talks by ECORD representatives and three Distinguished Lectures were given. Turkish Marine Geoscience institutions also gave short presentations. More than 200 people attended this symposium. The MTA General Directorate (Turkish Geological Survey) is very interested in a Turkish ECORD membership. Furthermore, the Istanbul Technical University, the Dokuz Eylül University in Izmir and the Istanbul University are very much interested to form a consortium of universities.

The Geological Survey developed a vessel, R/V MTA Turkuaz, that will be operational next year. The MTA wants to include this vessel in the MSP pool of ECORD.

The IODP Marmara Drilling proposal was started in 2013. A second workshop was held in March 2015 in Bremen. The proposal will be probably submitted next year. N. Cagatay presented the main objectives of this IODP proposal.

The Sea of Marmara was selected as one of the nodes of EMSO.

Russia (E. Petrov)

E. Petrov presented the main activities of the Federal Agency for the Subsoil Use (ROSNEFRA). There are several ROSNEFRA institutes and organisations. The main expenses are on hydrocarbons and on hard minerals. E. Petrov showed the areas of offshore geoexploration operations. The main activity over the last six years was a 2D seismic operation in the central Arctic. E. Petrov presented seismic data of the Arctic. In addition, deepwater drilling was done with core samples from a depth of 2-3 km. Seabed dredging was also used. Sampling was done with a hydrostatic piston core for paleomagnetic investigations and with manned research submarine manipulators. In the Antarctic there were mainly seismic expeditions. Russia is ready to start the procedure for its participation to ECORD.

DISCUSSION on Russia:

Russia has an impressive data set for the Arctic, especially the seismic data (R. Stein). However, there is no exchange between the different groups regarding the seismic data (R. Stein). The data are partly included in several publications (E. Petrov). All data from the marine deep Arctic basins are available (E. Petrov/M. Friberg).

- **ACTION (G. Camoin):** to announce to the ECORD science community the availability of seismic data acquired by Russian scientists in the Arctic regions

Russia as a full ECORD member (K. Gohl): The internal procedure will take about one or two months (E. Petrov). G. Camoin asked if the chance having a Russian consortium was already discussed. This would be useful and there are some institutes and organisations that are interested in such a consortium (E. Petrov).

(12:23)

lunch break

(13:34)

Expedition Report : « Exp. #347 : Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment » (T. Andrén) 30'

ECORD/IODP RENEWAL PLANS

10 ECORD post FY18 renewal (G. Camoin/ECORD Executive WG)

(14:06)

G. Camoin presented the ECORD post FY18 renewal plans on behalf of the ECORD Executive Working Group which is composed of M. Diament, G. Lüniger, M. Webb, R. Gatliff and G. Camoin. 12 out of the 17 ECORD member countries are committed until FY 18. Three countries are committed until FY16 and two countries are committed until FY15. An external review before the renewal is needed. The ECORD Executive Working Group worked by email on 1) the timing and procedures of ECORD's renewal, and 2) on a proposition to the ECORD Council if the EMA and ESO renewals should be combined with the ECORD renewal or not.

The ECORD Executive Working Group proposed following timeline for ECORD's external review. The process could be started in January 2017 with the appointment of an ECORD Evaluation Committee (EEC). If necessary, a pre-meeting could be held. EMA will provide all appropriate documents to the EEC members. A 2-3 days general meeting could be planned in May 2017. The EEC members could send a final report to EMA in June 2017.

Mandate of the EEC: Documents provided to the EEC members will be prepared by the relevant ECORD entities (ESSAC, EFB, ESO and EMA). The Terms of Reference for this committee should be flexible. The EEC mandate will primarily concern the production of a high level review focused on 1) the achievements of ECORD within IODP, 2) the impact of MSPs in particular, and 3) the effectiveness/efficiency of the ECORD entities.

Composition of the EEC: The EEC should include scientists, specialists of subseafloor investigations, managers/representatives of other international science programmes, i.e. 6-10 members. The nomination of the EEC members should be done by the ECORD Council, ESSAC and the EFB. The final selection will be approved by the ECORD Council based on their expertise and the recommendations by ESSAC and the EFB.

DISCUSSION on ECORD's post FY18 renewal:

K. Verbruggen asked for the audience of this report. Is the report intended for the research community, the funding agencies or for ECORD and ESSAC? The report can be used in different ways, but the first objective is for the funding agencies (G. Camoin). 5-10 key parameters should be defined with the funding agencies and a 10-page report with one summary page is enough (M. Friberg). A report can be already drafted during the general meeting and finalized by email until June 2017 (G. Camoin).

B. Plunger asked who proposes names for the committee and who decides. The ECORD Council, ESSAC and the EFB propose nominations and the final composition of the committee has to be discussed (G. Camoin). At the next ECORD Council-ESSAC meeting in October 2016 the final composition of the EEC could be decided (G. Camoin).

The definition of impact is not the same for scientists and funding agencies (G. Ceuleneer). There is enough background in ocean drilling programmes and enough statistics for the funding agencies (G. Camoin). The impact in terms of science addresses questions like: What was new? What was achieved that could not have been achieved without drilling?

ECORD has an excellent cost efficiency and this should be put in the forefront (J.-P. Henriet). During the last evaluation for ECORD in France in 2012 a final document was produced showing the consolidated costs (G. Camoin). This document clearly shows how the money was spent and how much is the real ECORD contribution to the programme. The presented budget is not the real budget because there are salaries that are not covered by ECORD for people working for ECORD (G. Camoin). The real budget answers the questions on how much money was spent for science and operations compared to management.

Regarding the composition of the panel, what does 'not currently involved in IODP activities' exactly mean (A. Morris)? The members of the EEC should not be currently involved in the programme to avoid any conflict of interest, i.e. they should not be a lead proponent on a proposal or involved in a committee (G. Camoin). The member may have experience with the programme, e.g. sailed and published for the ocean drilling programmes (G. Camoin).

- **ACTION (ECORD Council):** to revisit ECORD's post FY18 renewal processes at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held on June 1st, 2016
- **ACTION (EMA):** to send the Executive Working Group's recommendations on ECORD's post FY18 renewal processes to the ECORD Council members
- **ACTION (EMA + ECORD Council):** to make a list of proposed KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) that could be used during the ECORD's renewal evaluation processes
- **ACTION (ESSAC):** to provide ECORD Evaluation Committee members' nominations to EMA
- **ACTION (Council members of Switzerland, Israel, Denmark):** to make a list of documents that are needed for the renewal processes in their countries in FY 2016

11 ESO and EMA renewals (G. Camoin/ECORD Executive WG)

(14:26)

G. Camoin presented the ESO and EMA renewal plans on behalf of the ECORD Executive Working Group. R. Gatliff (ESO) and G. Camoin (EMA) did not participate in the discussions. The previous decision in 2010 was that the CNRS and the BGS will host EMA

and ESO respectively, until the first three years of the new IODP programme (> 2016). At the ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting #2 in Zurich it was decided that both EMA and ESO are to draft reports on their status activities for the renewal process. These reports are to be submitted for the review and recommendations to the ECORD Executive Bureau, and are to be presented at the ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting #3 in Naples. This was not done because it was proposed to review the EMA and ESO activities during the ECORD evaluation which is planned in 2017. A new extension of the CNRS and BGS terms until the end of FY19 was proposed based on the 2015-2018 MSP operational plans. These two propositions have to be approved by the ECORD Council at its 2016 Spring Meeting based on a short written report and an oral presentation.

DISCUSSION on ESO and EMA renewal plans:

Besides the 2015-2018 MSP operational plans, is it also important to consider the JR plans (J.-P. Henriot). The ESO achievements have to be judged on the MSP activities and the participation to the JR expeditions will be evaluated within ECORD.

The evaluation is scheduled in May 2017 with an outcome in autumn 2017. Then the call for applications to host EMA and ESO in 2020 onwards will start in late 2017/early 2018. This needs much more planning time and it is better not to wait too long with the opening of a call (M. Friberg). At least two years are needed, better three years (D. McInroy). The call should be done already next year (M. Friberg). The call could be opened soon after the next ECORD Council-ESSAC meeting in October 2016 (G. Camoin). This should be a call for interest (D. McInroy).

- **ACTION (ECORD Council):** to revisit the ESO and EMA renewal processes at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held on June 1st, 2016
- **ACTION (EMA + ESO):** to prepare a short written report focusing on their achievements and perspectives to be sent to the ECORD Council members and presented at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held on June 1st, 2016

12 NSF: NSF-OCE response to DSOS report and renewal plans (J. Allan)

(14:36)

The NSF is pleased to announce Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory as new Awardee for the United States Science Support Office (5-year award). NSF is grateful to Ocean Leadership for providing the previous USSSP office for nearly three decades.

NSF Sea Change response: NSF/OCE supports Sea Change recommendations for *JR* operations. A >10% reduction in NSF operational costs (about \$8 M USD/year) was implemented with additional savings being pursued. The costs reduction results from a more efficient ship's track and cheaper fuel, a simplified *JR* management structure, logging savings and the NSF assumption of risk from fuel and equipment loss. Concerning additional savings, there will be new base contribution levels and CPP cost structure in the next phase of IODP. The goal is for base partner contributions to cover 1/3 of the costs.

JR operational level: The *JR* operates at an 8 months /year base level in IODP. The possibility is examined to move to a 10 months/year base level. Cost avoidance from *JR* commercial work and additional contributions from CPP's would permit additional and more complex expeditions and more funds for OCE core science programmes. The *JR*-FB stated the intention of scheduling five *JR* expeditions in both FY18 and FY19 if the 878-CPP operation proceeds.

