ECORD Council - ESSAC Meeting #2

ETH Zurich, Switzerland

GEP/Alumni-Pavillon (Room MM C78.1)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACC	Antarctic Circumpolar Current
AGU	American Geophysical Union
ANZIC	Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium
BCR	Bremen Core Repository
BGS	British Geological Survey
BoG	Board of Governors

CICY	Centro de Investigacion Cientifica de Yucatan
COI	Conflict of Interest
CPP	Complementary Pre-Proposals
DEDI	Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure
DEISM	Distributed European Infrastructure for Subseafloor Sampling and Monitoring ECORD
DIS	Drilling Information System
DLP	Distinguished Lecturer Programme
DREAM	Deep-sea Record of Mediterranean Messinian events
DS^3F	Deep-Sea and Sub-Seafloor Frontiers project
EC	European Commission
ECORD	European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling
EGU	European Geosciences Union
EMA	ECORD Managing Agency
EMSO	The European Multidisciplinary Seafloor and Water-Column Observatory
EPC	European Petrophysics Consortium
ESF	European Science Foundation
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESO	ECORD Science Operator
ESSAC	ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee
FB	Facility Board
I3	Integrated Infrastructure Initiative
ICDP	International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
IGSN	International Geo Sample Number
IKC	In-Kind Contribution
ILP	ECORD Industry Liaison Panel
IMAGES	International Marine Past Global Change Study
IMPRESS	International Marine Process Reconstruction Study
INSU-CNRS	Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers, France
IODP	International Ocean Discovey Program
IODP-MI	IODP Management International, Inc.

ISF	International School on Foraminifera
ISOLAT	Integrated Southern Ocean Latitudinal Transects
JAMSTEC	Japan Marine Science & Technology Center
JFAST	Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project
JpGU	Japanese Geoscience Union
JR	JOIDES Resolution
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources
Las	Lead Agencies
MDP	Multiple-phase Drilling Proposal
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology
MOST	The People's Republic of China Ministry of Science and Technology
MISTRALS	Mediterranean Integrated Studies at Regional And Local Scales
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Mission-specific platform
NanTroSEIZE	Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council, UK
NSF	National Science Foundation, USA
NWO	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
ODP	Ocean Drilling Program
OSP	Onshore Science Party
PPO	Project Partner Office
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAS	Science Advisory Structure
SIIDETEY	Sistema de Investigación, Innovación y Desarrollo Tecnológico del Estado de Yucatán
SCP	Site Characterization Panel
SEP	Science Evaluation Panel
SO	Support Office
SOR	School of Rock
SPC	Science Planning Committee
SSC	Magellan Plus Science Steering Committee

SSDB	Site Survey Data Bank
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
USSAC	U.S. Science Advisory Committee
USIO	U.S. Implementing Organization
USSSP	U.S. Science Support Program
VTF	Vision Task Force

INTRODUCTION

1 - Self introduction and logistical information (G. Lüniger/ G. Früh-Green)

G. Früh Green reviewed the meeting's logistics. The meeting participants were invited to introduce themselves.

2 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting (G. Lüniger)

J. P. Henriet requested that the Haifa Minutes text on p. 33 addressing the Commercial Work Guidelines be further clarified.

ECORD Council-ESSAC Consensus 14-01-1:
The ECORD Council agrees to approve the Haifa Council-ESSAC joint meeting #1 minutes by an email vote.

Action EMA (M. Borissova): to clarify in the Haifa Meeting Minutes the 'Guidelines for Commercial Work by the JR' 'leveraging' sentences on page 33.

G. Lüniger said that further exchange on this topic will be done via email.

3 - Approval of the agenda (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed several changes in the agenda items' order.

ECORD Council-ESSAC Consensus 14-02-1:
The ECORD Council approves the 2014 joint Council-ESSAC meeting #2 agenda.

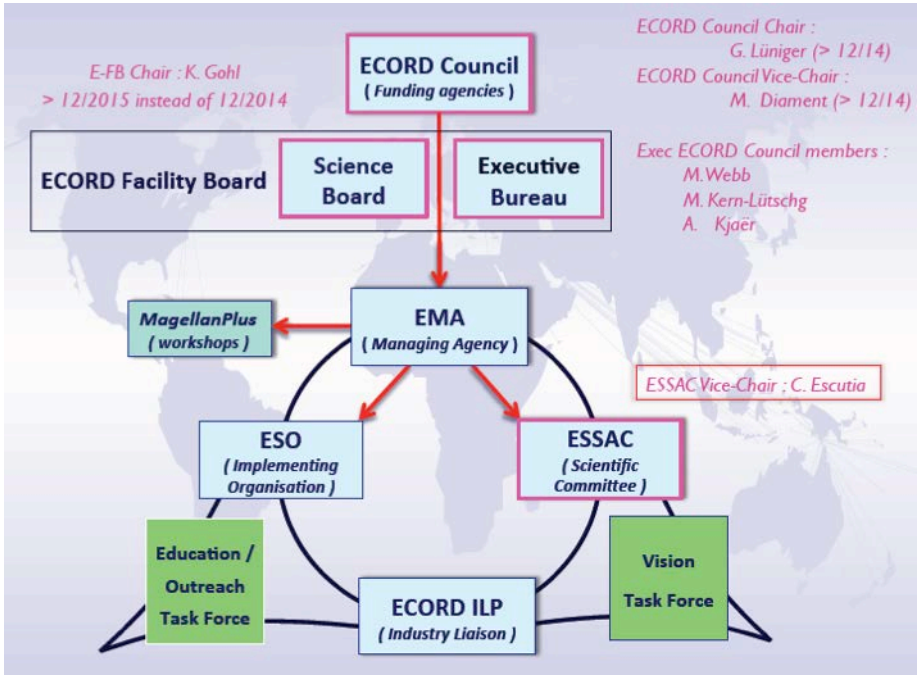
4 - Comments on the Council actions since its last meeting (G. Lüniger/All)

This section is addressed later in the meeting.

ECORD MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

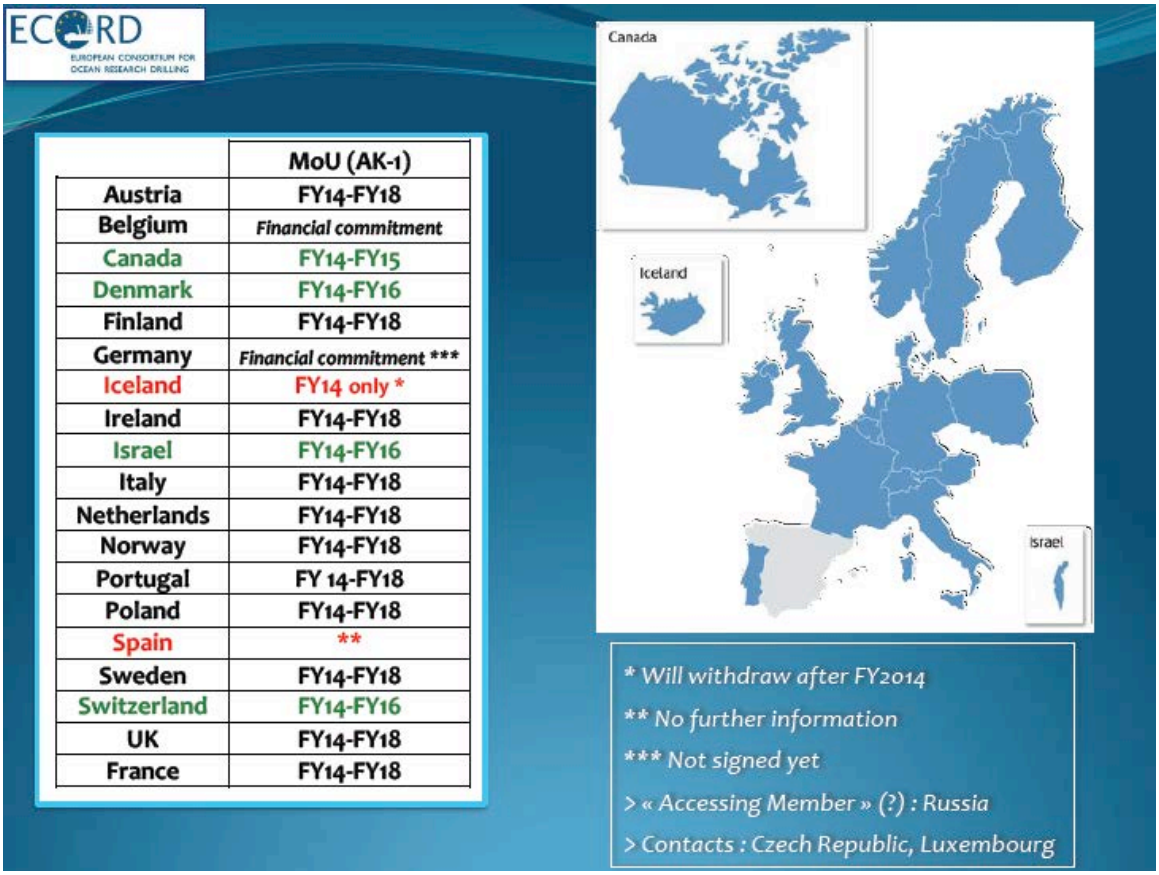
5 - EMA report (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin presented the upcoming changes in the Council's composition.



The EFB Chair's term has been extended to 12/2015 instead of 12/2014. G. Lüniger will be Council Chair until 12/2014. M. Diament will be Vice Chair until 12/2014. Apologies were presented for M. Webb's absence. The current Executive Bureau members are M. Webb, M. Kern-Lütschg and A. Kjäer.

The MoU FY14 table was reviewed.



Spain has been deleted from the ECORD map as it has not paid its contribution. No sailing Spanish scientist applications will be considered at the moment, but ECORD encourages Spain to send observers to the Council. Iceland will withdraw from ECORD after FY14.

O. Petrov represents Russia at this meeting. In April 2014, VSEGEI proposed to contribute to ECORD $10k USD per year. In June 2014, EMA sent O. Petrov a letter offering Russia "Accessing Member" status, via which the Russian's will attend the ECORD meetings and 1 or 2 Russian scientists would have the opportunity to apply to the ECORD educational program as an incentive. The Russian representatives have been encouraged to keep in contact with other institutions that are interested in working with ECORD. The ROSNEDRA Russian ministry has accepted the proposed Accessing Member status and VSGEI will negotiate with ROSNEDRA to increase the contribution. EMA has offered to help in this process as appropriate and has invited the Russian representatives to the next Council/ESSAC meeting. G. Camoin said that the accessing member status is temporary, meaning that it may last for about 2-3 years.

F. Barriga commented that this is the 3rd attempt to add Russia to ECORD and he is very glad with this progress.
G. Lüniger said that the question of 'temporary' has to be determined in terms of a time frame. The group agreed to define 'temporary' accessing member status as 3 years maximum.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-03-1:
The ECORD Council approves the "Accessing Member" temporary status for Russia for 3 years maximum via which Russian observers are invited to attend ECORD meetings and 1 or 2 young Russian scientists per year may get access to the ECORD Educational Program as an incentive. The amount of the Russian contribution has to be determined in coordination with EMA.

MoUs

The ECORD NSF and JAMSTEC MoUs have been signed.

ECORD Partnership

The ECORD contribution to the *JR* is $7M USD for 8 ECORD scientists per *JR* expedition. At least one ECORD member will be part of the JR-FB.

ECORD pays a $1M USD contribution to the *Chikyu*, for at least 3 ECORD scientists per expedition. The level of funding is defined each year by the ECORD Council. G. Camoin is a member of the NSF and JAMSTEC FBs.

For the MSPs, ECORD has at least 10 berths, 13 berths for the US and its associate members, 4 berths for Japan, and 1-3 berths are kept for participants via co-funded projects, in-kind or in cash. The co-chiefs are not counted against the participation levels on all IODP expeditions.

Meetings

G. Camoin reviewed a list of the recently EMA attended meetings and conferences. At the ICDP Assembly of Governors in Prague, for example, the possibility of future IODP-ICDP collaborations were discussed. ECORD will also be represented at that the upcoming AGU.

Annual report

The ECORD FY13 Annual Report: October 2012-December 2013 needs to be developed. The contents will be sent to all of the participants by early November 2014. The deadline for the submission of the articles is early-mid January.

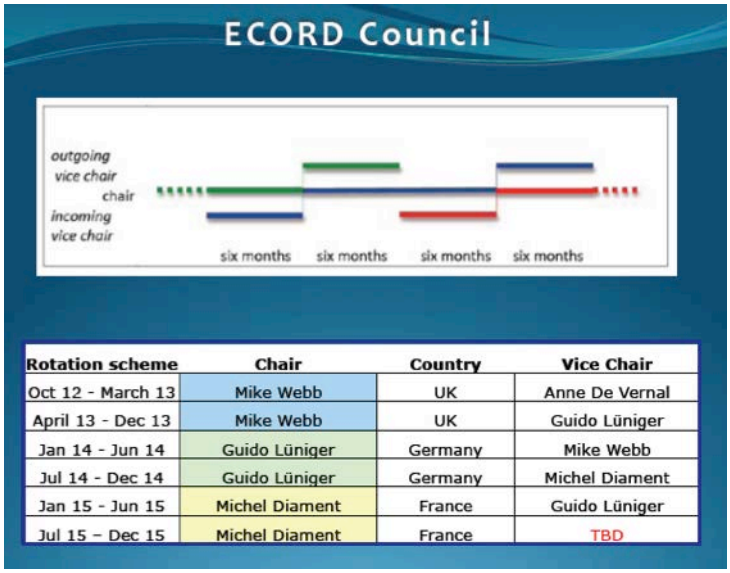
ECORD Council Consensus 14-04-1:
The ECORD Council and ESSAC thank Milena Borissova for her services as EMA Assistant Director over the last 3 years and wish her success in her future endeavors.

G. Camoin said that EMA's team includes a Director, an Assistant Director, an Outreach Cooridnator, P. Maruejol, and a Secretary, M. Tiercelin. The secretary is based at CEREGE. ECORD pays about €20k euros in overheads to CEREGE for 50% of M. Tiercelin's services. There is also a finance team T. Fomba and S. Chapellet and a legal department E. Couvet and P. Roberge from INSU-CNRS that help EMA in its tasks.

The FY15 EMA Assistant Director will be N. Hallman.

6 - ECORD Council Chair / Vice-Chair rotation (G. Lüniger)

The ECORD Council FY13-FY15 Chair rotations were reviewed.



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	TBD

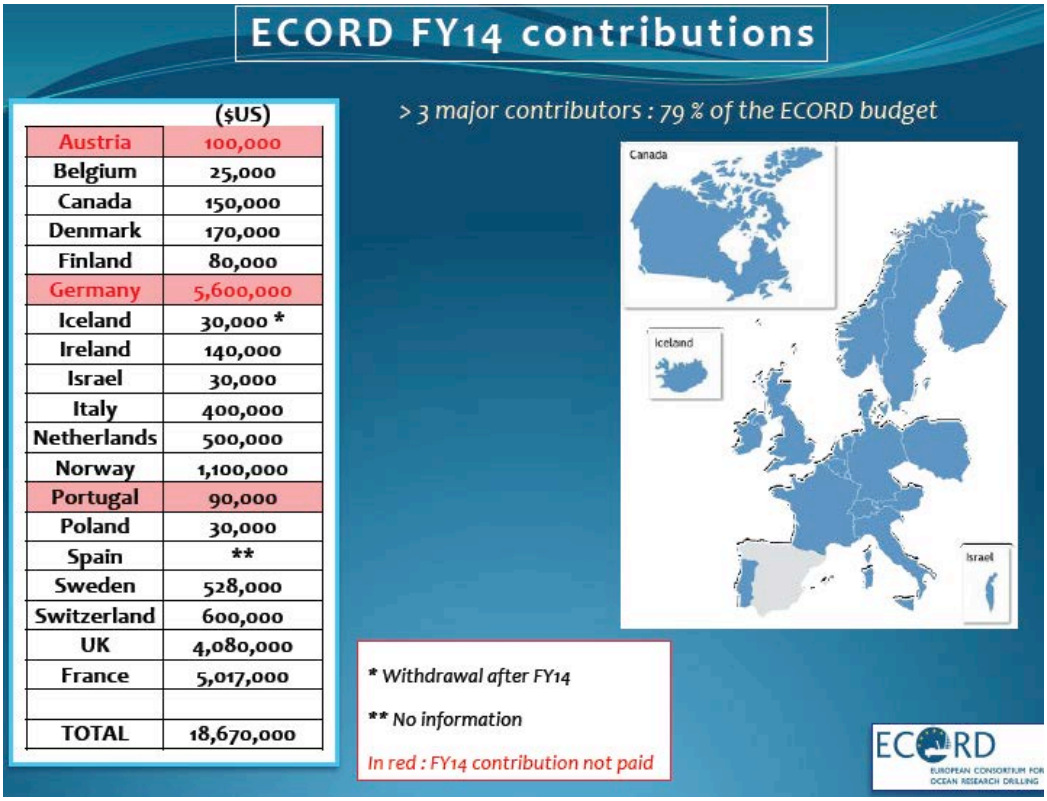
G. Lüniger said that the next Council Chair will be M. Diament starting January 2015 and G. Lüniger will be the outgoing Vice Chair until June 2015. He noted that the next incoming Vice Chair should be chosen and suggested that the smaller countries be represented too in this position.

G. Lüniger mentioned that the next Vice Chair will be chosen either during the current joint meeting or via an email vote.

K. Verbruggen suggested that this item be addressed at the end of the meeting agenda in order to give the members the opportunity to reflect on this question.

7 - ECORD FY15 budget (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the currently paid FY14 ECORD members' contributions.



G. Lüniger said that there have been changes in the German funding agency's hierarchy and some signatures will be needed in in order to advance the MoU. He expressed confidence that the payment will be made in due time.

B. Plunger mentioned that there have been some internal changes in Austria and the MoU was signed during the summer. The invoice and payment remain to be paid.

J. P. Henriet reminded that Belgium's annual contribution will be in €25k per year rather than in USD, and its contribution is expected to be paid soon. The contribution conversion should be mentioned in USD both in the EMA and ESSAC budget tables.

Portugal will also soon pay its FY14 contribution.

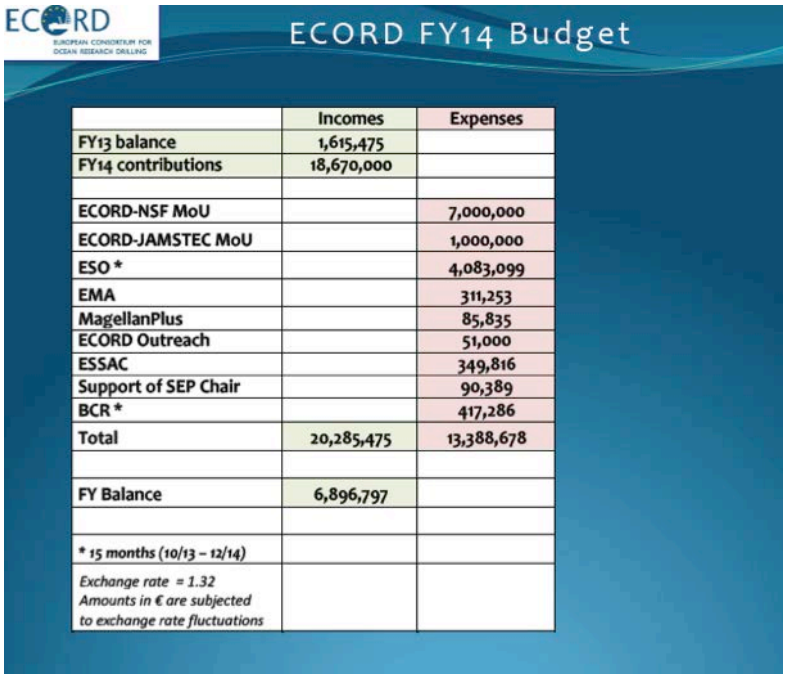
The total expected FY14 contributions will amount to $18.67M USD. The Netherlands and Italy have recently increased their contributions.

Canada has reduced its current $300k USD contribution by half until it finds funding. There seem to be some opportunities for funding.

G. Camoin said that the current budget does not include any in-kind cash contributions. The next expeditions will include some in-kind contributions.

ECORD FY14 Budget

The expected ECORD FY14 balance will amount to $6.89M USD.

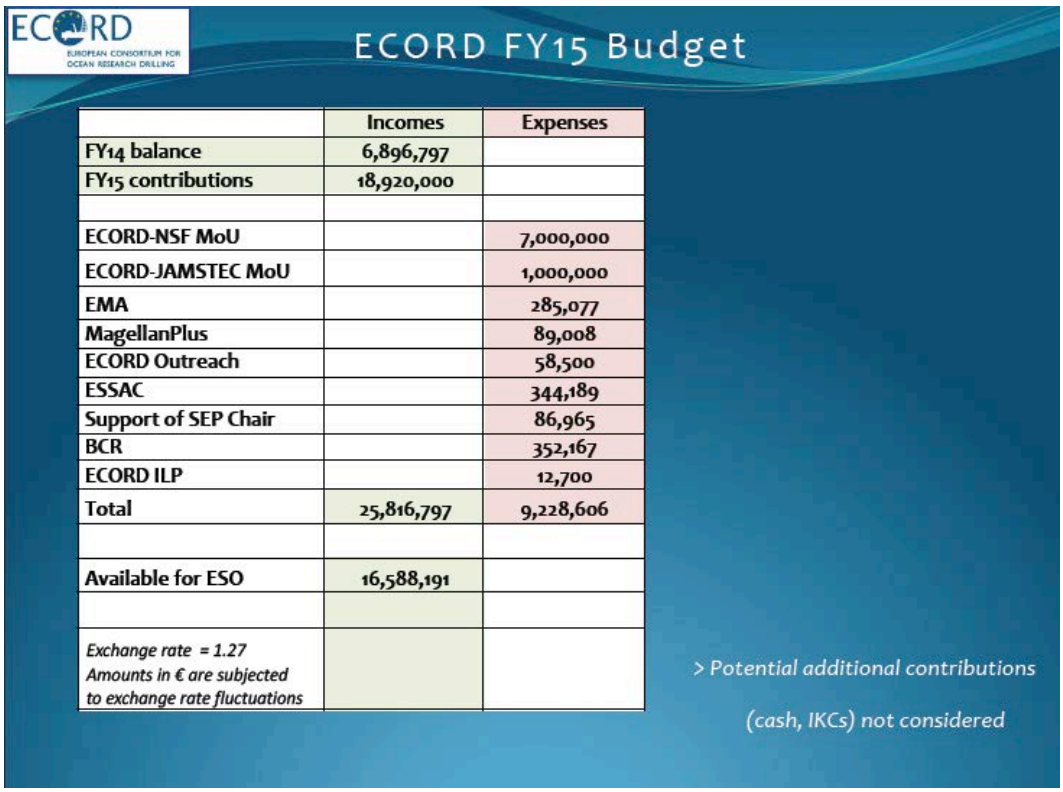


	Incomes	Expenses
FY13 balance	1,615,475	
FY14 contributions	18,670,000	
ECORD-NSF MoU		7,000,000
ECORD-JAMSTEC MoU		1,000,000
ESO *		4,083,099
EMA		311,253
MagellanPlus		85,835
ECORD Outreach		51,000
ESSAC		349,816
Support of SEP Chair		90,389
BCR *		417,286
Total	20,285,475	13,388,678
FY Balance	6,896,797	
* 15 months (10/13 – 12/14)		
Exchange rate = 1.32 *Amounts in € are subjected to exchange rate fluctuations*		

It was noted that the BCR and ESO budgets were calculated in terms of a 15-month period.

8 - EMA FY15 budget (G. Camoin)

Overall, the expected available funds for ESO will be about $16.58M USD.

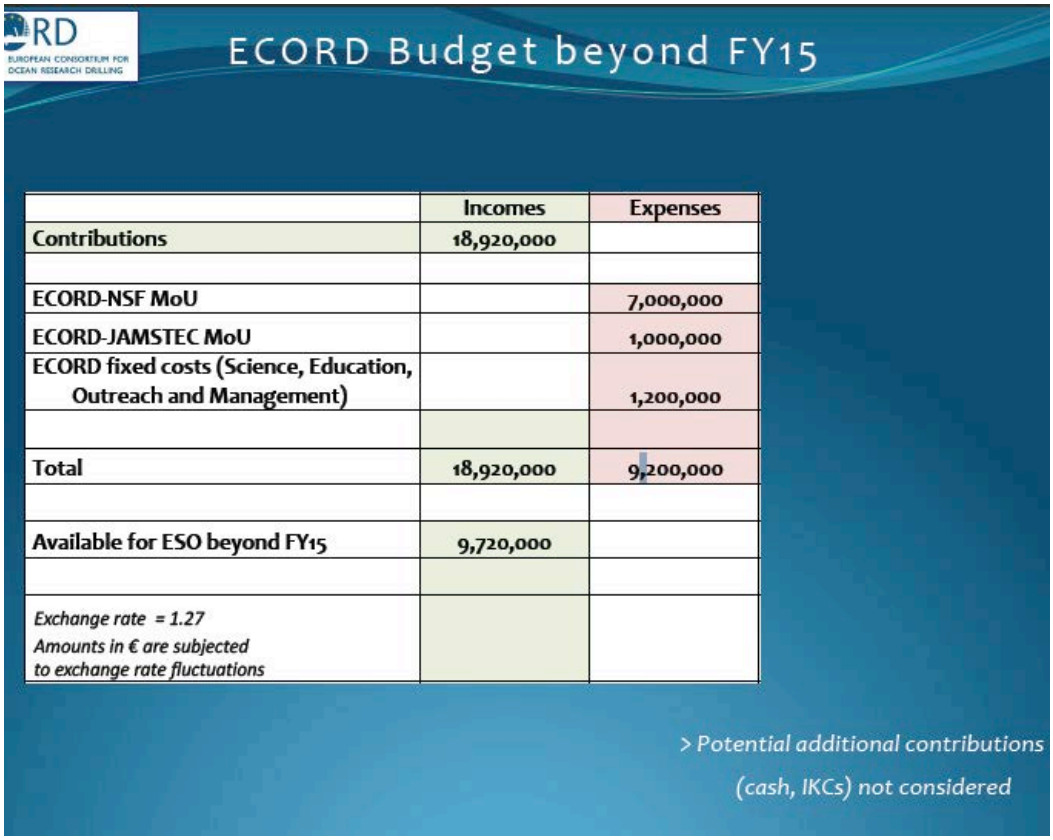


	Incomes	Expenses
FY14 balance	6,896,797	
FY15 contributions	18,920,000	
ECORD-NSF MoU		7,000,000
ECORD-JAMSTEC MoU		1,000,000
EMA		285,077
MagellanPlus		89,008
ECORD Outreach		58,500
ESSAC		344,189
Support of SEP Chair		86,965
BCR		352,167
ECORD ILP		12,700
Total	25,816,797	9,228,606
Available for ESO	16,588,191	
Exchange rate = 1.27 *Amounts in € are subjected to exchange rate fluctuations*		

G. Camoin said that if in-kind contributions are made, the 1-MSP-per-year objective should be achieved.

ECORD Budget beyond FY15

The FY15 budget is shown next.



Beyond FY15, it was estimated that $9.72M USD will be available for ESO. Potential additional contributions, cash and in-kind, are not included. This estimate does not include new potential incomers. Recently, some contacts have been made with Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Turkey about the possibility to join ECORD.

EMA Budget FY15

It has been proposed to increase the MagellanPlus budget from $3.5k to $4.5k euros, shown next. G. Camoin said that there is no plan for the rest of the EMA budget to change and the budget should remain the same in the upcoming years.

EMA budget FY15			
	in €	in $	Comparison FY15-FY14 (€ / $)
Compensation for the Director	46 000	58 491	0
Salaries			
Outreach Coordinator	46 000	58 491	0
Assistant Director	46 000	58 491	0
Total	92 000	116 983	
Travels	45 000	57 219	0
Meetings	5 000	6 357	0
Consumables	5 000	6 357	0
SAS/ECORD meetings	7 500	9 536	0
MagellanPlus	70 000	89 008	(3 500 / 4 445 +)
"Scientific Drilling" journal	3 700	4 704	0
TOTAL	274 200	348 654	(3 500 / 4 445 +)
Overheads CEREGE	20 000	25 431	0
GRAND TOTAL	294 200	374 085	(3 500 / 4 445 +)
Exchange rate : 1€ = 1.27 $ (25/09/14)			

ECORD Council Consensus 14-05-1:
The ECORD Council approves the FY15 EMA budget of $374 085 USD, including the increase of funding to $4.5k USD for the MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme.

9 - News from ECORD member countries (Council & ESSAC Delegates)

Denmark: A. Kjaer said that Denmark's contribution will remain at the same level. He said that the Baltic expedition was a success. Strategic priorities of future expeditions, such as the Arctic, are of great interest for Denmark.

M. Solveig-Seidenkrantz said that the Danish IODP science community includes many geoscientists and biologists. There is a major interest in the upcoming expeditions and representation opportunities in the ECORD education activities.

Austria: B. Plunger there is a strong commitment from the Academy of Sciences to be part of IODP-ECORD. The question of who would be responsible for the Austrian membership, at a national level, is currently being resolved. The community is very strongly interconnected at the international level.

B. Piller said that the IBM 352 and the Baltic expeditions were very successful. There are some applications for the upcoming IODP expeditions, with two Austrian leading proponents. Some ECORD grants were allotted and Austrian Science Conferences were held, along with session dedicated to IODP's activities.

Belgium: J. P. Henriet said that Belgium has made a 2013-2015 commitment to the program that is funded by COCARDE. For funding after these fiscal years, it will be needed to hold an evaluation of the program in order to see if the funding should continue. It is a small, but active community and there is no opportunity at the moment for long-term planning.

K. Mertens said that the Ghent University's Paleontology department has expressed interest in the upcoming Monsoon expedition. Belgian researcher from the VUB in Brussels, D. de Vleeschouwer, has applied to the Indonesian throughflow expedition 356. However, since he is now working at the MARUM, Bremen Germany, he will be sailing under a German flag.

Israel: Z. Ben Avraham mentioned that this is Israel's first ECORD membership year and expressed his hope that this continues. The marine topic is included in the agenda of the University of Israel, as there has been a discovery of resources offshore. A big Israeli University event called 'Scientist Night was held on September 18th.

S. Abramovich said that there is a large marine science community in Israel and it is very active in Mediterranean and Red Sea research. Two Israeli students have attended the ECORD summer school and look forward to applying for other activities.

Finland: A. Kalliomaki said ICDP and IODP are very important for Finland. For IODP, there has been a joint call on the earth science topic in 2013 October. The funding decisions were made during the summer. There is a lot of high quality IODP-related research.

A. Kotilainen mentioned the community has participated in an IODP expedition and the EGU.

Sweden: M. Friberg said that the Swedish community has been very busy. There are advanced discussions with the US regarding the icebreaker *Oden* for the Arctic. It is unknown if the Odin will be available beyond 2015 to do research. I. Snowball said that 3 scientists concentrating on the Baltic but also on other expeditions on other areas.

Norway: H. Roggen said that Norway has a 5-year commitment after which it will hold a re-evaluation of the program based on the level of its scientists' participation. Norway decided to continue its IODP-ECORD membership because the current areas of research are very relevant to the Norwegian scientists, especially the Arctic.

Apologies for K. Kleiven's absence. G. Früh-Green presented the education activity news from Norway. Four scientists were invited to expeditions 345, 350, 354 and 356. Three scientists sailed and one declined to sail on 354. There were 6 recent Norwegian IODP scientific publications. One Masters and One PhD thesis has been granted based on IODP Legs 202 and the 108/177/303/306 material. There was one *Nature* and one *Science* publication on February 2014 on the topic of "Rapid Reductions in the North Atlantic Deep Water during the Peak of the Last Interglacial Period." Two Norwegians sailed last year. One person sailed on the *Hess Deep* and one on the *Hamlin* expedition. Some of the current activities include the building of the next generation of Norwegian IODP researchers.

Norway is working on building a better IODP communications network and to promoting IODP in the media. There are some challenges in securing funding. Since 2009, the Norwegian Council no longer funds travel to expeditions and no funding is provided to post-cruise research, as there have not been enough applications from Norway.

France: M. Diament said that the French participation in ECORD belongs to a TGIR funding program, which is designed to fund very large infrastructures. The French Ministry is carefully revisiting these infrastructures to see where it can cut funding. At the moment, France is confident that its ECORD participation will not be affected. The French science community is very active in the fields of microbiology, geoscience and geodynamics. It has been more difficult to find accompanying funds for the scientists' participation.

A. le Friant said that France is expected to sail in total 3 scientists and 1 co-chief, on expeditions 354 and 360. Some information has been distributed about Expedition 340.

IODP-France has improved the funding of post doc positions. Regarding the recent education activities, J. L. Berenguer organized a French School of Rock for a group of 40 teachers.

Switzerland: M. Kern said that at the moment Switzerland has made a 3-year commitment. Both for IODP and ICDP, the commitment is not set for a long duration, as normal project funding has been limited to a 3 year-period.

There are internal discussions taking place stating that long-term projects over 6 years will be possible after 2016.

G. Früh-Green said that Switzerland has been successful in acquiring sailing applications from young scientists, e.g. two PhD students have been invited to sail. Along with the renewal of the program, the Swiss IODP-office has combined the IODP and ICDP activities. The office is also working on updating the Swiss drilling web page.

There was a very balanced representation of both IODP and ICDP during the February 1st Swiss Drilling Day. This concept will continue annually, and if possible every spring. The Swiss Geoscience Community will hold a meeting on drilling the earth and a special symposium on IODP's and ICDP's research. M. Strasser and another scientist from Bern will attend this event. M. Strasser has submitted a pre-proposal to drill the Japan-Trench for a study of the paleo-seismology. The Atlantic Massif proposal will be drilled at the end of 2015 and G. Früh-Green will be invited as co-chief.

Poland: P. Przezdziecki said that the director of the Polish Geological Institute – National Research Institute has been changed. R. Smolka, the present Deputy Director, has been appointed to hold the office until the vacancy is filled. Competition for the new General Director position in PGI-NRI is ongoing. Poland is very interested in IODP Expedition 347 - Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment. Dr. W. Granoszewski took part in the Onshore Baltic Sea Science Party in Bremen and has taken samples, which are now being analyzed.

G. Camoin asked whether Poland will change its Council member. P. Przezdziecki said that this is unknown at the moment, as there is a current competition for the position of general director.

Italy: M. Sacchi said that Italy has increased its contribution to $400k USD per year, which is the result of a 10-year negotiation with the Italian Ministry. It is not known how

stable will be this financial support. Italy is in the process of creating a permanent Italy-IODP office in Rome to support its IODP participants and to become involved in the science coordination. Several Italians were involved in the DREAM initiative and the Nice landslide project.

Germany: G. Lüniger said that beside the current administrative challenges for Germany, there is a commitment for 5 years. There is financial support for the scientific IODP projects. About $2.0M USD has been allotted to this purpose and for next year this amount can be extended to $2.3 M USD.

J. Erbacher said that there is a long-lasting and fruitful cooperation between IODP-ICDP. Their outreach group has organized a TV show for about 500-600 school children to attend. The show is very successful and will take place next year.

Ireland: K. Verbruggen said that Ireland has made a 5-year commitment to the program. The country's economic situation is better this year. There were two recent science developments: a broader project involved in the North Atlantic with Norway, Denmark, the UK and Germany, which aimed at developing a tectonic stratographic atlas, highlighting data gaps in the Atlantic research. Current recommendation or IODP research should encourage some grater involvement from Ireland.

X. Monteys said that Ireland has a 6-year research program, where 70 % is government funded and 30% by industry, which is involved due to its carbon research goals. This aspect is important in motivating the scientists to sail.

Portugal: F. Barriga said that currently the situation is stable for Portugal's participation and have been asked to maintain the current level of contribution, considering the current economic status. The payment or FY14 should arrive soon. L. Pinheiro said that the Mediterranean Outflow research has been mostly supported by a national project.

There is Portuguese interest in the Asian Monsoon and #306 expeditions. A young scientist has participated at the Mariana Arc expedition. He received an ECORD grant to work on the data and to do science outreach to public schools. An IODP-Portugal day is in the process of being prepared.

The Netherlands: B. Westerop said that the Dutch research funding is evaluated on a yearly basis. Nevertheless, there is a 5-year commitment for the IODP participation

after which a re-evaluation of the program will be held.

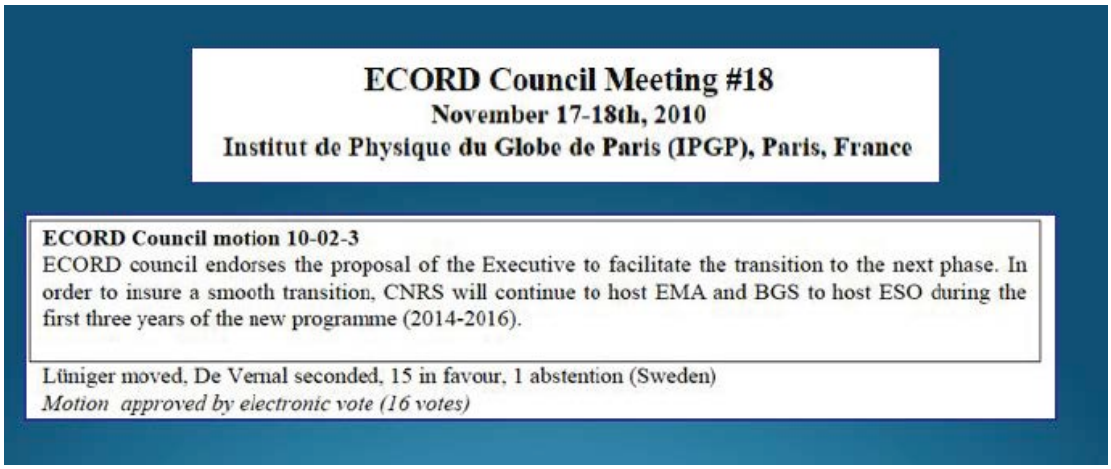
L. Lourens said that a number of PhDs and Post-docs have participated in the ECORD summer schools. One Dutch scientist has sailed on a non-climate related theme. There are new applicants for the Maldives and Southern African Climate expeditions.

The UK: Apologies were presented for M. Webb's absence.

B. Wade said that the UK community has been very active, by submitting a number of proposals in the system. The UK provides post-cruise funding for people who participate in the expeditions, which is especially important for the scientists. Site survey proposals are submitted to help the proponents with the site survey data. IODP-UK consists of about 80 participants to cover all relevant themes for the UK.

