NWS Climate Services

August PEAC Audio Conference Call Summary

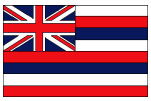
9 August, 1430 HST (10 August 2018, 0030 GMT)

July rainfall totals reported (Joe)

% Normal: blue above normal & red below normal. Departure from normal: blue-above & red-below (same for 3 mon %)

	Rainfall	% Norm	Median	Departure	3 Month Total
	Inches	July	Inches	Inches	MJJ
Koror	16.19	87	18.53	-2.34	38.70
Yap	15.18	101	15.08	0.10	34.26
Chuuk	12.77	107	11.98	0.79	43.45
Pohnpei	20.11	130	15.43	4.68	50.60
Kosrae	15.83	106	14.91	0.92	50.76
Kwajalein	8.88	90	9.87	-0.99	46.96
Majuro	15.88	142	11.17	4.71	54.31
Guam NAS	14.84	146	10.14	4.70	28.41
Saipan	7.88	88	8.91	-1.03	22.85
Pago Pago	10.68	192	5.55	5.13	23.18
Lihue	1.71	101	1.69	0.02	4.68
Honolulu	0.23	64	0.36	-0.13	0.63
Kahului	0.27	71	0.38	-0.11	1.47
Hilo	6.83	72	9.53	-2.70	25.30

Reports from around the Region



Hawaii (Kevin)

Kauai

Most of the gages across Kauai recorded near to above average rainfall for the month of July. The U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) gage on Mount Waialeale had the highest monthly total of 48.11 inches (124 percent of average) and the highest daily total of 5.01 inches on July 14. Waialeale's monthly total was its highest July rainfall value since 2000.

Rainfall totals for 2018 through the end of July remained above average at most of the rain gages on Kauai. The highest year-to-date total was 326.24 inches (144 percent of average) at Mount Waialeale.

Oahu

July rainfall totals were near to below average at most of the gages on Oahu. Locations along the leeward slopes of the Waianae Range were especially dry with monthly totals at less than 50 percent of average at all of the sites. The USGS' Poamoho Rain Gage No. 1 had the highest monthly total of 12.54 inches (69 percent of average) and the highest daily total of 1.53 inches on July 14. The Hakipuu Mauka gage posted its lowest July total since 2000, and Wheeler Army Airfield had its driest July since 2004.

Despite recent dryness, rainfall totals for 2018 through the end of July remained near to above average at most of the gages on Oahu. A few of the gages along the lower leeward slopes of the Waianae Range had below average totals. The Poamoho Rain Gage No. 1 had the highest year-to-date total of 141.10 inches (109 percent of average).

Maui

Gages in areas exposed to trade wind rainfall recorded near to above average rainfall totals. However, leeward locations on Maui, especially along the lower elevations, had very dry conditions with several sites indicating less than 0.10 inches for the entire month of July. The USGS' Puu Kukui gage had the highest monthly total of 31.33 inches (95 percent of average), which was the highest July total at this site since 2005. The Puu Kukui gage also recorded the highest daily total of 5.18 inches on July 6. This was part of a 4-day period from July 5 through July 8 which produced 12.73 inches of rain. Under trade wind conditions the West Maui Mountains have an incredible rainfall gradient that is clearly shown in the July totals. Puu Kukui's 31.33 inches contrasts sharply with the 0.05 inches at Lahainaluna about 4.75 miles away. This is a change of 6.6 inches of rain per mile.

Maui County rainfall totals for 2018 through the end of July were near to above average at most of the gages. The USGS' West Wailuaiki gage had the highest year-to-date total of 185.28 inches (132 percent of average).