JR staffing: In response to Sea Change recommendations, NSF intends to increase the number of U.S. Science Party Members from 8 to 10 for upcoming *JR* Expeditions. Those staffed under the Onboard Outreach Programme will be considered as members of the Expedition Science Party with publishing responsibilities.

JR Facility Review: The 5-year Cooperative Agreement for the *JR* operation requires annual and mid-award reviews. These reviews will be used to determine the renewal or recompetition of the Cooperative Agreement and for « mid-course » corrections. This NSF Panel will meet on February 24-26, 2016, in College Station. The FY15 co-chief review will be on February 22-23, 2016. The NSF selects the *JR* Facility Review Panel, in consultation with the *JR*-FB Chair and JRSO. 10 panelists and two *JR*-FB members will serve on this Panel. This panel will report to NSF.

J. Allan presented the timeline for the renewal. The Facility Review will meet in February 2017 and produce a report in May 2017. A U.S. Community Workshop is planned for August 2017 with a written report in November 2017. In 2018 the Partner Memoranda will be prepared. A formal Memoranda review by the agencies and the signing of the MoUs will be done in 2019.

DISCUSSION on JR situation:

What is the expected funding from the partners (G. Camoin)? In some years there will be a surplus and in others there will be a deficit. This year the contribution from the partners is \$16.5 M USD. However, the partner contribution will decrease next year to \$14.5 M USD because the contribution of Brazil will drop from \$3 to \$1 M USD (J. Allan). At the moment ECORD's contribution is too low.

The number of U.S. berths aboard JOIDES Resolution expeditions needed to increase, reflecting that the NSF is currently paying for so large a percentage of the operating costs. The available berthage aboard the JR allows for the increase in U.S. berths without affecting the berths of the U.S. partners supporting JR operations (J. Allan).

Are new partners considered (G. Camoin)? Scientists from Saudi Arabia and Mexico got an offer to sail on the JR. However, the result is not sure. There are other potential partners that are interested.

(15:10)
coffee break
(15:34)

13 US associated partners' activities and renewal plans: ANZIC (L. Armand), KIGAM (G. Kim), China (S. Tuo)

ANZIC (L. Armand)

(15:34)

In April 2015 ANZIC bid for funding through the Australian Research Council for \$2.2 M AUST for the next five years. ANZIC wants to maintain the same level of memberships as at present. Financial support comes from 20 universities and Government research institutions in Australia and New Zealand. The external reviews were very supportive and the result will be known soon.

In September 2015, JR expedition 356 was completed. Three JR expeditions were approved for 2016 and 2017 and several other JR expeditions are likely in 2018. Furthermore, one MSP proposal was approved for FY18. There is a strong ANZIC involvement in regional proposals including lead proponents.

The Marine National Facility (MNF) is a blue-water research capability funded by the

Australian Government. The MNF is under the direction of an independent Steering Committee and owned and operated by CSIRO. It is available to Australian marine researchers and their international collaborators. There are three ways to access the *RV Investigator*: 1) primary applications process, 2) supplementary applications, and 3) piggyback proposals. The MNF is open to discussions around the use of the *RV Investigator* outside the MNF funded 180 day schedule and scientific research in the national interest will have priority and lower pricing over other potential charters. IODP falls into this category.

KIGAM (G. Kim)

(15:43)

This year, two IODP proposals were submitted. Furthermore, four scientists sailed on IODP expeditions. There was an IODP session at the 8th International Conference on Asian Marine Geology (ICAMG-8) that was held in Korea from October 5-10, 2015.

China (S. Tuo)

(15:45)

Between 2014 and 2016, 169 Chinese scientists applied and finally 42 scientists from 18 institutions/universities sailed or are going to sail on IODP expeditions. In contrast, 36 Chinese scientists sailed on IODP expeditions between 2003 and 2013. The increasing number of sailing scientists is related to an increased Chinese contribution to IODP from \$1 M USD to \$3 M USD per year. China contributed \$3 M USD in 2014 and 2015, and it will contribute the same amount in 2016. In addition, \$6 M USD were gained from a CPP expedition in 2014 and \$12 M USD will be received for two CPP expeditions (#367, #368) in 2017.

The Chinese IODP proposal 855-Pre was deactivated by SEP, however, the lead proponents organized a workshop and plan to submit a new proposal.

Regarding China's renewal plans post 2018, there will be a domestic review by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) that will mainly depend on the performance of the three CPP expeditions. If approved, China will keep the same annual contribution of \$3 M USD with other potential CPP expeditions.

DISCUSSION on CPP expeditions 367 and 368:

G. Ceuleneer asked about more information about the drilling plan for expeditions 367 and 368 because they have to be advertised to apply. The deadline is in January (G. Ceuleneer). The drilling plan is still under discussion (S. Tuo). There are four main sites and the priority site still has to be decided. The call for applications has still to be released (S. Tuo).

14 MEXT: Report and renewal plans (E. Sato)

(15:55)

Japanese renewal plans: The national research organisations are renewed every 5 years designated by the Ministers. The current term of JAMSTEC's 5-year plan is from April 2014 to March 2019. No budget shall be carried over between the current and the next term. E. Sato presented the content of the current JAMSTEC 5-years plan. At the end of FY18 JAMSTEC's 5-year plan will be reviewed in the light of *Chikyu*/IODP operations by an own review committee. Science and technology achievements will be reviewed. A report will be sent to the Minister of MEXT who will make a decision regarding the renewal.

JAMSTEC budget allocation: The Ministry of Finance analyzed the *Chikyu* budget for FY14 and recommended several actions for the improvement of contract procedures from a financial point of view. In 2015 the Ministry of Finance recommended that MEXT should advise JAMSTEC to: 1) carry out an open-bid contract between JAMSTEC and the *Chikyu* operator, 2) revise the scope of work of the contract between JAMSTEC and the *Chikyu* operator, 3) revise the profit sharing between JAMSTEC and the *Chikyu* market promotor, and 4) revise the insurance costs.

In case of a MSP operation in the western Pacific Ocean, JAMSTEC facilities may have a potential to be rented or a collaboration with JAMSTEC is possible.

15 IODP Forum: Views on IODP renewal (G. Camoin for J. Austin)

(16:06)

The mid-term renewals in all IODP countries will take place between 2017 and 2019. Potential contributions of the IODP Forum to these efforts were discussed at the last IODP Forum meeting in Canberra in July 2015. The general agreement of the IODP Forum was that summaries of IODP scientific progress produced by the IODP Forum could be very helpful in the separate renewal processes (IODP Forum Consensus 15-03). Possible mechanisms to produce these summaries might range from 1) a 1-day meeting of Co-Chief scientists and outside experts, in association with major conferences, to 2) synthesis mini-workshops for major IODP efforts, such as the multi-expedition investigation of the Asian and Indian Ocean monsoons. The IODP Forum strongly supports the efforts by national and consortium IODP offices to consider providing appropriate levels of financial support for these efforts, to take place over the next 12-18 months.

J. Austin nominated Craig Fulthorpe to be one of the people summarizing the outcomes

of the various expeditions.

- **ACTION (ESSAC):** to provide nominations of ECORD scientists to be involved in the working groups in charge of the writing of short expedition summaries as part of the post FY2018 IODP renewal processes (cf. IODP Forum Consensus 15-03)

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-05:

The ECORD Council thanks the IODP Forum for its efforts in organizing the compilation of summaries regarding the outcomes of recent IODP expeditions as part of the post FY2018 IODP renewal processes.

OPERATIONS

16 ESO: Report and FY16 budget (D. McInroy)

(16:17)

D. McInroy presented the 2015 activities and the ESO FY16 budget.

2015 Seafloor Drill Developments: In 2014, ECORD granted an engineering development budget of \$868,500 USD for a development program conducted throughout 2015. BGS and MARUM agreed to collaborate on developing tools that can work on both drills. In 2015, ECORD co-funded a test cruise offshore Oban, Scotland, to test the refurbished RD2 and new technological developments (\$200,000 USD).

IODP Expedition 357: The mobilisation of Expedition 357 took place between October 16th and 26th in Southampton, UK. The expedition attracted some interest of the media like from the BBC in the UK. The RRS *James Cook* left Southampton on October 26th and will arrive at the drill site on November 2nd. The vessel will stay for at least 30 days at the drill sites.

IODP Expedition 364: ESO is on the verge of signing the drilling contract. The contractor will be DOSECC and the vessel will be L/B *Kayd*. The rig is capable of reaching 1500 mbsf. This is a one hole expedition. Multiple pipe size 'step downs' mitigate the risk of getting stuck. The EFB set a self-imposed limit of \$8.5 M USD cost to ECORD. ICDP has provisionally awarded \$1 M USD for ICDP-focussed activity. In total, the expedition

budget is \$9.5 M USD. The maximum ESO cost estimate for Expedition 364 is \$10 M USD. There are three options: 1) to approve the full \$10 M USD and 1500 mbsf should be reached, 2) to keep the expedition budget capped at \$9.5 M USD and ESO will stop coring when the money runs out, and 3) to have a dialogue between ESO and ECORD during the expedition with progress/cost forecasts.

The permit applications were submitted to the British Embassy in Mexico City and now passed onto to the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and other agencies. The possibility of a support vessel is significantly reduced. ESO needs to contract its own support vessel. The Mexican Navy has shown a very strong interest in supporting the project. They offered a support vessel for free for the entire project and ESO just has to pay fuel and acknowledge the Navy on the Expedition reports. This could potentially be worth \$ 250,000 USD.