10 - ECORD post FY16: renewal processes for ESO and EMA (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reminded of the Paris 2010 Council motion to continue the CNRS as host for EMA and the BGS as host for ESO, during 2014-2016.



The ECORD Executive Bureau #2 in Bremen recommended that the Council should decide whether there should be a new call of applications to host EMA and ESO. The type of call for applications and the selection and decision process will have to be defined. Separate application processes will be needed for the Operator and EMA.

The renewal topic was re-discussed at the Zurich Executive Bureau #3 meeting. A working group was set up to communicate by email. Several points were addressed. First, an international collaborative research program needs organizational stability, but also reassurance and insight that the organizational set-up is optimal and the money

well-spent. Second, after a 3-year period of extension, a minor evaluation model will be needed, where performance of the self-evaluation focuses on the past activities (including rating) and ideas/visions/for the future recommendations/corrective measures. A. Kjaer had proposed that instead of a large evaluation process, a lighter evaluation should take place. Third, a short written report including the budget, in about 5 pages, written by EMA and ESO should be followed by a Council discussion on the extension/renewal for another 3 years.

The Council will have to answer several questions:

EMA renewal? If yes, when: 2018 or later? ESO renewal? If yes, when: 2017 or later?

If both EMA and ESO are to be renewed, then EMA will be renewed 1 year later after ESO.

Where and where should be the call for applications? Should there be a minor evaluation model? If there will be a review of the applications, should there be an external committee and what will be the role(s) of the ECORD Council? For the decision process, what will be the role(s) of the ECORD Council? What will be the voting procedures?

The past application guidelines for hosting EMA and ESO have been included in the agenda book.

M. Friberg asked if 3 years is enough time to shift between entities. D. McInroy said that the minimum is 3 years. J. P. Henriet asked about the rational of renewing ESO first and then EMA. EMA is the management and vision entity. So, if EMA is renewed first, an entity will be needed to apply the program's vision. G. Camoin said that the Executive Bureau recommended that for the present, EMA should manage the call of applications for ESO. J. P. Henriet said that it will be more logical if the new EMA manages the ESO application. M. Friberg said that he would support an experienced EMA to do the renewal review.

K. Vergruggen said that any review should have an external component. It is healthy to have a review and a competition. For example, this was done for EPOS. It is important to look into the funding agencies' alternatives.

The three major funding partners have major roles in ECORD, so while it may be easier to raise funding in France, knowing that the management office is there, it would be still healthy to have an external review of the process. To be officially benchmarked and

compared on an international level, will be a very important document for a funding agency.

G. Lüniger said that the Council should decided whether a competition for EMA and ESO's renewal should takes place. G. Lüniger said that a competition is important to keep the offices honest. An external review would be helpful. The community should be asked if there is anyone interested in hosting EMA and ESO.

J. P. Henriet said that the resulting call for applications should be published and all agencies have to be notified, in order to take part in a fair competition.

G. Lüniger said that a report about the ESO and EMA activities should be presented at the next Council Meeting and there a decision should taken on this issue.

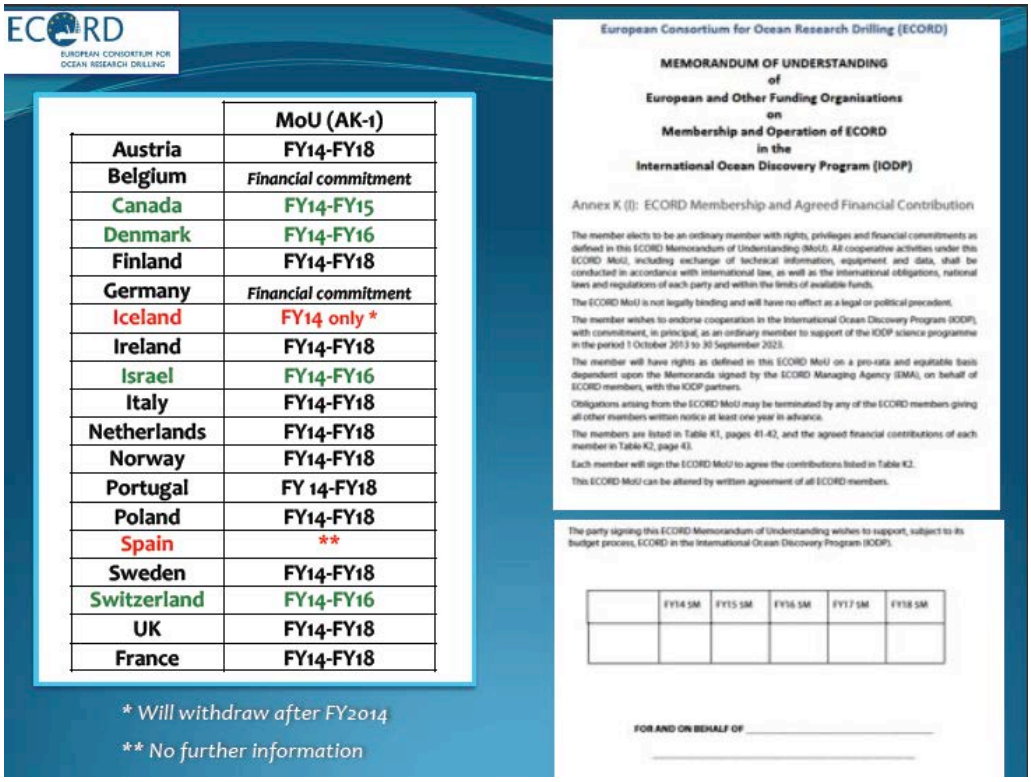
ECORD Council Consensus 14-06-1:
The ECORD Council decides that both EMA and ESO are to draft reports on their status activities for the renewal process. The reports are to be submitted for the review and recommendations to the ECORD Executive Bureau, and are to be presented at the 2015 Council Fall meeting.

Action EMA and ESO: to produce separate reports about their activities to be submitted to the ECORD Executive Bureau and then presented at the 2015 Council Fall meeting.

Action ECORD Executive Bureau: to review the EMA and ESO renewal status reports and to provide its recommendations at the Fall 2015 Council meeting.

11 - ECORD mid-term review and ECORD renewal post FY2018 (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the list of countries that have committed until 2018. For the funding agencies to commit beyond FY 2018, an external review of ECORD's activities may be needed for these countries to renew their participation in the program.



What will be the timing of this review? Will it be a triennial review (i.e. early 2017)? Will there be an external committee and what will be its composition, selection of members, and evaluation procedures? Should the 2011 procedures be followed?

ECORD Evaluation Committee 2011 Tors and timeline

G. Camoin recommended that the 2011 evaluation procedures and Terms of Reference (ToR) be followed, shown next.

ECORD Evaluation Committee
Terms of Reference

Background

ECORD (European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling) was created in 2003 among 12 European countries to participate in IODP (Integrated Ocean Drilling Program) as a single member. Since then, the consortium has grown: 4 additional European countries and Canada have joined. The creation of this consortium had two majors aims :
- to facilitate the coordination among the ECORD scientists and maximize their influence in the program
- to fund mission specific platforms expeditions, i.e. to play a major role as an operator within IODP

As part of the EC-funded ECORD-Net project, the ECORD structure has already been positively evaluated in 2006 (see report at http://www.ecord.org/enet/ecord-midterm-review.pdf).

IODP is ending in 2013, and discussions regarding the future of ocean drilling have already started. Following the INVEST conference that gathered ~600 scientists, engineers and representatives from funding agencies, the "Science Plan Writing Committee" has been appointed to draft the new science plan.

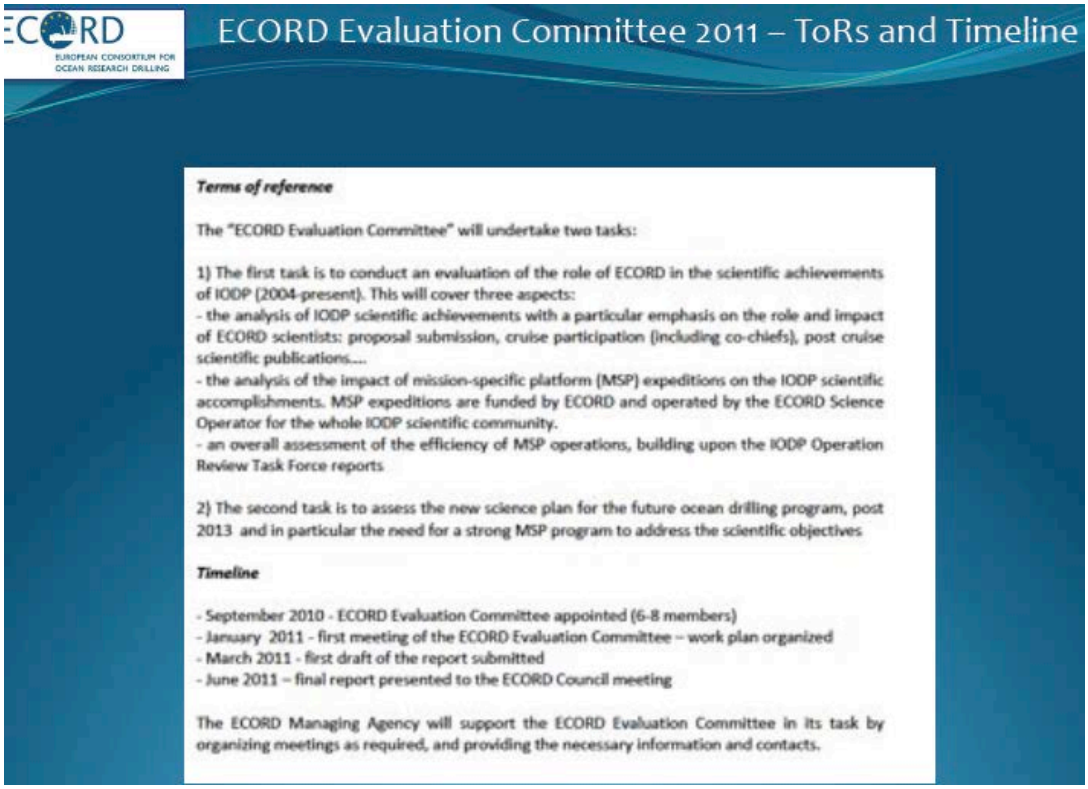
To help ECORD funding agencies make their decision on participating in a future phase of ocean drilling, the ECORD Council passed the following consensus at its meeting #16, 25-26/11/2009:

ECORD Council consensus 09-02-3
"ECORD Council recognizes the need for an independent evaluation of the ECORD scientific achievements using ocean drilling and of future prospects in a new program of sub-seafloor exploration"

At its meeting#17, the ECORD Council decided to expand the scope of the evaluation and passed the following consensus:

ECORD Council consensus 10-01-7
At its last meeting in Rome, ECORD Council passed the consensus 09-02-3:
"ECORD Council recognises the need for an independent evaluation of the ECORD scientific achievements using ocean drilling and of future prospects in a new programme of sub-seafloor exploration."
ECORD Council decides to include not only the evaluation of the scientific accomplishments but also of the MSP operations. Therefore, the new evaluation should be built among other things on the outcomes of the mid-term evaluation review (available at http://www.ecord.org/enet/ecord-midterm-review.pdf)

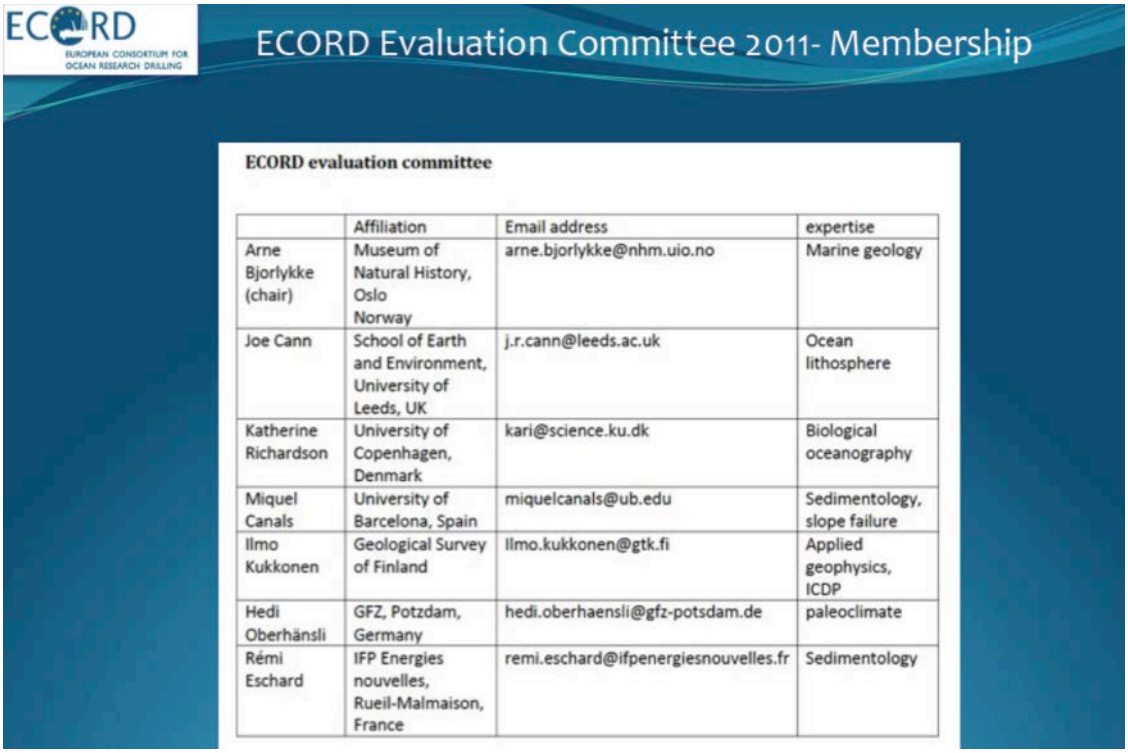
The "ECORD Evaluation Committee" is tasked to conduct this independent evaluation and will report to the ECORD Council. The report will be distributed to all ECORD funding agencies and will be publically available.



K. Verbruggen said that this process seems like a duplication of reviews. The two evaluations should be done together and should look into the recommendations on how often each entity should be tendered. The Evaluation delegation will have to visit EMA, ESO and the Core repository, so doing such a combined evaluation could save some time. On the other hand, if the evaluation procedures are combined and there are issues with the operations, then some funding difficulties may result from the funding agencies.

It was recommended that a working group be organized on this issue.

The previous evaluation process took 8 about months in order to create the final report. G. Camoin reviewed a chart of the composition of the 2011 Evaluation Committee membership.



G. Lüniger said that if the review is combined, it could be easier to find reviewers. G. Camoin said that if the reviewers are found by early 2017, then the Council will have to extend the current ESO's term.

J. P. Henriet said that there are commitments at the NSF level. It would be interesting to hear the time commitments for each IODP entity. G. Lüniger said that the national funding agencies have their own schedules, so it might be difficult to align with the NSF's schedule.

Do the national agencies need a document of the scientific review?

D. Kroon asked what is included in the review? G. Camoin said that it includes the MSP operations and participation in the IODP expeditions.

M. Kern said that this external review report is helpful to give the Swiss funding agency a clear picture of the program, as there will be a commitment to long-term projects extending in 6 years time. Germany does not need such a report. M. Diament said that such a report would be of big help for France.

The report may cover topics such as the operations, IODP-ECORD science, at what level ECORD is involved in IODP and how well it is doing with its education activities.

G. Früh-Green said that for Switzerland, it would be good to have the report ready at least

a year in advance. So Switzerland would need the report by the summer of 2017 the latest. The review proposal needs to be submitted by October.

Action ECORD Executive Bureau: to review the 2011 renewal procedures and organize the post FY16 review process for EMA and ESO. A proposal of the time-frame and procedures of the renewal process shall be presented at the 2015 Council Fall meeting.

IODP MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

12 - NSF report (T. Janecek)

Status of NSF Partner Memoranda

T. Janecek reviewed the NSF partner memoranda. The six partner MoUs that have been signed are: ANZIC for $1.5M USD; Brazil for $3M USD; ECORD for $7M USD; Korea for $1.0M USD; and India for $1M USD. The NSF will soon invoice ECORD. A final signature is expected soon from China for $3M USD.

U.S. Science Support Program (USSSP)

T. Janecek reviewed the status of the new US Science Support Program solicitation and the activities associated with the new program**.**

Program Development and Planning

This activity includes topical thematic and regional workshops and symposia. Financial support will be offered to U.S. scientists to participate on boards, panels, and committees.

Pre-Drilling Activities

Financial support will be offered to the U.S. scientists on ships of opportunity to collect site-specific data and for activities to integrate or refine site-specific information.

Expedition Participation

Funding will be provided for travel expenses to the ship and for post-expedition meetings, salary while at sea, and for post-expedition studies.

Outreach and Education Activities

The following activities are included in this group:

Communication to the community via web sites, newsletters, town halls, and etc.; Diversity will be promoted and participation from under-represented groups will be

encouraged; graduate student participation on drilling expeditions and workshops; and education and outreach activities of modest scope that utilize the IODP drilling.

Coordinating Structure and Management Plan

This activity includes a planning and management structure and the establishment of a body for the oversight of U.S. national participation in IODP.

USSSP Solicitation Timeline

The current cooperative agreement with the Consortium for Ocean Leadership ends February 28, 2015. A solicitation was issued in late March 2014. Multiple proposals were received on June 30, 2014 and a review panel was held on September 18-19, 2014 at the NSF. The proposals are currently under the NSF-ODP programmatic review. The goal is to make a recommendation to the management in late October and to begin negotiations with the entity that they recommended.

Remaining timetable

A decision will be made in late October 2014. The negotiation for a Cooperative Agreement will take place in November-December 2014. The transition period will take place in January-February 2015. A new Cooperative Agreement will be in place on March 1st, 2015.

NSF Ocean Sciences Leadership Changes

Some of these changes will affect IODP and the *JR* in the future.

Debbie Bronk was named the formal division director on July 24, 2014. She was previously working as an acting division,. She will serve as Division Director until January 2015.

Rick Murray will serve as the new Division Director starting January 2015. This will be a 3-4 year term. Some of the issues that will be addressed in this position are fleet "right-sizing, OOI, funding levels for core programs (e.g. Marine Geology and Geophysics, Biological Oceanography, etc), and Decadal Surveys of Ocean Sciences.

Rodey Batiza retired from the NSF in June 2014.

Decadal Survey of Ocean Sciences 2015

This study is being conducted by the National Research Council's Ocean Studies Board.

The primary functions are to develop a list of top ocean science priorities for the next decade in the context of the current state of knowledge, ongoing research activities, and resource availability. The board will review the current state of knowledge; determine high level scientific questions over the coming decade; determine the research

infrastructure to address the priority research; conduct an analysis of the current portfolio in ocean science programs; and examine opportunities for NSF leverage with other US federal agencies.

T. Janecek said that for the *JR* "the final report will recommend a strategy to optimize investments…assessing the impact of new initiatives and /or modification of existing programs on the overall …" The NSF is waiting for the evaluation. This may be a significant aspect in the decision if IODP will continue beyond the next 5 years.

T. Janecek said an initial draft will be released in January 2015 and the final report will be formally released no later than May 2015.

There will be more information about this within the next 6 months.

D. Kroon said that it is good that R. Murray will be Division Director. T. Janecek noted that during his term, Murray will also have to address the question of whether the program is to be extended beyond 5 years.

A. Moscariello asked on average how many JR activities are dedicated to industry over the course of one year? T. Janecek said that the NSF provides funds to the JR for 8 months of IODP activity. The JR may be utilized by industry in a non-IODP mode during the remaining four months each year. An example of this industry use was the previous expedition conducted by Shell in the North Atlantic.

K. Verbruggen asked how NSF's negotiations with other potential new partners are affected, when taking into account the ECORD berths. T. Janecek said there currently is berth space available for new members or for increased contributions from current members.

13 - News from India (B. Bansal)

Apologies for B. Bansal's absence.

14 - News from China (S. Tuo)

Apologies for S. Tuo's absence.

15 - News from Korea (G. Kim)

G. Kim said that the current Korean annual budget is not so stable.

An international workshop has taken place. Korea was also represented at several IODP

meetings and Outreach and Education activities. For example, several students attended the IODP summer school.

Shipboard scientists

Four Korean scientists participated in the IODP expedition.

In addition, one IODP drilling proposal is expected in December 2014 at KIGAM alongside a new IODP-WEAPD Western Pacific Drilling proposal.

K. Gohl asked about the likelihood that an ARRON vessel be used for IODP. G. Kim said that he is not sure about the scheduling process.

16 - MEXT report (Y. Kimura)

See Agenda Item - #22 CDEX/JAMSTEC Report.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE : « CRISP : IODP Exp. 334 and 344 results and the focus on seismogenesis at an extremely erosive margin » (P . Vannucchi)

P. Vannucchi is a Distinguished lecturer. She gave a lecture on seismogenesis and drilling. There is an interest in researching seismic rupture and how it propagates. IODP Expedition 334 and 344 drilled at two transects.

F. Barriga asked what kind of sediments are on the trench? Fine sediments. The turbidites were present at the forearc. Are there any volcanoes? Costa Rica has volcanoes but not directly inboard of this transect.

K. Verbruggen asked if stable isotopes can trace the mixing of fluids? It would be interesting to see this data. Possibly drilled through fossils seeps and it looks like there was a strong contribution from the in-coming plate. D. Kroon asked how crucial is drilling with the Chikyu to finalize this project? It is crucial responded P. Vannucchi. The bigger question is about the in situ properties of the material along the boundary.

A. Moscariello asked if thick forearc basins exist also where there is no subduction erosion. There are places where big forearc basins exist also on the accretionary margins.

OPERATIONS

17 - ESO report and FY15 budget (D. McInroy)

D. McInroy presented a summary of the ESO events since the conclusion of the Baltic Science party activities.

Summary ESO's Activities

ESO has begun the planning for IODP Expedition 357: Atlantis Massif Serpentinisation and Life, Autumn 2015; started the seafloor drill logging tool development; begun planning for IODP Expedition 364: Chicxulub Impact Crater, Spring 2016; and currently coordinating a proposal for EC funding under the 2014-15 work programmes under Horizon 2020: DEDI – Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure (Agenda Item 35). There is ongoing work on the new program policies and procedures, e.g. measurement policies, Sample, Data & Obligations policy; and ongoing QA/QC of MSP measurements and data. ESO is also preparing the ESO Annual Program Plan and Budget 2015, which is estimated to amount to $5.84M USD total 2015 budget = $3.82M USD for Expedition 357 + $2.02M USD ESO costs.

IODP Expedition 357: Atlantis Massif Serpentinisation and Life

He reviewed the details of IODP Expedition 357. It is not 100% confirmed, but an answer expected soon. The *James Cook* mobilization is planned for October 18th, 2015. Ten science party members are expected to sail. The whole 30 member-science party will meet at the OSP in early 2016. This is the first time a vessel will be used as an in-kind contribution.

The *RSS James Cook* laboratory on-board set-up was reviewed.

There will be 10 sites and 12 holes to be operated with drills that will be operated in flip-flop fashion.

ESO FY14 Engineering Development Program

The RD2 and MeBo seafloor drills are evolving systems and would need development. The BGS and MARUM-MeBo have agreed to collaborate on developing tools that can work on both drills, a process that started at the 1st ECORD Technical Panel meeting, e.g.: dual induction resistivity probe and a magnetic susceptibility probe**;** a drill string plug for fluid sampling; and borehole packer system. The tools manufacturing is underway by the ANTARES Datensysteme GmbH, and should be delivered by the end of March 2015.

The development was funded by ESO FY14 Engineering budget, granted in May 2014.

Expedition 357 Atlantis Project Timeline

There is ongoing tool development at MARUM and the BGS. Once the vessel is confirmed, ESO will commence detailed planning with NERC's Marine Facilities.

Schedule

Mid-November: Issue Science Party call

Early December: JRSO Publication Services to publish the Scientific Prospectus

Early January: Close of Science Party call

February: invitation of Science Party

February-March: MeBo Antarctic Paleoenvironment project

May: New seafloor drill logging tools delivered

Summer 2015: RD2 sea trials and research project TBC

October– December 2015: Offshore phase, 46 days

Early 2016: Onshore Science Party, Bremen, for about 2 weeks

Currently, no commercial work has been scheduled for the rock drill before the start of the Atlantis expedition.

K. Verbgruggen asked if any weather down-time has been built into the planning. D. MacInroy said that the sea swell at this time of the year should not affect the expedition, although it is not the most perfect weather at this time.

548-Add4, Morgan, Chicxulub

The project was reduced to one drilling hole in response to an EFB letter stating that the project was too expensive. The drilling penetration depth was reduced from 1500mbsf to 1200 mbsf. The platform will be a lift boat with a land drill rig and HQ coring. Due to the loss of one drill hole, Chicx-04A, in order to cut costs, the operational impact is that it will be a shorter expedition of 40 days, less staff will be involved, thus needing a smaller vessel and therefore cheaper $7.5M USD - $13.3M USD compared to the previous estimate of $14.8M USD - $25.8M USD. The science impact has been reduced but still approved by the SEP as acceptable and scheduled by the EFB. ESO aims to seek a permit under UNAM. ESO is in close communication with the co-chiefs, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and Centro de Investigacion Cientifica de Yucatan (CICY) via bi-weekly calls.

ESO, UNAM and Sistema de Investigación, Innovación y Desarrollo Tecnológico del Estado de Yucatán (SIIDETEY), a newly formed consortium in Mexico at the Yucatan, are working on a draft MoU, which will be brought to EMA for review after the first iteration. There is a possibility of an in-kind contribution (IKC) of a support vessel from UNAM/SIIDETEY.

A notice of interest for the platform has been prepared and will be issued shortly.

ESO may come back with a request for additional platform funding, which may be up to $6M USD, but the real numbers will be available at tender negotiations.

K. Gohl asked what would be the Mexican in-kind contribution? It may be necessary to estimate the costs ahead of the MoU, as some funds may be needed. D. McInroy said that the tender negotiations cannot start until ECORD gives the go-ahead, so the negotiations could not take earlier.

K. Gohl asked what would be the value of this in-kind contribution? There are a lot of possible roles in an expedition for a support vessel. D. McInroy said that the exact numbers are not known, but it may be in the range of $0.700M USD to $1M USD.

Expedition 364 Chicxulub Project Timeline

ESO is now working toward establishing a MoU between ECORD, UNAM and SIIDETEY that will incorporate the permitting for this project, and will address the Mexican IKC support vessel, and possibly something more. The platform Notice of Interest will be soon issued. The notice period will last through November.

Schedule

Mid-December: Send Interested companies invitations to tender

Mid-February 2015: Tender assessment by ESO (ESO will request platform funds)

From start March: Platform negotiations

End March to start April: Science Party call

April or May: Chicxulub Workshop in Mexico

July: Science Party invitation

March-May 2016: Offshore operation, about 40 days

Late Summer 2016: Onshore Science Party, Bremen about 2 weeks

MSP Policies, QA/QC

U. Röhl has been involved in working on the new program's policies and procedures.

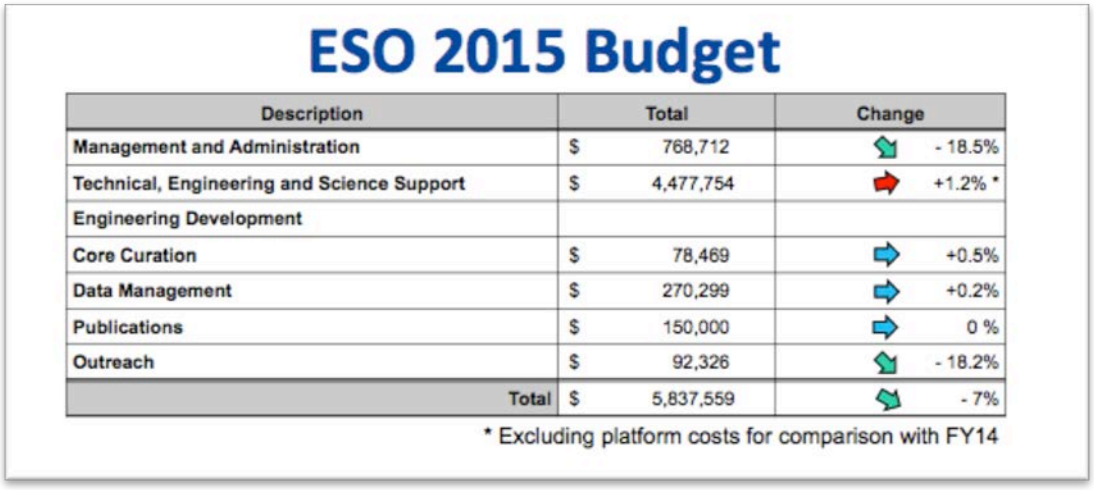
QA represents a set of proactive activities to ensure quality in the processes that generate MSP data - aims to prevent defects in future data. QC represents a set of reactive activities to ensure quality of MSP data, which, if possible, aims to identify and correct defects in existing data.

Several examples of the QA/QC policy were reviewed: *JR* measurement policy; MSP measurement policy; and IODP sample, data, and obligations policy.

ESO's Bremen team carries out detailed QA/QC for all MSP measurements and data. The output includes a set of documents with polices and procedures to ensure data quality. These feed into lab work routines, handbooks, and improve offshore and OSP online tutorials. See PPT #18 for better resolution of Chapter 2, addressing the QA/QC tutorial policies.

ESO 2015 Budget

D. McInroy presented the ESO 2015 budget.



ESO 2015 Budget

Description	Total	Change
Management and Administration	$ 768,712	- 18.5%
Technical, Engineering and Science Support	$ 4,477,754	+1.2% *
Engineering Development		
Core Curation	$ 78,469	+0.5%
Data Management	$ 270,299	+0.2%
Publications	$ 150,000	0 %
Outreach	$ 92,326	- 18.2%
Total	$ 5,837,559	- 7%

* Excluding platform costs for comparison with FY14

The management and travel and staff time costs were reduced. The platform costs were excluded because this category is difficult to compare. D. McInroy noted that 2014 was a 15-month year. About $3.82M USD will be needed for Expedition 357 and $2.02M USD for ESO's base costs. There is a decrease of 7% funds use, excluding the operation's funds. In outreach, some staff time and travel costs have been decreased.

In March FY15, there will be a need for funds in the range of $3-6M USD. G. Camoin said that it is not known at the start of the fiscal year how much funds will be contributed

and hence how much will be available. D. McInroy explained that the cash flow may be needed before the mobilization takes place. So it will be sufficient if a signed contract is obtained early March 2015.

J. P. Henriet said that logging tools are important, but the ESO Reports show that those that have been created in 2013 still need to be tested. Will these tools be tested? D. McInroy said that downhole logging does not count as a downhole experiments. The tools will be tested as research projects next summer. The tools may be needed for other projects too. J. P. Henriet said that it is very important in the future to invest in downhole logging. K. Gohl added that temperature logging is also very important.

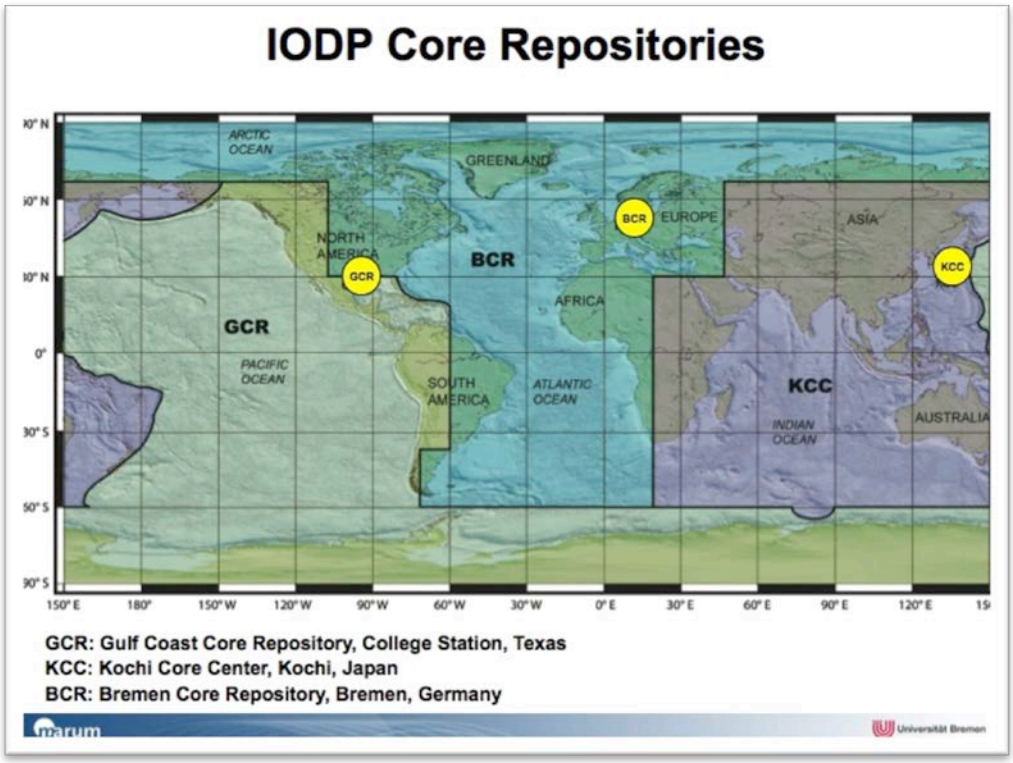
K. Verbruggen asked about the Atlantis day-rate. D. McInroy said that the day-rate has not been confirmed yet. The in-kind contribution is in addition to the cash contribution.

K. Gohl asked about Proposal 813's planning? D. McInroy said that ESO is still looking for an icebreaker. ESO is looking for other technology, which may be available in 2018. The rock drill schematics are being currently reviewed to see if it will fit on the ship. When confirmed, the expedition can be scheduled within 6 months.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-07-1:
The ECORD Council approves the proposed ESO FY15 budget of $5.84M USD, including the possibility for some further amendments related to the Chicxulub expedition costs.

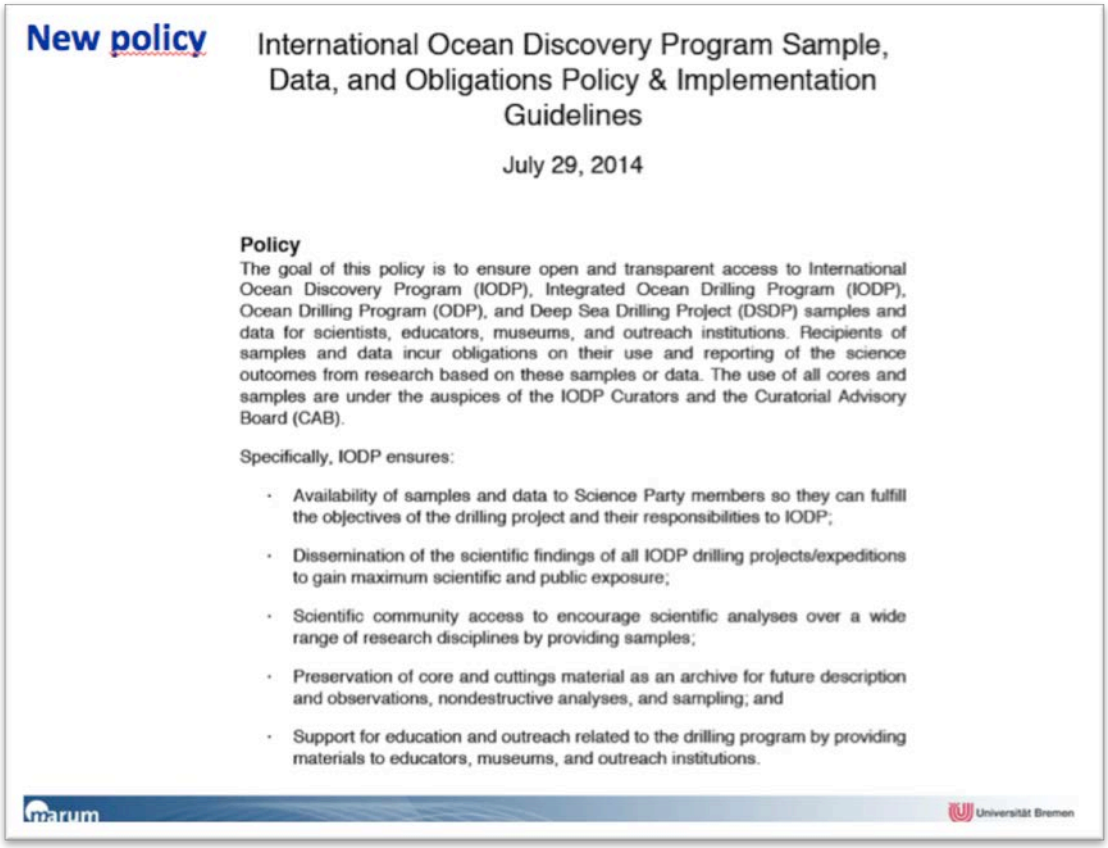
18 - BCR report and FY15 budget (U. Röhl)

U. Röhl gave an overview of the Bremen Core Repository. She said that it is essential to have a common policy for the IODP repositories, as this is an important message to the scientists. The BCR holds over 154 km of cores from the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, and the Mediterranean and Black Seas. The IODP Cores are stored in the Gulf Coast Core Repository, Kochi Core Repository, and the BCR, shown on the map below.



New IODP Sample, Data, and Obligations Policy and Implementation Guidelines

U. Röhl showed a quick overview slide of the policies and guidelines.



New Webpage

There is an updated IODP-BCR webpage, found at www.marum.de/en/IODP.html.

Expedition 347 Onshore Science Party

The Onshore science party lasted 30 days, during which it examined 1623 m of core and took 26,986 samples. Some of the analysis included study of diatoms, forams, palynology, smear slides review, TOC, IC, ICP OES, MAD, Pwave and NRM.

Digitizing sample requests

A few months ago a new digitizing system of the sample requests was put into place.

New versions drilling information system

Drilling Information System

There exist new versions of the Drilling Information System (DIS).

The International Geo Sample Number

BCR is the first IODP core repository to utilize the International Geo Sample Number (IGSN), found at www.igsn.org. The IGSN is an alphanumeric system of unique identifiers. MSP Expedition 347 is the first IODP expedition to use the international Geo Sample number.

Each sample is assigned a unique code, potentially enabling the IODP Core Repository and investigators to track all samples accurately, even when shared between different laboratories, e.g. IGSN IBCR0347EXK6001.

The IGSN is similar to the DOI concept for articles and data. This method will also provide a central registry for investigators in the future to be able to build on previous work as new techniques and methodologies are developed.