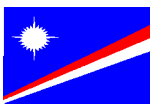
Big Island

Most of the rain gages on the Big Island posted below average rainfall totals for the month of July. Leeward areas were very dry with most of the monthly totals at less than 50 percent of average. The Kona slopes region, which should be in its summer wet season, continued to have below average rainfall. As mentioned above, the Fissure 8 eruption in the Lower East Rift Zone has clearly boosted rainfall in Leilani Estates and the surrounding areas. The same CoCoRaHS observer that recorded 13.97 inches on July 2 also posted a monthly total of 43.29 inches, making it the wettest spot on the Big Island and the second wettest spot in the state. The Rainfall Atlas of Hawaii shows that this area averages about 10 inches of rain in July. Since Fissure 8-induced rainfall occasionally drifted to the northwest, this helped boost rainfall at Pahoa to its highest total since 1997.

Big Island rainfall totals for 2018 through the end of July were near to above average at most of the rain gages. The Saddle Road Quarry gage had the highest year-to-date total of 217.52 inches (265 percent of average).

American Samoa (Clint):

American Samoa is a bit drier now, though the month July recorded 192% of normal (% of normal and % are synonymously used throughout this call-note) rainfall. Trades are picking up! There is no report of any significant damage, but sea level stays elevated. PEAC's Model-based seasonal climate outlook is now indicating average rainfall for ASO with moderate confidence. The sea level is staying above but stable now. Forecasts indicate that it will stay marginally elevated over the next three months (ASO).



Kwajalein (Dustin):

The present weather is described as is typical. The atoll experienced a relatively dry windy season from mid-December to mid-May and a relatively wet with calm winds season from mid-May to mid-November. The month of June and July recorded 227% and 90% of normal rainfall. The sea level currently stays marginally elevated (reading +2 inches). The king-tides are going to hit soon. Note that King tides are the highest astronomical tides of the year. The scientific term for a King Tide is a perigean spring tide. King Tides in Kwajalein tend to occur during the summer (e.g., July and August) and winter months (e.g., December and January) in conjunction with new moons and full moons. PEAC-model forecasts have trended to show average-above rainfall and normal sea level over the next 3 months, and there is no active TC warning now.

Reports from around the Region (CON'T)

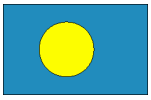
Majuro (Chip, Lee):
Majuro has been receiving good rainfall since January 2018. The rainfall in June and July were 151% and 142% of normal. This downpour has sufficiently improved Majuro's drought situation. Most of the rainfall is attributed to low-level convergence. The water reservoirs capacity in Majuro now is 36 million gallons. As of June 14th, 2018 the water reservoirs reached around 35 million gallons. PEAC-model forecasts have trended average-above rainfall and normal sea level over the next 3 months, and there is no active TC warning now.

Pohnpei (Chip, Clint):
Currently, Pohnpei is "fairly" wet. Due to trade-winds and active sea level caused a slight rise (it is reading +2.5 inches now). There have been some westerly winds in Pohnpei and the rainfall for July was 130% of normal. PEAC-model forecasts have trended above rainfall and normal sea level over the next 3 months.

Kosrae (Chip, Clint):
Kosrae received 136% and 74% of normal rainfall in May and June. July also recorded 83% or normal rainfall. After prolonged dry periods, the situation has improved in Kosrae. Currently, the island is fairly wet. The trade-winds have been strong and the sea level has gone down as well. PEAC forecasts have trended to show average-above rainfall for the next three months.

Chuuk (Chip):
Chuuk recorded 143% and 107% of normal rainfall in June and July. The island is normal now. PEAC forecasts are favoring average-above rainfall and normal sea level in the next season.

Yap (Chip):
Yap is having their monsoon now. It received only 97% and 105% of normal rainfall in June and July. There were some convergences, but it produced some rainfall to the northern side of Yap. Everything looked normal in July (e.g., reservoirs are full and streams are flowing well), but so far it is bit dry in August. PEAC forecasts are favoring below-average rainfall and below normal sea level in the next three months.