IODP Proposal #813:

This proposal is recommended to be scheduled in early 2018 using the RVIB *Nathaniel B. Palmer* from the US Antarctic Program (NSF). ESO has been in communication with the Division of Polar Programs and the Antarctic Support Contract for NSF. The ship is not being provided as an IKC, it will cost \$5.5 M USD. The costs can be lowered if the US Antarctic Program can schedule other projects around this MSP expedition. Some ship services may help to save ESO expedition costs. The next step is a commitment from ECORD in the form of a Letter of Agreement.

IODP Proposal #708: The last addendum called for three deep holes in deep water. An ACEX-style fleet with 'top-end' geotechnical rig on a sizable icebreaker would be required but does not currently exist. A stronger rig is required to handle >2 km of pipe. Site residency would be long with a risk of being pushed off station. The proponents have chosen new sites that are under ESO review and an addendum will be submitted to the EFB. The AWI in Germany has offered the R/V *Polarstern* as an IKC.

D. McInroy presented the ESO FY16 budget with a request of \$11.1 M USD from ECORD.

DISCUSSION on the costs for Expedition 364:

It is the question to which depth has to be drilled in order to reach the scientific objectives (M. Diament/G. Camoin). The minimum depth that has to be reached is 1200 mbsf (D. McInroy). An email exchange during the expedition to request more funds and to drill deeper would be a disaster (K. Verbruggen). Concerning the penetration depth, the EFB gave the proposal back to the proponents so that they could work on a cheaper drilling

plan with only one drill site (K. Gohl). The primary objective is drilling into the peak ring structure and the secondary objective is to drill through the peak ring structure. This is the difference between 1200 mbsf and 1500 mbsf and the additional costs have been estimated at \$1 M USD (K. Gohl). The contributions by ECORD (\$8.5 M USD) and ICDP (\$1 M USD) and the assumed IKC from Mexico would have covered these costs (K. Gohl). The possible contribution of \$250,000 USD by the Mexican Navy would be helpful. 55 expedition days instead of 60 days would save another \$250,000 USD (D. McInroy).

The Mexican authorities, institutions and organisations should contribute to this expedition (K. Gohl). If the Mexicans do not contribute, the penetration depth should be limited to 1200 mbsf (K. Gohl). Who is talking to the Mexicans (M. Friberg)? The Co-chiefs, the Mexican proponents, ESO and the British Embassy are communicating with the Mexicans (D. McInroy). It is good that ECORD has the permit to drill in Mexican waters (J. Allan). What is the agreement on the Mexican participation (K. Gohl)? There are two Mexican Science Party members and at least one is sailing on the platform (D. McInroy).

An upper limit was set to this expedition (M. Diament). There is no clear answer from the Mexicans regarding a contribution (M. Diament). If science requires the budget can be increased, but the limit is not known (M. Diament). The available money has to be used without changing the upper limit (M. Friberg). A. Kjaër also agrees to stay within the limit. More information is required regarding the scientific objectives (M. Sacchi). The increase of the budget is not unreasonable, but it would be helpful to provide the ECORD Council with more information regarding this expedition (J.-P. Henriët). The cap was put on the budget to make sure that all expeditions can be done until FY18 (M. Friberg). An increase in the upper cost limit for Expedition 364 should only be done if this does not jeopardise the other planned expeditions (M. Friberg). Taking an ESO FY16 budget of \$11.1 M USD into account, the balance at the end of FY18 is tight (G. Camoin). There are many uncertainties regarding the exchange rates, the potential newcomers, some fluctuations in ECORD contributions, etc. so that it is not possible to figure out if there is enough flexibility to properly implement the MSP expeditions in FY18 (G. Camoin). A budget limit was proposed, particularly for MSP expeditions with a scope for IKC or additional contribution by certain countries (K. Gohl).. A flexible limit would send a wrong signal and there would be no effort to find an IKC or an additional contribution (K. Gohl). The risk is too high to cancel an expedition that is why ECORD should stay with this limit (K. Gohl). In this case, a potential source in Mexico may come up and the PIs will make effort (K. Gohl).

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-09:

The Council decided on an ESO FY 2016 budget of 10.6 M USD whereof 8.5 M USD are dedicated to expedition 364. The Council noted that, in the ESO budget, the request for expedition 364 was higher but, in the light of the budget projections until 2018, chose to keep the previously decided funding cap for expedition 364 at 8.5 M USD.

DISCUSSION on IODP proposal #813:

*Is it possible to reduce the costs for the RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer of \$5.5 M USD (K. Gohl)?
A reduction by about \$1 M USD could be possible, but there is no guarantee (D. McInroy).*

17 ESO-EPC: Report (S. Davies/S. Morgan)

(17:06)

The European Petrophysics Consortium (EPC) comprises three universities in Leicester, Montpellier and Aachen. The EPC provides petrophysics staff scientists and petrophysicists, and expertise in downhole logging and core petrophysics programs. The EPC has dedicated equipment for core logging and discrete measurements. Furthermore, the EPC is involved in data calibration, quality control, evaluation and interpretation of these data. As part of ESO, the EPC is involved in post-expedition activities, the preparation of upcoming expeditions, capability development and training for IODP MSP Expeditions and other key activities, including education and training.

Expedition 347: EPC staff prepared expedition logging data for archiving in the IODP legacy database hosted by the Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory. A petrophysics staff scientist attended the second post-cruise meeting in September 2015.

Expedition 357: EPC have worked closely with the BGS and the MARUM during downhole logging tools development for seabed rockdrill deployment. EPC provided a logging engineer for the RD2 test cruise offshore West of Scotland in August 2015. EPC have participated in two training sessions for the ANTARES tools in Bremen and ANTARES logging tool test deployments from the RD2 at a test borehole at the BGS in Edinburgh.

Expedition 364: The EPC, especially Montpellier, is the logging contractor for Expedition 364 in association with the University of Alberta. An ESO petrophysics contact attended the Merida meeting in Mexico. EPC personnel have discussed the logging requirements with the Co-chiefs. Permitting for the radioactive source for the Standard MSCL is ongoing including through discussions with the British Embassy.

Capability development: The offshore petrophysics container was refurbished to increase the core storage, to extend the Standard MSCL-capability, to extend the sensor capability in the future and to maintain an option for a second 'fast-track' MSCL. Furthermore, operating procedures for core petrophysics measurements have been updated and EPC's downhole logging equipment was tested in 2014-15.

Education, training & outreach: EPC personnel lead training sessions for early career scientists and convene industry-IODP seminars. In 2015, EPC was involved in the ECORD 'Virtual Drillship', the ECORD Summer School in Bremen and the British Science Festival.

18 Bremen Core Repository: Report and FY16 budget (U. Röhl)

(17:19)

In the Bremen Core Repository (BCR) 154 km of cores from the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, the Mediterranean, Black and Baltic Seas are stored. The BCR webpage (<http://www.marum.de/en/IODP.html>) provides information about the archived cores at the BCR.

Major achievements in 2015: Since October 2014 about 30,000 samples have been taken. There was also a high request for XRF and CT scanning of the cores. Digitizing all sample request since 1994 was accomplished. SaDR is used for all requests. IGSN numbers are provided for all BCR samples. All curatorial data are available online. The repository database 'CurationDIS 6.0' is still going to be updated. It includes new subsample tools and the DIS Section-Sample-Profile-Builder v. 5.0. The BCR is also involved in implementing new program policies and procedures. The BCR is planning the core workflow and the compilation of sampling plans for the expeditions 357 and 364. Furthermore, the BCR participates in a variety of meetings and runs the new ECORD Training Course and the ECORD Summer School ('Ocean crust processes: magma faults, fluxes, and life').

Milestones in 2016: The database CurationDIS 6.0 has to be updated. IGSN numbers have to be registered for all BCR samples. In 2016 there will be two Onshore Science Parties for expeditions 357 and 364. The ECORD Training Course will be held for a second time from March 7th to 11th, 2016. IODP-style lab exercises form the foundation of this one-week course. The ECORD Summer School will be held in early September 2016 and has the topic 'Submarine Geohazards: Mapping, Monitoring, and Modelling'.

U. Röhl continued to present the BCR FY16 budget (Table 8).

Table 8: BCR FY16 budget

Core Curation	TOTAL
Salary and Fringes 1.6 FTE	\$ 257,848.00
Travel	\$ 4,025.00
Supplies	\$ 9,660.00
Shipping	\$ 20,125.00
Student workers	\$ 16,100.00
CurationDIS update	\$ 6,706.00
SEDIS maintenance 24/7 & upgrades 0.08 FTE	\$ 17,710.00
Total Core Curation	\$ 332,174.00

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-06:

The ECORD Council approves the Bremen Core Repository (BCR) FY16 budget of \$332,174 USD.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-07:

The ECORD Council recognizes the excellent and important work performed at the Bremen Core Repository. The repository and the facilities for the on-shore core analysis is the back-bone infrastructure of the ECORD programme. The Council fully supports the e-infrastructure development at the BCR and sees the implementation of IGSN as an important step forward.

The meeting was closed at 17:30.

October 29th, 2015

(9:04)

M. Diament opened the meeting.

OPERATIONS (cont.)

19 ECORD Facility Board: Report (K. Gohl)

(9:05)

K. Gohl gave an update on the ECORD Facility Board (EFB) activities. The EFB members are: 1) the five Science Board members: Karsten Gohl (GER), Antonio Cattaneo (F), Dominique Weis (CAN), Gerald R. Dickens (USA) and Marta Torres (USA); 2) the members of the ECORD Executive Bureau: five ECORD Council members (core group), the EMA Director, and the ESO, ESSAC and E-ILP Chairs; 3) representatives of the funding agencies NSF and MEXT.