ECORD Summer Schools

The ECORD summer schools combine a practical on IODP style “shipboard” methodologies as well as lectures and interactive discussions on the main themes of IODP.

U. Röhl showed a list of the past, present and future summer school planned topics:

2007: "Paleoceanography"

2008: "The Deep Subseafloor Biosphere"

2009: "Geodynamics of Mid Ocean Ridges"

2010: "Dynamics of Past Climate Changes"

2011: "Subseafloor fluid flow and gas hydrates"

2012: "Submarine Landslides, Earthquakes and Tsunamis"

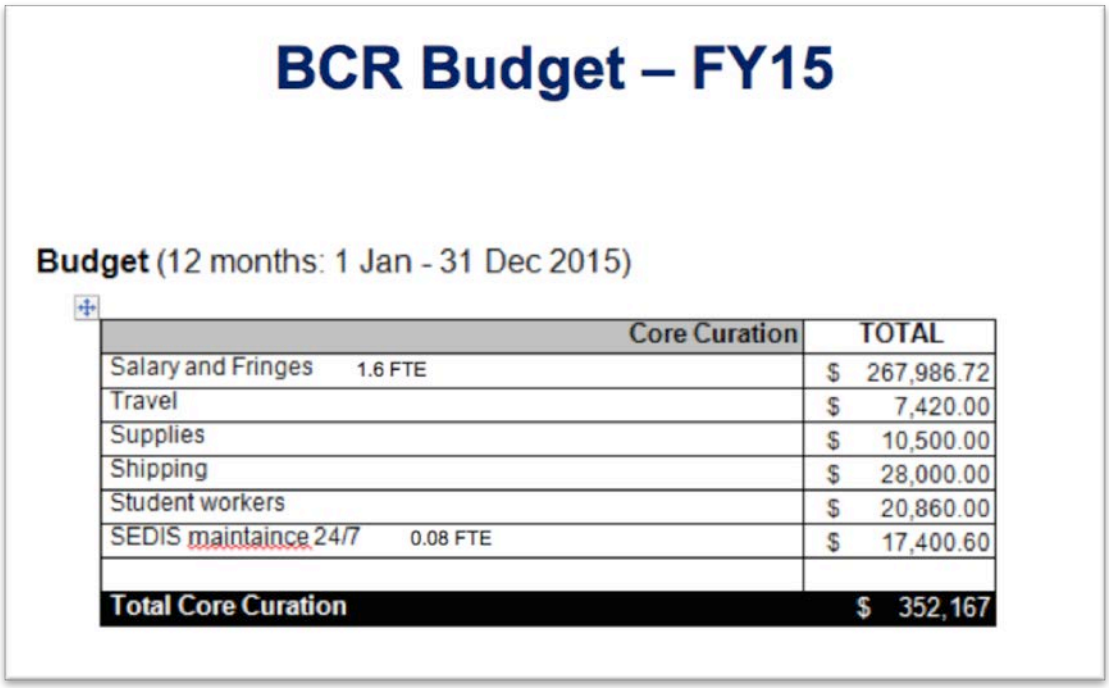
2013: "Deep Sea Sediments: From Stratigraphy to Age Models"

2014: "Subseafloor Biosphere: Current Advances and Future Challenges"

2015: "Ocean crust processes: magma, faults, fluxes, and life"

BCR Budget FY15

U. Röhl noted that the FY15 budget covers 12 months rather than 15-month period that was covered in the FY14 budget.



BCR Budget – FY15

Budget (12 months: 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2015)

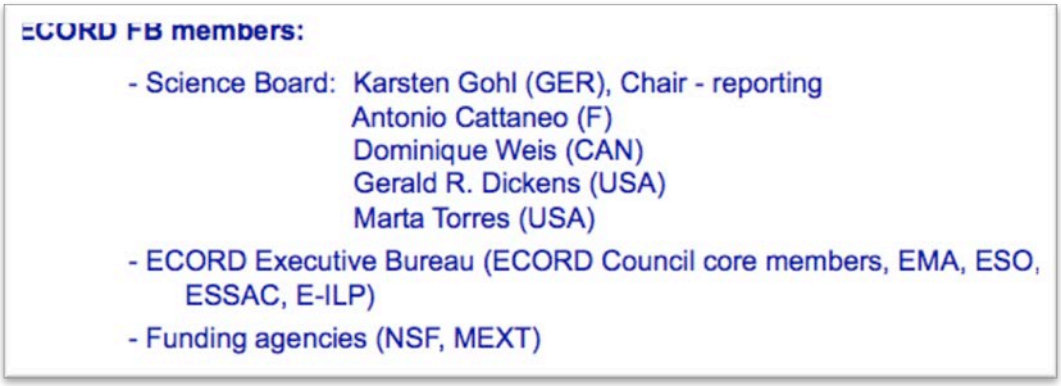
	Core Curation	TOTAL
Salary and Fringes	1.6 FTE	$ 267,986.72
Travel		$ 7,420.00
Supplies		$ 10,500.00
Shipping		$ 28,000.00
Student workers		$ 20,860.00
SEDIS maintaince 24/7	0.08 FTE	$ 17,400.60
Total Core Curation		$ 352,167

K. Verbruggen asked who put together the IGSN. U. Röhl said that the president of Lamont initiated this.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-08-1:
The ECORD Council approves the BCR FY15 budget of $352,167 USD.

19 - <u>ECORD Facility Board report</u> (K. Gohl)

K. Gohl presented the current EFB membership composition.



Seven proposals were considered at the March 5-6, 2014 MSP scheduling EFB meeting and 2 proposals had to re-considered. K. Gohl explained that it was pre-mature to schedule some of these proposals, as the costs were not certain yet. SEP forwarded for the EFB's consideration the 708 - Arctic Paleoclimate and 813 - Antarctic Paleoclimate proposals.

The other 5 proposals were:

581 (Coralgal Banks)

637 (New England Hydrogeology)

716 (Hawaiian Drowned Reefs)

548 (Chicxulub Crater; provisionally scheduled at EFB meeting in 2013)

758 (Atlantis Massif; provisionally scheduled at EFB meeting in 2013)

IODP MSP Proposal 708-Full Arctic Paleoclimate (central Arctic, ACEX2) by Stein et al.

The platform will be a drill rig. The proposal objectives are to study the paleoenvironment of the Arctic Ocean from the time of isolation to deep-water connection to the world's oceans.

IODP MSP Proposal 813-Full (Add) East Antarctic shelf (Wilkes Land) by Williams et al.

The platform is a seabed drilling (RD II or MeBo) on an ice-breaking research vessel.

The project objectives are to study the paleoenvironment and greenhouse-icehouse transition.

Developing a mid-term scheduling strategy

There have been some protests from the community regarding the rejection of the Chicxulub project. The list of priorities of the program must be considered.

K. Gohl presented several example MSP priorities.

What are priorities for the MSPs?

Some possible examples: shallow seas; ice-covered seas; shallow-penetration targets with maximum core recovery; drilling where the *JR* and *Chikyu* are not an option in terms of drilling technology; environmentally sensitive targets; ECORD priority to drill in Arctic and Antarctica; and high visibility of drilling project to help extend the IODP program beyond 2018.

K. Gohl recommended that there should be at least 1-2 high visibility projects in the first few years to keep the attention on the program. The IODP Science Plan themes must be considered in the meantime. Currently, the majority of proposals address climate change, and this is possibly due to the current societal emphasis on the topics. The EFB must consider the costs and the available budget for future high visibility projects.

Categorizing MSP proposals

It is likely that ECORD may have no expeditions one year and two expeditions another year. The table numbers, shown later in this chapter, represent the expeditions' rough cost ranges at the moment. K. Gohl said that a five-year scheduling plan must be considered. For ECORD, the Arctic has a high priority for 2018. The EFB recommended that in the meantime one more Arctic proposal be considered.

Scheduling Strategy for MSPs

The presented strategy stated that: there be a scheduling plan for the first 5 years of the new IODP phase until 2018; only one high-cost expedition be scheduled within the first 5-years; drilling in the Arctic Ocean is a high cost but also a high priority expedition for ECORD; EFB intents to schedule an Arctic expedition in 2018 or in 2017, meaning either proposal 708 or another Arctic proposal; relatively inexpensive expeditions, e.g.

MeBo/RD-II or long-piston coring, are likely be scheduled for the other years from 2015 to 2018; and the Atlantis Massif 758 expedition has been scheduled for 2015, so there is room for only low cost expeditions in 2016 and 2017.
The final decisions will be made at a Virtual Conference and/or at the next EFB meeting, and will depend on ECORD's priorities, SEP recommendations, maturity of proposals, availability of seabed drilling systems and suitable research vessels.

Results from the June 2014 SEP meeting

SEP discussed the submitted 548-Add Addendum for the Chixculub proposal, with the suggestion to drill one instead of two holes, while still attaining the majority of the objectives. SEP has decided that the EFB should schedule this expedition by drilling one hole at a 1500m penetration.
The **708-Full Arctic Paleoceanography** proposal has arrived at the EFB for consideration. SEP has reviewed only some new data.
SEP decided that the proponents should submit an Addendum after more site data are collected in summer 2014.
The **813-Full Antarctic Paleoclimate** addendum was submitted directly to the EFB with new site data and an improved drilling strategy, which was discussed at a workshop conference. K. Gohl noted that workshop conferencing is important to make decisions on improvements.

EFB Virtual Conference 28 June to 15 July 2014

The following two decisions were made via Doodle and email vote.

EFB Consensus 14-12-01: The EFB decides to schedule an expedition for proposal **#548 (Chicxulub Crater) in 2016** as proposed in the 548-Full4-Addendum, provided that the budget constraints are met. The EFB recommends to the ECORD Council to set a limit on ECORD's contribution to the expedition operational costs in the order of $8.5M USD.

EFB Consensus 14-13-01: The EFB decides to schedule an expedition for proposal **#813 (Antarctic Paleoclimate) in 2017** as proposed in the 813-Full-Addendum of June 2014. This decision is based on the condition that the budget constraints are met.

EFB Mandate issues

K. Gohl reminded that according to the MoU ToR the EFB is given a mandate to schedule expeditions and recommend an expedition's budget, but not to spend funds. The ECORD Council's approval was requested to set a limit on ECORD's contribution to the operational costs for the Chicxulub Crater (Proposal 548) expedition in the order of $8.5 M USD.

New Schedule of MSP Expeditions

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(none)	**758 Atlantis M.** (MeBo & RD-II)	**548 Chicxulub** (drill platform)	**813 Antarctic** (RD-II)	Arctic (open)

Example of EFB –MSP expedition budget spreadsheet to help scheduling process

ECORD FB budget calculation table for MSPs

ECORD FY	annual budget for MSP expeditions (million US$)	available budget (million US$)	MSP expedition (proposal no. & short title)	estimated average of expedition costs (million US$)	balance at end of FY (million $US)	comments
2014	7,4	7,4	(none)	0,0	7,4	
2015	7,5	14,9	758 Atlantis Massif	4,1	10,8	ship will be in-kind contribution by UK
2016	7,5	18,3	548 Chicxulub	8,5	9,8	costs limited to $7.5 M by EFB plus $1 M for extending to 1500 m depth; remaining funds need to be provided by external sources and ICDP
2017	7,5	17,3	813 Antarctic Paleoclimate	3,0	14,3	ship must be in-kind contribution
2018	7,5	21,8	708 Arctic Paleoclimate	15,5	6,3	icebreaker costs ($7.3 M) not included
2019		6,3			6,3	
2020		6,3			6,3	
2021		6,3			6,3	
2022		6,3			6,3	
2023		6,3			6,3	

Budgets and costs are only related to expeditions and exclude the annual base/fix costs for ESO.
Budgets are projected and do not include gains from bank interest.

Review Meeting for Expedition 347 Baltic Sea

The EFB has called for a Review Meeting of Expedition 347 Baltic Sea to be held on 18th November 2014 in Aix-en-Provence. The review procedure will be as follows:

1) There will be a Scientific Operations Report by the Co-Chiefs, and a Technical Operations Report by ESO, both provided (a) in written form to the EFB at least two weeks before the meeting, and (b) by oral presentations during the meeting.

2) Three reviewers will evaluate the reports. Two of the reviewers are members of the EFB Science Board (M. Torres, J. Dickens), and one external reviewer was selected by the Science Board (M. Jakobsson). The three reviewers will prepare a written review report during/after the Review Meeting.

3) The following persons should attend the Review Meeting: Both Co-Chiefs,
Expedition Project Manager (ESO), Petrophysics Staff Scientist (ESO), Science Manager (ESO), BCR & Core Curator (ESO), three reviewers, EMA Chair, EFB Chair, ESO Chair, ESSAC Chair, and ECORD Chair.

A review meeting report has to be prepared, which is a new EFB function.

EFB Science Board membership

The Chair has a 2-year term plus one year accompanying the new chair. The current chair and EFB members' terms have been extended due to the transition to the new IODP/ECORD in 2013.

The Chair's term is 2 years plus 1 year accompanying the new Chair. The EFB science board members will also have extended terms. K. Gohl showed a chart of the proposed EFB members and Chair's, noted in bold, rotation.

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gohl	**Gohl**	**Gohl**	Gohl	*New2*	*New2*	*New2*	*New3*	*New3*	*New3*	*New4*
Weis	Weis	Weis	Weis	*New2*	*New2*	*New2*	***New3***	***New3***	*New3*	*New4*
Dickens	Dickens	Dickens	Dickens	*New2*	***New2***	***New2***	*New2*	*New3*	*New3*	*New3*
Torres	Torres	Torres	***New2***	***New2***	*New2*	*New3*	*New3*	*New3*	***New4***	***New4***
Cattaneo	Cattaneo	Cattaneo	*New2*	*New2*	*New2*	*New3*	*New3*	*New3*	*New4*	*New4*

There were some suggested changes to the EFB's membership: to increase the EFB to 5-6 members, to expand the range of expertise. The ECORD members should have

majority: so it was proposed to setting fixed quotas for 3 members from ECORD countries including the Chair, 1 member from the USA IODP-JR, 1 member from a IODP-JR non-US country, and 1 member from IODP-Chikyu, Japan. In case of a difficult vote, the Chair, who comes from an ECORD country, can make the final decision, and the call for new members should be published about 1.5 years ahead. Selected new, incoming, members should join prior EFB meeting(s) as observers in order to be prepared regarding proposals and EFB discussions items.
Nomination for the new incoming Chair should be made at the EFB meeting, the year prior to new Chair's 1st year term.

The Council was asked to approve the new proposed 6-member-EFB.

I. Snowball noted that M. Jakobsson was asked to be a reviewer of the 347, while he is one of the expedition's proponents.

G. Lüniger said that the EFB has to decide if there is conflict of interest (COI).

Action EFB: to clarify the involvement of M. Jakobsson as reviewer of Expedition 347, in light of the fact that he is one of the proponents of the drilling proposal.

T. Janecek asked who will pay for the ECORD FB-JR members' travel costs. G. Camoin said that the US should pay for the JR members.

G. Camoin recommended that each country should send several applicants for the EFB's membership, as there is a need to cover the science expertise.

J. P. Henriet asked to what extent the providers of MeBo or the rock drills have committed to ECORD's activities for the next several years, as these tools are also solicited from the national community. It is important to have long-term planning. D. McInroy said that when ESO learns of which proposals are in the system, it reviews ahead of time the options of technological availability. So ESO does provide advice to the proponents. There is a lot of demand for these tools, so planning ahead is needed. J. P. Henriet insisted that the availability of these tools from a short to a mid-term basis should be more transparent for the science community. D. McInroy said that the operators of a drill cannot be asked to hold-on to a technology when there is no confirmation that the technology will be certainly needed. G. Camoin said that the 5-year plan is considered as a proposition and the scheduling is on a 2-year ahead of time basis, so this could be considered as the mid-term planning.

K. Gohl said that information about alternative technology and other technology availabilities, such as national vessels, should be presented together where there is a demand for these technologies. For the next EFB, the members will consider scheduling for FY19.

K. Verbruggen said that it is possible to arrange for a MeBo and ship time several years ahead of an expedition. So there is a need to have this flexibility. K. Gohl agreed that such a scenario could possibly work for one of the transect expeditions. D. McInroy said that this option will not be very feasible for the ships. K. Verbruggen agreed that while it may not work for the ships' planning, it may be possible for the rigs' planning. M. Friberg asked if there is a chance that more of this equipment will be available in the future. Japan is also developing more of this technology. Hence, more technological availability is possible in the next years.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-09-1:
The ECORD Council approves the proposed increase of the 2016 ECORD Science Board members from 5 to 6 members, with the following composition: 3 members from ECORD countries; 1 member from IODP-US; 1 US-associated member (non-US); 1 member from IODP-Japan. If there is a tie in a vote, the ECORD Chair of the EFB will have the final say.

K. Verbruggen asked if there are any budget implications from this new EFB membership. There will be no budget implications.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-10-1:
The ECORD Council approves an upper limit cost of $8.5M USD for the **#364** Chicxulub expedition. If the budget exceeds this sum, the budget will have to be brought to the Council by ESO for discussion and appropriate decision.

The next EFB meeting will take place of March 25th-26th, 2015 in Aix en Provence, France.

G. Camoin said that the EFB is open to anybody else who would like to attend, beside the EFB group.

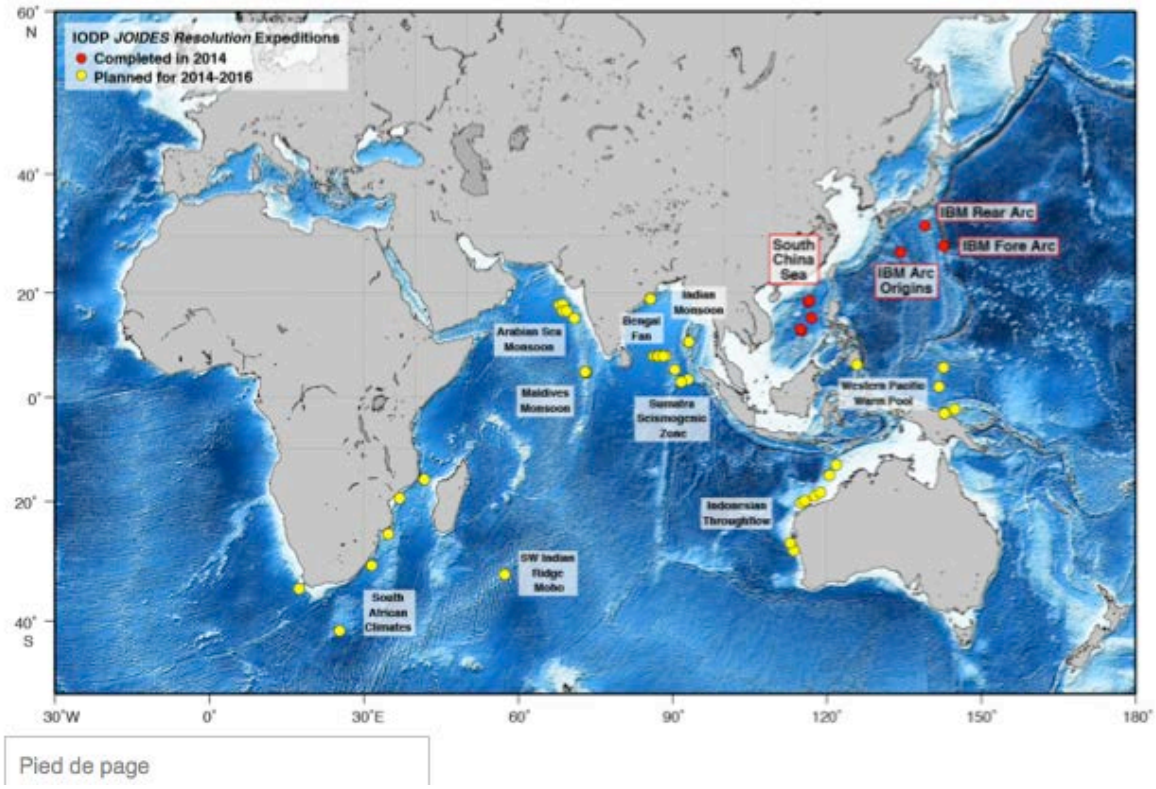
20 - USIO report (B. Clement)

B. Clement reported on the recent USIO news. Beginning in October 2014, TAMU will independently operate the *JOIDES Resolution* as a facility for the International Ocean Discovery Program.

The JRSO will provide wireline coring and logging services for IODP. Schlumberger will continue to provide logging services and the Borehole Research Group at Lamont will reduce logging data, and provide the log database.

The JR Recent Expeditions

The JRSO is trying to conserve fuel costs by avoiding the sending of the ship back and forth across the opposite sides of the world.



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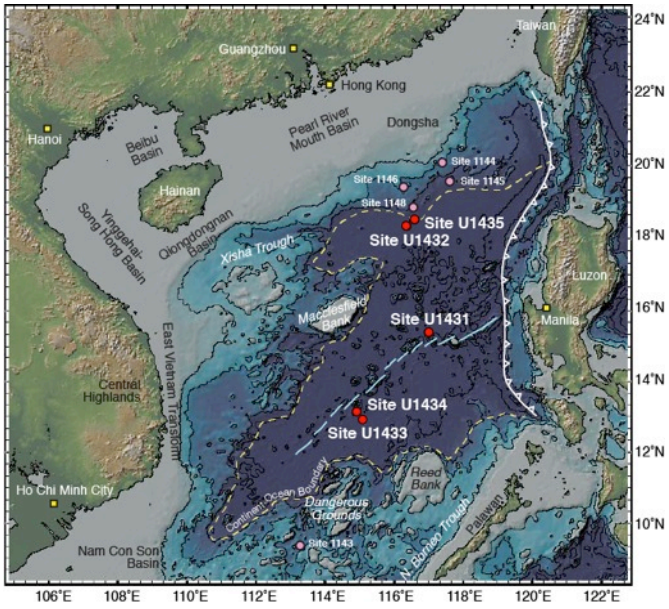
South China Sea Tectonics Expedition 349

The expedition goal is to investigate complex pattern of continental margin breakup and

basin formation; sample and log basement rocks and basal sediments; constrain the ages and hypotheses for opening mechanisms; and constrain the oceanic crustal accretion and affinities.



Plan

The plan is to core and log into the basement at 4 sites.

Achievements

Several of the expedition's achievements were reviewed. For example, Site U1431: cored 890 m sediment and 108.4 m underlying basalt; wireline log to approximately 450 m; Site U1432: cored 110 m; reentry installation to 787 m failed during the final cementing; Site U1433: cored 795.5 m sediment; and 60 m underlying basalt; basement logged; Site U1434: cored basal sediments and 32 m underlying basalt; Site U1435: estimated basement at ~10 m; RCB coring to 300 m did not encounter the basement.

Results

Oceanic basement and basal sediments recovered from 3 sites

Initial shipboard data indicated MORB basement. The biostratigraphy indicates cessation of spreading in the early Miocene (16–20 Ma), with little difference between the southwest and east sub-basins.

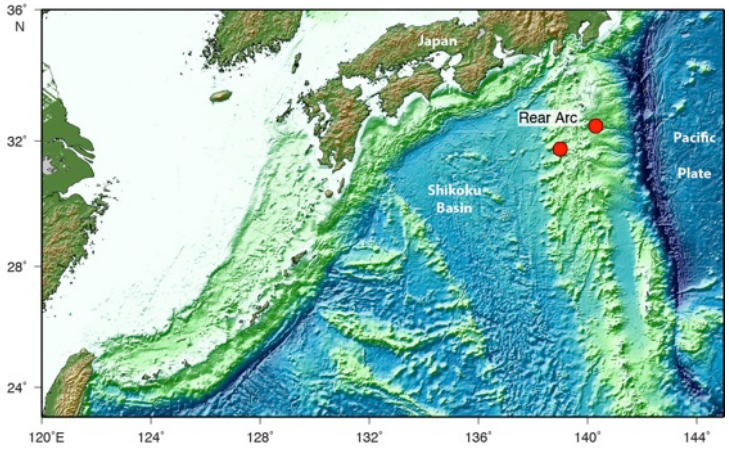
Coring of basement high in east sub-basin recovered an unconformity at ~33 Ma

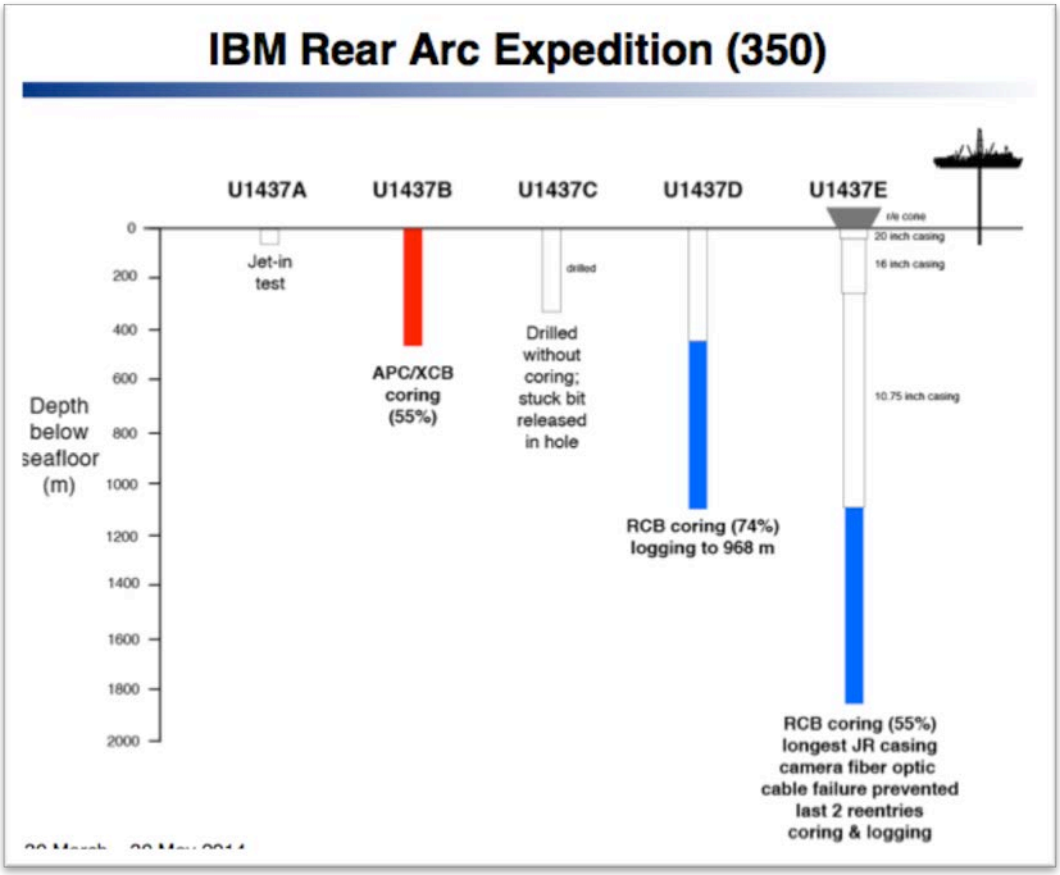
Site U1435 is located near the continent/ocean boundary. The nearshore deposits below unconformity suggest a continental breakup at the time of unconformity.

IBM Rear Arc Expedition 350

Objectives

The objective is to obtain a complete record of the rear arc volcanism from recent to Eocene-Oligocene arc inception and to complete shallow-penetration, at 150 meters, geotechnical samples at the proposed location for potential future deep drilling in the IBM fore arc. During the last week of drilling, a cable system failure occurred.





Results

Site U1437 lithostratigraphy contains arc volcanic history

Units I–V: more fine grained (distal) than expected

Units V–VI (~1320 mbsf): distal to proximal transition

Unit VI: ~1.2 m rhyolite intrusion; only igneous unit (~1390 mbsf)

Unit VII: proximal in situ volcanism with angular, jigsaw-fit hyaloclasts (quenched glass)

There is in situ mixing of hot clasts and/or intrusions with the host hyaloclastic tuff breccia, showing all of the same andesitic composition.

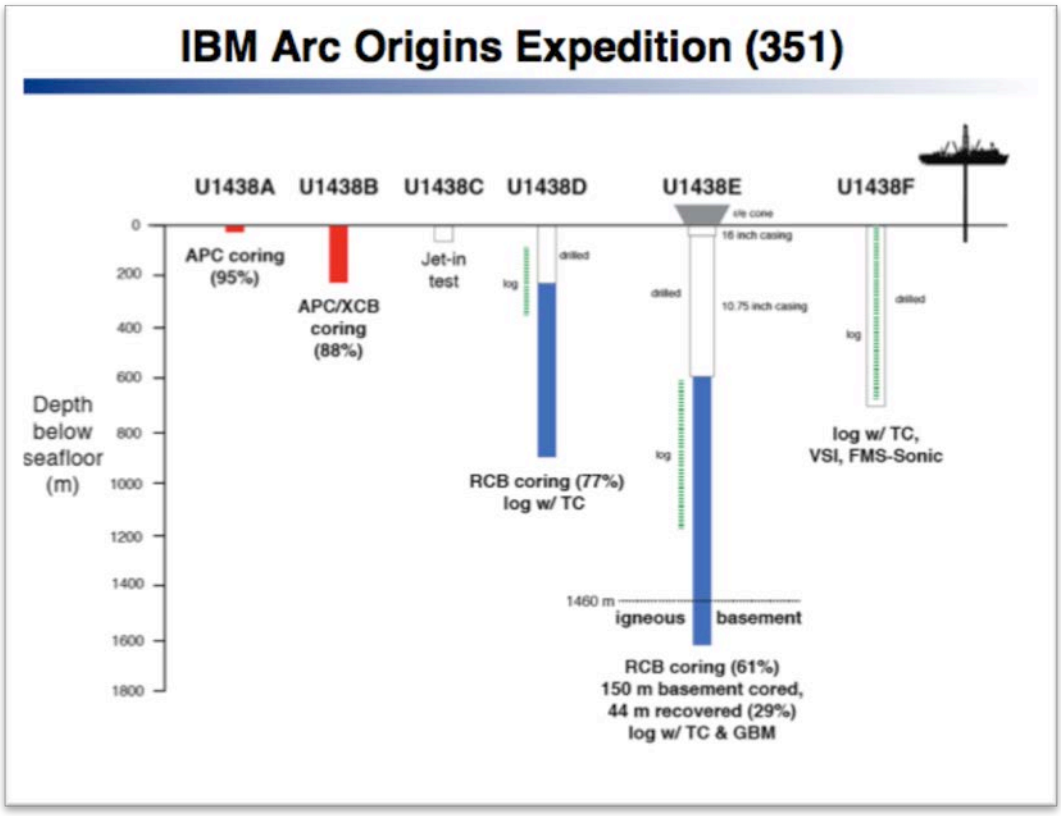
IBM Arc Origins Expedition 351

Subduction initiation and early arc evolution

The objectives of the study were to determine the nature of preexisting crust and mantle prior to the subduction onset in the middle Eocene; to identify and model the process of subduction initiation and initial arc crust information; to determine the Paleogene compositional evolution of the IBM arc; and to establish geophysical properties of the Amami Sankaku Basin.

Plan

The expedition plan was to drill 4 holes, and core and log 1300 m sediment and 150 m of basement.



Results

Some of the expedition's results addressed the nature of the original crust and mantle prior to the beginning of subduction and the identification and modeling of subduction initiation and initial arc crust formation.

Basaltic lava flows were identified in Basement Unit 1. The minerals were fresh enough for petrological and geochemical analyses to constrain the crustal nature and mantle source(s). The primitive melts were likely derived from the upper mantle sources Unit IV, which was used to identify the age and composition of the earliest magmatic output.

Paleogene compositional evolution of IBM arc

Units II, III, and IV were used to obtain a complete record from mid-Eocene to 25 Ma when the arc volcanism ceased. The volcaniclastics contain sufficiently fresh glass and igneous minerals to achieve the comprehensive petrological and geochemical studies.

Amami-Sankaku Basin geophysical properties

The properties were used to established the crust's thermal age. The FMS-sonic images display bedding that constrains tectonic development of the ASB. Core-log-seismic integration helps constrain ASB nature and IBM system. The latitudinal plate motion and plate rotation can be documented.

Secondary Objectives

Paleoclimate and East Asian Monsoon

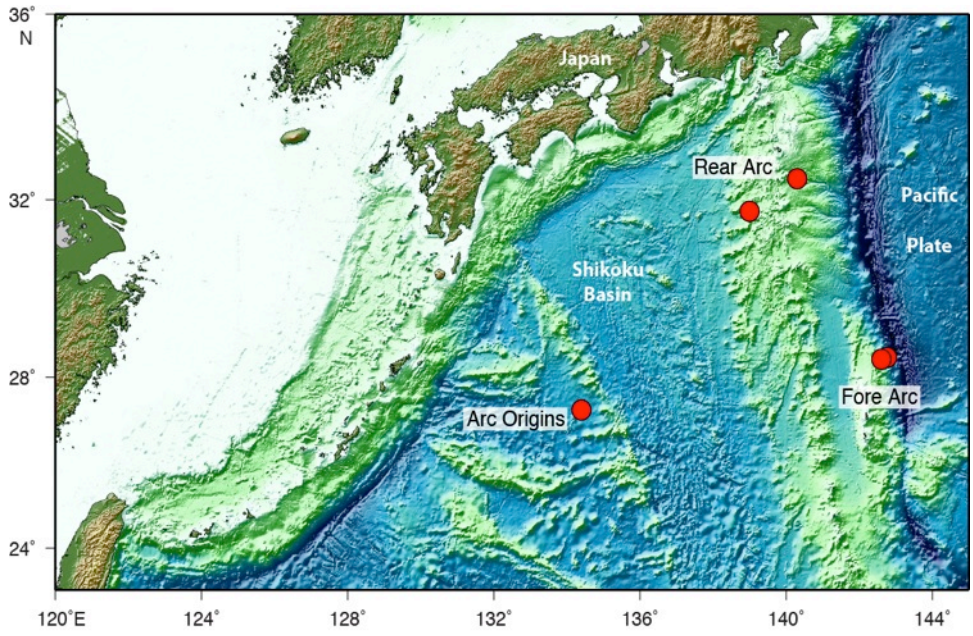
Unit I contains the neogene paleoclimate record of 25 Ma–Recent; an Oligocene–Miocene transition; a mid-Miocene climatic optimum; and a Pliocene–Pleistocene environmental changes. Large clay fraction recovered for an eolian input to constrain the EAM onset and intensity.

The Ryukyu-Kyushu arc ash record was interspersed with discrete ash layers, primarily vitric pumice and brown vitric fragments. Fresh glass and igneous minerals were found including pyroxene, plagioclase, quartz. The study looked to identify ash source(s) based on the composition of each.

IBM Fore Arc Expedition 352

Objectives

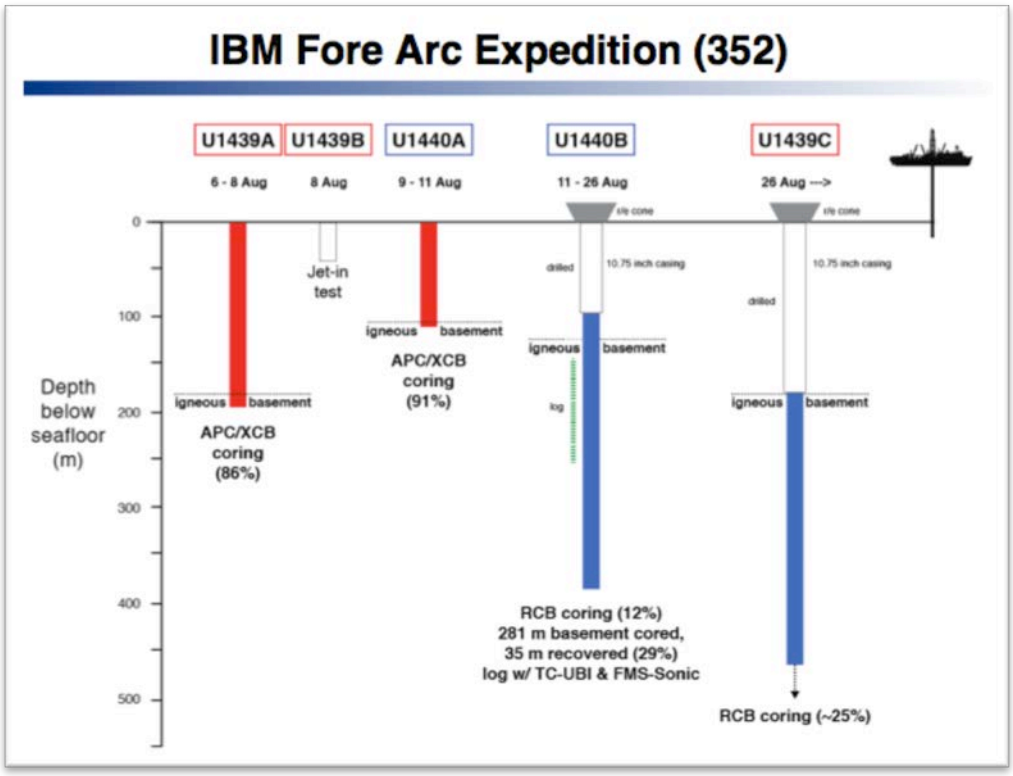
The expedition objectives were to core and log through volcanic stratigraphy of outer fore arc, and to document the magmatic, tectonic, and crustal accretion associated with subduction initiation.



Plan

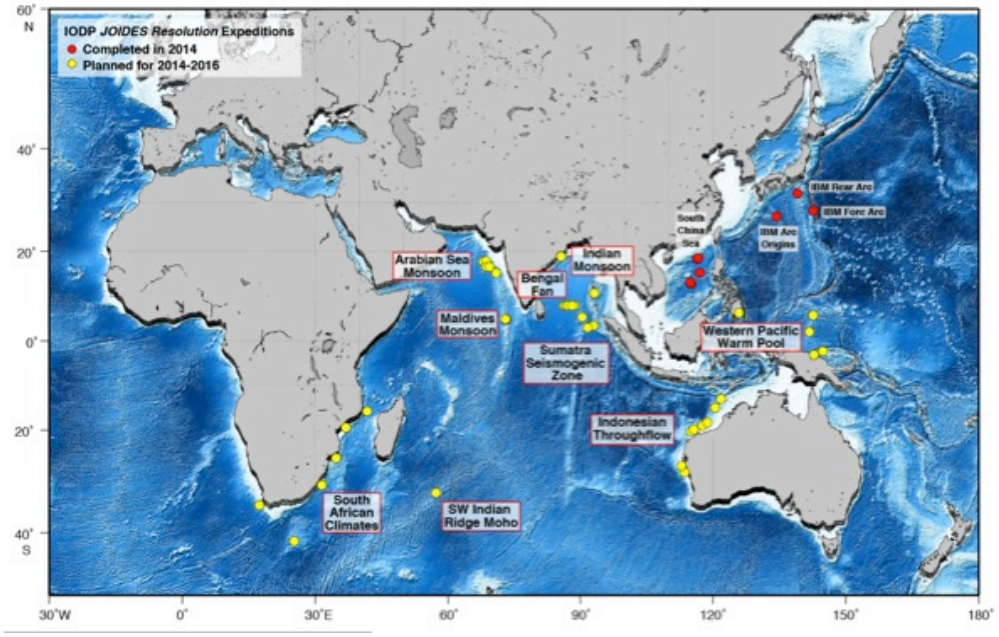
The plan was to drill 2 sites, and to core and log sediment, e.g. 120–260 m, and a basement as deep as possible, e.g. 750 m.