Palau (Chip, Clint, Mark):
Palau has been dry with putty showers. It received 66% and 87% of normal rainfall in June and July. It is currently a bit drier than normal, but will get sufficient rainfall soon. The normal sea level and drier than normal atmospheric climate is a precursor of forthcoming El Niño. PEAC forecast favors average rainfall and below normal sea level in the next season.

Guam and CNMI (Mark, Chip, Clint):
After prolonged dry conditions, Guam and Saipan is wet now. The 240% and 384% of rainfall in June in Guam and Saipan have significantly improved the dry conditions and changed these two islands to wet and green again. However, in July rainfall was significant (146%) in Guam while Saipan received 70% of normal rainfall. The overall island climate is normal. PEAC forecasts are now indicating average-above rainfall for both Guam and Saipan over the next three months and slightly below normal sea level.

Reports from around the Region (CON'T)

Tropical Cyclones (Mark L)

The statistical forecast released by WFO Guam (Mr. Paul Stanko) foresees a near-average season for the western North Pacific basin, but enhanced activity throughout Micronesia with 6 (±1) major typhoons somewhere within the bounds of the region; this is far more active than during 2016 and 2017. Using this guidance, and considering current weather patterns and the evolution of ENSO, the PEAC will adopt the press-release forecast by the WFO Guam, wherein the odds for a severe tropical storm at each location is given as 50% (about average); the odds of a CAT 1 typhoon is set at 25% (above average); and the odds for a major typhoon (CAT 3 or higher) is set at 15% (slightly above average).

Elsewhere in Micronesia, the odds for damaging TC strikes are set to slightly above average (for example, the average annual number of named tropical cyclones passing within 180 n mi of Yap or Palau is four, with a 10-15% chance of a damaging strike). Eastward of Chuuk State, the risk of a tropical storm or typhoon is much lower than at locations farther to the west, except during strong or some moderate El Niño events.

During 2016 and 2017, the PEAC set very low odds (< 10%) for TC activity eastward of Chuuk State. This year, the PEAC anticipates an enhancement of TC development at locations to the east of Chuuk State, with the odds of some damaging effects from a TC (high surf; gale-force or stronger wind; and extreme rainfall > 10 inches in 24 hours) set at 25% (1-in-4) for all locations. This is an above average risk, and is well above the level of activity seen throughout Micronesia in both 2016 and 2017.

The 2017-18 South Pacific cyclone season soon ends (June 30, 2018), with no further activity (< 10% risk of damaging impacts) anticipated to occur near American Samoa through September.

Guam is expected to see the same amount of activity as 2015, when Typhoon Dolphin provided heavy rainfall and damage as it passed the island. The small amount of rain the island experienced this year through mid-April is transitioning to heavier showers and will continue to do so until the year ends, according to forecasters.

Sea Level Discussion Remarks (Rashed) All values are in inches (1 inch=25.4 mm); Seasonal cycle removed.

Tide Gauge stations	Seasonal Forecasts ASO (mean[1]) (ano)	SD of MJJ (mean)	Monthly mean[1] anomaly — Observed rise/fall			Current State/ Trend	Seasonal Fore-casts ASO (max[2]) (ano.)	SD of MJJ (max)	Monthly max[2] anomaly — Observed rise/fall		
			May/ 2018	Jun/ 2018	Jul/ 2018	MJJ 2018			May/ 2018	Jun/ 2018	Jul/ 2018
Marianas, Guam	**0**	3.5	+4	+3	+2	Falling	+17	4.0	+18	+19	+20
Malakal, Palau	**-3**	4.4	-4	-4	-3	Falling	+36	4.2	+31	+31	+33
Yap, FSM	**-2**	3.7	**+4.5**	**+1**	**-1.5**	Falling	+28	3.6	+29	+29	+27
Chuuk, FSM***	**+1**	*	**+0.7**	**0**	**+1**	Stable	+29				
Pohnpei, FSM	**0**	3.0	0	0	+2.5	Rising	+28	3.3	+29	**+30**	**+35**
Kapingamarangi	**0**	**	+6.6	+6	+8	Rising	+28	**	+31	+36	+36
Majuro, RMI	**0**	2.3	**+3**	**+1**	**+2**	Stable	+40	3.0	+40	+43	+43
Kwajalein, RMI	**0**	2.8	**0**	**+1.5**	**+2**	Stable	+38	3.0	+36	**+37**	**+29**
Pago Pago*	**+7 (+2)**	3.7	+11 [+6]	+12 [+7]	+12 [+7]	Above Stable	+32 (+27)	4.2	**+31**	**+37**	**+37**
Honolulu	**+2**	1.8	+1.5	+3	+3.2	Stable	+20	2.4	+20	+25	+25
Hilo	**+2**	2.1	+5	+5	+4	Stable	+23	2.7	+26	+28	+30