Changes in EFB membership: Antonio Cattaneo (F) and Marta Torres (USA) will rotate off at the end of 2015. Three new Science Board members will start on January 1st, 2016: Gilles Lericolais (F), Stephen Gallagher (AUS) and Fumio Inagaki (JPN). The new Chair will be Gilles Lericolais (F) and the Vice-chair will be Dominique Weis (CAN).

The next EFB meeting will be held in Brussels, Belgium, on June 15th and 16th, 2016.

K. Gohl summarized the scheduled MSP proposals:

758-Full2 'Atlantis Massif': Expedition 357 just started and it is scheduled for October and November 2015. There are 10 drill sites with the MeBo70 and the RD2 on the RV *James Cook*.

548-Full3-Add 'Chicxulub Crater': Expedition 364 is in an advanced stage of planning and it is scheduled for early 2016. One drill hole is planned with a penetration of 1500 m using a jack-up drill and the budget limit is at \$8.5 M USD (plus \$1 M USD from ICDP).

813-Full-Add 'Antarctic Paleoclimate': The expedition is scheduled for early 2018. 2017 was not possible due to the unavailability of an icebreaker. Eight sites are planned to be drilled with the RD2 on the RVIB *Nathanial B. Palmer*. The budget limit is at \$9 M USD.

708-Full 'Arctic Paleoceanography': The expedition is scheduled for the Arctic summer 2018. One site will be drilled with a drill ship. The budget limit is at \$15

M USD.

K. Gohl continued to present the MSP proposals in the EFB holding bin:

637-Full2 'New England Shelf Hydrogeology': The cost estimate is ca. \$32 or \$14.5 M USD if only two holes at three sites are drilled.

581-Full2 'Late Pleistocene Corallgal Banks': The cost estimate is ca. \$7.1 M USD or \$2.9 M USD if the MeBo/RD2 is used.

716-Full2 'Hawaiian Drowned Reefs': The cost estimate is ca. \$10.5 M USD or \$4 M USD if the MeBo200 is used.

The long-term strategy for scheduling is shown in Table 9. Three cost categories are shown: LC = low-cost (< \$8 M USD), MC = mid-cost (\$8-\$15 M USD) and HC = high-cost (> \$15 M USD). There is no expedition scheduled for FY19 to FY23, but a cost category was set. At the end of FY18 there will be only low savings, i.e. the second five years of IODP-2 can only be started with two low-cost expeditions in FY19 and FY20. Savings are needed for mid-cost and high-cost expeditions. In 2017 there is time for an expedition but the budget is at the moment too low. The MeBo70 and MeBo200 are reserved for 2020 and 2022. A letter of confirmation was received from the MARUM. The aim should be to get research vessels as an IKC for seabed drill and long-piston coring systems.

Table 9: Schedule of MSP expeditions from 2015 to 2023.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
758 (Exp. 357) Atlantis M. MeBo & RD-II LC	548 (Exp. 364) Chicxulub jack-up MC	none (? LC)	813 Antarctic RD-II LC-MC 708 Arctic drill ship HC	N.N. LC	N.N. LC seabed drill	N.N. MC	N.N. LC seabed drill	N.N. HC

K. Gohl presented a summary of MSP proposals at the SEP (Table 10). The order is according to the relative maturity, i.e. the proposals at the top are more mature than the proposals at the bottom of the table. There are 10 proposals in the system, including one CPP and one ADP proposal, with a good mix of low-, mid- and high-cost expeditions. Many of these proposals would be low-cost expeditions.

Table 10: MSP proposals at SEP (Status: September 2015)

Proposal	Short Title	Proponent	Country	Ocean	Drill Platform	Status at SEP
879-Full	Corinth Active Rift Development	McNeill	UK	Mediterr.	drill ship	07/15: SEP holding bin
730-Full	Sabine Bank Sea Level	Taylor	USA	Pacific	MeBo200	07/15: external review
852-CPP	North Sea GlaciStore	Stewart	USA	Atlantic	drill rig	07/15: revise
796-ADP	NADIR Nice Amphib. Drilling	Kopf	Germany	Mediterr.	geotech rig;	07/15: revise
866-Pre	Japan Trench Paleoseismology	Strasser	Switzerl.	Pacific	long-piston coring	01/15: submit full prop.
863-MDP	ISOLAT S-Ocean Paleoclimate	Peterson	USA	Southern	long-piston coring	06/14: submit daughter prop.
812-Pre	Ross Sea Glacial History	Wilson	USA	Southern	seabed drill	12/12: submit full prop.
806-Pre	Beaufort Gas Hydrate	Paull	USA	Arctic	geotech rig	05/12: submit full prop. or MDP with 797
797-Pre	Alaska Beaufort Margin	Ruppel	USA	Arctic	drill rig (or JR)	05/12: submit full prop. or MDP with 806
756-Pre	Arctic Ocean Exit Gateway	Jakobsson	Sweden	Arctic	drill ship (JR?)	12/11: submit full prop.

DISCUSSION on MSP proposals and expeditions:

K. Verbruggen asked for the cost categories of the MSP proposals at the SEP. Proposal 879-Full would be a drill ship expedition and therefore a high-cost operation (K. Gohl). Low-cost expeditions would be proposal 730-Full with the MeBo200 and the two long-piston coring proposals 866-Pre and 863-MDP (D. McInroy).

Like ACEX, ACEX2 also offers the potential for a fantastic expedition (J.-P. Henriët). ACEX2 is an opportunity for a proactive collaboration joining resources between ECORD members and Russia (J.-P. Henriët).

The long-term MSP schedule appears to be a good plan if ECORD is in the same budget situation like now (G. Camoin). However, there will be renegotiations with the NSF over the next years to start the new phase in 2019 and they will expect an increased contribution from their partners including ECORD (G. Camoin). With the new situation the long-term MSP plan is more questionable (G. Camoin).

Proposal 852-CPP is the first case for a MSP CPP (G. Camoin). At the next ECORD Council Spring meeting the relationship of ECORD with industry will be discussed. Proposal 852-CPP should be kept in mind because it is a CPP linked to industry. The implementation of a CPP in the MSP programme should be discussed at the next ECORD Council Spring meeting (G. Camoin).

- **ACTION (EMA + ECORD Council):** to include the first potential MSP CPP (Proposal #852) in the general discussion concerning the ECORD-Industry collaboration at the ECORD Council Spring Meeting #2 which will be held on June 1st, 2016

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-08:

The ECORD Council expresses its warm thanks to the ECORD Facility Board, and in particular its Chair Karsten Gohl, for their hard and efficient work over the last 3 years to produce a viable 5 yrs operational plan for MSP expeditions.

20 JRSO: Report (J. Allan for B. Clement)

(9:33)

Setting a *JR track* is more efficient and encourages the submission of proposals to fill this track. All proposals were scattered around the globe and the only practical solution was to schedule the three IBM cruises in a row and then the South China Sea. The Indian Ocean campaign was very successful because of sailing the ship track. The ship will move through the South Pacific in the Atlantic and it is also driven by proposal pressure. There are a lot of good proposals in the Pacific and in the Southern Oceans, but there are not many mature proposals in the South Atlantic. It is not clear how exactly the ship moves. During IODP-1 the *JR* has been only for a short time in the Atlantic. The idea is to move into the Atlantic. There is a CPP in the Gulf of Mexico that could be an aim. Another CPP is in Southern Australia. There are many new proposals. The Brazilians would like to have the *JR* in the South Atlantic. They contributed \$9 M USD over the last three fiscal years.

DISCUSSION on JR track:

Like discussed at the JR-FB, the implementation of CPPs on a regular basis will be requested for the future (G. Camoin). Two CPPs are scheduled for implementation in the South China Sea in FY2017, and other CPPs have been submitted for drilling south of Australia and in the Gulf of Mexico. If these were all to be done, then the JOIDES Resolution

could operate at least 10 months/year, even without additional CPPs (J. Allan).

21 JOIDES Resolution Facility Board: Report (K. Gohl for S. Humphris)

(9:46)

The expeditions scheduled for the US FY16 are: #359 'Maldives Monsoon', #360 'Indian Ridge Moho', #361 'South African Climate' together with the Agulhas Current Density Profile APL, and #362 'Sumatra Seismogenic Zone'.

For the US FY17 Expedition 363 'Western Pacific Warm Pool' is scheduled. Expeditions recommended for scheduling in May 2015 are: 505 Full5/693-APL 'Mariana Convergent Margin & Chamorro Seamount' and two CPPs in the South China Sea (878 CPP)

For the US FY18 following expeditions were recommended for scheduling in May 2015: 760 'SW Australia Margin Cretaceous Climate' will be the first expedition in FY18 and 781A 'Hikurangi Subduction Margin' was provisionally scheduled for FY18.

Long-term track: The JR-FB expects 10 months of operations in FY18 and FY19 as a result of scheduling the CPP. The plan is to move the JR across the Pacific including some of the Antarctic expeditions and finally to arrive in the Atlantic with the goal to start drilling in the South Atlantic in FY19. The JR-FB expects that the JR will operate in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico over the next few years.

JR-FB membership: S. Humphris rotated off as Chair at the end of September 2015. Since the beginning of October the new JR-FB Chair is Anthony Koppers. Heiko Pälike also rotated off at the end of September 2015 and was replaced by Paul Wilson (ECORD). The two new JR-FB members since October 1st are Clive Neal (USA) and Andrew Roberts (AUS) (J. Allan).