B. Clement reviewed a table of the site's depths.



JR Upcoming Expeditions

For the next two years, the *JR* will be operating in the Indian Ocean. The *JR* operations map is shown next.



JOIDES Resolution Schedule

Expedition	Expedition Number	Starting Port	Dates	Total Days (port/sea)	Days at Sea (transit/ operations)	Co-Chief Scientists	Expedition Project Manager
Izu-Bonin-Mariana Forearc	352	Yokohama	30 July - 29 Sep	61 (5/56)	7/49	Pearce Wilson	Petronotis
Non-IODP			29 Sep - 29 Nov				Malone
Indian Monsoon	353	Singapore	29 Nov - 29 Jan **2015**	61 (5/56)	7/49	Clemens Kuhnt	LeVay
Bengal Fan	354	Singapore	29 Jan-31 Mar	61 (5/56)	6/50	France-Lanord TBD	Klaus
Arabian Sea	355	Colombo, Sri Lanka	31 Mar - 31May	61 (5/56)	5/51	Pandey Clift	Kulhanek
Non-IODP			31 May - 31 July				Malone
Indonesian Throughflow	356	Freemantle, Australia	31 July - 30 Sep	61 (5/56)	4/52	Gallagher Fulthorpe	Bogus
Maldives Monsoon and Sea level	359	Darwin	30 Sep - 30 Nov	61 (5/56)	17/39	Betzler Eberli	Alvarez Zarikian
SW indian Ridge Lower Crust and Moho	360	Colombo, Sri Lanka	30 Nov - 30 Jan **2016**	61 (5/56)	14/42	Dick MacLeod	Blum
South African Climates	361	Port Louis, Mauritius	30 Jan - 31 Mar	61 (5/56)	6/50	TBD	LeVay
Non-IODP			31 Mar - 31 July				Malone
Sumatra Seismogenic Zone	362	Colombo, Sri Lanka	31 July - 30 Sep	61 (5/56)	7/49	TBD	Petronotis
Western Pacific Warm Pool	363	Singapore	30 Sep - 30 Nov	61 (5/56)	8/48	TBD	Kulhanek

K. Verbruggen asked if the JR operated 8 months for IODP and 4 months for the private sector. B. Clement said that there are non-IOPD JR periods, but the idea is that such activities do not interfere with the expeditions. There was one non-IODP work before the

South China Sea project.

M. Friberg said that it is excellent that the JR is covering regions, such as the Indian Ocean. He asked if the geo-magnetic scientists can take samples as there are currently no such samples to reconstruct. B. Clement said that they try at every single expedition to have paleomagnetic studies. This is much more challenging, so eventually it matters what goals are covered in each study.

L. Lourens asked about the piracy policy. B. Clement said that in the previous several years piracy has been dropping in the N. Indian Ocean. L. Lourens asked if the Pakistan region is a dangerous zone. B. Clement said that there are sensitive issues, as in some areas people see the drill rig and assume it is for resource exploration.

The final decision to sail is done by the ship's captain. There was a major attack in the area of Singapore. The JR will pass by that region later so it must be secured.

See PowerPoint #20 for further details on the recent expeditions' staffing, upcoming expedition meetings and the recent education and outreach JR activities.

21 - *JOIDES Resolution* Facility Board report (T. Janecek)

T. Janecek reviewed the current JR-FB membership. The JR-FB is made up of scientific members, representatives from each of the contributing agencies, and one member from the operator.

JOIDES Resolution Facility Board Membership

Susan Humphris, Chair	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA
James Allan	National Science Foundation, USA
Ryo Anma	University of Tsukuba, Japan
Gilbert Camoin	European Management Agency, CEREGE, France
B.K. Bansal	Ministry of Earth Science, India
Manoel Cardoso	Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nivel, Brazil
Brad Clement*	*JR* Implementing Organization, Texas A&M University, USA
Gil Young Kim	Korea Institute of Geosci and Mineral Resources (KIGAM), Korea
Anthony Koppers*	Oregon State University, USA
Heiko Pälike	University of Bremen, Germany
Christina Ravelo*	U. California, Santa Cruz, USA
Andrew Roberts	Australian National University, Australia
Qing Sun	Ministry of Science & Technology, China
TBD	Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium

* Term begun 1 October 2014

Rick Murray was supposed to be the JR-FB Chair, but as he will be the new Division Director for Ocean Sciences at NSF he had to be replaced in the Chair function. Susan Humphris has agreed stay for an extra year. Brad Clement has replaced David Divins on the FB. Anthony Koppers and Christina Ravelo are new members on the FB.

The JR expedition Schedule

Long Term JR Cruise Track

The goal is to determine a long-term cruise track, on the order of 5 years, so that the community knows where the ship will be next providing scientists with sufficient lead time to write proposals. Based on the current and anticipated proposal pressure, the *JR* will follow a path from the western and southwestern Pacific Ocean in FY15 and FY16, through the Southern Ocean in FY17, and into the Atlantic Ocean for drilling opportunities starting in FY2018 and FY2019.

JR-FB Policies and Guidelines

The following JR-FB policies and guidelines have all been approved: conflict of Interest Policy**;** *JR* Staffing Procedures**;** *JR* Standard Measurements**;** SEP Site Survey Guidelines**;** EPSP Safety Review Guidelines**;** and Third Party Tools & Instruments Policy.

IODP Policies

The following IODP Policies were approved: IODP Environmental Principles; IODP Proposal Confidentiality Policy; IODP Site Survey Data Confidentiality Policy ; IODP Proposal Submission Guidelines ; IODP Sample, Data and Obligations Policy & Implementation Plan ; IODP Principles of Scientific Investigation.

T. Janecek mentioned that more information about the JR-FB policies and guideline and

IODP Policies is available on the IODP website.

JRSO Annual Program Approved

The JR Science Operator Annual Program Plan has been approved. The budget includes the following subcontracts: ODL for logging and the Kochi Core repository.

Department	Cost ($USD)
Management and Administration*	43,480,964
Science Operations	7,465,361
Techical and Analytical Services	4,910,435
Development, IT and Databases	1,615,040
Publications Services	1,410,769
JRSO Total Direct Costs	**58,882,569**
JRSO Modified Total Direct Costs	15,523,611
JRSO Indirect Costs	4,036,139
Total JRSO FY15 Budget	**62,918,708**

*Includes Subcontracts: ODL ($38,001715)
Schlumberger ($3,338,673)
Kochi Core Center ($482,588)

The annual contribution from the JR Consortium partners is approximately $16.5M USD. The remaining funds are provided by NSF.

Science Support Office Annual Program Plan Approved

Expense Category	Cost ($USD)
Salaries and Fringe	549,234
Domestic Travel	16,200
Foreign Travel	9,600
Equipment	6,000
Communications and IT Services	19,420
Software and Supplies	22,100
Contractual Services	0
Other Direct Costs	16,500
Total Direct Costs	**639,054**
Indirect Costs	272,213
Total	**911,267**

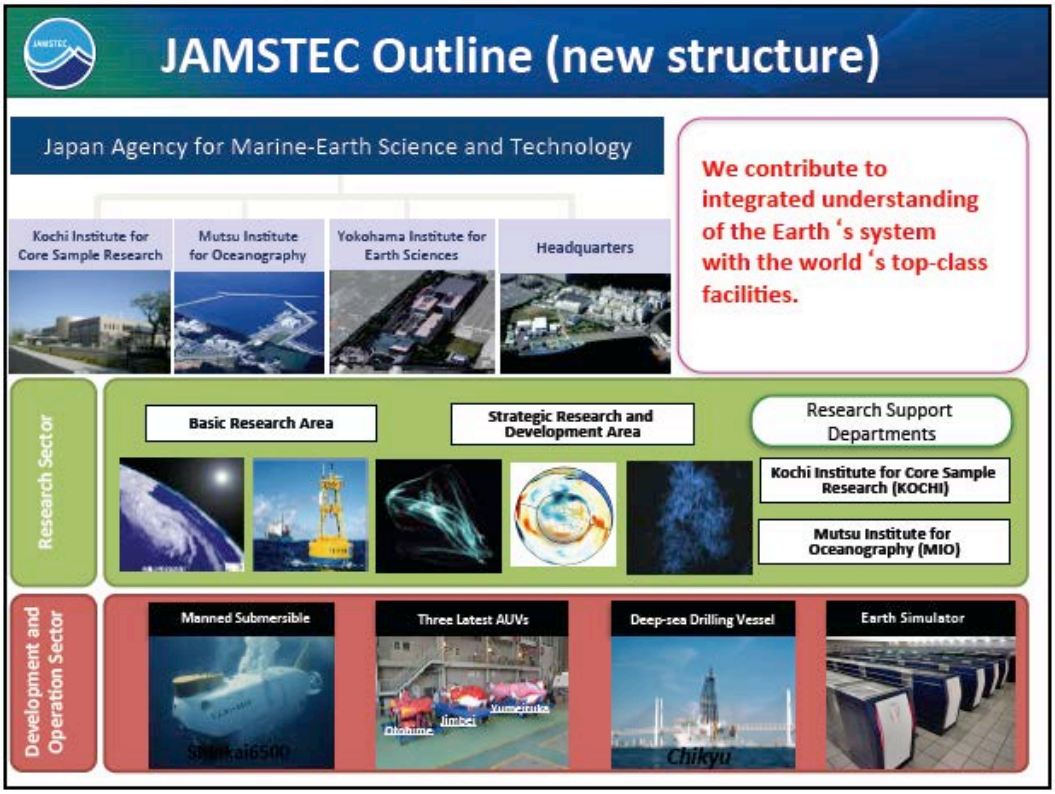
Science Support Office Tasks:

1) Support for JR Facility Board and Advisory Panels
2) Proposal Oversight and Management
3) Site Survey Data Bank Management
4) Maintain an IODP Website

Funding for the Science Support Office is provided by the NSF.

22 - CDEX/JAMSTEC report (N. Eguchi)

N. Eguchi reviewed JAMSTEC's new structure outline. He noted that there is a basic research area alongside a separate strategic component.

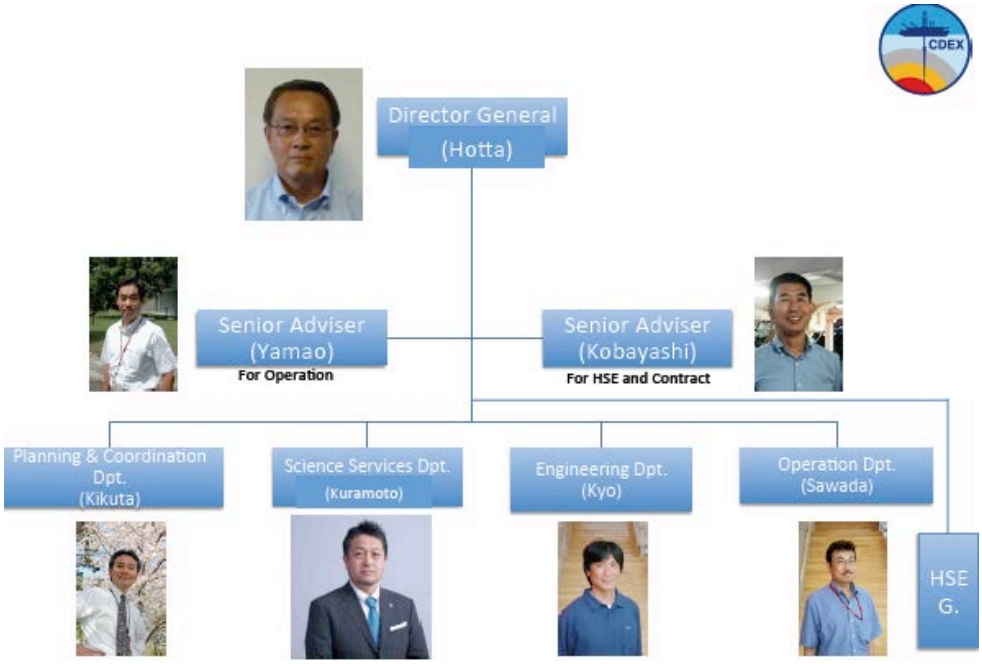


Strategic R&D Area

There are four different R&D Centers in the Strategic R&D Area.

CDEX New Organization Chart

Mr. Hotta is the current Director General of CDEX.

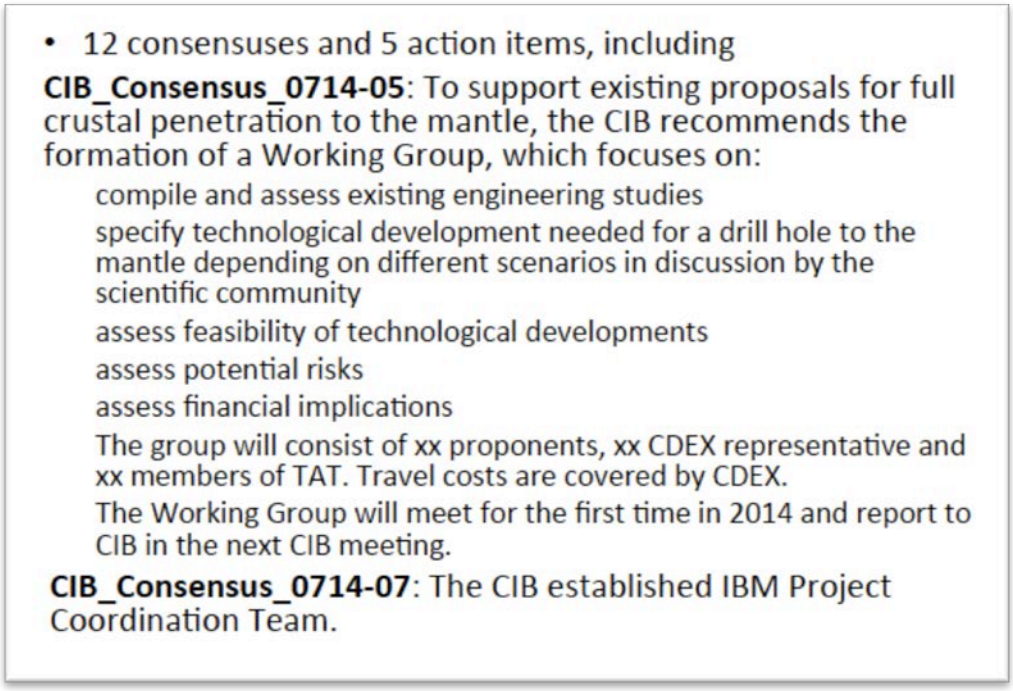


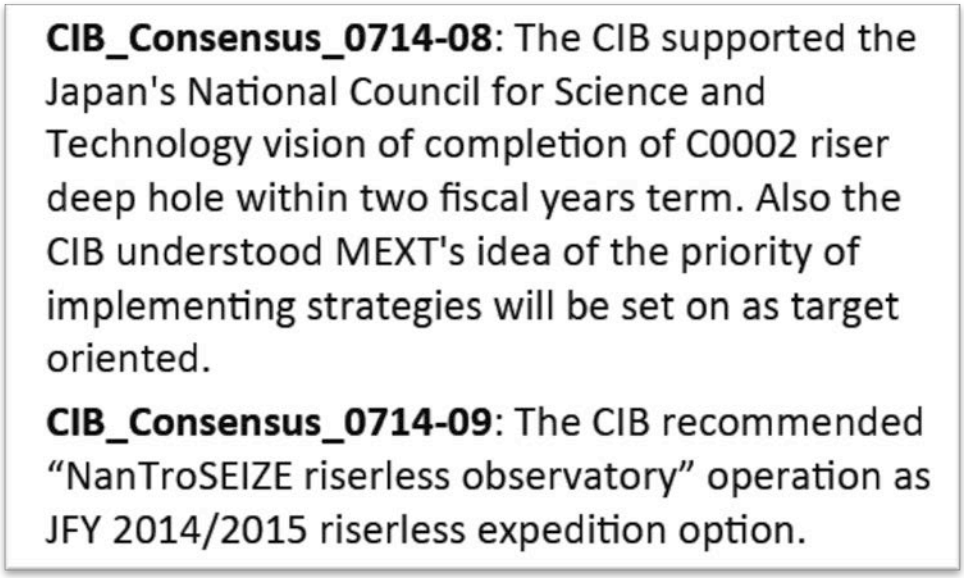
2nd CIB meeting

The second CIB meeting was held on July 10-11, 2014 at the JAMSTEC Yokohama

Institute for Earth Sciences. The current CIB members are: H. Villinger, Y. Tatsumi, K. Nealson, C. Moore, Y. Kimura, G. Kimura, G. Camoin, H. Kawahata, and S. Kuramoto. Eleven liaisons and 34 observers attend the meeting as well.

The meeting resulted in 12 consensus and 5 action items. Some examples of the resulting decisions are shown next.



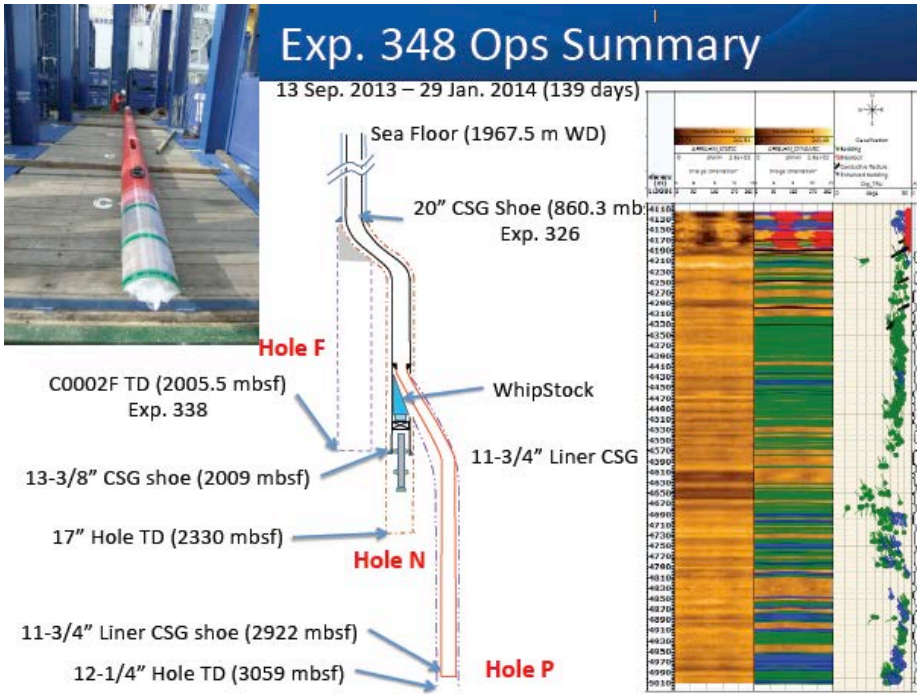


The DREAM projects' scientific objectives were endorsed. It was recommended that several workshops be held on this topic and that an external funding source be found for

this project.

Expedition 348 Ops Summary

The drill sites of Expedition 348 were reviewed.

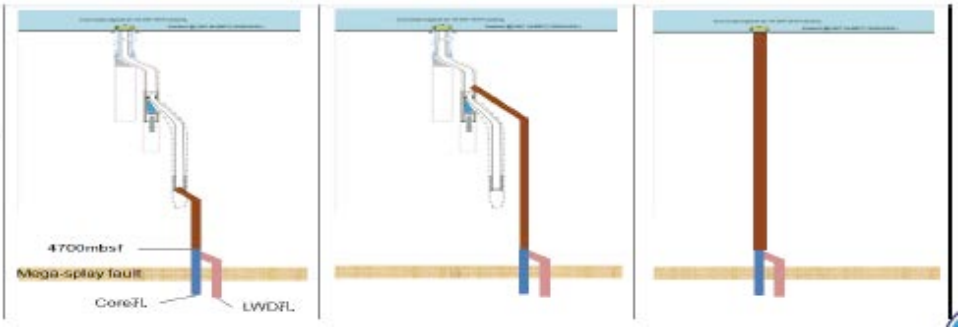


Study results for Borehole stability

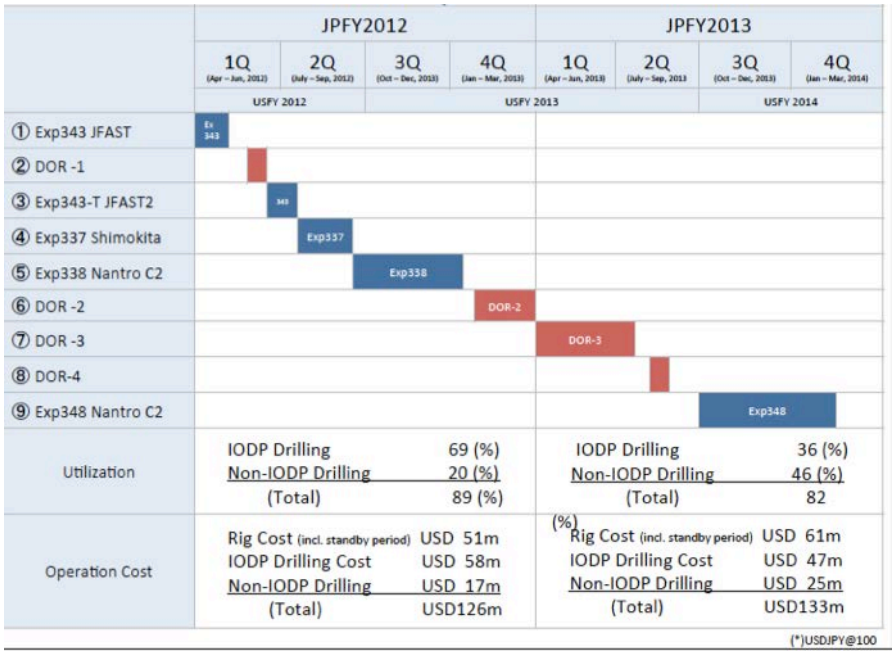
The mechanism of borehole instability involves three main aspects: the steeply dipping bedding planes; the time dependent wellborne failure; and the fluid penetration into the bedding plane may cause a reduction in the cohesion and sliding friction

C0002 Drilling Options

It has not been decided which drilling version is the most cost effective for the expedition.

Case	A		B		C	
Operation	Drilling below 11-3/4"Liner		Sidetrack from 13-3/8"CSG		New hole	
Final Hole size	6"		6"		8-1/2"	
Max. number of CSG	4		5		8	
Duration (days)	1 cruise	2 cruises	1 cruise	2 cruises	1 cruise	2 cruises
	230	263	260	293	319	335
Cost w/o Dual gradient	1 cruise	2 cruises	1 cruise	2 cruises	1 cruise	2 cruises
	94m$	103m$	110m$	119m$	136m$	142m$
Hole Schematic						

Overview of the Chikyu Operation for JPFY 2012-2013



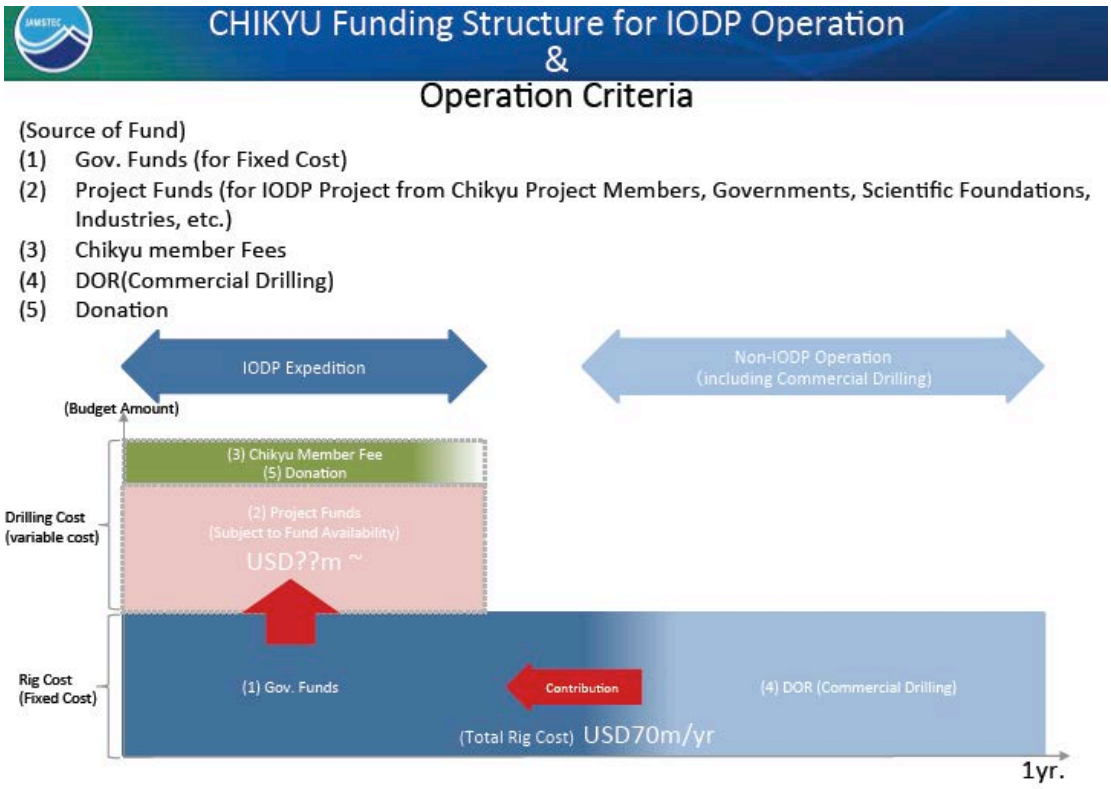
Overview of the Chikyu Operation for JPFY 2014-2015

There is a need for BOP maintenance in addition to the current rig costs.

	JPFY2014				JPFY2015			
	1Q (Apr – Jun, 2014)	2Q (July – Sep, 2014)	3Q (Oct – Dec, 2014)	4Q (Jan – Mar, 2015)	1Q (Apr – Jun, 2015)	2Q (July – Sep, 2015	3Q (Oct – Dec, 2015)	4Q (Jan – Mar, 2016)
	USFY 2014		USFY 2015				USFY 2015	
① DOR -5	DOR-5							
② Non IODP Exp								
③ DOR -6			DOR-6 (not firm)					
④ Non IODP Exp								
⑤ IODP Riserless			Subject to change		IODP			
⑥ Shipyard maintenance	Chikyu Subsea System (BOP,Riser) will not be available until completion of shipyard maintenance planned in mid. 2015.				USD40m+			
⑦ Non IODP Exp								
Option : DOR-7							DOR-7 (not firm)	
Option : IODP								IODP
Utilization (As of 10 July,2014)	IODP Drilling - (%) Non-IODP Drilling 16 (%) (Total) 16 (%)							
Operation Cost (As of 10 July,2014)	Rig Cost (incl. standby period) USD 60m IODP Drilling (not secured yet) USD - m Non-IODP Drilling USD 29m (Total) USD 89m							

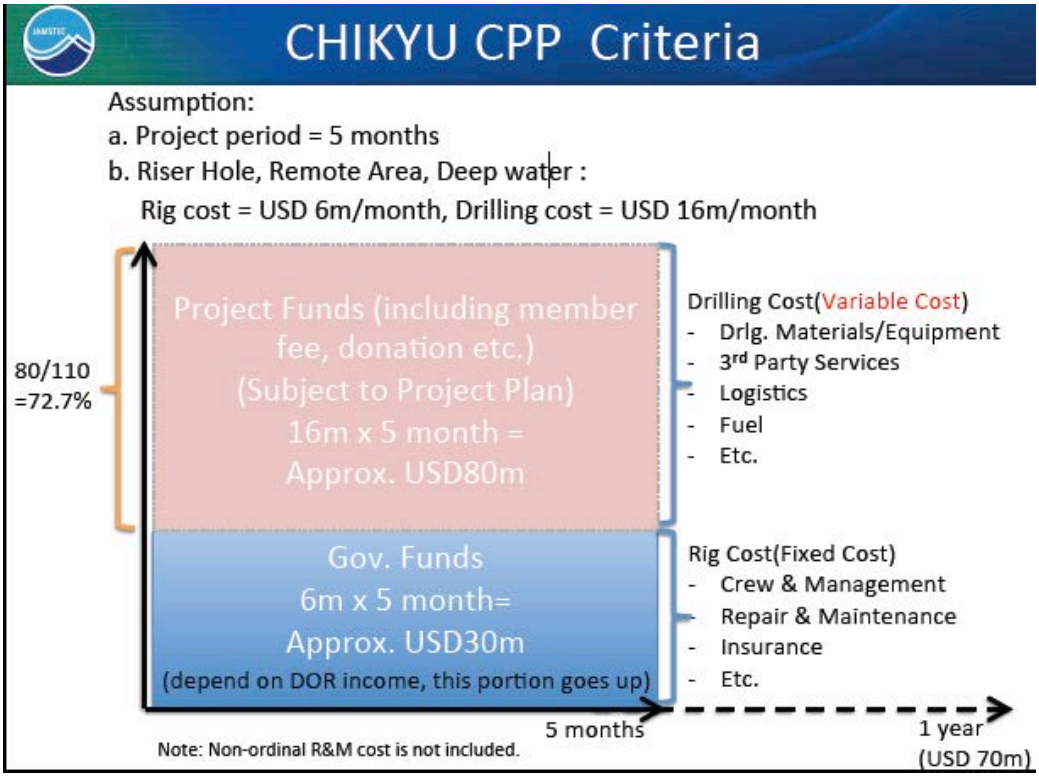
(*)USDJPY@100

The Chikyu Funding Structure for IODP Operation & Operation Criteria



Chikyu CPP Criteria

Assuming a scientific project lasts 5 months, it will cost about $20M USD. The government funds about $30M USD, while there is a need for an additional $80M USD.



K. Verbruggen asked about the cost estimate of possible commercial work to support the DREAM project. N. Eguchi said that 10's of millions of USD will be needed, but the exact amount is not known.

23 - *Chikyu* IODP Board report (G. Kimura)

G. Kimura said that CDEX is not sure about the future budget. Negotiations with the Ministry of finance started in September and will finish in December 2014. The Chikyu IODP fiscal year begins in March.

Expedition 348

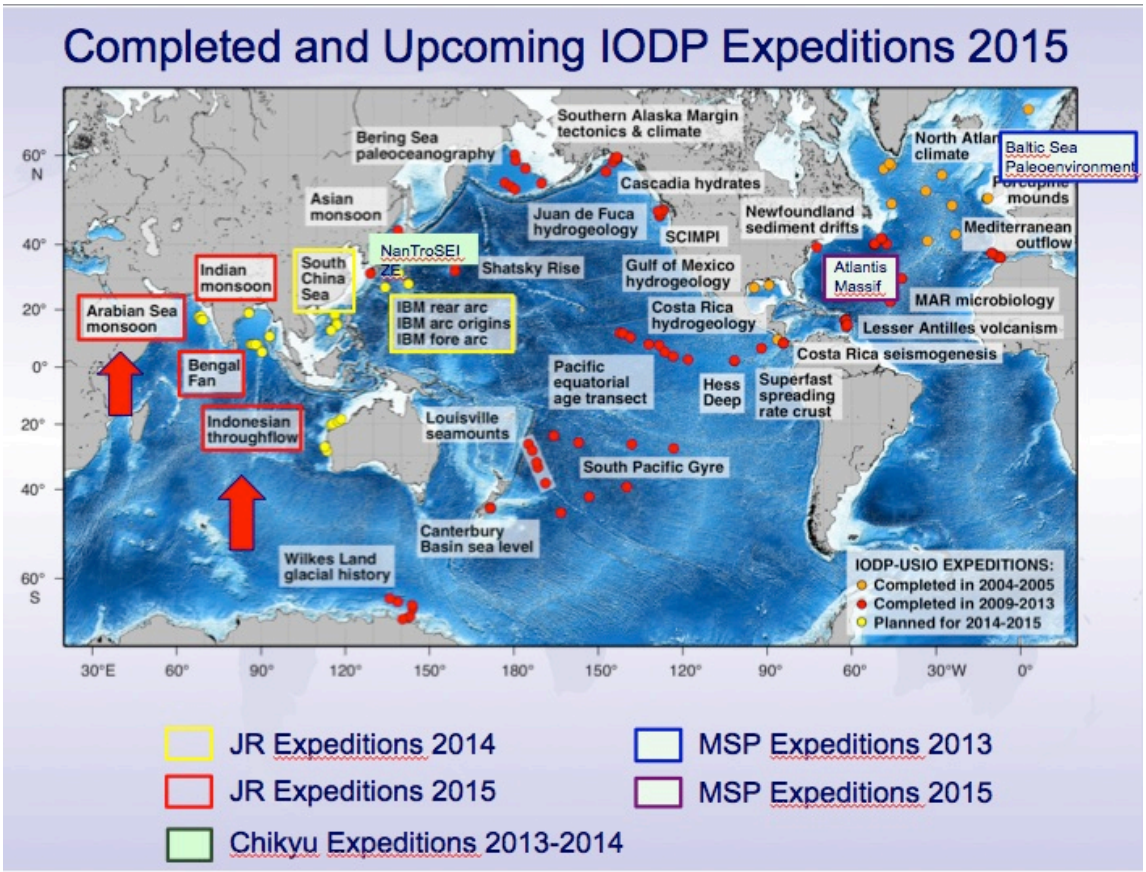
There are current budget difficulties.

For the Chikyu, every year the Ministry of finance has been cutting down the budget by

5%, so the future left-over budget will continuously decrease. Currently, further budget details are not available.

24 - ECORD Expedition staffing and quotas (G. Früh-Green)

G. Früh-Green reviewed the recently completed and upcoming 2015 IODP expeditions.



ECORD Staffing 2014 expeditions

There were a total of 6 special calls, since there was not enough of the right expertise. These special calls do not count toward the quotas. It was noted that the US counts its special calls for the berths, but ECORD currently does not.

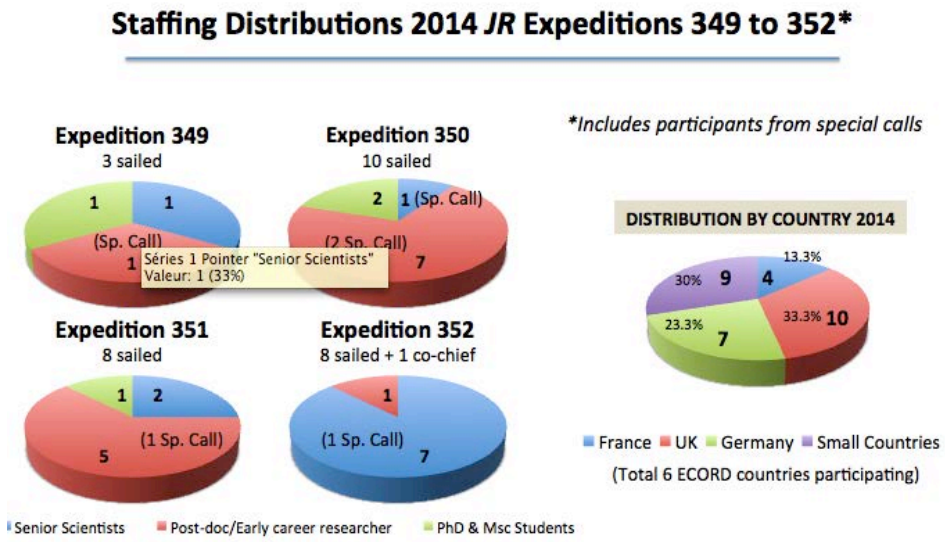
Completed ECORD Staffing on JR Expeditions FY13-FY14
Total ECORD Participants: 23 invited + 6 Special Calls

JR EXPEDITION	#	Dates	Status	ECORD Staffing
South China Sea CPP	349	26 Jan. – 30 March 2014	*Completed*	3 ECORD: 1 Fr, 1 CH 1 special call (CH)
Izu Bonin Margin Rear Arc	350	30 March – 30 May 2014	*Completed*	10 ECORD: 1 Fr, 3 Ger, 2 UK, 1 N, 1 Swe 3 special calls (1 Swe 2 UK) 1 Teacher at Sea (UK)
Izu Bonin Margin Arc Origins	351	30 May - 30 July 2014	*Completed*	8 ECORD: 4 UK, 2 Ger, 1 CH, 1 NL
Izu Bonin Margin Forearc *Co-chief: J. Pearce*	352	30 July – 29 Sept 2014	*Completed*	8 ECORD: 3 Ger, 2 Fr, 2 UK, 1 special call (Au)

List of Participants for were distributed with the Agenda Book – ESSAC Annex 1. NB: Changes have since been made for Exp. 356.

Staffing Distribution 2014 *JR* Expeditions 349 to 352

Not many French scientists sailed in 2014 compared to the other countries.



Total ECORD Participants: 23 invited + 6 Special Calls + 1 Co-chief

Expeditions 353, 354 & 355 aim at obtaining a better understanding of the co-evolution of mountain building, weathering and erosion, climate, and the development of monsoons. The expeditions are subject to the funds' availability.

Staffing *JR* Expedition 353-355

G. Früh-Green said that the shown table should be the final staffing for ECORD, although sometimes people withdraw for personal reasons. The Arabian Moon CPP has 5 ECORD berths.