+/- indicate positive anomaly (rise) and negative anomaly (fall) respectively. Note that any changes between (0~ ±1) inch is considered to be negligible. Also note that changes within the range of (+/-) 2 inches are unlikely to cause any adverse climatic impact. *** (Experimental) Satellite Aviso Altimetry data, ** Data currently unavailable; *Figures in parenthesis for monthly-max anomaly indicates difference between the maximum anomaly for the given month and the long-term monthly average anomaly.*

1: D*ifference between the mean sea level for the given month and the 1983 through 2001 monthly mean sea level value at each station (seasonal cycle removed);* 2*: Same as 1 except for maxima; SD stands for standard deviations.*

**** In Pago Pago,*** There was a level shift (approximately 5 inches) in American Samoa at the time of September 2009 earthquake. So, -5 inches has been adjusted (shown in parenthesis) to the current tide-gauge values of Pago Pago.

Current Conditions: Consistent to ENSO-neutral or forthcoming El Niño, most of the north Pacific stations displayed considerable fall in June. ONLY Pohnpei and Kapingamarangi recorded slight rise. Some of the stations may still remain marginally elevated (e.g., Guam, Kapingamarangi) in June-July, but likely to fall below normal in August or September 2018. Hawaii sea levels also returned to normal, but Hilo recorded rise and currently stays elevated. Note that the south Pacific station (i.e., Pago Pago) is elevated (+7). This station maintains 4-6 months' time-lag w.r.t north Pacific stations (i.e., Guam and the Marshalls).

Impacts: While the MSL is falling, t*ides have been very high with high waves for some of the islands (e.g., Majuro, Pago Pago). There might have been minor-to-moderate inundations in low-lying atolls and Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk reported road damage during this quarter.*

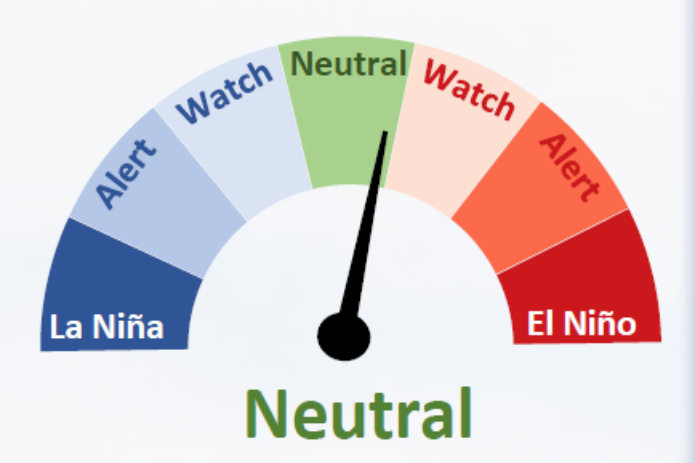
Forecasts for JJA: PEAC-CCA Statistical model is predicting normal to marginally below-normal in the forthcoming JJA-ASO seasons. If El Niño develops as per projections, then the lowest anomalies of sea level may likely to occur at the later part of 2018. In Hawaii, both Honolulu and Hilo are likely to be slightly elevated, but still close to normal. Note that the south Pacific station (i.e., Pago Pago) maintains a 4-6 months' time-lag to change fall/rise when compared to north Pacific stations (i.e., Guam and the Marshalls).