22 CDEX: Report (N. Eguchi)

(9:53)

N. Eguchi presented the 10-years actual performance of *Chikyu* operation. Since 2005 the *Chikyu* implemented several scientific operations (mostly IODP, only one non-IODP) and industrial work. N. Eguchi continued to present the Chikyu IODP long-term planning. Industrial work was carried out from February 2014 to August 2015. From September 2015 to January 2016 the *Chikyu* will be in the dry dock for repair and maintainance. A non-IODP science operation will be implemented between January and March 2016.

Expedition 365 NanTroSEIZE is planned from March to April 2016. From May to July 2016 a commercial work will be carried out and a potential window for further industrial work ranges until December 2016. A potential window for an IODP riserless operation is from January to March 2017. This operation is followed by commercial work from April 2017 to potentially January 2018. From February to June 2018 there is a potential window for an IODP riser operation.

Chikyu IODP Expedition 365 is one of the NanTroSEIZE operations. The main aim of this expedition is the installation of observatories systems. It is a technical expedition from March 26 to April 27, 2016.

Potential proposals for a riserless operation in JFY16 or later are 865-Full 'Nankai Trough T-Limit' and 603 'NanTroSEIZE'.

N. Eguchi presented the Chikyu 5-year inspection and refurbishment plan for September 2015 to January 2016. The major work items are Class NK/ABS required inspections and maintenances, 5-years certification works and the replacement of deteriorated instruments. The laboratories will be modified to optimize the Deep Riser Drilling, to have more flexibility in the lab operation and to have a safe and comfortable work environment. For example, the core processing deck and the lab management deck were modified. Furthermore, a library was built.

The Chikyu 10th Anniversary events include a special book that will be published in November 2015, special conferences, a ceremony and Open Ship Days in Yokohama. On October 4th a symposium was held in Yokohama for young people and on November 12th a symposium and a ceremony will be held in Tokyo for invited people. The Open Ship Days will be on November 20th for invited people and on November 21st-22nd for the public.

23 Chikyu IODP Board: Report (N. Eguchi for Y. Tatsumi)

(10:16)

In contrast to the JR-FB and the EFB, the CIB advises the president of JAMSTEC who makes the final decisions. N. Eguchi summarized the consensus items from the last CIB meeting in Yokohama in March 2015. He continued to present the six CIB members since April 1st, 2015. Yoshiyuki Tatsumi is the new CIB Chair. The next CIB meeting will be held in Kobe, Japan, on March 23rd and 24th, 2016.

DISCUSSION on 871-CPP:

G. Camoin asked when there will be a decision from the Australians regarding the 871-CPP. They will submit their funding proposal soon or they already did (N. Eguchi). The money could be spent starting in 2019. The next term of JAMSTEC's 5-year plan starts in March 2019.

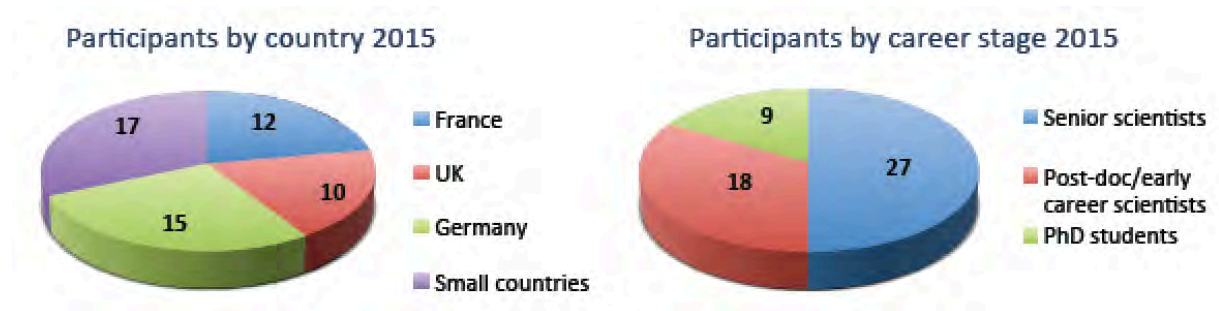
(10:24)
coffee break
(11:12)

24 ESSAC: ECORD Expedition staffing and quotas (D. Weis for G. Früh-Green)
(11:12)

Staffing 2015 to September 2016: Staffing is completed for all IODP Expeditions in 2015. For the upcoming *JR* Expeditions the staffing is complete through September 2016 (Expedition 362). There are ECORD Co-chiefs on *JR* Expeditions 359 to 362. MSP Expedition 357 'Atlantis Massif Serpentinization & Life' has 15 ECORD scientists and one ECORD Co-chief. It is the first MSP expedition in the new programme and the first using the two seabed rock drills MeBo and RD2. MSP Expedition 364 'Chicxulub Impact Crater' has 14 ECORD scientists and one ECORD Co-chief. For *Chikyu* Expedition 365 'NanTroSEIZE' only one application was received by Canada, however, it was not forwarded because Canada is overquota.

D. Weis summarized the ECORD expedition participants in 2015 for Expeditions 354 to 360. In 2015 there was a total of 59 ECORD participants including five Co-chiefs. D. Weis showed the participants in 2015 by country and by career stage (Figure 1).

Figure 1: 2015 Expedition participants by country and by career stage (Expeditions 354 to 360)



A 2014 (Expeditions 349 to 353) to 2015 (Expeditions 354 to 360) comparison of the number of ECORD expedition participants shows an increase in the total number from 38 plus 2 Co-chiefs to 54 plus 5 Co-chiefs.

Staffing September 2016 to 2017: Ranking and nominations are in progress for *JR* Expeditions 363 'Western Pacific Warm Pool' and 366 'Mariana Convergent Margin'. 24 applications were received for Expedition 363 and the nominations were sent to 3 French, 2 UK, 2 Germans and 1 Norwegian. 17 applications were received for Expedition 366 and the nominations will be sent on November 15th. A new call for applications for 2017 was opened for participation in *JR* Expeditions 367 and 368 'South China Sea Rifted Margin'. The deadline to apply is January 15th.

Quotas 2014-2016: D. Weis continued to present ECORD member contributions and quotas for FY14 and FY15 (Expeditions 349 to 360, see agenda book page 99). She also presented the projected participation and quotas for 2016 (see agenda book page 100). Norway and France are underquota and the Netherlands is overquota.

D. Weis presented a table with the *JR* Advisory Panel Members in 2015 and 2016. Four SEP members of the Science Evaluation Subgroup will rotate off in December 2015. The Chair Dick Kroon already rotated off this year. In addition, three SEP members of the Site Evaluation Subgroup will also rotate off in December 2015 or January 2016. The four new members for the Science Evaluation Subgroup starting in January 2016 are Jens Kallmeyer, Heinrich Villinger, Andrew McCaig and Samuel Jaccard. The two new members for the Site Evaluation Subgroup are Michael Riedel and Calvin Campbell. Serge Berné wants to rotate off.

There was a call for applications to serve on the *JR*-FB and Paul Wilson was selected.

In 2015, there was an IODP-ICDP session at the EGU convened by G. Früh-Green with the title 'Achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling'. 41 abstracts were received. For 2016, a session at the EGU in 2016 was proposed with Jan Behrmann as first convener.

Concerning the ECORD Publication Data Management System, the testing and evaluation has been completed. The data management system Zotero has been implemented and the training for ESO staff needs to be completed.

SCIENCE

25 SEP: Report (G. Uenzelmann-Neben for D. Kroon)

(11:21)

G. Uenzelmann-Neben reported on the proposal review and advisory process. SEP is responsible for the selection of the best and most relevant proposals to be forwarded to the relevant Facility Boards. SEP also advises the Facility Boards and the IODP Forum on any shortcomings of the proposal pool with respect to themes and challenges of the IODP Science Plan.

Proposal submission: G. Uenzelmann-Neben summarized the proposals submitted on October 1st, 2014 (see agenda book page 102). In total, 19 new proposals were submitted. 9 of those were deactivated and 6 pre-proposals were suggested to develop into full proposals. 15 proposals were submitted for the April 1st, 2015 deadline (Table 11). Of those, six are new proposals and three have been deactivated.

Table 11: Proposals submitted for April 1st, 2015 deadline

Prpsl#	Type	Title	Possible Destinations
730	Full2	Sabine Bank Sea Level	External review
771	Add (Full2)	Iberian Margin Paleoclimate	JRFB: excellent
796	ADP	NADIR: Nice Amphibious Drilling	Revise
832	Full2	Tasman Frontier subduction	External review
834	Full2	Agulhas-Transkei Transect	External review
847	Full2	Drake Passage paleoenvironment	Deactivate
852	CPP	North Sea GlaciStore	Revise
857A	Full	DREAM: Deep-Surface Connection	Deactivate
878	Add	South China Sea Rifting	scheduled
879	Full	Corinth Active Rift Development	HB
885	Pre	Ulleung Basin Gas Hydrates	Full
886	Pre	NW Pacific Bend-Fault Hydrology	Full
887	CPP	Gulf of Mexico Methane Hydrate	Revise
888	Full	Aleutian Basin Formation	Revise
889	Pre (ADP)	HAITI-DRILL: Sliding-Doors Fault Sy	Deactivate

Back from external review
Revised
New

Old proposals: Many proposals from IODP-1 are still in the system. Some proposals have already twelve years since their first submission and up to eight years since the last activity. Dick Kroon contacted the PI's whether they intend to work on their proposal or they are willing to deactivate their proposal. Only two proposals, 680 and 703, will not be deactivated.