ECORD Staffing for JR Expeditions 353 – 355 (2014-2015)

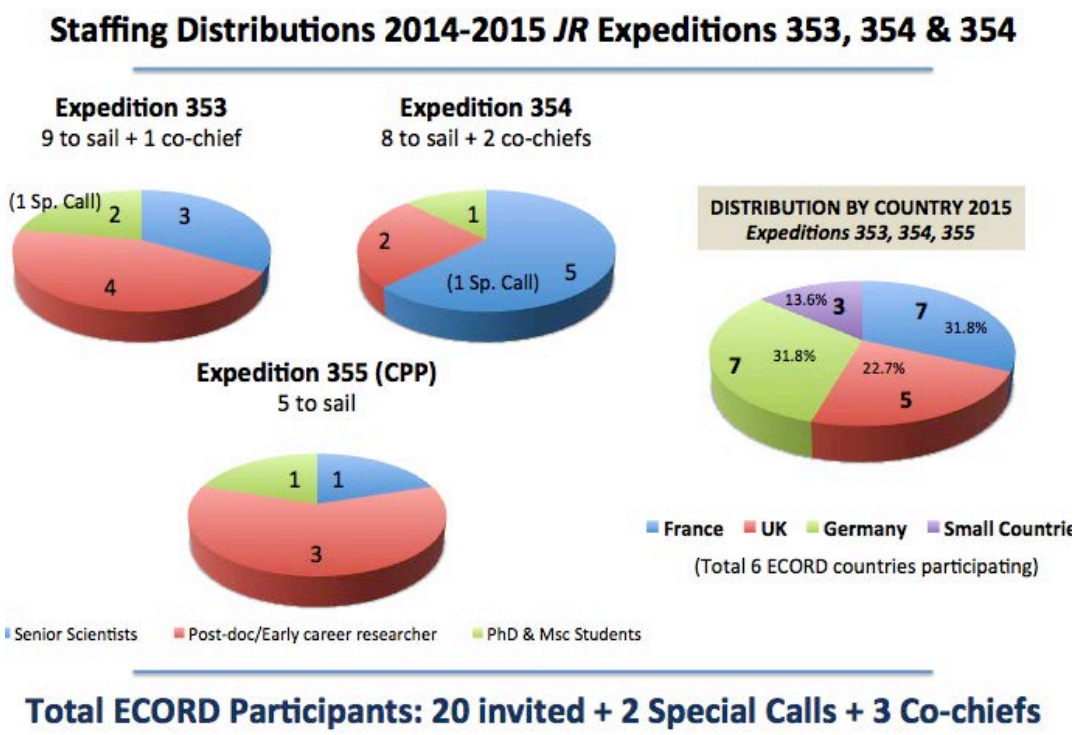
JR EXPEDITION	#	Dates	ECORD Staffing
Indian Monsoon Rainfall *Co-chief: W. Kuhnt (Ger)*	353	29 Nov 2014 – 29 Jan 2015	9 ECORD: 3 Fr, 2 Ger, 2 UK, 1 Swe, 1 Italy (special call)
Bengal Fan *Co-chiefs: Ch. France-Lanord (Fr) & V. Spiess (Ger)*	354	29 Jan – 31 March 2015	8 ECORD: 3 Fr (incl. 1 special call), 3 Ger, 2 UK
Arabian Sea Monsoon (CPP)	355	31 March – 31 May 2015	5 ECORD: 1 Fr, 2 Ger, 1 UK, 1 Italy
Staffing in progress			
Indonesian Throughflow	356	31 July – 30 Sept 2015	Anticipated: 8 ECORD: 3 Ger, 1 UK, 1 Bel/ Ger, 1 NL, 1 Nor, 1 Swe

List of Participants for were distributed with the Agenda Book – ESSAC Annex 1. NB: Changes have since been made for Exp. 356.

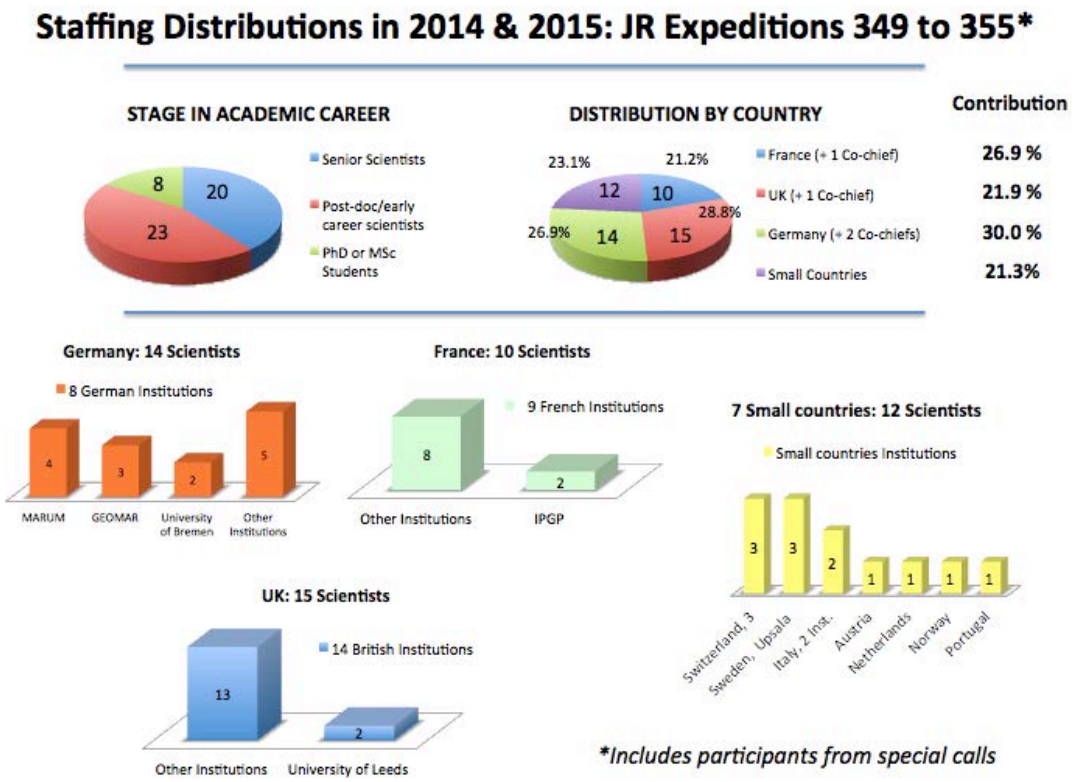
She noted that as ECORD is international, one person from one country may sail under the flag of another. One French scientist was invited, but could not go due to family reasons.

Staffing Distribution 353, 354, and 355

Expedition 354 has a majority of senior scientists. G. Früh-Green noted that when into the quotas calculation, France could still send more scientists.



The **Staffing Distribution Expeditions 349-355 FY14-FY15** were reviewed.



ESSAC looked into the participating institutions. For Germany, Bremen and MARUM sailed a majority of scientists from the country, but for the rest of the members the numbers were well distributed between the institutions.

Staffing Balance and Quotas

As discussed at the Zurich 2014 Executive Bureau, the CPPs will be included in the quotas, but the special calls and co-chiefs are not counted.

The staffing calculations include CPPs, using actual number of the CPP invited scientists. There are 8 berths per regular JR expedition, even if actual number is more or less.

It was noted that the table in ESSAC-Annex 2 on page 30 of the Agenda Book, contains errors for Expedition 356 and does not take into consideration the most recent staffing changes.

***JR* Expedition 2014: ESSAC-ANNEX-2 Update**

ESSAC-Annex 2 Updated

Staffing Balance & Quotas –
Joides Resolution Expeditions in 2014

				349 S China Sea CPP		350 IBM Rear Arc		351 IBM Arc Origins		352 IBM Forearc		Co-chiefs	Quotas / Actual stand FY 2014				
Total number of designated ECORD Berths				2		8		8		8					26		
Member	Financial Contribution ($ US)	%	JR Berths per Exp assuming 8/Exp	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call		Total Berths invited	Total Berths special calls	berths entitled, excl. Sp. calls	Difference	Total Sailed, incl. co-chiefs
France	5,017,000	26.87	2.15	1		1				2			4	0	6.99	-2.99	4
Germany	5,600,000	29.99	2.40			3		1		3			7	0	7.80	-0.80	7
UK	4,080,000	21.85	1.75			1	2	4		2		1	7	2	5.68	1.32	10
Sum	14,697,000	78.72	6.30	1		5	2	5		7		1	18	2	20.47	-2.47	21
Austria	100,000	0.54	0.04								1		0	1	0.14	-0.14	1
Belgium	25,000	0.13	0.01										0	0	0.03	-0.03	0
Canada	150,000	0.80	0.06										0	0	0.21	-0.21	0
Denmark	170,000	0.91	0.07										0	0	0.24	-0.24	0
Finland	80,000	0.43	0.03										0	0	0.11	-0.11	0
Iceland*	30,000	0.16	0.01										0	0	0.04	-0.04	0
Ireland	140,000	0.75	0.06										0	0	0.19	-0.19	0
Israel	30,000	0.16	0.01										0	0	0.04	-0.04	0
Italy	400,000	2.14	0.17										0	0	0.56	-0.56	0
Netherlands	500,000	2.68	0.21					1					1	0	0.70	0.30	1
Norway	1,100,000	5.89	0.47			1							1	0	1.53	-0.53	1
Portugal	90,000	0.48	0.04						1				0	1	0.13	-0.13	1
Poland	30,000	0.16	0.01										0	0	0.04	-0.04	0
Sweden	528,000	2.83	0.23			1	1						1	1	0.74	0.26	2
Switzerland	600,000	3.21	0.26	1	1			1					2	1	0.84	1.16	3
Sum	3,973,000	21.28	1.70	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	5.53	-1.53	8
TOTAL	18,670,000	100	8	2	1	7	3	7	1	7	1	1	23	6	26	-4.00	30

*ECORD member 2013-2014 only

For example, when examining the quotas in the long-term compared to other years, in 2013 France has a difference of 3 berths, which means that it is under-quota.

Europe is a source of many micropaleontologists, who usually get invited first.

JR Expedition FY15 Staffing

Projected Balance & Quotas –
Joides Resolution Expeditions for FY 2015

Expected Contributions FY 2015				Exp 353 Indian Monsoon Rainfall		Exp 354 Bengal Fan		Exp 355 Arabian Sea Monsoon CPP		Exp 356 Indonesian Flowthrough		Co-chiefs	Totals / Projected stand FY 2015 (NB: expeditions not yet definitely staffed)					Projected Quotas for 8 JR Expeditions in FY 2014 & 2015 (Exps. 349 - 356)				
Total number of designated ECORD Berths				8		8		5		8					29					55		
Member	Financial Contribution ($ US)	%	JR Berths per Exp assum. 8/Exp	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call	Invited	Special Call		Total Berths invited	Total Berths special calls	berths entitled, excl. Sp. Calls & Cc	Diff.	Total Sailed, incl. co-chiefs	Total Berths invited	Total Berths special calls	berths entitled, excl. Sp. Calls & Cc	Diff.	Total Sailed, incl. co-chiefs
France	5'017'000	26.92	2.15	3		2	1	1				1	6	1	7.81	-1.81	8	10	1	14.79	-4.79	12
Germany	5'600'000	30.04	2.40	2		3		2		4*		2	10	0	8.71	2.29	13	17	0	16.51	0.49	19
UK	4'080'000	21.89	1.75	2		2		1		1			6	0	6.35	-0.35	6	13	2	12.03	0.97	16
Sum	14'697'000	78.85	6.31	7	0	7	1	4	0	4	0	3	22	1	22.83	-0.83	26	40	3	43	-3.33	47
Austria	100'000	0.54	0.04										0	0	0.16	-0.16	0	0	1	0.29	-0.29	1
Belgium	25'000	0.13	0.01										1	0	0.04	-0.04	1	1	0	0.07	-0.07	1
Canada	150'000	0.80	0.06										0	0	0.23	-0.23	0	0	0	0.44	-0.44	0
Denmark	170'000	0.91	0.07										0	0	0.26	-0.26	0	0	0	0.50	-0.50	0
Finland	80'000	0.43	0.03										0	0	0.12	-0.12	0	0	0	0.24	-0.24	0
Iceland*	No contrib.	0.00	0.00										0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.04	-0.04	0
Ireland	140'000	0.75	0.06										0	0	0.22	-0.22	0	0	0	0.41	-0.41	0
Israel	30'000	0.16	0.01										0	0	0.05	-0.05	0	0	0	0.09	-0.09	0
Italy	400'000	2.15	0.17		1			1					1	1	0.62	0.38	2	1	1	1.18	0.82	2
Netherlands	500'000	2.68	0.21							1			1	0	0.78	0.22	0	2	0	1.47	0.53	2
Norway	1'100'000	5.90	0.47							1			1	0	1.71	-0.71	1	1	0	3.24	-1.24	2
Portugal	90'000	0.48	0.04										0	0	0.14	-0.14	0	0	1	0.27	-0.27	1
Poland	30'000	0.16	0.01										0	0	0.05	-0.05	0	0	0	0.09	-0.09	0
Sweden	528'000	2.83	0.23	1						1			2	0	0.82	1.18	2	3	1	1.56	1.44	4
Switzerland	600'000	3.22	0.26										0	0	0.93	-0.93	0	2	1	1.77	0.23	3
Sum	3'943'000	21.15	1.69	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	6	1	6.13	-0.13	6	11	5	11.67	-0.67	16
TOTAL	18'640'000	100	8	8	1	7	1	5	0	8	0	3	28	2	29	-0.96	33	51	8	55	-4.00	63

Staffing numbers in red indicate anticipated invites or invitations awaiting confirmation of acceptance – Changes made for Exp. 356 Indonesian Throughflow. Includes a Belgium applicant who will now be sailing for Germany (new post-doc funding, MARUM). *Iceland leaves ECORD in 2015

For FY15 France will be under-quota by 2, and Germany will be over-quota. Norway should continue to send applications.

Applications JR Expedition

The JR Expeditions 359, 360, and 361 are subject to the availability of funds.

The expected *JR* schedule is the following:

MALDIVES MONSOON Expedition 359 – October to November 2015

INDIAN RIDGE MOHO Expedition 360 – December 2015 to January 2016

SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATES Expedition 361 – February to March 2016

Expedition 359 Maldives Monsoon

The U.S. has extended the 359 Maldives expedition call for applications deadline. ECORD will accept the late applications, but will not extend the ECORD deadline. The co-chiefs of Expedition 359 are C. Betzler and G. Eberli. Ranking and selection will begin in the

week of October 13th.

Seventeen valid applications were received:
5 Senior Scientists: 1 Germany, 3 UK, 1 Netherlands
7 Post-Docs & Early Career Researchers: 1 France, 1 Germany, 2 UK, 2 Portugal, 1 Netherlands
5 PhD Students: 2 Germany, 1 Austria, 1 Switzerland, 1 Netherlands

France will be under-quota for this expedition. Scientists are not sent just based on their nationality, but primarily on the relevance if their expertise.

Expedition 360 SW Indian Ridge Moho

The co-chiefs are H. Dick and C. MacLeod. Fifteen valid applications were received:
3 France, 5 Germany, 5 UK, 1 Italy, 1 Netherlands
5 Senior Scientists: 1 France, 2 Germany, 1 UK, 1 Italy
5 Post-Docs & Early Career Researchers: 1 France, 1 Germany, 2 UK, 1 Netherlands
6 PhD Students: 2 France, 2 Germany, 2 UK

There is a good balance of the needed expertise for this expedition, but there is no microbiology representation. Young career applicants are also encouraged to apply, as this has a big implication on the future and goals of this program. The application deadline is January 9th, 2015.

Expedition 361 Southern African Climates

The co-chief is I. Hall from the UK. Sixteen valid applications were received:
3 France, 6 Germany, 4 UK, 1 Canada, 2 Poland
3 Senior Scientists: 1 Germany, 2 UK
11 Post-Docs & Early Career Researchers: 3 France, 4 Germany, 2 UK, 2 Portugal
5 PhD Students: 1 Germany, 1 Canada

There is a good balance of expertise, with a strong number of early-career applicants.

Future Calls for Expeditions

IODP Expedition 357 (MSP): Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes is expected to take place on 24 October 2015 – 9 December 2015. The dates are to be confirmed. The call to apply for the Science Party will be issued around November 17th, 2014, with an application deadline of January 9th, 2015.

Two calls will be issued in the Spring 2015 for IODP Expedition 362, Sumatra Seismogenic Zone, expected to take place on July 31–Sept. 30, 2016, and IODP Expedition 363, Western Pacific Warm Pool, expected to take place on Sept. 30–Nov. 30, 2016.

D. Kroon asked if R. Zahn will take part of the South African expedition. F. Green said that he declined as he is from Spain and has tried to get a German affiliation.

ECORD Advisory Panel Members and Applications Update– Rotations

The ECORD Advisory Panel members' rotation chart was shown.

ECORD Advisory Panel Members - Rotations

SEP (Science Evaluation Panel)				
Science Evaluation Subgroup:			Term	Expertise
Kroon	Dick	UK	Chair	Paleoceanography
Geldmacher	Jörg	Germany	Sept 12 - Dec 15	Igneous geochemistry, petrology, geodynamics
Heuer	Verena	Germany	Dec 12 - Dec 15	Biogeochemistry, organic geochemistry and deep biosphere
McNeill	Lisa	UK	Aug 12 - Dec 15	Tectonics, structure and geohazards
O´Reagen	Matt	Sweden	May 13-Dec 15	Marine geology, paleoceanography
Robinson	Stuart	UK	May 12 - Dec 14	Paleoceanography, sedimentary geochemistry
Strasser	Michael	Switzerland	Oct 11 - May 14	Sedimentology, geohazards
Delacour	Adelie	France	Oct 11 - May 14	Petrology and geochemistry
Sultan	Nabil	France	Oct 11- May 14	Submarine land slides and gas hydrates

*Need replacing – rotated off after June 2014 SEP meeting ** Will rotate off after next SEP meeting

Applications for SEP

Three panel members have to be replaced: two from France and one form Switzerland. SEP received 20 valid applications:

Climate & Oceans / Climate & Tectonics: 1 France, 6 UK, 1 Germany, 1 Austria, 1 Switzerland

Earth Connections / Oceanic Lithosphere: 2 France, 1UK

Earth in Motion /Geodynamics/Geohazards: 5 France, 1 UK, 1 Germany

The ranking will be done soon. ESSAC delegates rank the candidates and make

recommendations to the Council to approve these rankings, which may be done via email. After the Council approves the recommendations, the selection is sent to the JR-FB, which will have the final word on the staffing.

Short Deadlines for the EP Ranking Applications

ESSAC sent out applications to rank: October 10, 2014

Delegates provide national information: October 19, 2014

Delegates send rankings to ESSAC: October 26, 2014

ESSAC sends out proposal for priorities to N & S Subcommittee: October 28, 2014

Discussions & final nominations by N & S Subcommittee finished by: 4 November 2014

ESSAC sends nominations to ECORD Council for approval: 6 November, with a deadline of November 14, 2014.

ESSAC sends nominations to JR- Council and informs candidates after approval: November 17, 2014

ESSAC informs successful candidates by the end of November.

G. Früh-Green emphasized that the Council's approval of the ranking is needed by the end of November, the latest.

For the upcoming calls, several points need to be considered:

Should ECORD only staff the 3 members rotating off now? Or consider candidates for the next rotation, e.g. there will be one UK member for the Climate & Oceans team after the January meeting?

Should a large rotation, of the SEP Science and Site Survey and Chair, take place at the end of 2015 or beginning of 2016? Shall ECORD select 2nd priority candidates to invite as official alternates?

25 - In kind contributions to MSP expeditions (Executive Working Group)

G. Camoin presented the outcomes of the Working Group on In-kind-contributions (IKC) to the MSP Expeditions. The working group members are G. Früh-Green, R Gatliff, A. Kjaers and G. Camoin.

ECORD MoU

According to the ECORD MoU, the in – kind contributions are mentioned as a supplement only after a cash contribution is done by a country. ECORD members may offer additional in-kind contributions to implement a Mission-Specific Platform expedition, such as the provision of a ship or any equipment required for the relevant expedition.

The ECORD Council, in consultation with ESO, will decide on the suitability of the in-kind offer and the level of financial contribution represented by the offer.

Any extra contribution, in cash or in-kind, from an ECORD member to a MSP expedition will provide additional rights to the relevant ECORD member for the relevant expedition. The ECORD Council will define the additional rights, in consultation with ESO.

There is a need for progress on the definition of an in-kind contribution. In one year, the UK will provide an in-kind contribution for the Atlantis Massif expedition.

Prerequisites

In kind contributions - IKCs - are (will be) crucially needed to achieve our objective to implement one MSP/year on average for IODP over the next years.

IKCs must not replace cash contributions. We must avoid a sharp decrease in cash contributions and have countries only proposing in-kind contributions. There is a need for a system that rewards extra contributions, which allow an expedition to take place, but does not alter the basic berth quotas of the ECORD member countries based on their annual contribution to ECORD.

An average MSP Berth, including ESO non-expedition costs, is equivalent to approximately $315k USD.

Currently, about 30 berths are allotted for each MSP expedition; 10 berths are allotted to ECORD based on the annual cash contributions ECORD; 13 berths are allotted to the US and its associated members; 4 berths are saved for Japan; and 3 additional berths for any co-funded projects. If there is no co-funding, the 3 berths will be taken by ECORD and added to the regular quota calculations.

The 3 berths-for-co-funded projects guarantee that the extra-berths, which are related to in-kind contributions, will not alter the berth distribution based on the annual cash contributions.

Discussion Points

The following questions were discussed by the Working Group via email:

What shall be considered as an eligible IKC?

Who is eligible to contribute an IKC?

Which ECORD entity/entities decide(s) whether an offer for an IKC is acceptable?

Which ECORD entity sets a cash-value to the IKC?

How shall the IKC-cash-value be converted to extra berths?

How can the extra IKC-berths be used?

What shall be considered as an eligible IKC?

Eligible contributions that can be considered as IKCs: drilling platforms; support vessels, e.g. resupply, sample transport, VSP experiments; essential scientific service that ESO would normally pay for, e.g. logging; hazard site survey if required (not the scientific site survey for IODP); onshore facility near the drill site if required; ice management; and remote logistics and assistance.

Examples that would not be considered eligible IKCs: 3rd party tools from Science Party members to take non-standard measurements; any cost that ESO would not otherwise pay for in its normal duty of delivering expeditions; and anything that falls into the normal cost to a country participating in IODP.

Who is eligible to contribute an IKC?

Previously the ECORD MoU stated that any ECORD country could contribute an IKC. This has changed to "any IODP member and non-ECORD country could provide an IKC". ECORD/EMA shall issue OPEN CALLS to the international community for IKCs.

Which ECORD entity/entities decide(s) whether an offer for an IKC is acceptable?

Offers of the IKCs will be evaluated by ESO on a case-by case basis. Propositions and options of IKCs and their proposed cash-value shall be presented to the ECORD-FB for discussion and then to the ECORD Council for final approval.

Which ECORD entity sets a cash-value to the IKC?

ESO shall work with the contributing country to set a total cash-value to the contribution, based on actual costs and not commercial value.

How shall the IKC cash value be converted to extra berths?

$300k to $1M USD per MSP.

How can the IKC extra berths be used?

EMA and ESSAC could set up an extra berth bank. Regarding the non-IODP member countries, extra berth may be used only for the relevant expedition. For example, if Mexico provides a support vessel and are provided 1-2 berths for the Chicxulub may only used for that expedition.

Point of disagreement: The remaining X% may be carried over and used for future MSP expeditions.

Two examples:

Atlantis Massif: on the James Cook, $300k (the minimum). 3 berths max to be banked for the other expeditions: if the country banks 3 do not compromise the cash system.

Arctic expedition:
5 berths to be banked for the other expeditions. But with this option, risk that the country does not have to pay for other year expeditions.
The following discussion and questions took place during the first IKC proposal that was presented at the Zurich meeting:
J. Erbacher asked what will de done in the case of different big contributors, where each has banked many berths and each is interested in the same expedition, where there is a limited amount of space. G. Früh-Green said that berths should not be allotted just based on dues. The science goals should not be compromised to fill these berths and the scientists should be chosen based on their expertise.
H. Roggen asked if it is possible for one country to pay extra IKC for a low cost expedition and then bank these berths for a high-cost expedition. D. McInroy said that there is cash value to the IKCs.
M. Friberg said that in the case where a third country provides an IKC, there could be more complications. He proposed that either additional berths are provided for the expedition to which the IKC are provided, or an IKC is provided, it should count to the rest of the cash contribution.
G. Camoin said that an IKC provides extra berths per expedition to avoid banking.
L. Laurens asked if site surveys can count as IKCs. D. McInroy said that ESO dose not pay for site surveys, so the IKC idea is to save it some money. The site survey option would not save

it any funds. G. Früh-Green reminded that anyway a proposal cannot arrive at ESO without the site survey. requirements are fulfilled. The IKCs will be considered when the proposal is in the final stages.

F. Barriga said that the proposed system is very complicated. Why would a bigger contributions country pay $0.5M USD in IKC, if another smaller-contribution country already can get a berth by paying a smaller contribution. It may prove that there is better value if a country pays an IKC.

M. Diament said that in several years an IKC's definition may evolve within the next. So the X should be 100%, as it is in the MoU. G. Camoin asked that in the case a country that provided $50k USD per year and provides a very highly valued IKC, should be considered or not?

K. Gohl said that site surveys rules should be kept the same for ECORD as for the other platforms. He said that the proposed IKC equation is too complicated. Every case may be different and there should not be a general rule on the situations.

An IKC should be counted per specific expedition and there should be no banking of the berths. The IKCs should be considered on a case-by-case basis. G. Camoin agreed.

G. Früh-Green asked why a low cost contributor should not be considered for a high value IKC?

J. Erbacher said that if an IKC is pre-fixed to equal 3 extra berths per expedition, the effect could be exponential and then by the end of the program there may not be enough berths left. G. Früh Green agreed said that this proposition needs to be re-considered. Extra berths should be used for the relevant expedition only.

Action ESO: to present to the Executive Bureau and the Council a figure estimation for the value of a berth.

The proposed consensus was that the ECORD Council approves that extra berths can be used for the relevant expedition only. G. Camoin proposed a consensus to hold an open call for an IKC for a specific contribution, rather than using the system on a case-by-case basis. K. Verbruggen said that more time is needed for the Council to decide on the proposed IKC model. D. McInroy mentioned that the proponents may also be considered to play a role in finding IKCs.

Action Executive Bureau Working Group: to submit a revised draft of the "In-Kind Contributions to MSP Expeditions" document to the ECORD Council with a formulation of eligibility and suitability of in-kind contributions (IKC), ECORD entities responsible for setting cash values to IKC, and guidelines for rewarding and using IKCs for extra MSP berths.

K. Gohl said that the IKC information should be distributed to the programs and at the same time ESO needs to approach the national operators directly and negotiate with them on the IKC possibilities.
The Council agreed that a final decision on the issue is anticipated by Spring 2015.

October 10th, 2014

The ECORD Council thanked G. Früh-Green for the well-organized Zurich joint meeting.

SCIENCE

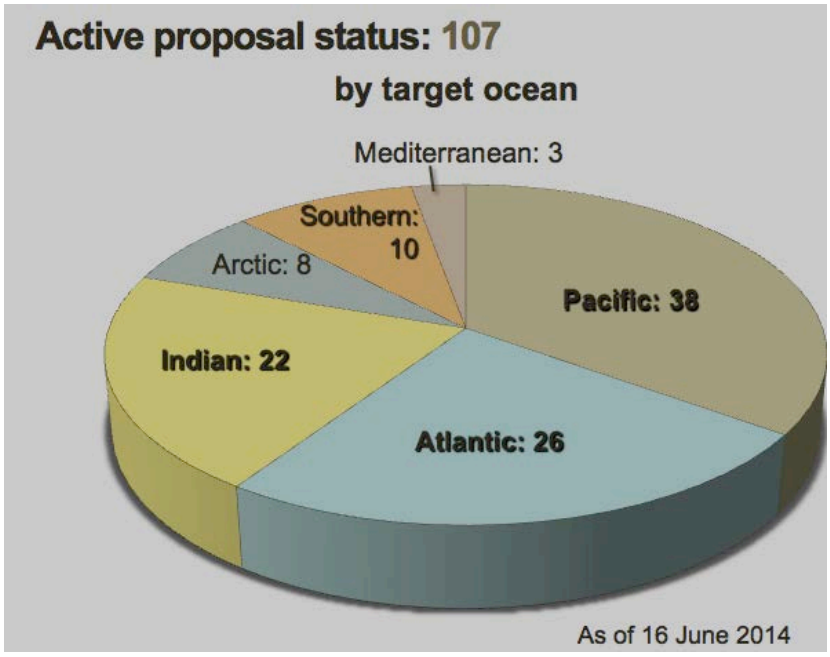
26 - SEP report / Progress Toward Addressing Science Plan (D. Kroon)

Proposal Submissions

D. Kroon reviewed a graph of the 2004-2014 new and revised proposal submissions. There are 19 new proposals and 10 revised proposals. This year has the highest proposal submission so far.

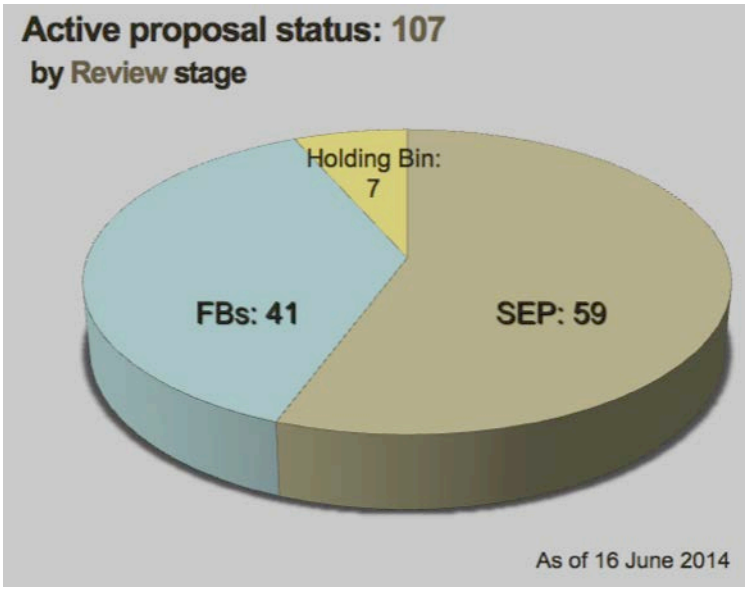
He showed data since June 2014 about the active proposal status by different topics: target ocean; review stage; lead proponent member's affiliation; and active proponent distribution.

Active proposal status by Target Ocean



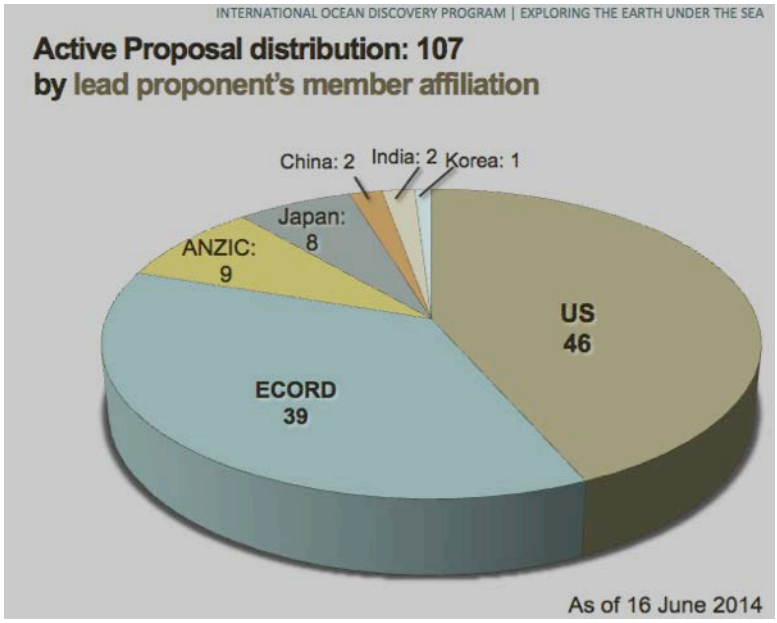
There were 38 proposals for the Pacific Ocean region.

Active Proposal Status by Review Stage



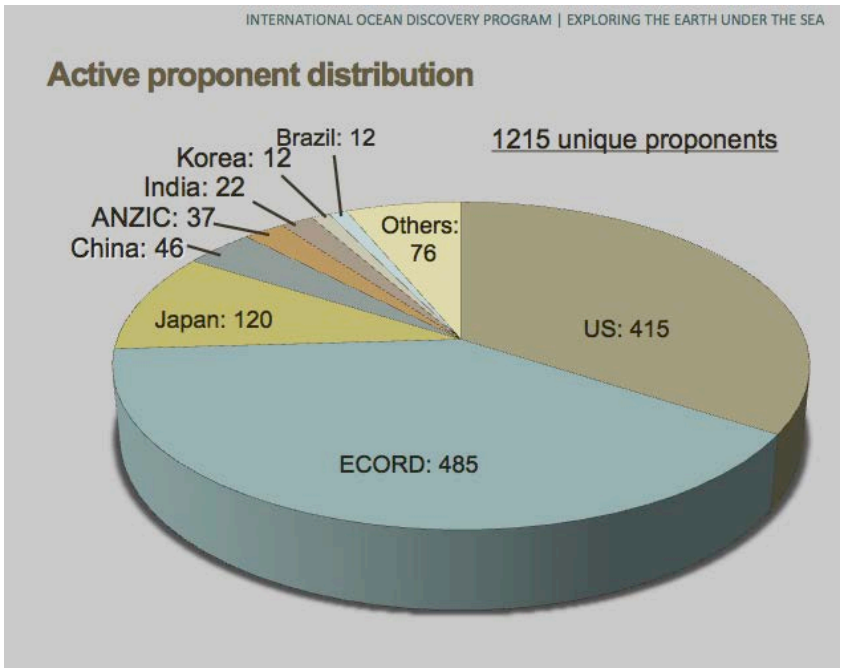
There are 59 proposals at SEP and 41 at the FBs review stage.

Active Proposal Distribution by lead proponent's member affiliation

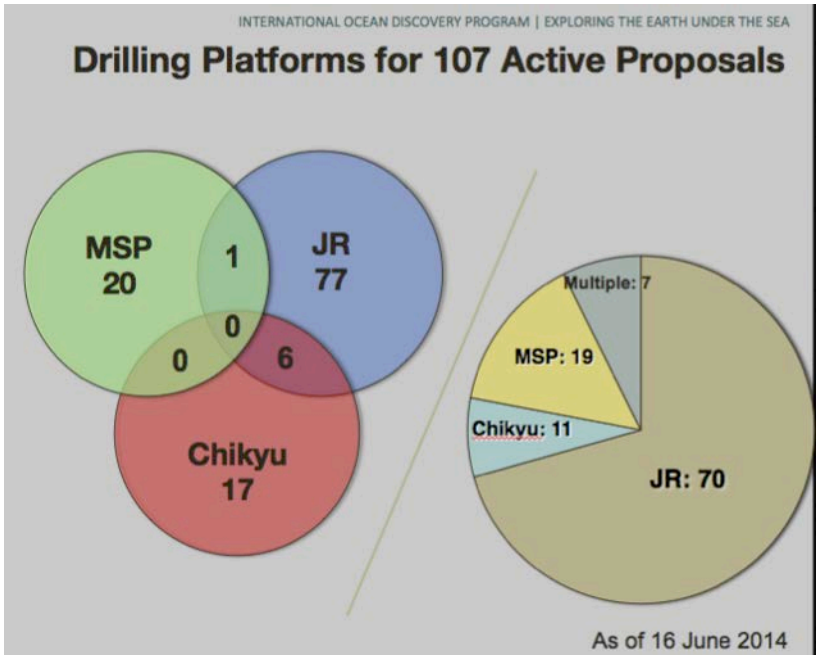


Active Proponent distribution

There were 1215 unique proponents. ECORD has a high proponent distribution of 485.



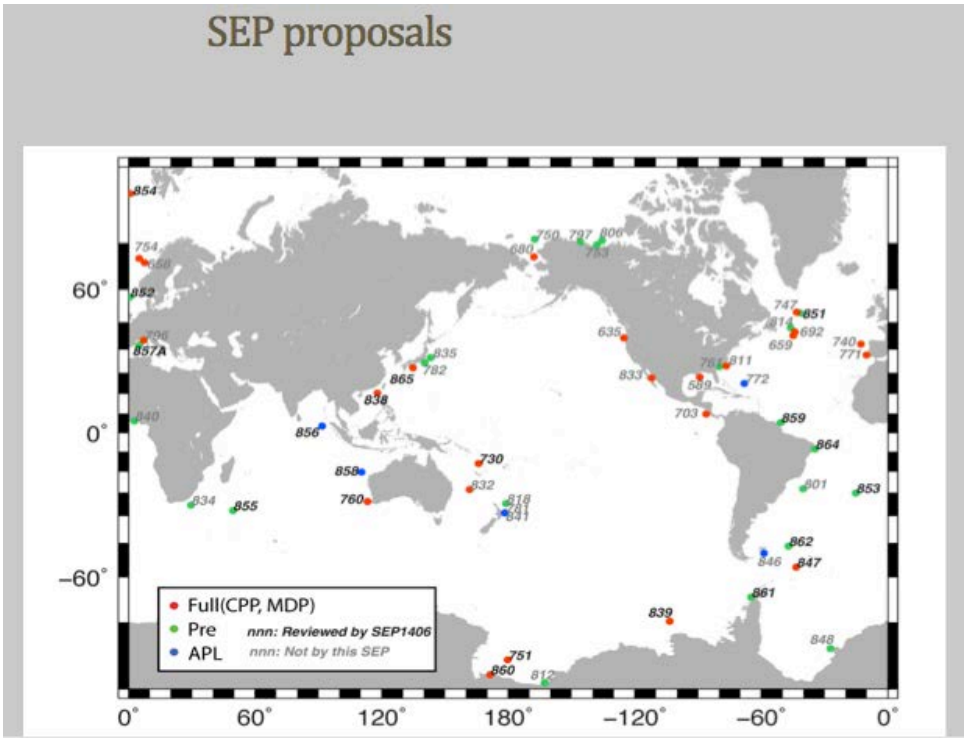
Drilling Platforms for 107 Active Proposals



There are 19 MSP proposals, 11 *Chikyu* and 70 *JR*.

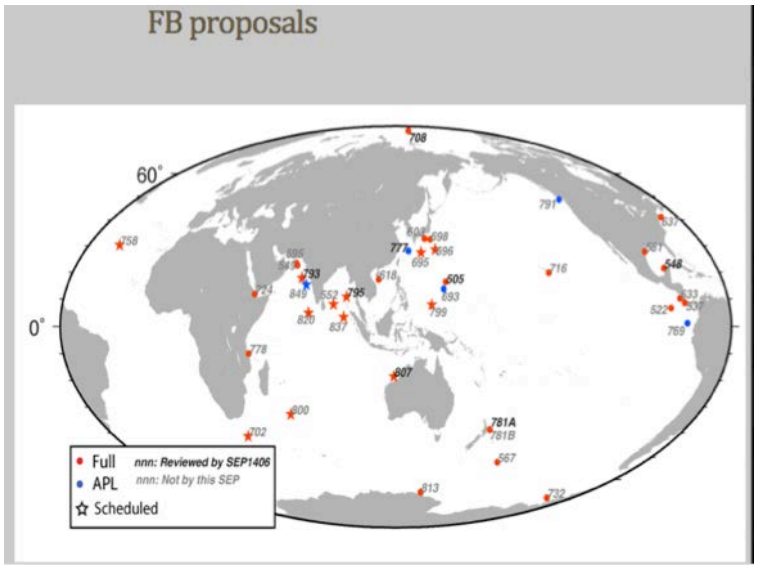
SEP Proposals

D. Kroon said that the Antarctic is a societally important area in terms of IODP's ocean drilling goals. The proposal pressure is building up in the South Atlantic and Antarctica, as shown next on the map.

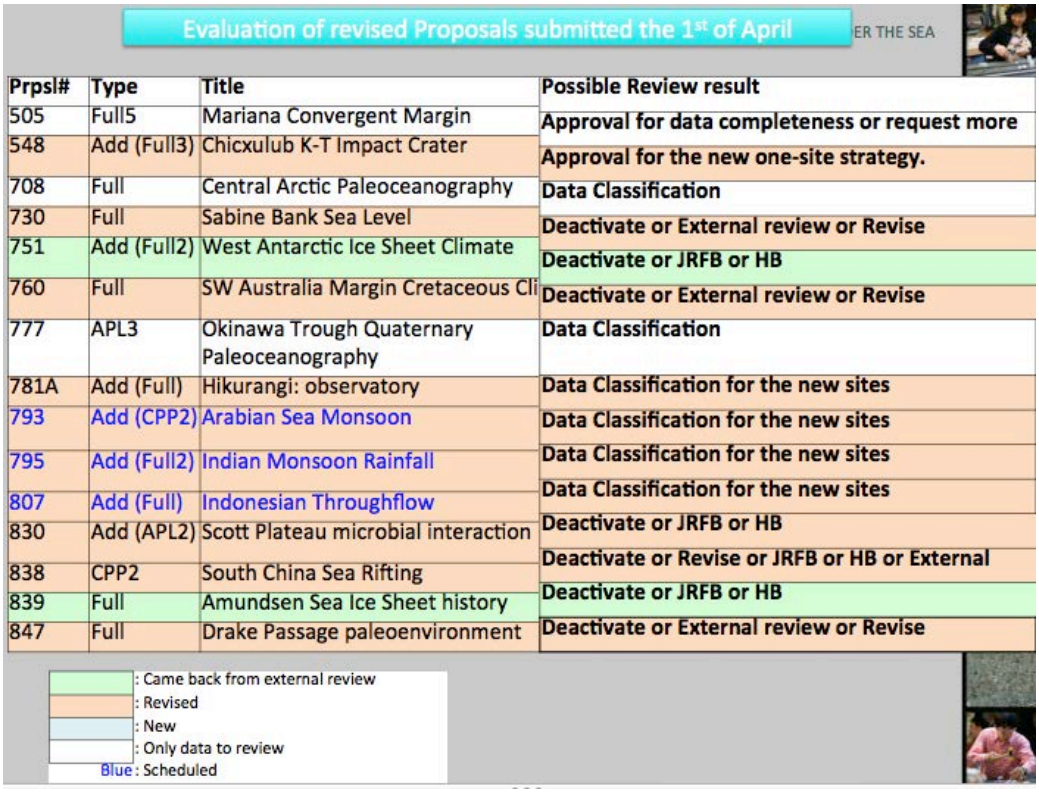


FB Proposals

The proposal pressure is OK for the moment. There are not too few and not too many proposals, so the FBs have a good number to pick from.



Evaluation of Revised Proposals submitted the 1st of April



Evaluation of revised Proposals submitted the 1st of April

Prpsl#	Type	Title	Possible Review result
505	Full5	Mariana Convergent Margin	Approval for data completeness or request more
548	Add (Full3)	Chicxulub K-T Impact Crater	Approval for the new one-site strategy.
708	Full	Central Arctic Paleoceanography	Data Classification
730	Full	Sabine Bank Sea Level	Deactivate or External review or Revise
751	Add (Full2)	West Antarctic Ice Sheet Climate	Deactivate or JRFB or HB
760	Full	SW Australia Margin Cretaceous Cli	Deactivate or External review or Revise
777	APL3	Okinawa Trough Quaternary Paleoceanography	Data Classification
781A	Add (Full)	Hikurangi: observatory	Data Classification for the new sites
793	Add (CPP2)	Arabian Sea Monsoon	Data Classification for the new sites
795	Add (Full2)	Indian Monsoon Rainfall	Data Classification for the new sites
807	Add (Full)	Indonesian Throughflow	Data Classification for the new sites
830	Add (APL2)	Scott Plateau microbial interaction	Deactivate or JRFB or HB
838	CPP2	South China Sea Rifting	Deactivate or Revise or JRFB or HB or External
839	Full	Amundsen Sea Ice Sheet history	Deactivate or JRFB or HB
847	Full	Drake Passage paleoenvironment	Deactivate or External review or Revise

: Came back from external review
: Revised
: New
: Only data to review
Blue : Scheduled

D. Kroon said that the MSP Sabine Bank proposal is back to the system and is very good. The SW Australia Margin Cretaceous Climate proposal is also very good.

Evaluation of New Proposals submitted April 1st

Some new MSPs have arrived. The North Sea Glacistore is a possible MSP, as it may be too shallow for the Chikyu to operate. D. Kroon noted that the proponents from the 852-Pre North Sea Galcistore are talking to 11 different oil companies.

Evaluation of New Proposals submitted the 1st of April

Prpsl#	Type	Title	Possible Review result
850	MDP	Transect Drilling During Transits	Deactivate or Revise
851	Pre	Northwest Atlantic Cenozoic	Deactivate or Full
852	Pre	North Sea GlaciStore	Deactivate or Full
853	Pre	South Atlantic Transect	Deactivate or Full
854	Full	Arctic Atlantic Gateway Climate	Deactivate or External review or Revise
855	Pre	SWIR hydrothermal mineralization	Deactivate or Full
856	APL	Proposal 837 Site Survey	Deactivate or Revise or JRFB or HB
857	MDP	DREAM: Mediterranean Salt Giant	Deactivate or Revise
857A	pre	DREAM: Deep-Surface Connection	Deactivate or Full
858	APL	NW Australia Palaeoceanography	Deactivate or Revise or JRFB or HB
859	Pre	Amazon margin drilling	Deactivate or Full
860	CPP	Coulman High Paleoclimate	Deactivate or ExtRev or Revise or HB or EFB
861	Pre	Antarctic Peninsula thermochronometry	Deactivate or Full
862	Pre	SW Atlantic Paleogene Climate	Deactivate or Full
863	MDP	ISOLAT Southern Ocean Paleoclimate	Deactivate or Revise
864	Pre	Equatorial Atlantic Gateway	Deactivate or Full
865	Full	Nankai Trough Temperature Limit	Deactivate or External review or Revise

Proposal #860 Coulman (ANDRILL) was identified as very interesting. D. Kroon said that proposal #862-Pre has a very short proposed drilling range. The #865-Full is expensive, but a few months so may be a better option for the *Chikyu*. The DREAM #857 MDP proposal was very nicely rewritten. Still, the biology needs to be more incorporated into the deep drilling objectives.

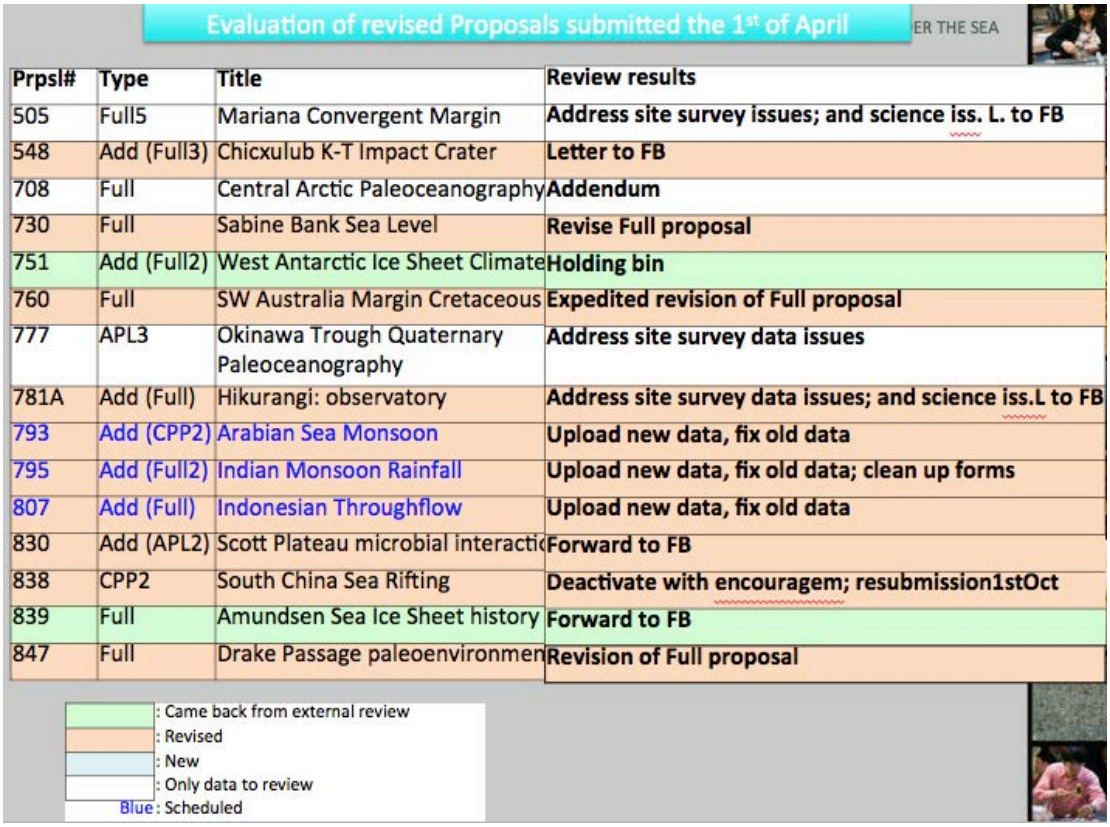
D. Kroon presented the review results of proposals #850 - #865.

Evaluation of New Proposals submitted the 1st of April

Prpsl#	Type	Title	Review results
850	MDP	Transect Drilling During Transits	Reject-but positive response letter
851	Pre	Northwest Atlantic Cenozoic	Develop Full proposal
852	Pre	North Sea GlaciStore	Develop Full proposal
853	Pre	South Atlantic Transect	Develop Full proposal
854	Full	Arctic Atlantic Gateway Climate	Deactivate with encouragement
855	Pre	SWIR hydrothermal mineralization	Deactivate with encouragement
856	APL	Proposal 837 Site Survey	Reject
857	MDP	DREAM: Mediterranean Salt Giant	Revise proposal
857A	pre	DREAM: Deep-Surface Connection	Develop Full proposal-submit to CIB
858	APL	NW Australia Palaeoceanography	Reject
859	Pre	Amazon margin drilling	Develop Full proposal
860	CPP	Coulman High Paleoclimate	Reject
861	Pre	Antarctic Peninsula thermochronometry	Deactivate with encouragement
862	Pre	SW Atlantic Paleogene Climate	Develop Full proposal
863	MDP	ISOLAT Southern Ocean Paleoclimate	Revise-submit daughter proposals
864	Pre	Equatorial Atlantic Gateway	Develop Full proposal
865	Full	Nankai Trough Temperature Limit	External review

'Deactivate with encouragement' means that the proposal has good ideas, but needs some major revisions, e.g. is missing details etc.

Evaluation of Revised Proposals



Evaluation of revised Proposals submitted the 1st of April

Prpsl#	Type	Title	Review results
505	Full5	Mariana Convergent Margin	Address site survey issues; and science iss. L. to FB
548	Add (Full3)	Chicxulub K-T Impact Crater	Letter to FB
708	Full	Central Arctic Paleoceanography	Addendum
730	Full	Sabine Bank Sea Level	Revise Full proposal
751	Add (Full2)	West Antarctic Ice Sheet Climate	Holding bin
760	Full	SW Australia Margin Cretaceous	Expedited revision of Full proposal
777	APL3	Okinawa Trough Quaternary Paleoceanography	Address site survey data issues
781A	Add (Full)	Hikurangi: observatory	Address site survey data issues; and science iss.L to FB
793	Add (CPP2)	Arabian Sea Monsoon	Upload new data, fix old data
795	Add (Full2)	Indian Monsoon Rainfall	Upload new data, fix old data; clean up forms
807	Add (Full)	Indonesian Throughflow	Upload new data, fix old data
830	Add (APL2)	Scott Plateau microbial interacti	Forward to FB
838	CPP2	South China Sea Rifting	Deactivate with encouragem; resubmission1stOct
839	Full	Amundsen Sea Ice Sheet history	Forward to FB
847	Full	Drake Passage paleoenvironmen	Revision of Full proposal

: Came back from external review
: Revised
: New
: Only data to review
Blue : Scheduled

MSP Proposals at SEP

D. Kroon noted that there is a need for more Earth in Motion proposals.

MSP Proposals at SEP

Proposal ID	Short Title	Proponent	Country	Ocean	SEP1406
680-Full	Bering Strait Climate Change	Fowell	USA	Arctic	
730-Full	Sabine Bank Sea Level	Taylor	USA	Pacific	Revise
750-Pre	Beringia Sea Level History	Polyak	USA	Arctic	
756-Pre	Arctic Ocean Exit Gateway	Jakobsson	Sweden	Arctic	
761-Pre	South Atlantic Bight Hydrogeology	Wilson	USA	Atlantic	
796-Full	Ligurian Landslide	Kopf	Germany	Med	
797-Pre	Alaska Beaufort Margin	Ruppel	USA	Arctic	
806-Pre	Beaufort Gas Hydrate	Paull	USA	Arctic	
812-Pre	Ross Sea Glacial History	Wilson	USA	Southern	
852-Pre	North Sea GlaciStore	Stewart	UK	Atlantic	Develp Full
863-MDP	ISOLAT Southern Ocean Paleoclimate	Peterson	USA	Southern	Revise

The following MSP proposals have come back to the system: #813; #866; #867; and #879.

813-Add	Antarctic Cenozoic Paleoclimate	Trevor Williams	USA	MSP	Antarctic	CO
866-Pre	Japan Trench Paleoseismology	Michael Strasser	Switzerland	MSP	Japan Trench	EM
867-Pre	Red Sea Plio-Pleistocene	Eelco Johan Rohling	Australia	MSP	Red Sea	CO
879-Full	Corinth Active Rift Development	Lisa McNeill	UK	MSP	Med	EM

The #730 - Full Drilling the late Quaternary coral record of climate and sea level on subsiding reefs at Sabine Bank and Bougainville Guyot, Vanuatu proposal may be ready soon. The rest of the proposals are very good, but there is no news from them yet.

The #852-Pre MSP GlaciStore proponents were sent the recommendation to submit a full proposal. The current site survey status was evaluated as a 2A. SEP concluded that #852-Pre has a very strong alignment with the IODP science plan; the CO_2 storage paradigm is highly relevant to society; the site survey data seems readily available; and there is a need to add a microbial specialist and non-EU proponents. The project explains the role of the BGS and Industry in the MSP expedition from expertise to resources, which may indicate a possible CPP.

Topics such as Paleoseismology and climate change are well covered in the new proposals. So the FB may have the choice between several large and small projects.

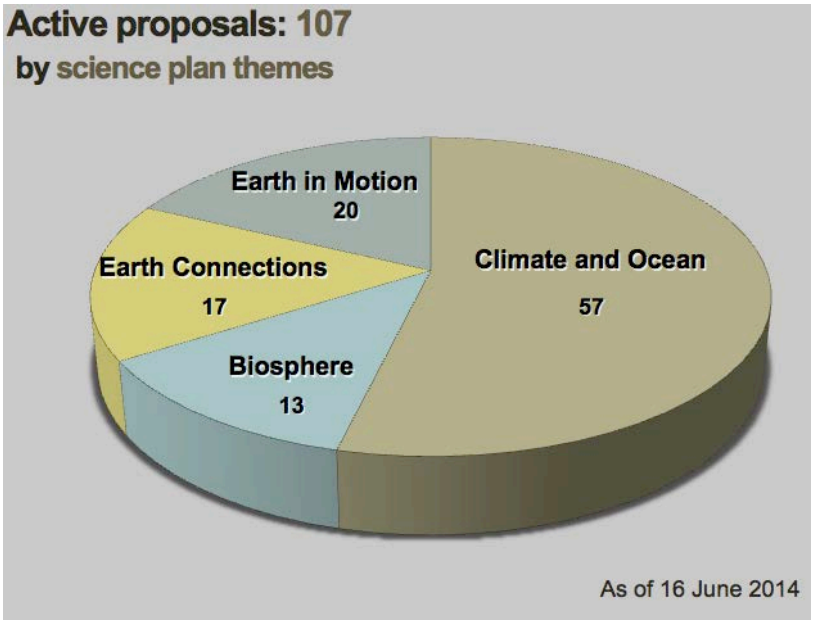
IODP Progress toward the New Science Plan

K. Becker's most recent presentation takes into account the updates since the JR-FB and June 2014 SEP decisions. This includes information of pre-proposals identified for development to full status.

The new 2013-2023 IODP has been organized in accordance to the Science Plan's 4 themes. Most of the science-plan lays out the scientific rationale for the program,

comprising of fourteen challenges under the four thematic headings: climate and ocean change; biosphere frontiers; earth connections and earth in motion.

The active proposal distribution according to science plan theme was shown.



Next part of plan outlines Education and outreach, and implementation.

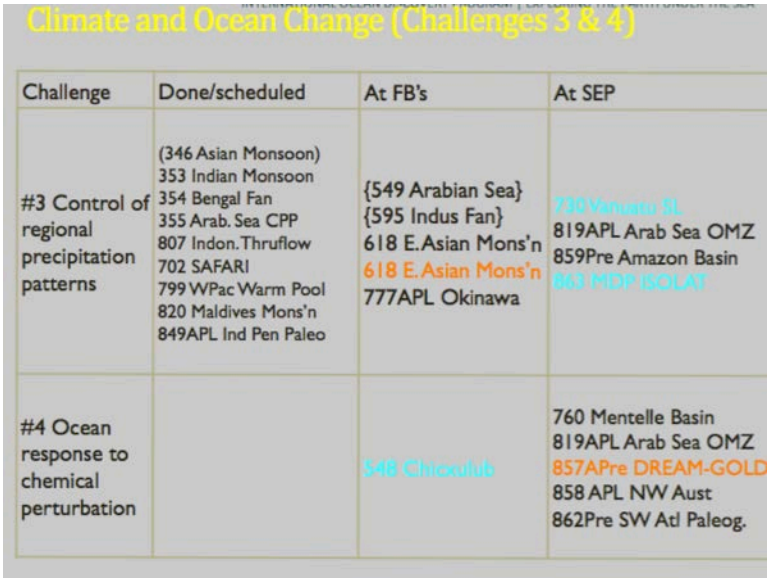
Science Challenge Tables for the Active Proposals

Climate and Ocean Change (Challenges 1 & 2)

Challenge	Done/scheduled	At FB's	At SEP
#1 Climate response to high atmospheric CO_2	702 SAFARI 845 APL Agulhas	567 SPac Paleogene {778 Tanzania?} 813 Ant. Cenozoic	708 ACEX2 760 Mentelle Basin 847 Scotia Sea 851Pre NW Atl Cenoz. 862Pre SW Atl Paleog.
#2 Ice sheet and sea level response to warming climate	(347 Baltic Sea) 820 Maldives Mons'n	581 Coralgal Banks 716 Hawaiian Reefs 732 Ant. Sed. Drifts 813 Ant. Cenozoic 839 Amund. Sea WAIS	708 ACEX2 730 Vanuatu SL 751 Ross Sea WAIS** 847 Scotia Sea 852Pre North Sea 863 MDP ISOLAT

Arctic drilling is essential for the new program in terms of science and also serves as a

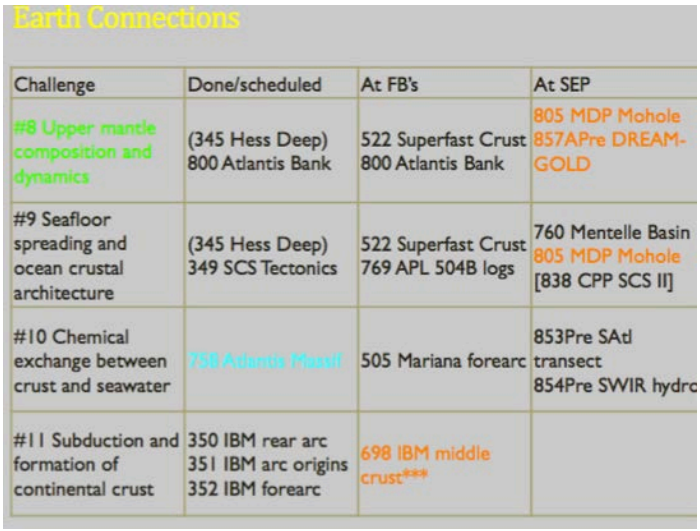
flag ship proposal for the renewal of the program, e.g. proposal #708.



Climate and Ocean Change (Challenges 3 & 4)

Challenge	Done/scheduled	At FB's	At SEP
#3 Control of regional precipitation patterns	(346 Asian Monsoon) 353 Indian Monsoon 354 Bengal Fan 355 Arab. Sea CPP 807 Indon. Thruflow 702 SAFARI 799 WPac Warm Pool 820 Maldives Mons'n 849APL Ind Pen Paleo	{549 Arabian Sea} {595 Indus Fan} 618 E. Asian Mons'n 618 E. Asian Mons'n 777APL Okinawa	730 Vanuatu SL 819APL Arab Sea OMZ 859Pre Amazon Basin 863 MDP ISOLAT
#4 Ocean response to chemical perturbation		548 Chicxulub	760 Mentelle Basin 819APL Arab Sea OMZ 857APre DREAM-GOLD 858 APL NW Aust 862Pre SW Atl Paleog.

There is a lot of proposal pressure under the #3 Control of regional precipitation under the Climate change topic.

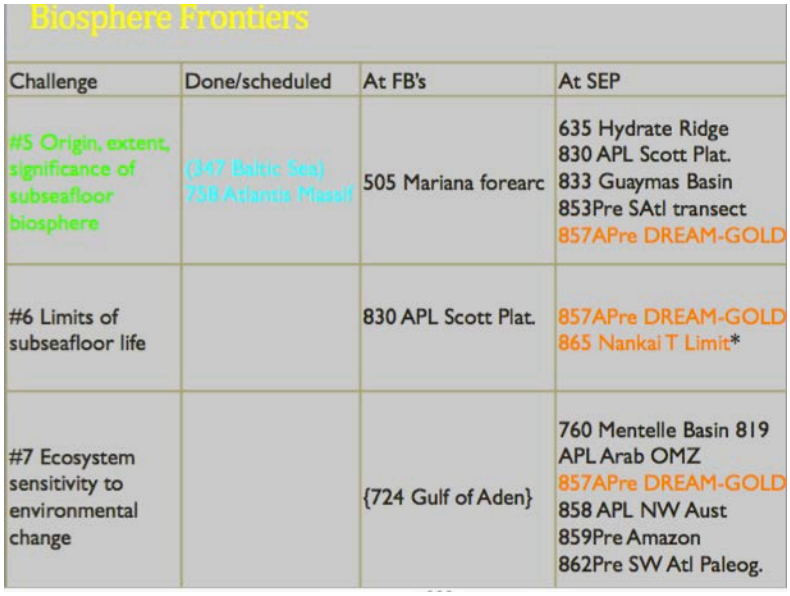


Earth Connections

Challenge	Done/scheduled	At FB's	At SEP
#8 Upper mantle composition and dynamics	(345 Hess Deep) 800 Atlantis Bank	522 Superfast Crust 800 Atlantis Bank	805 MDP Mohole 857APre DREAM-GOLD
#9 Seafloor spreading and ocean crustal architecture	(345 Hess Deep) 349 SCS Tectonics	522 Superfast Crust 769 APL 504B logs	760 Mentelle Basin 805 MDP Mohole [838 CPP SCS II]
#10 Chemical exchange between crust and seawater	758 Atlantis Massif	505 Mariana forearc	853Pre SAtl transect 854Pre SWIR hydro
#11 Subduction and formation of continental crust	350 IBM rear arc 351 IBM arc origins 352 IBM forearc	698 IBM middle crust***	

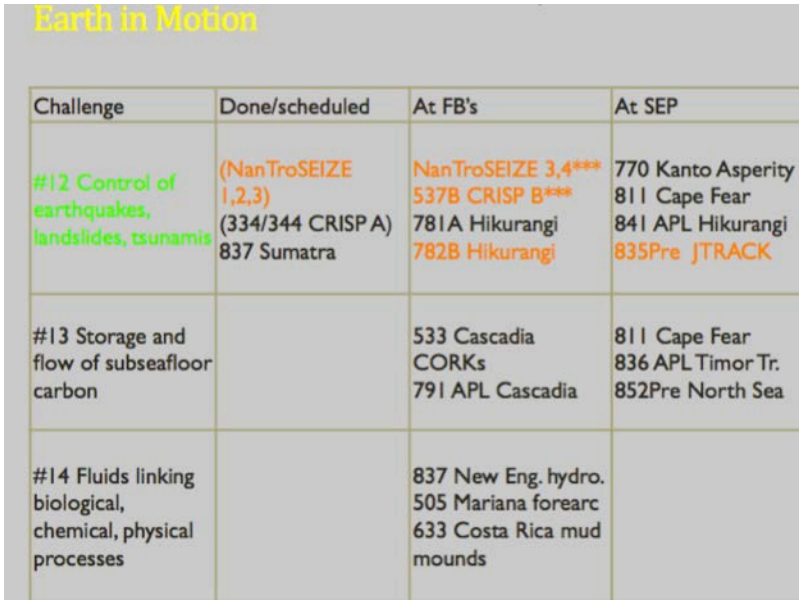
Biosphere Frontiers

The Ligurian landslide proposal remains to be added to the science theme challenges table.



Biosphere Frontiers

Challenge	Done/scheduled	At FB's	At SEP
#5 Origin, extent, significance of subseafloor biosphere	(347 Baltic Sea) 758 Atlantis Massif	505 Mariana forearc	635 Hydrate Ridge 830 APL Scott Plat. 833 Guaymas Basin 853Pre SAtl transect 857APre DREAM-GOLD
#6 Limits of subseafloor life		830 APL Scott Plat.	857APre DREAM-GOLD 865 Nankai T Limit*
#7 Ecosystem sensitivity to environmental change		{724 Gulf of Aden}	760 Mentelle Basin 819 APL Arab OMZ 857APre DREAM-GOLD 858 APL NW Aust 859Pre Amazon 862Pre SW Atl Paleog.

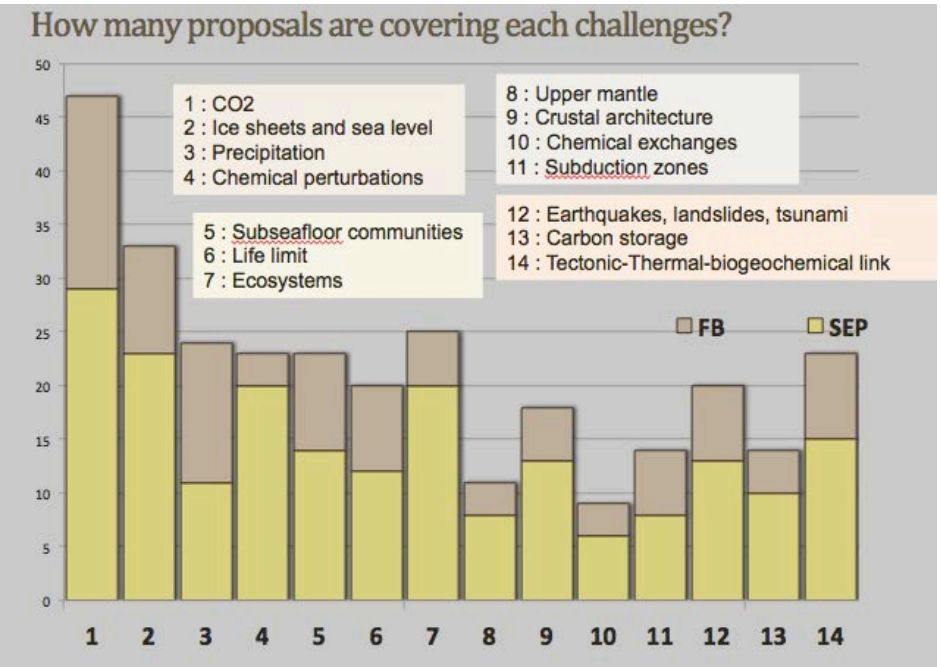


Earth in Motion

Challenge	Done/scheduled	At FB's	At SEP
#12 Control of earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis	(NanTroSEIZE 1,2,3) (334/344 CRISP A) 837 Sumatra	NanTroSEIZE 3,4*** 537B CRISP B*** 781A Hikurangi 782B Hikurangi	770 Kanto Asperity 811 Cape Fear 841 APL Hikurangi 835Pre JTRACK
#13 Storage and flow of subseafloor carbon		533 Cascadia CORKs 791 APL Cascadia	811 Cape Fear 836 APL Timor Tr. 852Pre North Sea
#14 Fluids linking biological, chemical, physical processes		837 New Eng. hydro. 505 Mariana forearc 633 Costa Rica mud mounds	

G. Camoin said that while there is proposal pressure for the deep biosphere and earth in motion categories, the implementation outcome is very weak in comparison to the rest of the themes. K. Gohl said that in terms of proposal level, some of these projects are relatively new as it takes some time to go through the system. D. Kroon said that the FBs have a major responsibility in making sure that more proposals are scheduled.

The proposal distribution according to science challenge was reviewed.



27 - The Asahiko Taira International Scientific Ocean Drilling Research Prize

(J. McKenzie)

J. McKenzie said that during the final IODP-MI meetings in June and December 2013, the Board of Governors (BoG) decided on the manner in which the IODP management international institution will be closed down. Some funds were left over. They decided to establish an IODP-MI Scientific Drilling Award Subcommittee for a scientific drilling Award. J. McKenzie, B. Flemings, A. Ishiwatari were part of the committee. For tax reasons the funds have to remain in the US.

IODP-MI

The Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Management International (IODP-MI) was in function from 2003-2013. Thirty-one nonprofit educational and/or research organizations were formed and operated.

The BoG consisted of S. Humphris (Chair); A. Ishiwatari (Vice-Chair); and K. Suyehiro (IODP-MI President 2009-2014).

The Asahiko Taira International Scientific Ocean Drilling Research Prize

The Taira Prize is sponsored by the American Geophysical Union (AGU) ad the Japanese Geoscience Union (JpGU). The prize is given to early-mid-career scientists in recognition of an outstanding trans-disciplinary research accomplishment in ocean drilling. The

annual cash award amounts to $18k USD. More information is available at: honors.agu.org.

The prize's name is derived from the story of the Japanese naval battle, *Taira v. Minamoto*, which took place on April 24, 1185

Who will be recognized by the prize?

The prize will recognize an active scientist within 15 years of receiving their PhD in any discipline whose achievements are fundamental and outstanding scientific advances in the understanding of Earth through scientific ocean drilling.

The winner is expected to delivers a lecture at an appropriate venue. All nomination procedures come under the auspices of the AGU's guidelines. About $0.5M USD remains in a fund and is operated by the AGU rules.
The EGU did not accept Taira Prize proposal, because only medals and no prizes are included in the EGU's mandate. The chairperson of the Prize committee must be a recognized expert in ocean studies.

The AGU has set up a Selection Committee for the Taira Prize in 2015-2016. P. B. Fleming (Chair), M. Coffun, K. Takahashi, T. Bralower, S. Humphris, J. McKenzie, and G. Wefer will be members of the committee

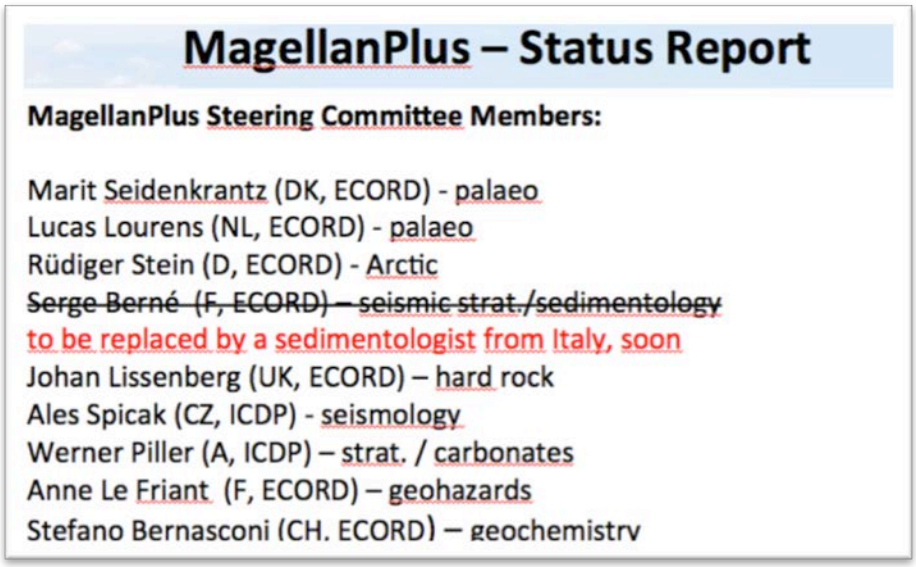
In conclusion, J. McKenzie asked that ECORD considers its early career European scientists for nomination for the Taira Prize. This is an exciting way to raise the level in ocean drilling, in the US, Europe and Japan.

G. Camoin asked when will be the deadline for nomination. J. McKenzie said that she will issue a call with a deadline of January, 2015.

K. Gohl asked if there is a possibility that the EGU will reconsider its decision not to host the Taira Prize. J. McKenzie said that the EGU may have a change of president and the Taira Committee may ask again the EGU.

28 - MagellanPlus report and FY 15 budget (J. Erbacher)

J. Erbacher presented the current steering committee status.



Three workshops have taken place since November 2013.

The **Deep-sea Record of Mediterranean Messinian events (DREAM II)** took place in Paris on January 20-23, 2014, Paris, France, was convened by G. Aloisi. A summary report for the workshop will be soon submitted in ECORD Newsletter #22. One resulting proposal has been submitted, and four proposals remain to be submitted.

Second, the **IODP drilling within the Corinth continental rift workshop** took place on February 10-14, 2014, Patras, Greece, and was convened by L. McNeill. One resulting proposal has been submitted. Third, the Black Sea history of the past 15 Ma **"BLACKSINK" workshop** took place on February 27-28 2014, in Utrecht, The Netherlands. It was convened by I. Vasiliev-Popa. J. Erbacher said that no report has been submitted yet for this workshop.

An ICDP funded workshop, Accelerating Neoproterozoic Research through Scientific Drilling, has taken place on March 17-19, 2014 in Keyworth, the UK. It was convened by D. Condon and several co-proponents. Further information is available at http://drillingtheneoproterozoic.blogspot.co.uk.

Proposal calls

Following the proposal call of February 2nd, 2014, four workshop proposals have been received:

"Pre-activity drilling workshop on future IODP drilling of the Chicxulub impact crater" by J. Morgan; "Mantle, Water And Life: The Ultramafic-hosted Rainbow Hydrothermal

Field" by Muriel Andreani and co-applicants; "Newfoundland Drilling for Climate Dynamics—Filling the Oligo-Miocene Gap in the North Atlantic" by O. Friedrich and co-applicants; and "Advancing Subsurface Biosphere and Paleoclimate Research" by J. de Leeuw, H. Mills and co-applicants.

The following workshops were granted funding approval:

First, **"Newfoundland Drilling for Climate Dynamics—Filling the Oligo-Miocene Gap in the North Atlantic"** which has been held on September 15-17, 2015, in Heidelberg, Germany. One proposal has been submitted, so far. Second, **"Advancing Subsurface Biosphere and Paleoclimate Research"** was held in August 21-23, 2014, in Seoul, South-Korea.

Proposals July 1st

As of July 1st, 2014, three workshops proposals have been received:

"Drilling the Cretaceous-Paleogene Tropical South Atlantic" by T. Wagner and T. Dunkley-Jones.

"Mantle, Water And Life: The Ultramafic□hosted Rainbow Hydrothermal Field" by M. Andreani and co-applicants.

"Investigating Mediterranean-Atlantic Gateway Exchange" by R. Flecker and co-applicants. This is an amphibious proposal workshop.

The following workshops were granted funding approval:

"Drilling the Cretaceous-Paleogene Tropical South Atlantic", which will be held on February 2-4, 2015, in Newcastle, UK.

"Mantle, Water And Life: The Ultramafic□hosted Rainbow Hydrothermal Field", which will be held on September 2015, in Lyon, France.

"Investigating Mediterranean-Atlantic Gateway Exchange", which will be held in May 5-8, 2015, in Rabat, Morocco.

J. Erbacher emphasized that the workshop organizers are obligated to post a flyer and announce the workshop to the whole community.

Upcoming calls February 1st 2015

The February 1st, 2015 workshop submission proposals should be done to magellan.plus@bgr.de. The call will be published mid-October 2014.

The available maximum funding per workshop is $15k USD, with a maximum of four workshops each year. As a result, 2-3 proposals may be funded following this call. The next annual SSC meeting will be held on February 5-6 in Burkheim, Germany.

MagellanPlus, ECORD and ICDP

J. Erbacher expressed concern that the incorporation of these three entities is not yet ideal. There has been a new idea, already accepted by ICDP, to form separate calls and a budget for the amphibious drilling workshop proposals serving IODP and ICDP. This shall help to solve the problem of the currently less ideal integration of ICDP and IODP cases in MagellanPlus. The €10k euros of ICDP will be part of the amphibious MagellanPlus budget.

Budget 2015

Magellan Plus requests €45k euros for the "classic" MagellanPlus workshops; €15k euros for MagellanPlus travel support to warrant the participation of ECORD scientists at other IODP workshops; €10k euros for the amphibious workshops, plus €10k euros from ICDP, which would mean that MagellanPlus will have in total €20k euros for the amphibious workshop proposals. The requested total budget for FY15 is €70k USD.