The classification scheme for the proposals was simplified (see agenda book page 105). Only proposals of category 1 and 2 will be forwarded to the Facility Boards. The remaining proposals stay in the holding bin, have to be revised or will be deactivated.

Data formats: SEP will also help the proponents in supplying their data set in formats that can be understood. It will be easier for the proponents to put together their data package. There are different formats for different data types and the aim is to get rid of possible misunderstandings.

G. Uenzelmann-Neben presented the SEP member rotation in 2015. The next SEP meeting will be held at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.

COMMENT by G. Camoin:

The SEP meeting in June 2016 will be held in Europe. The two potential locations are Bremen and Lisbon.

26 MagellanPlus: Report, new Terms of Reference and FY16 budget (L. Lourens)

(11:33)

L. Lourens presented the composition of the MagellanPlus Steering Committee (SC). The Chair is Lucas Lourens and the Vice-chair is Johan Lissenberg.

Every year there are two calls for workshop proposals. For the February 1st, 2015 deadline four proposals were submitted. These were ranked during the SC meeting in Burkheim in February 2015. One proposal was accepted, one proposal was rejected and the proponents of two proposals got the advice to submit them for the next proposal submission deadline. The deadline for the second call was on July 1st, 2015. Five proposals were submitted and ranked in July by email exchange by the SC. Three proposals were granted and the proponents of two proposals were advised to send it for next call in February 2016.

In 2015 five workshops were implemented: 1) South Atlantic Drilling in Newcastle, UK, 2) IMAGE/MEDGATE in Rabat, Morocco, 3) Mantle, Water and Life in Lyon, France, 4) Submarine Paleoseismology in Zurich, Switzerland, and 5) Haiti-DRILL in Rueil-Malmaison, France. There are two upcoming workshops for 2016: 1) Bend-Fault Serpentinization, and 2) Brazilian Equatorial Margin.

MagellanPlus also funds travel grants. Five ECORD scientists were funded to participate in the 'Indian Ocean Crust and Mantle Drilling' workshop in May 2015. In addition, two ECORD scientists were funded to participate in the 'Argentine Passive Volcanic Continental Margin: Basin Evolution, Deep Biosphere, Sediment Dynamics and Ocean Evolution' workshop in September 2015.

The MagellanPlus website has been updated. In addition, the role of the watchdogs and the workshop guidelines have been merged into one document. The workshop convener's obligations and the financial settlement of the workshops were clarified (see agenda book pages 109-110).

Publications: Articles regarding MagellanPlus workshops were published in *Scientific Drilling* #19 and the ECORD Newsletter #24.

The deadline for the next call will be on February 1st, 2016. The next SC meeting will be held on February 3rd to 5th in Graz, Austria.

The budget is 70,000 € per year and was already approved by the ECORD Council.

COMMENT by G. Camoin:

Since 2011 ECORD is directly funding the MagellanPlus programme together with ICDP. The programme is successful and provides proposals to the system, i.e. to the JR, the Chikyu and the MSPs. Between 2011 and now the travel grants were created to allow ECORD scientists to travel abroad. Another major step forward was the recent decision to allocate some budget for the ADPs.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-10:

The ECORD Council acknowledges the MagellanPlus Steering Committee for its efficient work in planning very productive workshops resulting in the submission of many drilling proposals for all IODP platforms.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-11:

The ECORD Council congratulates Lucas Lourens who will be awarded a Jean Baptiste Lamarck Medal at the EGU 2016.

COLLABORATION**27 ICDP: Report (S. Luthi)**

(11:50)

The International Continental Scientific Drilling Program has currently 25 members. The ICDP support is based on the « comingled funding » principle. Each ICDP drilling project is independently organized in the form of a Joint Research Venture (JRV).

S. Luthi gave an overview of the organization of ICDP. The Science Advisory Group (SAG) reviews and ranks all proposals. The Executive Committee (EC) decides on pre- and workshop proposals and the Assembly of Governors (AOG) decides on full proposals. The Operational Support Group (OSG) provides the EC with the operational capabilities to manage the program and to support ICDP projects. The Assembly of Governors (AOG) provides governance, financial and scientific overview.

ICDP projects: To date, 78 workshops were sponsored and 35 drilling projects have been completed. Three projects have been recently completed: Lake Junin, GONAF and Lake Towuti. The running ICDP project is Songliao. Upcoming projects are Chicxulub, Oman and Koyna.

A White Paper on the ICDP Science Plan 2014-2019 was published in December 2014. It strengthens and expands ties between member countries and partner programs. Furthermore, it invites and integrates early career researchers in upcoming ICDP activities. It also debates the incorporation of industry partners into ICDP and it discusses new outreach measures to the media, policy makers and the public.

Scientific Drilling #19 was published in May 2015. This issue includes one science report, five workshop reports and one technical development report. So far, seven manuscripts were received for *Scientific Drilling* #20. Issue 20 will be published online on November 15th and printed copies will be available on December 1st. On January 1st, 2016, there will be some changes in the Editorial Board. Jan Behrmann will replace Gilbert Camoin and Will Sager will replace James Natland.

S. Luthi presented the flyer 'Scientific Drilling in Oceans and on Continents'.

Conferences: At the EGU 2015, IODP/ECORD and ICDP had a joint session, a joint booth and a joint Town Hall Meeting. The International Limnogeology Congress was held in June in Reno/Lake Tahoe, Nevada. This conference had 60-70 attendees and key notes on ICDP lake drilling projects were given. A Town Hall Meeting is planned for the AGU 2015. A Union Symposium for the EGU 2016 with the title « Geofluids – the Bringers of Change » was accepted. The booth booking and the session « Scientific Drilling on Continents and in Oceans » were confirmed for the 35th International Geological Congress that will be held in Cape Town in August/September 2016.

ICDP Training 2015: An ICDP Training Course 'Scientific Drilling of lacustrine sediments' was held in September 2015 at Lake Ohrid, Macedonia. Another Training Course 'Managing and execution of continental scientific drilling projects' was held in October 2015 at the KTB Geocenter in Windischeschenbach, Germany.

28 Amphibious Drilling Proposals: Concept, Evaluation and Implementation (F. Anselmetti)

(12:05)

F. Anselmetti presented the members of the joint ICDP-SAG IODP-SEP committee on amphibious proposals. The Chair of this committee is Kenneth Miller (IODP-SEP). The guidelines for the joint review of Amphibious Drilling Proposals (ADP's) can be found in the agenda book (pages 111-115).

Definition of ADPs: « Amphibious drilling proposals are those for which full achievement of the scientific objectives requires scientific drilling at both onshore and offshore sites »

ADP workshop: The IODP-ICDP ADP development flow chart for a workshop is shown on page 116 of the the agenda book. An ADP workshop aims towards defining scientific objectives, a general drilling strategy and the societal relevance. The proposal should include: 1) the invitation of international experts of the relevant disciplines, 2) the participation of experts in drilling strategies and technologies, and 3) the participation of the operators to provide some ideas of the feasibility and preliminary cost estimates.

ADP Full Proposal: The IODP-ICDP ADP development flow chart for a full proposal is shown on page 116 of the agenda book. There are ICDP-IODP differences in the proposal format. The solution is to include ICDP proposal components (non-binding science team,

international representation, site survey description and drilling strategy including costing) as an appendix to the formal IODP Full ADP submission. The ADP proposal must include all IODP forms for offshore sites and follow IODP protocols for delivery of site survey information. A 4-member ICDP-IODP working group formalizes the ADP implementation policies. The recommendations for implementing an ADP once accepted for scheduling by both programs are: 1) joint staffing by ICDP and the relevant IODP Science Operator, 2) following IODP sample and data policies, 3) archiving ADP cores at the appropriate IODP repository, and 4) utilizing IODP-TAMU for project publications.

DISCUSSION on ADP's:

The process seems to be very complex and people should not be scared to apply (M. Diament). The effort is not large because only one proposal has to be submitted (F. Anselmetti). People have to be encouraged to submit proposals. The process was simplified for people submitting proposals on ocean-continental drilling transects (F. Anselmetti). The ADP's are a big step forward (W. Piller). Once W. Piller and others had two proposals which were in fact a combined proposal for onshore and offshore drilling. It is necessary to combine the proposals and to come up with a single proposal (W. Piller). It will be interesting to see how the concept develops, for example, if the two panels have different views (F. Anselmetti). There is more transparency, i.e. the ICDP Panel will receive the SEP evaluation and SEP will see the ICDP reports (F. Anselmetti).

L. Lourens asked about the funding of the workshops. ICDP funds the workshops for classic ICDP projects (F. Anselmetti). Small workshops with about 40 participants are fully funded by ICDP. For ADP workshops, the community is larger and the workshops could be larger and more expensive. An IODP/ECORD contribution is also needed and national funding agencies could contribute to the workshops.

(12:26)

lunch break

(13:30)

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE : « Reconstructing palaeo-circulation: Reading sediment drifts with the aid of IODP information » (G. Uenzelmann-Neben) 45'

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

29 ESSAC: Educational activities (J. Gutiérrez Pastor)

(14:05)

Distinguished Lecturer Programme (DLP):

There are five speakers who cover the themes of the Science Plan. Two cover the topic 'Climate and Ocean Change' and the other three cover the three topics 'Biosphere Frontiers', 'Earth in Motion' and 'Earth Connections'. In 2015, the total number of lectures is 49. In 2016 there will be 14 lectures in seven different countries. The current budgets for DLPs is 18,000 €.