MagPlus Future

J. Erbacher expressed his hopes that the joint handling of the amphibious proposals in ICDP and IODP will strengthen MagellanPlus' role. Providing that the workshop proposals become mandatory for the amphibious IODP proposals, as they are for ICDP's drilling proposals, MagellanPlus could become the venue to handle these.

G. Camoin mentioned that the €10k euros request has been accepted by the ICDP Assembly of Governors.

J. Erbacher said that he ahs suggested his current Vice Chair for Magellan Plus, L. Lourens, to be the new 2015 MagellanPlus Chair.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-11-1:
The ECORD Council approves the nomination of L. Lourens as the next MagellanPlus Chair. His functions will start after the next MagellanPlus meeting that will be held in early February 2015.

N.B.: The FY15 budget of the MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme has been approved with the EMA budget.

29 - US Science Support workshops (P. Vannucchi)

P. Vannuchi gave a summary about two recent workshops, for which several participants received travel cost support.

Workshop Paleoceanography of the Brazilian Equatorial Margin (BEM)

The workshop took place in Sao Paolo Maresias, Brazil on February 4-6, 2014. It was funded by CAPES, the Brazilian federal agencies, FAPESP, and NSF. Pre-proposal 828-Pre, was rejected by SEP in 2013.The workshop, one of series hosted by the Brazilian IODP community in 2014, aimed to develop new drilling proposals along the Brazil Equatorial Margin (BEM).

Twenty ECORD scientists participated, with expertise spanning tectonics, geophysics, margin evolution, palaeoceanography, geochemisty and micropalaeontology. Both young and senior scientists attended.

Travel support for EU-based scientists was provided by ECORD and UK-IODP. The ECORD Magellan plus programme supported the travel of five scientists (2 UK, 1 German, 1 French and 1 Italian). The grant amounted to €2.5k euros and was equally split among each participant.

Outcome

Discussions about the **Cretaceous/Paleogene Equatorial Gateway** topic addressed the timing of Equatorial Atlantic gateway opening, tropical Atlantic paleoceanography of the Late Cretaceous and Paleogene (anoxic events, hypertermals, climate changes). The discussions of potential drilling proposals focused on potential sites in the Pernambuco, Paraiba and Potiguar basins.

Two drilling proposals were developed. First, pre-proposal 864 Equatorial Atlantic Gateways was submitted on April 1st 2014, led by D. Jones. The development of the full proposal 864 will be supported by a MagellanPlus workshop, "*Drilling the Cretaceous-Paleogene Tropical South Atlantic"* and will be hosted by T. Wagner and T. Dunkley Jones

at Newcastle University, in February 2015. Second, Jovane et al. also submitted pre-proposal P-BEM on October 1st, 2014.

Discussions about the Tectonics addressed the topics of transform faults, basement tectonics, and neotectonics.

H. F. Bezerra from UFRN, Brazil and P. Vannucchi from Royal Holloway, the UK submitted a pre-proposal on this topic on October 1st.

The Neogene topic addressed palaeoceanography, eustasy and mixed carbonate and siliciclastic systems. The discussions of potential drilling proposals focused on the Para' Maranhao basin with coordinators A. Drexler from Rice, USA and C. Hoorn from UVA, the Netherlands.

IODP Workshop J-TRACK

The workshop's aim was to revise IODP Pre-Proposal 835 JTRACK and write a full proposal while also focusing on the site survey, as recommended by the SEP panel.

The JTRACK workshop was hosted by S. Kodaira of JAMSTEC in Tokyo, Japan on May 15-17, 2014.

Nine ECORD scientists participated, whose expertise spanned from tectonics, geophysics, structural geology, sedimentology, to rock mechanics. Travel support for two scientists from the UK and one from Canada was provided by ECORD under the Magellan plus programme. The grant amounted to €4.5k euros and was equally split amongst these participants. The discussion focused on objectives, drilling site evaluation and site survey needs.

A J-TRACK full proposal 835 was submitted to IODP on October 1st 2014. IODP proposal 866-Pre: Japan Trench Paleoseismology was also submitted as an outcome of the JTRACK workshop, proposing MSP giant piston coring in the Japan Trench. The PI is M. Strasser.

P. Vannucchi concluded that both workshops were successful, considering the number of proposals that were produced.

G. Camoin said that it was helpful to have travel grants for the European participants.

30 - J-DESC report (Y. Yamada)

Y. Yamada is part of the R&D Center for Ocean Drilling Sciences (ODS) at the J-DESC

Japanese scientific drilling committee.

Prof. H. Nishi has taken over the IODP section chair position. The secretary general is Professor M. Murayama.

Workshops and symposiums

A list of recent events was presented.

Jan. 24, 2014: An industry-academic-government symposium on 'deep carbon cycle and Earth-biotechnology' at Univ. of Tokyo

Apr. 6, 2014: A public symposium "Drill the deep seafloor" at the National Science Museum, Tokyo

Apr. 30, 2014: JpGU session "Drilling Earth Science"

May 15-17, 2014: JTRACK WS at JAMSTEC Tokyo Office

Sep. 4-5, 2014: WS on Outer Rise drilling at JAMSTEC Tokyo Office

Sep. 14, 2014: A topic session "New dimensional earth science with ultra deep drilling" at Geological Society of Japan annual meeting

Dec. 14, 2014: The 2nd Outer rise workshop will be held on at San Francisco

During the industry-academic-government symposium, discussions of possible collaborations between industry and the scientists took place. Y. Yamada explained that JpGU is the Japanese version of EGU and the JTRACK workshop was sponsored by USI and JDESC. The Outer Rise drilling workshop examined an earthquake area.

Further information will be distributed about the upcoming international workshops and the AGU.

JDESC Core School

The J-DESC Core School aims to improve the skills of early carrier scientists, especially graduates, undergraduates, and technicians on core analyses.

A basic course was held at the Kochi Core Center in March 2014. Following this several other courses, on e.g. core isotope analysis, basic logging, hard rock core, paleomagnetics and micropaleontology, were given in different locations. Some international participants have attended these courses.

Other events

A JDESC townhall meeting took place at the JpGU meeting on April 30th, 2014 at the

Yokohama Grand Intercontinental Hotel. A *JR* Ship Tour was organized at Yokohama's Port on May 31st, 2014.

KCC New Reefer Building Opening

The new KCC Reefer building was opened. It will store more than 150 km of core. Prof. H. Tokuyala and Dr. M. Kinoshita will oversee the activities in the building.

COLLABORATION

31 - ICDP report (C. Knebel) & 32 - IODP/ECORD-ICDP collaboration (C. Knebel)

C. Knebel reviewed the new science plan of ICDP "**Unravelling the workings of Planet Earth"**. Its white paper will be possibly released at the upcoming 2014 AGU.

Status White Paper

This paper acts as a roadmap for the international Earth Science community, and at the same time serves as a docking station for national funding initiatives. The goal is to focus on balancing the needs of science and society, by addressing topics such as Climate and Ecosystems, Sustainable Georesources and Natural Hazards, e.g. active faults and earthquakes. There is a need to develop new technologies for the environments in high temperatures. The white paper will also address fundamental questions about the biosphere, crustal and mantle heat and mass transfer, and cataclysmic events. In essence, there is a long list of fundamental questions that remain to be answered and scientific drilling is a way toward answering these questions.

Special Issue

A special issue of the *International Journal of Earth Sciences*, published by Springer, was created recently. The goal was to give scientists a chance to benefit directly from the conference, while providing a snapshot of the scientific investigations currently underway that are directly tied with drilling investigations.

The first papers are available online. The full issue will be available next year. Several scientists have provided their input and papers offering snapshot views of the scientific investigations.

Joint Activities

The first joint ICDP-IODP Townhall meeting on the topic of "Scientific Drilling" will be held at the Fall 2014 AGU meeting on December 16th, 2014. The Townhall will focus on having open discussions instead of the usual lectures. About 100-200 attendees are expected. This activity was developed, while considering the ECORD-ICDP EGU booth, which has worked quite well in the past years at the EGU.

A list of upcoming possible joint activities was reviewed.

Booths 2014

EGU (Apr., Vienna)

ISC (Aug., Geneva)

AGU Fall Meeting (Dec., San Francisco)

Possibilities in 2015 and 2016

EGU (Apr., Vienna)

AGU Spring (May 2015, Montreal)

Goldschmidt (Aug. 2015, Prague)

IGC (Aug./Sept. 2016, Cape Town)

EGU

The 2014 EGU session was titled "Major achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling". The 2015 EGU joint-session will run under a similar title: "Achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling". The goal is that PIs from the presenting projects should be involved as session co-chairs.

Scientific Drilling Journal

Looking at the past two issues, there has been a decrease of submitted reports and this is a problem as the scientists are required to submit a report. In issue No. 16, 4 reports and 2 progress reports were submitted. For issue No. 17, 2 science reports and 3 progress reports were submitted. Only 2 workshop white paper and 2 workshop reports were submitted for the upcoming November 18 SD Journal. The PIs need to be reminded that providing reports for the *SD* Journal is part of the funding agreement.

IODP-ICDP related proposals

An "Amphibious project" working group was created to define the common goals and to draft a procedure for coordination, evaluation, and funding until Spring 2015. The ICDP proposal cover emphasizes its encouragement that IODP scientists submit joint proposals. The joint proposal submissions will be accepted by both programs and will be jointly evaluated.

IODP-ICDP Collaboration: Joint EOS Call in Preparation

The joint call is to be released soon. The Assembly of ICPDP Governors (AOG) has agreed to allocate $10k USD per year to MagellanPlus, to fund joint amphibious Workshops**.**

ICDP Training

On October 5-10 at the Franz Josef Glacier, in New Zealand (South Island), an ICDP training activity will focus on Fault Zone Drilling plus a visit at the Alpine Fault Drill site. A short report about the event will be published in the next ECORD Newsletter October-November Issue.

Conclusion

ICDP has a strong interest to continue collaborating with IODP. This collaboration works very well with ECORD and is encouraged to continue with all of IODP's partners.

G. Camoin agreed that the scientific operators should tell the co-chief scientists that they have to provide science reports after the expedition. Dozens of emails have been sent to the co-chief scientists on this issue, but there has been no response.

SCIENCE TALK : « Nice landslide : an example of amphibious project » (A . Kopf)

A. Kopf emphasized the need for more "earth and motion" topic proposals to be submitted in the future. A. Kopf discussed the Nice landslide events, where Nice can be considered as an ideal natural laboratory to test different landslide trigger mechanisms by amphibic drilling.

Overall Objectives

This site is representative of many margins in the North Atlantic that consist of similar sediments. The goal of this study is to address the subaquatic landslides, which is one of the most prominent geohazards and that has not been addressed by ICDP yet. This can be done via a cost-effective onshore-offshore drilling approach in an area where multiple landslide trigger mechanisms prevail simultaneously, but can be easily

distinguished based on the wealth of existing data and amphibic drilling and state-of-the art instrumentation.

Motivation

There is a significant regional context based on a population's vulnerability to a natural hazard and the potential financial aspects. The Mediterranean Sea has a 46k km coastline, which is inhabited by 160 M people and 135M tourists per year. The are is very well suited for triggers such as seismicity, rapid sediment loading in the Var river, weak clayey slope sediments, charged aquifer in sand/gravel and anthropogenic impact (land reclamation).

Regional Context

Following a very well document 1979 landslide and tsunami that affected the region, extensive research followed the French Riviera's vulnerability to this natural hazards. Currently the City of Nice, plans for additional infrastructure development offshore. Future drilling and monitoring research activities will be very affordable given the proximity to the coast, as all operations will be done with a light onshore rig. Such a project would have high visibility.

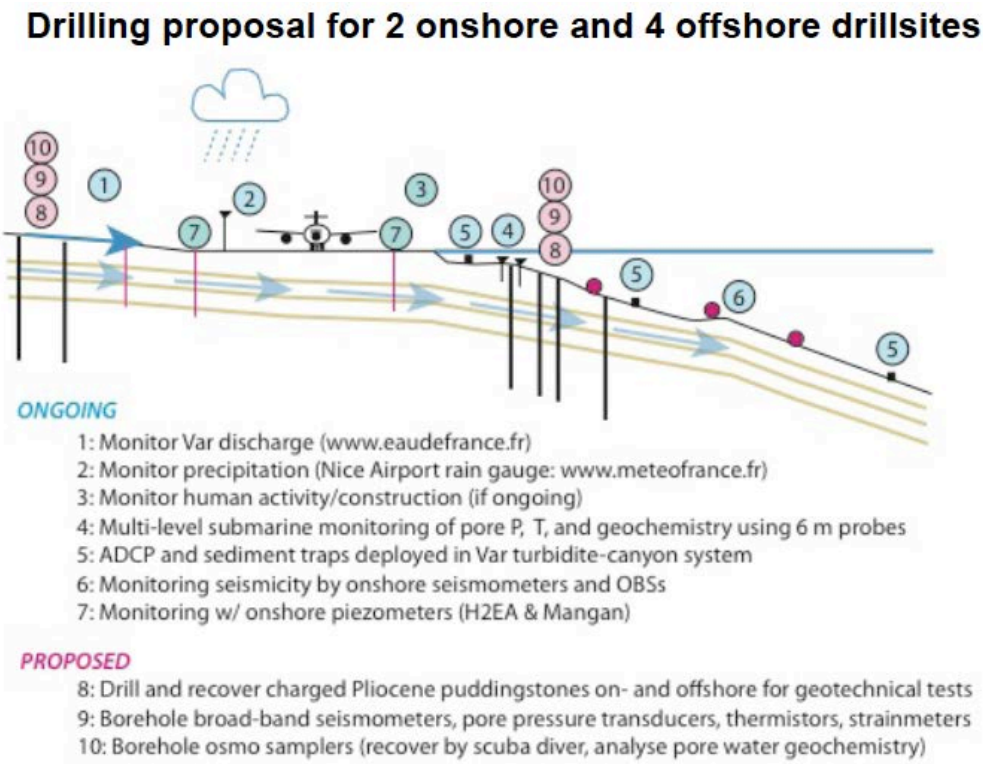
Amphibious transect - Strategy:

The amphibious pre-proposal was submitted to IODP before 2013. It received good reviews and was revised. However, the proposal did not get to OETF, although it was reviewed again. The project has not been taken further yet.

The project strategy is to exploit the onshore information from GW wells and piezometers, including offshore work by proponents, especially the available quality seismic data. In addition, the aim is to use onshore samples from critical lithologies, e.g. the Pliocene, to assess the potential impact by numerical modeling to refine the testable hypothesis. The proponents have derived numerous benefits from the previous ESF Megallan workshops and IODP evaluation.

Drilling proposal

The proposed drilling sites are shown next.



Summary

The high availability of seismic quality data makes this proposal very mature. The Nice project will be the first amphibious scientific drilling project and could be jointly run by ECORD, ICDP along with some EMSO/EU funding and monitoring. A real-time observatory is possible in collaboration with EMSO that will provide the necessary attachment for the cables. A. Kopf said that he hopes that the European research funding instruments will help with this project. Although that it is locally restricted, the complexity of the area makes this landslide-prone ocean margin a primary site for international research in order to evaluate whether seismicity, sedimentary loading, groundwater charging and localized fluid flow, and/or human impact are the key factors in slope failure.

33 - IMPRESS report (M. Ziegler)

M. Ziegler presented the change of the former **International Marine Past Global Change Study (IMAGES)** program, which has transitioned to a new phase, originally titled **IMAGES(2),** but has now been re-named as the **International Marine Process**

Reconstruction Study (IMPRESS).

IMPRESS looks into which lessons are to be learned from the Paleoclimate record about climate and ocean changes, what changes are likely to occur in the 21st century and what will be their potential impact on humanity and the biosphere?

Science Goals of Impress

IMPRESS' top three science goals are: to foster a sound understanding of the dynamics and impacts of climate variability during past warm periods (interglacials); to develop a fundamental understanding of the processes which determine the magnitude and rapidity of abrupt ocean/climate change; and to improve and extend the calibration, both empirical and mechanistic, of proven and new paleo-proxies against processes and property distributions in the modern ocean/climate system.

IMPRESS Seeks to

IMPRESS looks to organize researchers via working groups and workshops; to operate a platform-independent program that will apply a variety of sampling techniques; foster and endorse the consortia's proposals; focus on processes over a 1.5Ma to today; support the development/calibration of novel proxies; and promote synthesis studies of value to future exercises.

ECORD-ICDP-IMPRESS MagellanPlus Workshop Series

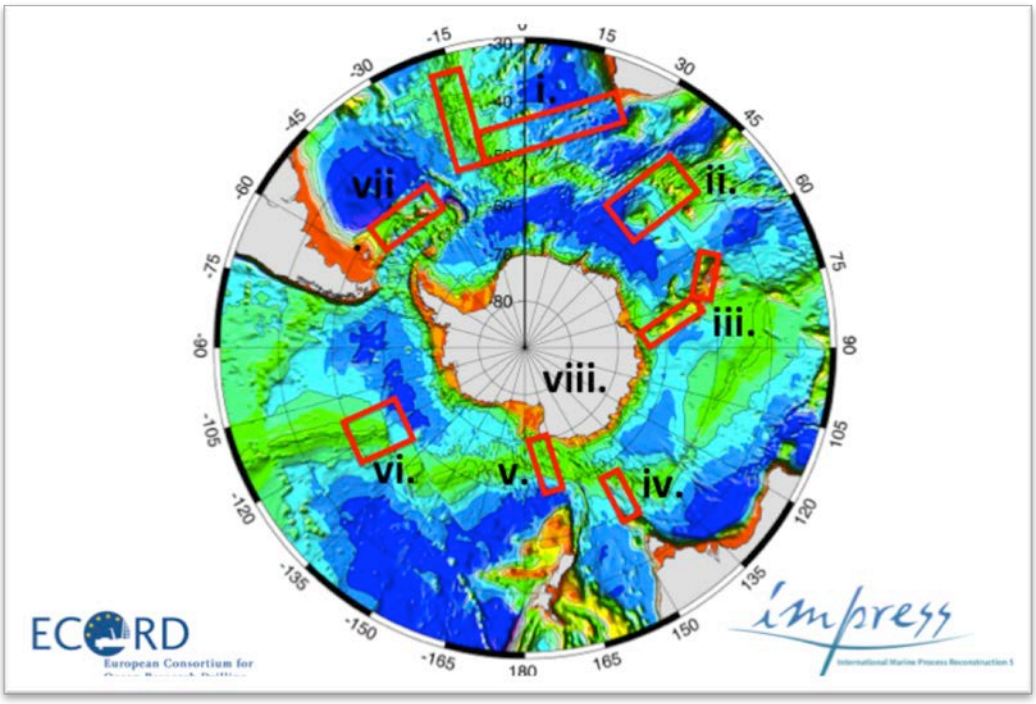
The first planning workshop was held in September 2013, titled the 'Integrated Southern Ocean Latitudinal Transects (ISOLAT)'.

ISOLAT Workshop Aims

The main goals in organizing this workshop were to review and define the scientific questions and targets; to provide a planning opportunity for the development and submission of integrated proposals; and at resolving past variability of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC) in subordinal timescales.

Eight Targets of ISOLAT

The workshop participants identified 8 target areas.



Seven of these target areas form latitudinal transects crossing key oceanographic frontal systems of the Southern Ocean and the ACC. The primary goal of ISOLAT is to resolve and reconstruct the past atmosphere-ocean variability across the ACC on orbital to suborbital timescales and investigate its involvement with rapid global ocean variability and climate instability.

The workshop led to a multi phase drilling project MDP that defines the overall scientific objectives. The project cannot be done in a single drilling expedition. It is essentially an umbrella proposal that defines the overall scientific objectives of the entire project and justifies the need for a multi-platform or multi-phased drilling strategy to achieve those objectives.

ISOLAT MDP Proposal

The initial review at the June 2014 IODP Science Evaluation Panel (SEP) meeting was very positive and encouraged the proponents to submit both a revised MDP and one or more pre-proposals for the highest priority transect(s) alongside a more detailed site characterization and site-specific science objectives.

To serve as a generator or conduit for proposals is only one aspect of IMPRESS' mission. The next workshops, whose status is pending due to funding availability, will focus on proxy development and calibration.

G. Camoin asked when the first proposal submission to ISOLAT is expected. M. Ziegler said that the proposals are expected to come in soon. D. Kroon said that SEP really liked the proposals and it will be difficult to decide which ones will be of the highest priority.

K. Gohl mentioned that it is tricky to schedule ahead of time the tool with the available ships for the SEP proposals. The EFB would recommend that the proponents should contact ESO at the proposal stage and to further discuss with the national ship operators about their schedules. He expressed concern of having the same difficulties of trying to find the right technology on time, such as is the case in finding an ice-breaker for expedition #813.

34 - ANDRILL report (F. Rack)

The ANDRILL Coulman High Project is a riser-drilling project. ANDRILL requests that the ECORD Council discusses the appropriate definition of the Coulman High Project (CHP) as a Mission Specific Platform proposal within the IODP system. The CHP proposal was submitted in April 2014 as an IODP-CPP.

ANDRILL also seeks guidance from the ECORD Council, and other IODP partners, regarding the process to establish a "joint venture" or "program partnership" between ANDRILL and IODP, as well as joint ventures or partnerships with other programs, e.g. ICDP, in keeping with IODP Forum Consensus 2014-5.

The proponents were encouraged to present the project to ICDP, to the NSF and to IODP in 2014. The project was successful with ICDP and ANDRILL has received an offer to be funded by them.

From IODP, SEP's previous review stated that the ANDRILL proposal does not fulfill the minimal IODP standards and funding requirements to qualify for IODP's funding. The question remains whether a CPP is the right proposal 'vehicle' or is a new definition needed?

ANDRILL: Core Handling, Samples, Data, and Publications

F. Rack reviewed the list of the ANDRILL core handling, samples, data and publications practices.

(1) Cores will be acquired by riser drilling and wireline coring. Measurements of whole-core ephemeral properties will be made with limited discrete sampling on ice, e.g. DMT,

MSCL, PP, porewater geochem. and biostratigraphy. Cores will be cut into 1.0 or 1.5 m-long sections, e.g. DMT imaging system specifications.
(2) ANDRILL's policies and procedures for scientific measurements are consistent with the practices outlined in the Mission Specific Platforms (MSP) Standard Measurements (**Final: June 2014**) document, with minor adjustments.
(3) ANDRILL's policies are consistent with the practices and procedures outlined in the IODP Sample, Data and Obligations Policy (**Final: July 29, 2014**), with relatively minor editorial adjustments for differences in language and definitions between the two programs, e.g. Corewall with PsiCAT and DIS; and PANGAEA.
(4) Cores will be transported in one or more refrigerated containers on the cargo ship from Antarctica to New Zealand, and then on to a core repository able to handle a large core-sampling workshop with up-to-date basic lab facilities for core description (BCR), followed by storage and long-term archiving (GCR).
(5) Contributions to ANDRILL platform operating costs (e.g., CAPEX and OPEX) define the science staffing quotas; national programs contribute to science costs.

F. Rack explained that the ANDRILL methods of describing the cores and core handling are all based on IODP's standards. The only difference is that the core sessions scanning capability are 1 meter instead of 1.5 meter. One question remains, but it is open to discussion, whether the core is to be split on ice or somewhere else in a repository. He noted that the new MSP scientific policies are completely consistent with their procedures.

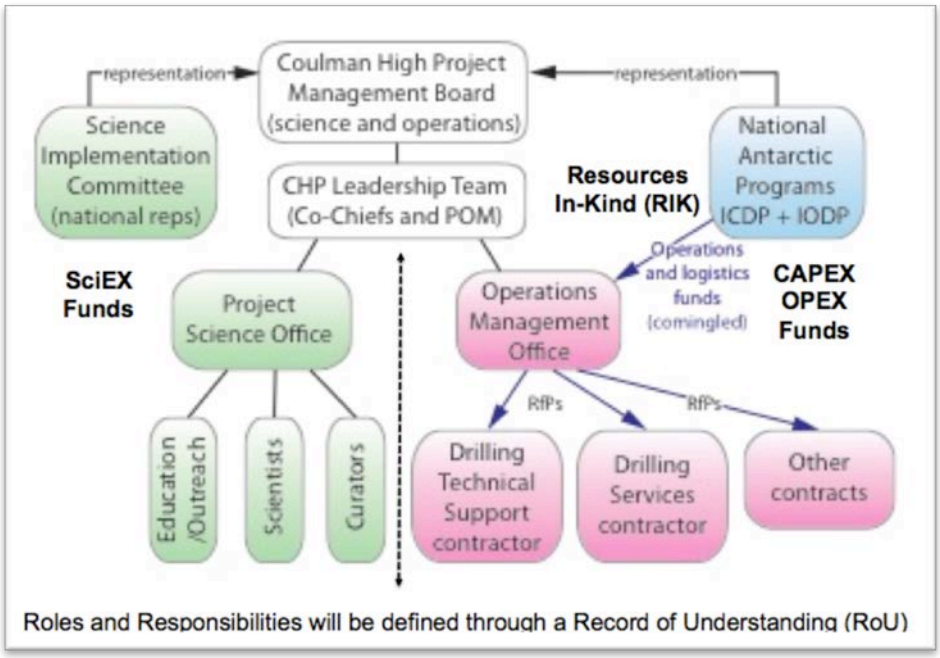
International Coulman High Project

In terms of the international involvement in the Coulman project, the contributions to the CHP Capital Expenditures (CAPEX) and Operational Expenditures (OPEX) count toward staffing. Also, the science expenditures are the responsibility of each participating nation or partnering organization.

The following nations participate in ANDRILL, through their National Antarctic Programs:

Brazil, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A.

Coulman High Project-Proposed Governance



Estimated CAPEX/OPEX Funding for the International Coulman High Project

The Coulman project budget estimate and work structure distribution was shown.

10% (PROANTAR, FAPSE)	Brazil
10% (BGR and AWI)	Germany
10% (PNRA proposal)	Italy
5% (JARE/NIPR and MEXT)	Japan
5% (KOPRI)	Republic of Korea
27.5% (ANZ, NZARI)	New Zealand

<5% (NERC proposal)	United Kingdom
30% (NSF-PLR request)	United States
<5% (pending discussion)	ICDP
>10% (proposed)	IODP

In the revised CAPEX/OPEX budget, the U.S. provides no funding. Following the Coulman proposal submission to the NSF Antarctic Earth Science (AES) program for funding approval, the project was refused funding. The panelist did not rate the proposal as the highest priority. On the other hand, the project was evaluated as "well prepared, with clearly explained objectives, for an expensive and logistically complex drilling effort. The assembled team of U.S. scientists, along with international collaborators, has the necessary expertise to carry out the project. By all accounts, this team also has an excellent track record in outreach, using the strategy of engaging teachers. The international collaboration alone is a unique and important broader impact, and overall consider the broader impacts to be excellent. The scientific goals are important, dealing with fundamental questions relating to the geological, glaciological, and climatic evolution of Antarctica, including several key time intervals."

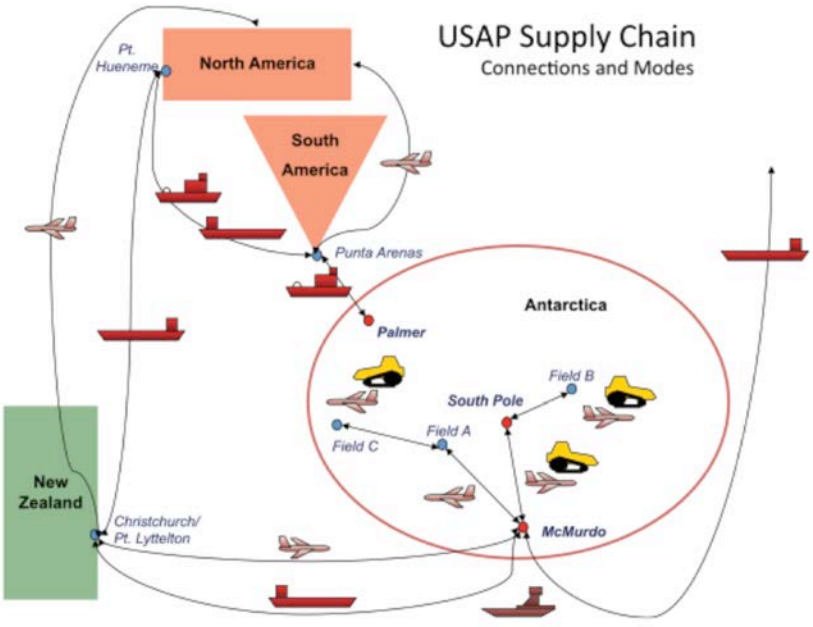
The NSF Antarctic Infrastructure and Logistics panel reviewed the proposal and noted several logistics issues: heavy use of traverse capability to move the drilling equipment and the Shear Zone onto the Ice shelf requires maintenance repair each year. In addition, USAP does not presently conduct traversing activity during this period because it does not have aircraft or Search and Rescue (SAR) capability so early in the season. This could add significantly to the costs, due to additional personnel and the need for air operations. Thus, the project costs could be significantly higher than projected.

Coulman High Project Budget and Work Breakdown Structure

WBS #	CAPEX Budget & WBS	TOTAL USD 2013	WBS #	OPEX Budget & WBS	TOTAL USD 2013
1.0	CAPEX		2.0	OPEX	
1.1	Subtotal - Sea Riser	$ 1,053,750	2.1	Subtotal - Management	$ 2,889,330
1.2	Subtotal - Drill rig	$ 356,210	2.2	Subtotal - Environmental	$ 83,805
1.3	Subtotal - Drill platform/services	$ 421,760	2.3	Subtotal - Drilling consumables	$ 1,089,225
1.4	Subtotal - Hot Water Drill	$ 700,190	2.4	Subtotal - Support consumables	$ 1,714,575
1.5	Subtotal - Drill Strings	$ 995,074	2.5	Subtotal - Camp consumables	$ 374,500
1.6	Subtotal - Drill Fluids System	$ 478,800	2.6	Subtotal - Site preparation	$ 73,750
1.7	Subtotal - Site Preparation	$ 100,270	2.7	Subtotal - Operations	$ 5,195,539
1.8	Subtotal - ROV	$ -	2.8	Subtotal - Project Logistics	$ 6,144,606
1.9	Subtotal - Transport	$ 504,770			
1.10	Subtotal - Science Support	$ 188,860			
1.11	Subtotal - Camp	$ 989,020			
	Total excluding contingency	$ 5,788,704		Total excluding contingency	$ 17,565,330
	Contingency	$ 855,604		Contingency	$ 2,055,638
	Total including contingency	$ 6,644,308		Total including contingency	$ 19,620,968
	Escalation at 6% per annum compounding			**Escalation at 3% per annum compounding**	
	Escalation	$ 590,845		Escalation	$ 1,947,583
	TOTAL CAPEX, incl contingency & escalation	**$ 7,235,153**		**TOTAL OPEX, incl contingency & escalation**	**$ 21,568,551**
				GRAND TOTAL incl contingency & escalation	**$ 28,803,704**

The kit is owned internationally.

USAP Supply Chain



Augustine, et al., 2012. Report of the USAP Blue Ribbon Panel Report, National Academy of Sciences; http://www.nsf.gov/od/opp/usap_special_review/usap_brp/rpt/index.jsp.

There is 1 U.S. Cargo Ship and 1 U.S. Fuel Resupply Ship to Antarctica each year. Issues are the total weight and cubic area of cargo, fuel requirements, and storage.

Finally, there is the issue of cost uncertainty, as it is unclear how the costs would be distributed if any country backed out.

It is expected that the costs will be in the range $29M USD.

Project Logistics

In order for the logistics discussion to take place, the science has to be approved first.

F. Rack mentioned that the program's managers are changing and the proponents were asked to include the national letter of commitment along with the proposal. However, as the letter was confidential, this has prevented the proponents from discussing with the other countries.

It is estimated that about $2.8M USD will be needed to address the project's logistics.

It was not known which year the project will be implemented as it may take 3 years to arrive to the ice.

F. Rack reminded that while the NSF is uncomfortable with the project's costs, the involvement of an MSP may reduce the cost risk image. The implication of the NSF's decision is that while the overall science is still mature and well received, with 10 NSF review ratings ranging from average to excellent, the concerns remain about the logistics issues, search and rescue and the cost perceived risk. If the international funding commitments are not executed as expected, who would cover the difference? An international consensus is needed to answer the program managers' concerns.

The proponents are seeking a process where they can really clarify the complexities of the project.

Currently, there is only one cargo ship and one fuel ship per year, so the proponents have to plan ahead 2-3 years to stage everything on the correct ice location. Two seasons of drilling and two seasons of retrograde moving are required. About 100 containers will have to be moved on 'skis', along with the fuel and consumables, from the McMurdo to the drillsite location, which is in about 100 miles. If more tractors are used, this would require less time. People and do-not-freeze cargo can be transported by aircraft to the site.

The proponents turn to the international community foe help with the next steps. They expect to resubmit the proposal to the IODP system. This is a 5-year project. The

question remains to what percentage of the funding can be negotiated. Currently, 10% level funding may be expected from ECORD if the project is treated as a CPP.

F. Rack said that the project proponents were requested to do the staffing for the submission of the proposal, but they could re-do all staffing once everyone's commitments have been finalized. The project's development has taken 7 years. He mentioned that there are current in-kind-contributions negotiations in the process. Some tractors may be given by Korea, for example. The proponents may negotiate that the U.S. pays for the fuel. At the end, each group will know exactly what they have been paying of and what will receive.

K. Verbruggen asked how this proposal fits-in with the CPP system. D. McInroy said that this is not a CPP. ESO may get involved in the project, but will not be doing the operations. D. Kroon said that SEP confirmed the possibility of linking the project sequences at different places. It is up to ECORD to decide if it is a CPP and how it should be handled. From a scientific perspective SEP is very happy with this proposal.

K. Gohl said that doing such a project would depend on the future development or modification of IODP, and in terms of other projects and ideas. At the moment, the program is locked within the wording of a series of MoU terms and such a project partnership is not defined yet. This is the first case of such a scenario. The scientific objectives should be considered first before the needs and requirements of any organizations. It is understandable that this is the current structure that has been accepted by IODP and the funding agencies. While this may be difficult to change now, it should be considered to be changed in the future.

T. Janecek agreed with K. Gohl. The current phase of IODP was developed by the IWG+ and predicated on 3 primary platform providers and 3 main operators (ESO, CDEX and USIO). This is now the program was advocated before the NSF management. If a change is to take place, it must be considered in the next program's phase.

the NSF. If a change is to take place, it must be considered in the next program's phase.

F. Rack said that he is open to further discussion and looking forward to begin the exchange of information about the possible collaboration.

J. P. Henriet said that this is an exceptional flag-ship project in terms of science. ECORD is the forum for such projects. The ICDP – IODP contact group should be treated as an

instrument to see how they can move forward to this project.

G. Camoin said that this is an IODP Forum issue and for the first phase IODP should follow the set goals. This change will probably not happen very quickly. IODP is yet to begin working with IMPRESS. J. P. Henriet said that this topic is out of the beaten IODP science track and should be addressed.

T. Janecek reminded that ESO will not run this project.

K. Verbruggen said that for less than $3M USD, IODP can become part of a project that covers a lot of its science goals.

K. Gohl asked what the NSF would think, if the ECORD funding agencies would go ahead with the project. T. Janecek said that if the IODP logo is placed on the project, it has distinct ramifications of what that means. He reminded all that ESO would not run this project. Therefore, the project is not part of the IWG-Plus agreed-upon IODP structure and thus not an IODP project.. If ECORD has sufficient funds for extra projects, NSF believes those fund should be spent on its IODP operator or other IODP platforms.

The rest of the issues are easily solvable.

F. Rack reminded that this project cannot wait 5 years, as it is done in the context of the Antarctic treaty and programs, which engages other international communities.

G. Camoin offered to bring up this issue for discussion at the next ECORD Council meeting.

Action EMA (G. Camoin): to address for further discussion at the IODP Forum and report at the 2015 ECORD Council Fall meeting the topic of ECORD's collaboration with the ANDRILL project.

35 - <u>ECORD ILP report and FY15 budget</u> (A. Moscariello)

A. Moscariello reviewed a list of the recent ILP activities.

Activities

The June 11-12 2014 ILP meeting, was attended industry representatives from Exxon, Mobile, ENI, and BP, and from the service company Ion. Shell, Statoil, Anadarko, Total and BG have also shown interest in ECORD's activities. The meeting focused on the topics of the Arctic, the Niger Transform Margin and Mediterranean (DREAM) that are

addressed by mature and more concrete proposals.

JAMSTEC and UK-IODP KEF are the newest IODP observers. Noble, Anadarko and Schlumberger are the new ILP members.

The objective of linking industry with the researchers is sometimes limited to specific regions. A. Moscarielo asked the funding agencies for ideas for other potential ILP members.

The ILP Web page has been updated. The ILP meeting minutes are confidential and are accessible to a specified group, via a link with a password.

Niger Transfer Zone South Atlantic

There is a need to further work with industry to achieve projects in such regions. A MagellanPlus workshop will be sponsored by BG and Ion to take place in Newcastle, on February 2-4, 2015.

Mediterranean DREAM

Noble (US) was contacted to discuss possible synergies at the January 2014 MagellanPlus workshop in Paris. Anadarko was an active participant. The discussed project addressed subsalt drilling, which is a very challenging operation.

The Levantine Basin has been a place of major discoveries. Research should take advantage of industry's experience and geological knowledge in working in this area. The ILP suggested that IODP's drilling accelerates its projects, by piggy-backing on the Noble drilling program in 2016. The project's cost is a major question.

ECORD/ILP visibility

The ILP has proposed to combine its current activities with ECORD Outreach. There are many conferences that would be important to target for what ECORD could do for the industry, e.g. AAPRG ICE and ACE in Instanbul, Melborne, Denver, and Houston. Some offshore technical conferences will be held in Doha and Singapore. The EAGE, SPE and SEG seem as less appropriate events for the ILP.

An article about ECORD was featured in the AAPG Explorer magazine.

ILP Budget

A. Moscariello submitted a FY15 budget request of $10k USD for the ILP's activities, for

the approval of ECORD Council. The ILP has no current budget allocations. The FNS Swiss IODP-ICDP community does not allot more funding toward the ILP's outreach activities. There is a tremendous amount of activities to be funded for the workshop organization and travel costs.

K. Gohl asked if there has been progress on industry discussion with the future Arctic Drilling. A. Moscariello said that some companies have shown interested. For industry, it is a delicate matter the Arctic and they are following the topic closely. D. Kroon said that he is pleased to see the DREAM proposal's link with industry, especially as some problems have been associated from this relationship. Many universities are withdrawing their investment in projects with the oil and gas company joint projects and this is due to the issue of Climate change. He expressed concern that there is a growing sentiment against the scientific involvement with industry.