ECORD Summer Schools & Courses:

ECORD Training Course – A new ECORD Training Course was held in Bremen in March 2015: 'The Virtual Drillship Experience'. In total, there were 56 applications and 30 participants from 17 ECORD and non-ECORD countries attended this first Training Course. A report was published in the April 2015 issue of the ECORD Newsletter. The second ECORD Training Course 'The Virtual Drillship Experience' will be held at the MARUM in Bremen in March 2016. ESSAC requests a 6,500 € contribution from ECORD to support this training course.

ECORD Summer Schools – Traditionally, ECORD funds every year the Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology and the ECORD Bremen Summer School concerning a different theme every year. The topic of the Urbino 2015 Summer School was 'Past Global Change Reconstruction and Modelling Techniques'. In total, 72 participants from 8 ECORD and 3 non-ECORD countries attended this summer school. Two reports were provided for the November issue of the ECORD Newsletter. The next Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology will be held in July 2016. The Bremen 2015 Summer School with the topic 'Ocean crust processes: magma, faults, fluxes and life' gathered 33 participants from 9 ECORD countries and 2 non-ECORD countries. One report will be published in the November issue of the ECORD Newsletter. The next ECORD Bremen Summer School 'Submarine Geohazards: Mapping, Monitoring, and Modelling' will be held at the MARUM in Bremen probably in September 2016.

International School on Foraminifera: In addition to the two traditional summer schools, ECORD co-funded the International School on Foraminifera in June 2015 in Urbino. ECORD provided 5000 € to support 4 ECORD students to attend this course.

New ECORD Summer School: The new ECORD Summer School in Petrophysics, i.e. the physical properties of ocean sediments and basement from downhole logs and core. This

summer school will be held in June-July 2016 at the Department of Geology at the University of Leicester, UK. This workshop will bring together experts from both academia and industry to give training in the theory and practice of petrophysics. The main research topics are downhole logging, physical properties measurements and hole-to-hole correlation. ESSAC requests an ECORD contribution of 10,000 € to support this summer school.

ECORD Scholarships & Grants:

ECORD Scholarships – ECORD Scholarships are offered to students to attend the ECORD Summer Schools. The annual budget is 15,000 €. For the Bremen Summer School there were 23 applications in 2015 and 16 students from 7 ECORD countries were awarded. For the Urbino Summer School 33 students applied and 10 scholarships were given to students from 6 ECORD countries.

ECORD Research Grants – ECORD Research Grants are given every year to PhD students, early-career or postdoctoral scientists for DSDP/ODP/IODP related research. The annual budget is 15,000 €. In total, there were 13 applications in 2015 and 8 grants were given.

At the last ESSAC meeting a more coordinated, regulated procedure and clear criteria for future ECORD grant awards were discussed. G. Früh-Green suggested to create a special subcommittee of 4-5 people to evaluate the grants proposals. Furthermore, the candidates should be discussed and selected early in the year. G. Früh-Green also suggested to revise the criteria of the selection and ranking and there is the question if the individual award amounts should be increased. After this discussion there was a proposition to evaluate the Research Grants in a more homogenous way. The mini-proposal and the budget plan are considered 50 %, the letters of support 20 % and the CV 30 %. The minimum number of rankings will be of 5. The delegates from the Education & Outreach subcommittee have to inform the ESSAC Office if they do not intend to rank. All delegates are welcome to rank. J. Gutiérrez Pastor continued to present the requirements for applications. Finally, ESSAC suggested to increase the budget for the Research Grants to 18,000 €. ESSAC also suggested to increase the maximum amount to award ECORD applicants from 2000 € to about 3000 € and to make it clear in the call. ESSAC will circulate a draft of the call to get input of all the ESSAC delegates.

Teachers at Sea:

In summer 2015 there was a call for applications for teachers and educators based in

ECORD member countries to sail on board the *JR* on expeditions 359, 360 or 361. Six applications were received and three teachers were selected: Marion Burgio from France, Michelle Darrieu from Belgium/France and Lucas Kavanagh from Canada. IODP France is going to support M. Burgio and M. Darrieu. ESSAC will co-fund travel expenses.

Upcoming Education & Outreach calls:

A call to apply for ECORD Scholarships to attend the ECORD Summer Schools in 2016 will be opened in December 2015. A call for institutions to host an ECORD Summer School in 2017 will be opened in December 2015/January 2016. A call to apply for ECORD Grants 2016 will be in 2016. A call to be an ECORD Distinguished Lecturer in 2016/2017 will be opened in January/February 2017.

J. Gutiérrez Pastor presented the ESSAC office participation in meetings for educational and outreach purposes since the last ESSAC meeting.

30 ESSAC: FY16 budget (D. Weis for J. Behrmann)

(14:25)

D. Weis presented the ESSAC FY16 budget (see pages 121 + 122 of the agenda book). The total request for FY16 is 260,686.14 €. The total budget for FY16 is 6.9 % less compared to FY15.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-12:

The ECORD Council approves the ESSAC FY16 budget of \$287,130 USD to be administered by the GEOMAR in Kiel, Germany.

COMMENT by W. Piller:

The budget item 'Travel support ESSAC Liaison to SEP meetings' should not be zero for FY16. W. Piller recommends to leave the 5000 € in the budget like it was for FY15. There is some flexibility in the budget (D. Weis).

31 ECORD OETF: Report and FY16 budget (P. Maruéjol)

(14:29)

P. Maruéjol presented the mandate and the members of the ECORD Outreach & Education Task Force (OETF). The OETF has two meetings per year.

The outreach activities in 2015 include international conferences (EGU, AGU), support to IODP events (exhibition booths, public events, ECORD School of Rock) and a media conference including outreach documents for MSP Expedition 357.

The first participation as ECORD-ICDP was at the AGU 2014. The ‘Scientific Drilling IODP-ICDP’ exhibition booth was co-funded by ECORD and ICDP. 200-300 persons attended the IODP-ICDP Town Hall meeting.

An ECORD-IODP-ICDP booth at the EGU 2015 was co-funded by ECORD and ICDP. More than 200 persons attended the IODP-ICDP Town Hall meeting. Furthermore, an IODP-ICDP session was organized.

P. Maruéjol reported on the outreach resources for 2015: the ECORD Annual Report 2014, ECORD Newsletters (#24, #25), different flyers, the ECORD Calendar, six core replicas, new videos on the ESOECORD channel, ECORD websites, Wikipedia and the social networks Facebook and Twitter.







OETF tasks and achievements: The OETF is promoting ECORD and IODP to various audiences, i.e. scientists, educators, the press and the public, in ECORD countries. Furthermore, the OETF is collaborating with the IODP partners and promoting the IODP and ICDP programmes under the umbrella of “Scientific Drilling”.

OETF beyond 2015: The OETF will develop more educational resources and coordinate a common message regarding what ECORD is doing and how IODP is important for scientific knowledge. The OETF will continue the collaboration with the IODP partners and with ICDP. A first step is the development of a common IODP brochure. The ECORD websites will be renewed.

OETF 2016 timeline: ECORD will be present at following conferences: AGU 2015, EGU 2016 and IGC 2016. For the Goldschmidt Conference 2016 in Yokohama ECORD will provide support to CDEX/JAMSTEC. The OETF meetings will be held in January in Bremen and in October in Edinburgh. The Annual Report will be published in early-mid March and the ECORD Newsletters #26 and #27 will be published in mid-April and November, respectively.

P. Maruéjol presented the OETF FY16 budget. The total request of the OETF to ECORD is \$61,000 USD.

Table 12: OETF FY16 budget (in USD).

Exhibit Booths (3)	19,600	
Publications	14,700	
Other costs	6,400	
Shipping costs	3,400	
Overheads	4,500	=
Travel costs	12,400	
Total	61,000	

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-13:

The ECORD Council approves the Outreach FY16 budget of \$61,000 USD to be administered by EMA Nancy, France.

32 IODP Forum: Views on overarching O&E activities (N. Hallmann for J. Austin)

(14:46)

N. Hallmann presented outreach and education activities across IODP on behalf of the ECORD OETF. There is the need for a new 'IODP umbrella' with the aim to increase the visibility of all IODP members by having common goals, O&E strategies and resources. Currently there are following shared resources: IODP website, *Scientific Drilling* journal, IODP brochures and the core replicas. IODP O&E activities have to be coordinated across the programme together with the partners at least at a minimum level without additional costs. Furthermore, it is important to keep on exchanging opportunities on a case-by-case basis.

Common goals & strategies: Regarding common strategies, the O&E coordinators should continue to be regularly in contact and to exchange information regarding O&E events (video conference and/or at science meetings). Furthermore, the O&E activities should be reviewed at each IODP Forum meeting and IODP should be promoted at science

lectures, sessions, workshops and in press releases.

Common resources: Since mid-June 2015 ECORD is online on Wikipedia. As a new common resource a new IODP brochure was proposed by the OETF. This 2-page flyer should include basic information about IODP on one side and more specific information for each partner on the other side. The brochure should also explain how people can get involved into the programme. The IODP Forum recognized the responsibilities of each platform provider for such a brochure. In addition, the creation of a FAQ document across the IODP platform providers addressing a public audience was proposed by the OETF. This document should clarify the relationships with industry, address environmental issues, explain the IODP driving objective and mention that the data are available to all scientists. The IODP Forum stated that due to different legal systems for the three platform providers a statement regarding environmental issues is difficult. The responsibilities of each platform provider were recognized by the IODP Forum for this new document. The OETF will discuss and draft a new IODP brochure at the AGU 2015 and will present this draft at the next IODP Forum in 2016.

The IODP Forum stated that at each of its meetings a major agenda item on education and outreach across IODP should be included (cf. Forum Consensus 15-05).