Motivation

A. Moscariello emphasized that liaising with industry's partners requires an intense travelling program, i.e. attendance to ILP meetings, Magellan workshops and Industry-focused international conferences.

One reason to collaborate with industry is to obtain data, e.g. seismic information and core material. However, many philosophical issues have to be considered, as there are different countries with different political views. The common goal of all of these countries is science.

How does the ILP group act on technological collaboration with industry. The response was that J. Berger (sp) has addresses such technological issues.

K. Vebruggen asked if there is a Levantine proposal in the system. A. Moscariello confirmed that that is the case. It has been split in 3 parts and one part has been approved.

K. Gohl supported D. Kroon's earlier request to hear the Council members' opinion on the ethical topics about getting involved with industry. A. Moscariello added that there has been no consensus yet on this issue.

M. Friberg said that following the European scheme programs goals, some ethical point difficulties may be encountered in such projects. It would be good to create some ethical guidelines. It may be problematic if some drilling goals are set up in occupied territories.

He recommended setting up a Working group on this topic. The Council members agreed.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-12-1:
The ECORD Council approves the proposition that a working draft document be created about ECORD's policy on cooperation with industry.

Action Executive Bureau: to draft a first version of the ECORD policy document concerning collaboration with industry and to set up a review board for this policy.
K. Verbruggen asked if the ILP's outreach is tied to ECORD's outreach activities. It is important that the activities are coordinated to avoid any overlap. G. Camoin said that these outreach efforts are coordinated with EMA's outreach activities. The Council agreed to fund the ILP's FY15 activities.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-13-1:
The ECORD Council approves the ILP Chair's FY15 budget request of €10k for the funding of his travel costs. The ILP budget will be administered by EMA.

36 - EC H2020 I3 Infrastructure proposal (D. McInroy)

D. McInroy presented the working group proposal to form the **Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure (DEDI)** in response to the EC's Horizon 2020 call on Integrating and opening research infrastructures of European interest H2020-INFRAIA-2014-2015.

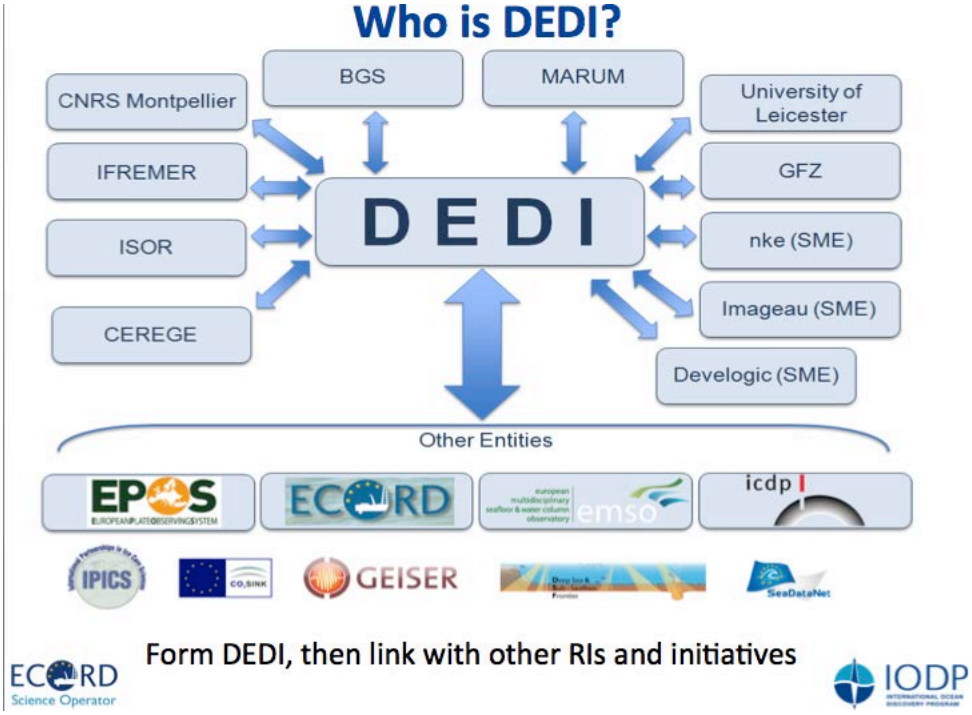
The Call

The proposed DEDI Infrastructure would belong to the call domain of Research Infrastructures for Ocean Drilling. The call asked for a RI with activities to develop a unique EU component for scientific research drilling; integrate with IODP; share technology with ICDP; link with EMSO (European Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observation) and other crustal boreholes in creating underground and subseafloor observatory network; and foster involvement of and links with industry in underpinning joint research projects.

The DEDI project was proposed for $5M USD. ESO's submitted proposal is one of 40 total competing calls.

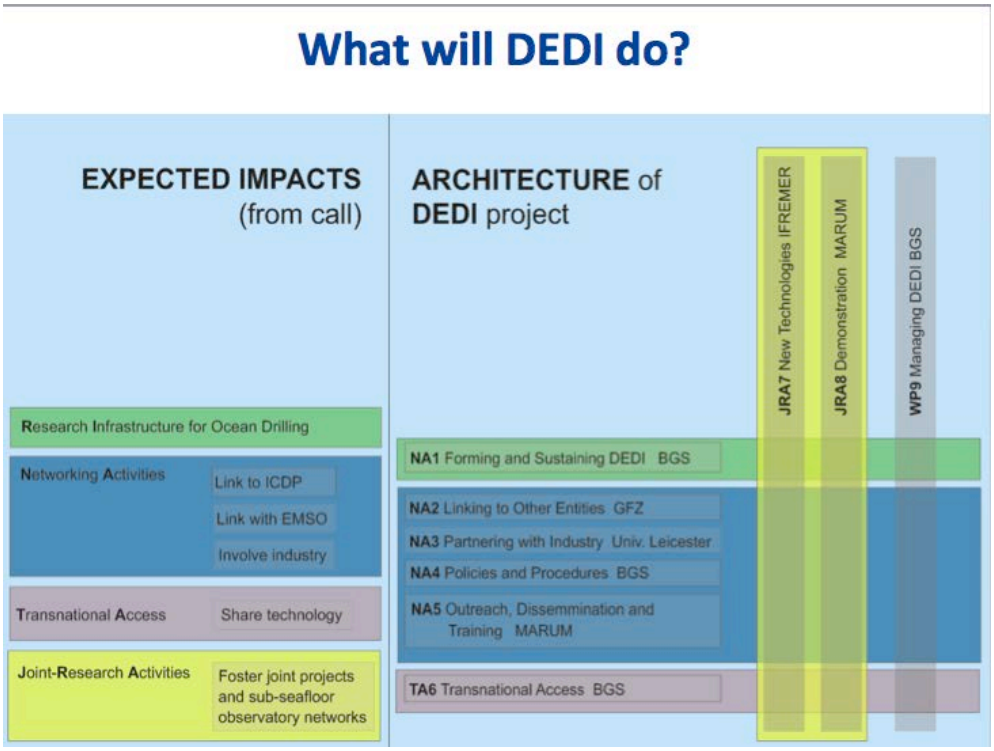
DEDI Structure

Three SMEs will be involved, 2 from France and one from Germany. The RI structure is shown next.



What will DEDI do?

In broad terms, DEDI is intended: to further enhance the scientific investigation of the solid Earth by providing support for transnational access to cutting edge technologies and proven scientific services to the European earth science community; and foster and improve European collaboration between DEDI partners, research groups and industry in the development and sharing of new, innovative technologies for specialist sub-surface sampling, measurements, downhole logging and long-term monitoring.



Work Packages

D. McInroy reviewed the different DEDI project work packages, see PowerPoint #36 for details.

Work Package NA1: Forming and Sustaining DEDI led by the BGS

Work Package NA2: Linking to other entities led by the GFZ

Work Package NA3: Linking with industry led by the University of Leicester. S. Morgan will work on this topic.

Work Package NA4: Policies and Procedures led by the BGS

Work Package NA5: Outreach, dissemination and training led by MARUM

Work Package TNA1: Transnational Access led by the BGS

Work Package JRA1: Development of New Technologies led by IFREMER. For example, this could involve new instrumentation for boreholes; monitoring the sub-seafloor; pore, pressure, and temperature measurements.

Work Package JRA2: Demonstration of New Technologies led by MARUM

An example of the JRA2 Demonstration light hose project is setting up an activity offshore Nice. This would be a potentially joint IODP-ICDP amphibious transect using DEDI, while linked to an EMSO node.

What's in this for ECORD & IODP?

ESO aims to build a network of institutes that are interested in subsurface research that will pool equipment, but also collaborate on technical developments. The innovation that comes out of DEDI will be available to IODP and ICDP, along with the rest of the earth science community.

A direct opportunity for IODP and ICDP is contained within our 'Demonstration' Work Package, which proposes to use a combined ICDP-IODP proposal offshore Nice is a demonstration of both the new technologies that have been developed under DEDI, and how DEDI can be used to bring different initiatives together.

What's next?

The call deadline was September 2, 2014. A notification about the results is expected within 5 months, or by February 2015. There are 41 'domains' in the call. Sixty proposals were received, of which statistically one out of five proposals is expected to get funded.

M. Friberg asked how many organizations were sought out while preparing the proposal for submission, as plenty of ECORD's organization could have been interested in this call. D. McInroy said that purposefully only several entities were involved to keep the project manageable. The funds are not too much for the time period. The proposal was not submitted in ECORD's name. The proposal comes from the institutes that have joined DEDI. M. Friberg noted that the call says that ECORD should integrate with ICDP. He asked who decided that ESO should submit the proposal. G. Camoin said that EMA - ECORD is not a legal entity, so it could not apply in ECORD's name. K. Verbruggen reminded that this issue was originally discussed under the RI topic of DEISM.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

37 - ECORD OETF report and FY15 budget (P. Maruéjol)

P. Maruéjol reviewed the OETF's main goals: to promote ECORD and IODP to various audiences; coordinate the outreach and education activities; and integrate ECORD-IODP and ICDP's common activities. M. Wright attended the recent OETF meeting in Zurich to discuss the AGU common outreach activities.

The EMA office, ESSAC office, ESO outreach and education, and ICDP Outreach are the current OETF members.

Next two meetings

OETF January-February in Bremen 2014, and Nancy 2015

OETF and IODP members, in September in Zürich 2014, and Potsdam 2015

Outreach Activities 2014

International conferences/workshops

EGU 2014: Joint ECORD/IODP-ICDP

ISC 2014: Joint ECORD/IODP - ICDP

Goldschmidt 2014: ECORD/ESSAC sponsored a students' programme ''Jumping on the Employment Express'', a lunch-time workshop

MagellanPlus workshops, ECORD Summer Schools & post-cruise meeting (Expedition 339)

Support to IODP events: Conferences, open days

Exhibition booths available at IODP Italia, IODP Canada, IODP France and the ANZIC earth science meetings.

Other events include IODP-ICDP Day in Germany, Researchers' Night in Israel, and the IODP France Teachers' workshop/excursion.

EGU 2014

An ECORD-IODP-ICDP common booth, co-funded by ECORD and ICDP, was held at the 2014 EGU April 27-May 2, 2014 in Vienna, Austria. About 12,400 participants attended from 106 countries, of which 27% were students. The IODP-ICDP Townhall meeting was attended by 200 participants. In addition, an EuroForum 2015 IODP-ICDP session was held and an ECORD media conference took place.

ISC 2014

An ECORD-IODP-ICDP booth, cofounded by ECORD and ICDP, was held in Geneva, Switzerland on August 18-22, 2014. A scientific drilling session was held by IODP keynote speakers C. Escutia and M. Strasser.

Outreach Resources

Some of the outreach resources include ECORD Annual Report 2013, Newsletter #22 April 2014, and an ECORD Folder containing 10 flyers.

In addition, 6 core replicas circulating on a first - come – first –serve outcome request. More information is available at: www.ecord.org/pi/core-replicas.html.

No ECORD funding was available for the Expedition 354 Bengal Fan video. ECORD has participated in videos and documentaries, e.g. Expedition 337. A Baltic Sea Video was available at the ESOECORD channel.

ECORD online

The homepage will be soon reorganized, including the ECORD top stories. ECORD in Wikipedia is also in progress. The consortium can be found on the Twitter and Facebook social networks.

Future Outreach Events

AGU 2014: 15-19 December, San Francisco

A joint ECORD-ICDP booth will be held alongside an IODP-ICDP Townhall meeting on Tuesday December 16. The upcoming IGC 2016 ECORD attendance will be further discussed at the 2014 AGU in San Francisco, USA.

EGU 2015, 12-17 April in Vienna ECORD-ICDP

AGU 2015, IODP-ICDP

IGC 2016, Sept. 27 - Oct. 4, Cape Town - IODP-ICDP

Future Outreach Resources

A new ECORD-IODP-ICDP flyer will be produced by December 2014. The ECORD Annual Report 2014 will be released by March 2015. Following an IODP Forum Action item, Outreach is to discuss the creation of a simple IODP proposal brochure. The second Forum meeting will concentrate on a review of the education and outreach activities across IODP.

ECORD Outreach Budget 2015

The costs for the exhibiting booths will be decreased. ECORD will set up booths at the EGU and AGU. The OETF decided not to go to the Goldschmidt conference in Prague, because it was attended by Outreach for the past 3 years and ECORD has gained good visibility in this environment. A booth will be considered for conferences focusing on outreach with industry in cases where there are also held sessions, as the outreach effects will be better.

ECORD Outreach Budget 2015 *($)*

Exhibit Booths (2)	18,000	↓
Publications	17,500	=
Other costs (giveaways)	4,000	=
Shipping costs	2,500	=
Overheads	5,000	↑
Travel costs	11,500	↘
Total	**58,500**	↘

K. Verbruggen asked about the quotation of the Black Sea Video camera-man, D. Brinkus. P. Maruéjol said that the quotation is for $10 USD. He chaired a session at the EGU about how to make a science video.

P. Maruéjol requested approval of the proposed FY15 Outreach budget.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-14-1:
The ECORD Council approves the ECORD FY15 Outreach budget of $58,500 USD.

38 - ECORD School of Rock? (J.-L. Bérenguer)

Apologies for J. L. Berenguer's absence. P. Maruéjol presented his PPT.

J. L. Berenguer's is a teacher in a French high school. The School of Rock (SOR) is a historical initiative since 2005, that is meant to train school teachers. He participated in a multi-day workshop abroad the *JR*. He organized a 2014 ECORD School of Rock in Nice, France.

Since 2005, it is a great advantage for school teachers to gain some experience with core material and technology for oceanic science. It also an essential experience to enable the correct application of teaching resources.

ECORD School of Rock (SOR)?

This experience has enabled J. L. Berenguer to enhance his teaching strategy by providing more innovative tools in the classroom for the students. It also allowed him to successfully apply to become an Education Officer in the *JR* for a two-month expedition.

Ten schools in Europe adopted Expedition 345 as the focus for half a term's work. Seven work packages were developed, on topics such as Art, Science, and English. A record-setting 93 broadcasts to 3800 students in 16 countries were delivered during the cruise.

The first School of Rock was held in France and was attended by 40 teachers. It lasted 3 days and concentrated on the themes: ocean hard rock crust; ocean sedimentary archives; and the *JR* live. Including a series of practical workshops, lectures and broadcasts.

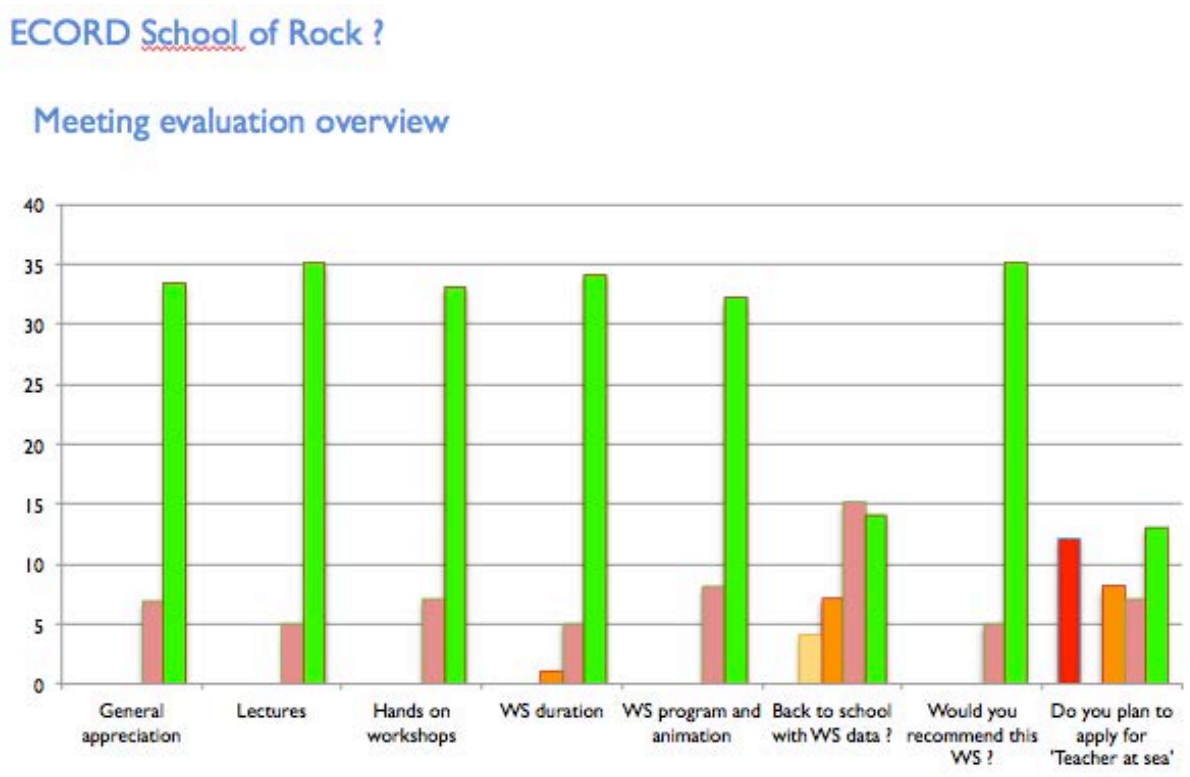
UK teacher S. Gebbels and Portuguese teacher H. Perreira attended the School of Rock. Their travels were paid by IODP-France and ECORD.

Meeting Organization

The French Education Ministry agreed to this concept and paid the school's 40 attendee costs: about €5k euros for the accommodations and €10k euros for transport costs.

Meeting evaluation

Given the success of this national experience, as evidenced by the speakers and participants, and all the emerging dynamism in this new network of teachers, the continuation of the SOR in Europe seems important for the valuation of all the work done in the 'Education and Outreach' field.



Last Question

Is it possible to envision a SOR in Europe that promotes the specificities of each countries geoscience curriculum, acts as a vector for a dispersal of innovative resources and mobilizes the teaching community around the field of geosciences?

To increasing the probability to spread with more efficiency the IODP/ECORD educational resources for teachers, the SOR will have to respect the territorial footprint of secondary school teachers, circumvent the difficulty of the language, consider the initial teacher training and the school standards for each country.

J. L. Berenguer's proposition is to organize an annual School of Rock in Europe in a specific country. The countries should apply to organize a School of Rock for 40 teachers. ECORD would then select the country and will help it to organize the workshop, e.g. budget, lecturers, and education tools. Every year, the SOR would take place in a new ECORD country.

F. Barriga asked if French teachers who attend the School of Rock will receive credits toward his/her career before the Ministry. M. Diament confirmed that the teacher would not acquire any credit for attending the workshop.

K. Verbruggen asked how the funding was achieved. The French Ministry funded the school. J. L. Berenguer organized a workshop first and then created the first school of rock.

K. Verbruggen asked which European teachers that attended the workshop, would be the next to champion this process. He said that this is a very good concept. P. Maruéjol said that the UK and Portugal had representatives attend the Nice school.

G. Früh-Green said that this is a very impressive initiative, especially as it was all done by J. L. Berenguer alone.

P. Maruéjol said that J. L. Berenguer had considered organizing the next workshop in Portugal. F. Barriga agreed and said that this concept will be further discussed at the next IODP-Portugal meeting. K. Verbruggen said that this is very well done and expressed his approval and encouragement for the continuation of the SOR.

G. Camoin said that the Council can endorse this concept by helping the teachers with the SOR's organization.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-15-1:
The ECORD Council endorses the ECORD School of Rock (SOR) concept and is open to helping in the future ECORD SORs organization, via the ECORD-Education & Outreach Task Force (OETF).

39 - ESSAC Educational activities and ESSAC FY15 budget (G. Früh-Green)

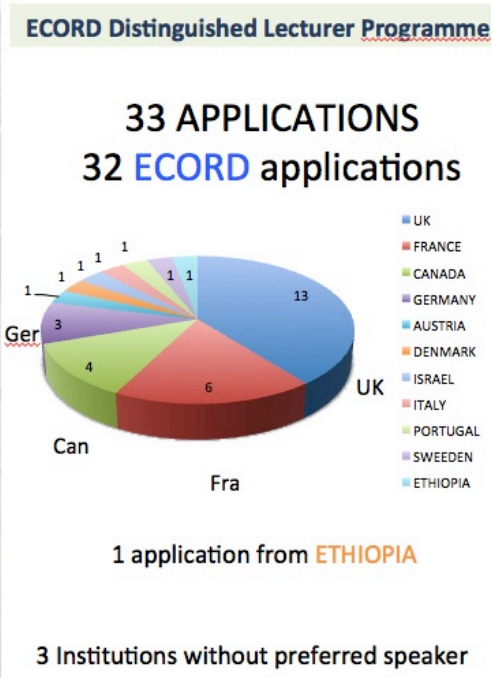
DLP

ESSAC is involved in the following educational activities:
The New Distinguished Lecturer Programme
ECORD Summer Schools 2014
Applications ECORD Summer Schools 2015
New: ECORD Training Course 2015: "Virtual Drillship Experience"
ECORD Grants 2014
Teachers at Sea
Upcoming Calls & 2015 EGU Special Sessions
ESSAC decides on the applications for ECORD's education and outreach programmes.

DLP

There were 33 applications from institutions within ECORD's countries to host the new

DLP lectures. The institution pays the accommodations costs and ECORD pays the travel costs. ESSAC works with the lecturers in the completion of their travel reimbursement.



Summer Schools 2014

Two summer schools were supported: **Urbino 11th Annual School on Paleontology (USSP) 2014** and **Bremen 2014 School on Subseafloor Biosphere: Current Advances and Future Challenges**. Each school was allotted $10k USD, which involved the costs for the lectures, exercises, research and field trips. Twenty-nine participants from 15 countries attended each of the summer schools.

The students are provided with a unique opportunity to involve ocean drilling in the curriculum.

ECORD Scholarships to Attend 2014 Summer Schools

The scholarship budget amounted to €15k euros. In total, 70 students applied. The fourteen top candidates, 6UK, 2 France, 2 Germany, 1 Poland, 1 Canada, 1 Belgium and 1 Portugal, were awarded €960euros each to attend the Urbino school.

The Urbino school is more expensive in registration compared to the Bremen school. Four total candidates, 2 Denmark, 1 Finland, and 1 Norway, were allotted a €400 euros

scholarship each, to attend the Bremen summer school.

The current summer school call has been launched. Four applications have been submitted for the 2015 summer schools:

ECORD – Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology 2015

ECORD Summer School 2015 in Bremen on "Ocean Crust Processes: Magma, Faults, Fluxes and Life"

ECORD Training Course 2015 "Virtual Drillship Experience"

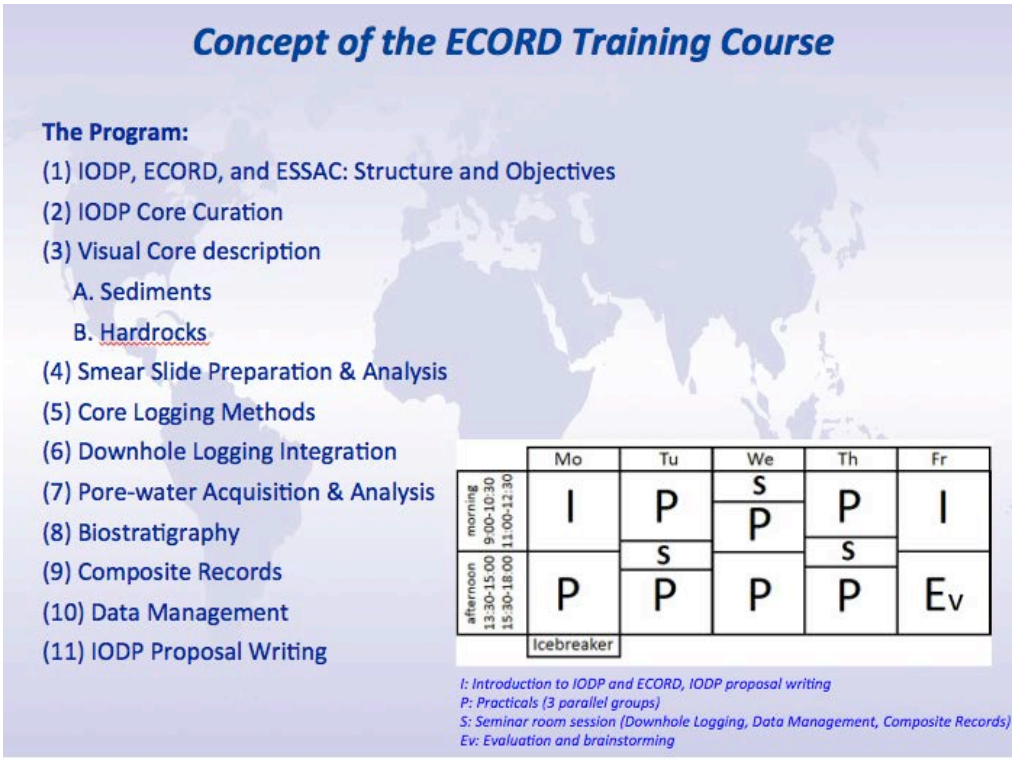
The International School on Foraminifera (ISF) at the University of Urbino

ESSAC Consensus 1405-03 approved the funding of the Urbino and Bremen summer schools for €10k euros each.

ECORD Training Course 2015: "Virtual Drillship Experience"

The proposed course will last about a week, with the goal to train young scientists unfamiliar with shipboard scientific methods and work flow. The course is not focused on a theme like the summer schools. It has a capacity for 30 students and will be held at the MARUM center, taking advantage of the unique and integrated facilities offered by the IODP Bremen Core Repository (BCR) and the MARUM Laboratories. For all non-destructive methods, the original IODP/ODP/DSDP cores stored at BCR will be used.

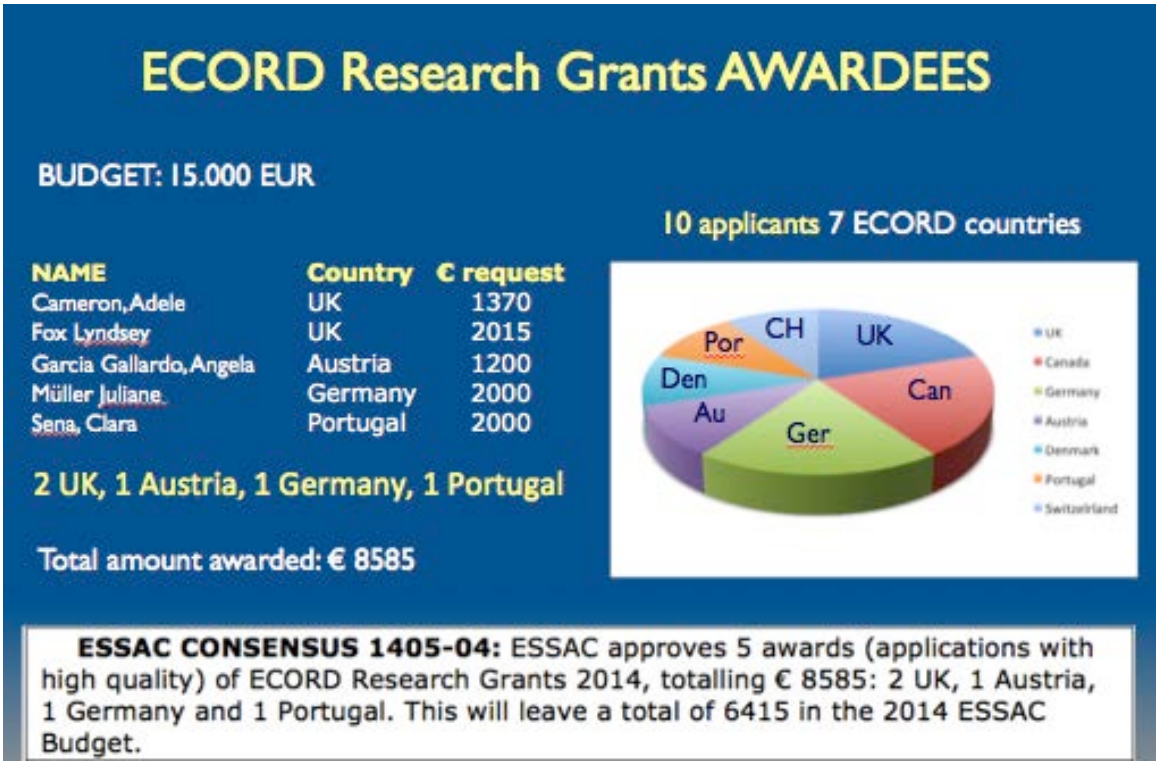
Bremen staff and external experts will teach this course.



ESSAC supports this course and has requested extra funding as an additional budget item in the FY15 ESSAC budget. Some left over grant money will be used toward this course, if the Council has no objections to this. In addition, ESSAC has agreed to contribute €5k euro for student travel support to attend the International School of Foraminifera at Urbino in June 2015. The goal is to train students to carry out research that is relevant to IODP.

Research Grants Awardees

The award is meant for students to create new collaboration within the research projects for drilling. The total used budget was less than the planned €15k as the goal was not just to spend the money, but to also fund the top projects.



Teachers at Sea 2014

The *JR* provides 2-3 berths for teachers. This opportunity is open to ECORD's teachers as well. There were 3 applications this year.
L. Allen (UK) sailed on the Izu Bonin Rear Arc Expedition 350 and M. Fingerle (Germany) was invited to sail on the Izu Bonin Arc Origins Expedition 351, but he could not accept. He will sail on Expedition 353 Indian Monsoon Rainfall.

Teachers at Sea 2015 Applications

Some of the ECORD national offices help some teachers to receive stipends to attend this activity, but not all national offices have travel support and not all countries have national offices. Everyone in ECORD should have equal opportunities, so ECORD should provide the travel expenses for "Teachers at Sea" for 2 teachers per year. They will have to arrange for their salary themselves. Thus, ESSAC requests €5k USD per year for travel support of 2 teachers per year, to attend the "Teacher at Sea" on the *JR* expedition.

Upcoming ESSAC Calls

The ESSAC Chair call will be issued on January 9th, 2015. This will require ECORD's approval in March 2015. The year before becoming a Chair, the person will serve as a

Vice Chair and the year after the 2-year term, will serve as an outgoing Vice Chair. G. Früh-Green said that she currently does not have a Vice Chair.

The call for the ECORD and Outreach Grants 2015 will be issued in January 2015. The call to host the ECORD 2016 summer schools will be issued in January 2015. The 2015 Summer School Scholarship call will be issued in January/February 2015 in coordination with the Summer School.

EGU New Sessions

The ESSAC Chair is the convener of a special session at the EGU. Last year's session was very successful. Under the topic of Ocean and continental drilling, two sessions will be held at the 2015 EGU.
G. Früh-Green will convene a session titled "Achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling" and T. Andrén will convene the "Understanding the Baltic Sea System: from microbial processes to system scale dynamics and climate development" session.

The topic of joint continental and ocean drilling via ICDP-IODP will be the focus of these sessions.

Non-ECORD Applications for ECORD Education & Outreach Programmes

ESSAC has discussed what to do about the non-ECORD applications for the grants. There is a limited budget. ESSAC decided that 'in special cases for non-ECORD' grant applications will no longer be accepted. The scholarships and the grants will remain for ECORD's countries. The Russia's potential contribution would be a special case that would be considered.

ESSAC consensus (7 Oct. 2014): The ECORD Scholarships to attend ECORD Summer Schools will only be available to applicants from ECORD country members.

ESSAC consensus (7 Oct. 2014): The ECORD Research Grants will only be available to applicants from ECORD country members.

ESSAC Budget 2015

There have been some changes to the proposed FY15 ESSAC Budget. The salaries have not increased, but the resulting budget difference is due to the exchange rate variations. The requested FY15 ESSAC budget amounts to €355,100 euros. This includes travel

costs for ESSAC's representation at the SEP and JR-FB meetings. The Teachers at Sea travel support is a new item on the budget. The ESSAC overheads costs at ETH are about €125k euros. The FY15 budget is shown next.

ESSAC Annex 8 - revised

ESSAC Budget for FY 2015; ETH Zurich	Budget FY15 (€)	Budget FY14 (€)	Evolution 2014-2015	Budget FY13 (€)	Notes
	Jan - Dec 15	Jan - Dec 14		Oct 12 - Sep 13	
Salaries					
Science coodinator	95,000	94,000	1.06%	48,000	1
Family allowance	6,015	5,900	1.95%		2
Chair, compensation	50,000	50,000	0.00%		
Total salaries/compensation	151,015	149,900	0.74%	48,000	
Travel and subsistence costs					
Science coodinator	6,000	6,000	0.00%	5,000	
Chair	10,000	11,000	-9.09%	11,000	
Office costs					
General office costs	6,000	11,000	-45.45%	14,000	
Meetings					
ESSAC May Meeting	2,000	2,000	0.00%	2,000	
ESSAC October Meeting	2,500	2,000	25.00%	2,000	
Travel support for invited Speakers to ESSAC meetings	3,000	4,000	-25.00%	3,000	3
Travel support for ESSAC Liaison to SEP meetings	5,000	6,000	-16.67%		
Conference travel support	3,000	5,000	-40.00%	3,000	4
Education & Outreach					
Support for ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme	18,000	18,000	0.00%	18,000	
ECORD Summer School support	20,000	20,000	0.00%	20,000	
ECORD Training Course	7,500		new item		
ECORD Summer School student support	15,000	15,000	0.00%	15,000	
ECORD Grants	15,000	15,000	0.00%	15,000	
Teachers at Sea, travel support	5,000		new item		
Workshop scientist support				5,000	
Overhead				17,000	
Subtotal non-salary costs	*118,000*	*115,000*	*2.61%*	*130,000*	
Total ECORD Contribuion in Euro	**269,015**	**264,900**	**1.55%**	**178,000**	5
Total ECORD Contribuion in US $	**355,100**	**361,996**	**-1.91%**	**178,000**	6

Notes

1 Salaries set by ETH Human Resources; assumes 100 % position = 114600 CHF, 1€ = 1.21 CHF. Includes all social costs, insurance and employer contributions (17.71%).

2 Family allowance set by Swiss law: CHF 4409.00 1st child; CHF 2847.00 2nd child.

3 Invited Speakers: Presentations of expedition results, proposed expeditions, workshop results, etc.

4 Travel support for keynote and invited speakers at the ECORD-ICDP Special Session, EGU Vienna

5 No overhead charged by the ETH.

6 End $ amount subject to exchange rate fluctuations. FY 15 based on 1€ = 1.32 US $; FY 14 based on 1€ = 1.3665 US $

ECORD Council Consensus 14-16-1:
The ECORD Council approves the requested ESSAC FY15 Budget of $355,100 USD, including new budget items: the Bremen Virtual Training Course and the Teachers at Sea Programme.

CONCLUSIONS

40 - Next ECORD Council - ESSAC meetings (G. Lüniger)

G. Lüniger asked the Council members if they feel comfortable with the current meeting's format and if there should be 1 or two meetings per year. K. Verbruggen said that a lot has been planned for discussion at this meeting and a lot of approval seems to happen at the EFB rather than at the Council. He would prefer that one main meeting be held per year, but that there is the space for more communication in order for the Council decisions to take place.

M. Friberg agreed and added that the single ECORD meeting is very long as there are too many agenda points. He would prefer two shorter meetings in order to be able to better follow the items.

G. Lüniger agreed that one big meeting is too much and there is not enough time to address all items. Perhaps one large joint meeting at a central European location and one additional smaller meeting for the Council only, in Spring, would be better? The Council members agreed.
G. Lüniger asked how the Council feels about the specific format of the current meetings. K. Verbruggen said that there was a lot of overlap between the different meetings, so maybe the meetings could be shortened. In addition, the budget outlook and more complex items should be addressed at the beginning at the meeting. The Council members agreed and clarified that the science talks should be addressed toward the end of the joint meeting.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-17-1:
The ECORD Council approves the new scheduling of Council meetings including a short meeting to be held in Spring (i.e. before the EFB meeting), and a joint Council-ESSAC meeting to be be held in Autumn.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-18-1:
The ECORD Council approves to adapt the format of the future ECORD Council meeting to correspond to the importance of each agenda item.

M. Sacchi said that he will look to see if Italy can host the next joint meeting. He will provide more information for the Council as soon as possible.

Action Italy (M. Sacchi): to update the Council-ESSAC participants about the possibility to schedule the 2015 joint Council-ESSAC Fall meeting in Italy.

G. Lüniger proposed that the meeting be scheduled in the first half of October. However, the specific dates are to be confirmed later. It was noted that ESSAC does not have an autumn meeting location yet.

M. Friberg said that he will need to check if the Spring meeting can be held in Sweden. The JR-FB is in May too, so that must be taken into account. G. Camoin said that if the Council wants to have an input at the EFB, they should plan to schedule the Council Spring meeting before March 25-26, 2015.

A doodle poll will be distributed by G. Camoin about the ECORD Council small 2015 Spring meeting.

Action EMA (G. Camoin): to send the ESSAC-ECORD Council participants a doodle poll for the 2015 Council Spring meeting and the 2015 joint Council-ESSAC Fall meeting.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-19-1:
The ECORD Council and ESSAC thank their Swiss hosts for providing excellent facilities at the occasion of their second meeting in the International Ocean Discovery Program in Zurich, and for their warm – if not tropical - welcome.

ECORD Council Consensus 14-20-1:
The ECORD Council warmly thanks Guido Lüniger for his outstanding services as Chair of the ECORD Council without support of any bell.

It was noted that this meeting's List of Consensus and Actions will be reviewed by email.

G. Lüniger thanked all attendees for their participation.

Meeting adjourned at 15:40 hrs.