COMMENT by P. Maruéjol:

Such an IODP brochure already exists for some ECORD countries: Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Canada.

(15:01)

coffee break

(15:25)

33 ECORD websites and budget (EMA)

(15:25)

P. Maruéjol gave an overview of the five existing ECORD websites that are hosted on a server at the CRPG-CNRS in Nancy. There is no single person who has access to all ECORD websites. P. Maruéjol, A. Stevenson and J. Gutiérrez Pastor are in charge of the ECORD, ESO and ESSAC websites, respectively. ESO and ESSAC are sub-domains of ecord.org. The problems with the current websites are the different web formats, the different designs of the websites, the complicated access to relevant information and the outdated web design. Furthermore, there is no Content Management System (CMS), the

ESSAC website is difficult to manage and the ESO website is not directly managed by ESO.

A modernisation of the ECORD, ESSAC and ESO websites was discussed at the last ECORD OETF meeting in Potsdam in October 2015. Consequently, EMA estimated the costs of the renovation of the three websites. The cost estimate ranges between 20,000 € and 30,000 €.

DISCUSSION on the ECORD websites:

G. Camoin described the procedure of re-launching the ECORD websites. If the ECORD Council endorses this proposition, a small working group could be created around the EMA team. An email could be sent to the ESSAC delegates and the Council members in order to find some persons helping to choose a company and to interact with a company for a re-launch of the ECORD websites within the next months. If the ECORD Council agrees with re-launching the websites and with the upper limit of 30,000 €, a call for applications for the companies can be posted. After the selection of a company, the final cost estimate will be presented to the ECORD Council.

H. Pereira suggested to have only one ECORD website instead of three. A single website with a Content Management System is needed (K. Verbruggen). Within the current cost estimate it is possible to get 2 or 3 people educated to update the website on a regular basis (G. Camoin). It is important that the product is editable (A. Morris). Such an investment has to be done every ten years (G. Camoin).

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-14:

The ECORD Council endorses the proposition of re-launching a single, editable ECORD website with an upper limit of 30,000 € to be administered by EMA Aix-en-Provence, France.

- **ACTION (EMA):** to send an email to the members of the different ECORD entities asking for volunteers being part of a working group on re-launching the ECORD website that selects a web design company and interacts with it
- **ACTION (EMA):** to open a call for applications for a web design company re-launching the ECORD website

34 Outreach activities of upcoming MSP expeditions (A. Gerdes)

(15:40)

Expedition 357 'Atlantis Massif Serpentinization & Life': The communication plan was distributed and expedition flyer and logo were prepared. Regarding communication within the IODP community, the Science Party members were encouraged to get in contact with the communication specialists at their universities and the US and Japanese colleagues were informed. Concerning the communication to the outside world, media briefings were held in London on October 22nd and in Southampton on October 23rd. An international media release with the description of the project and its aims was distributed. A media release was posted on the IODP and JAMSTEC websites as well as on websites of different institutes and universities. Articles were published on several BBC channels, Finland biggest newspaper, local UK media and social media.

Expedition 364 'Chicxulub Impact Crater': At the end of March, A. Stevenson went as a member of an ESO delegation to a Chicxulub Drilling Workshop in Mexico. There was a media conference and a press release was published. An exhibition on the Chicxulub Crater was held at the museum 'Museo del Mundo Maya' in Merida.

COMMENT by J.-P. Henriët:

All ECORD member countries have joined the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Article 143 is on marine scientific research and states that the ocean beyond the territories and authority of the United Nations is considered as an addition to mankind. « Marine scientific research in the Area shall be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind as a whole » (Article 143, paragraph 1). « States Parties may carry out marine scientific research in the Area. State Parties shall promote international cooperation in marine scientific research » Article 143, paragraph 3). All governments from the ECORD member countries have signed an agreement to share with other countries, in particular developing countries, the benefit from efforts in this region as an heritage of mankind. For example, the Atlantis Massif is a heritage of mankind.

- **ACTION (EMA):** to include an agenda item on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the next ECORD Council and/or EFB meetings

35 ECORD School of Rock 2015 (H. Pereira)

(16:01)

The main objective of the ECORD School of Rocks workshops is to educate participants

about IODP, ocean drilling and Earth science through hands-on experience, interaction with expedition scientists and technicians, and formal instruction by science team members from previous expeditions. The first School of Rock was held in 2005 in the USA. The first ECORD School of Rock was held in France in 2014. In 2015 the second ECORD School of Rock was held in Portugal. 35 teachers attended this workshop. For three days lectures were given, hands-on activities were performed and videoconferences were held. The overall evaluation of the ECORD School of Rock was very good. Possible candidates for hosting the ECORD School of Rock in 2016 are Susan Gebbels (UK) and Markus Fingerle (Germany).

DISCUSSION on funding:

K. Verbruggen asked about any assistance for travel expenses. H. Pereira was supported by ECORD to organise the workshop and by the Science and Technology Foundation in Portugal for the travel expenses of the invited lecturers.

COMMENT by M. Diament:

M. Diament appreciates the work of the outreach and education teams and congratulates them for their excellent work. ECORD has to continue supporting activities like the ECORD School of Rock, summer schools, training courses, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

36 Review of Consensus and Actions (N. Hallmann/All)

(16:16)

N. Hallmann summarized the consensus and action items of the ECORD Council-ESSAC meeting #3.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-15:

The ECORD Council and ESSAC thank their Italian hosts, especially Annalisa Iadanza and Marco Sacchi, for providing excellent facilities in a very spectacular venue at the occasion of their third annual meeting in Naples.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-16:

The ECORD Council warmly thanks Michel Diament for his outstanding services as Chair of the ECORD Council.

37 Next ECORD Council – ESSAC meetings (M. Friberg/D. Weis)

(16:28)

The next ESSAC meeting will be held in southern Portugal in the second or fourth week of May 2016 (A. Voelker).

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-17:

The ECORD Council agrees that the next Council Spring meeting will be held in Berlin, Copenhagen or Edinburgh on June 1st, 2016.

ECORD Council Consensus 15-10-18:

The ECORD Council agrees that the next ECORD Council – ESSAC meeting will be held in Bremen on October 26th and 27th, 2016.

M. Diament closed the meeting at 16:32.

ROSTER

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* Apologies

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPG: American Association of Petroleum Geologists	ICAM: International Conference on Asian Marine Geology
ACEX: Arctic Coring Expedition	ICDP: International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
ADP: Amphibious Drilling Proposal	ICDP EC: ICDP Executive Committee
AGU: American Geophysical Union	IGSN: International Geo Sample Number
ANZIC: Australian and New Zealand IODP Consortium	IKC: In-kind contribution
AOG: Assembly of Governors	INSU: National Institute of Sciences of the Universe
APL: Ancillary Project Letter	IODP: Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (2003-2013) & International Ocean Discovery Program (2013-2023)
BCR: Bremen Core Repository	JAMSTEC: Japan Agency for Marine Earth Science and Technology
BGS: British Geological Survey	JFY: Japanese Fiscal Year
CDEX: Center for Deep Earth Exploration	JOIDES: Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling
CIB: <i>Chikyu</i> IODP Board	JR: <i>JOIDES Resolution</i>
CMS: Content Management System	JR-FB: <i>JOIDES Resolution</i> Facility Board
CNRS: National Center for Scientific Research	JRSO: <i>JOIDES Resolution</i> Science Operator
CPP: Complementary Project Proposal	JRV: Joint Research Venture
CRPG: Center of Petrographic and Geochemical Research	KIGAM: Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources
DFG: German Research Foundation	KPI: Key Performance Indicator
DIS: Drilling Information System	MARUM: Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen
DLP: Distinguished Lecturer Programme	mbsf: metres below seafloor
DOSECC: Drilling, Observation and Sampling of the Earth's Continental Crust	MDP: Multi-phase Drilling Project
DREAM: Deep-sea Record of Mediterranean Messinian Events	MeBo: Meeresboden-Bohrgerät
DSDP: Deep Sea Drilling Project	MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology, Japan
DSOS: Decadal Survey of Ocean Sciences	MNF: Marine National Facility
EEC: ECORD Evaluation Committee	MOST: Ministry of Science and Technology, China
ECORD: European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling	MoU: Memorandum of Understanding
EFB: ECORD Facility Board	MSCL: Multi-Sensor Core Logger
EGU: European Geosciences Union	MSP: Mission-specific platform
E-ILP: ECORD Industry Liaison Panel	MTA: Turkish Geological Survey
EMA: ECORD Managing Agency	NanTroSEIZE: Nankai Trough SEIsmogenic Zone Experiment
EMSO: European Multidisciplinary Seafloor and water column Observatory	NERC: Natural Environment Research Council
EPC: European Petrophysics Consortium	NSF: National Science Foundation
ERIC: European Research Infrastructure Consortium	O&E: Outreach and Education
ESO: ECORD Science Operator	OCE: Division of Ocean Sciences
ESSAC: ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee	ODP: Ocean Drilling Program
FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions	OETF: Outreach and Education Task Force
FY: Fiscal Year	OSG: Operational Support Group
GEOMAR: Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel	

RD2: Rockdrill 2
ROSNEFRA: Federal Agency for Subsoil
Use
RV: Research Vessel
SAG: Science Advisory Group
SaDR: Sample and Data Request System
SC: Steering Committee
SEDIS: Scientific Earth Drilling Information
Service
SEP: Science Evaluation Panel
TAMU: Texas A&M University
ToR: Terms of Reference
UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the
Law of the Sea
USSSP: U. S. Science Support Program
VSEGEI: A. P. Karpinsky Russian Geological
Research Institute