5. Current State of ENSO and predictions: (Rashed) **ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: There is ~60% chance of El Niño in the Northern Hemisphere fall 2018 (September-November), increasing to ~70% during winter 2018-19.

ENSO-neutral continued during July, as indicated by near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific at the end of the month. **The latest weekly Niño indices were 0.0°C for the Niño-3 index, +0.1°C for the Niño-3.4 and Niño1+2 indices, and +0.4°C for the Niño-4 index.** Positive subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged across 180°-100°W) continued over the past month, and the volume of anomalous warmth extended to the surface in the eastern part of the basin. Convection remained suppressed near the Date Line and over western Indonesia. Low-level winds were near average across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over the eastern Pacific and near the International Date Line. Overall, the oceanic and atmospheric conditions reflected ENSO-neutral.

The majority of models in the IRI/CPC plume predict ENSO-neutral to continue during the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere summer 2018, with El Niño most likely thereafter. Model predictions for El Niño have not wavered despite the recent decrease in the positive SST anomalies in portions of the eastern Pacific. Because of the consistency of forecasts and the expected eventual resurgence in the low-level westerly wind anomalies, the forecasters still favor the onset of El Niño in the coming months. In summary, there is ~60% chance of El Niño in the Northern Hemisphere fall 2018 (September-November), increasing to ~70% during winter 2018-19



Source: NIWA , The Island Climate Update Bulletin

In summary:

- The ENSO neutral conditions persisted in the tropical Pacific during July 2018;
- Model predictions and expert opinion indicate that ENSO conditions are about 55% likely to remain neutral through August of 2018;
- While more than half of the models surveyed predict the development of weak El Niño later in 2018, the uncertainty of long-lead forecasts made at this time of year is still large, and therefore the probability of El Niño development is considered only at about 55-65% at this time.

6. Rainfall Outlooks for ASO (Joe)

The verification result of MJJ rainfall forecasts has been found to be encouraging with 8 hits and 6 misses (Heidke score: 0.3381). The stations that hit the forecasts were: Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kwajalein, Majuro, Guam, Saipan, and Pago Pago. The 6 missed stations were Koror, Kosrae, Lihue, Honolulu, Kahului, and Hilo. PEAC forecasts are based on six GCMs and two statistical models.

Location	Rainfall Outlook	Final Probs	3 mo Verification		
			% norm	Total (in)	Tercile
Palau					
Koror 7º 22' N, 134º 32' E	Avg.	**30:40:30**	81	38.70	**Below**
FSM					
Yap 9º 29' N, 138º 05' E	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	98	34.26	**Avg.**
Chuuk 7º 28'N, 151º 51'E	**Above**	**25:35:40**	124	43.45	**Above**
Pohnpei 6º 59'N, 158º 12'E	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	101	50.60	**Avg.**
Kosrae 5º 21'N, 162º 57'E	Avg.	**30:40:30**	107	50.76	**Above**
RMI					
Kwajalein 8º 43'N, 167º 44'E	**Above**	**25:30:45**	**200**	46.96	**Above**
Majuro 7º 04' N, 171º 17'E	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	**168**	54.31	**Above**
Guam and CNMI					
Guam 13º 29'N, 144º 48' E	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	**144**	28.41	**Above**
Saipan 15º 06'N, 145º 48' E	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	**153**	22.85	**Above**
American Samoa					
Pago Pago 14º 20'S, 170º 43'W	Avg-above	**30:35:35**	113	23.18	**Avg.**
State of Hawaii					
19.7º - 21.0' N, 155.0º - 159.5' W					
Lihue	**Above**	**30:30:40**	105	4.68	**Below**
Honolulu	**Above**	**30:30:40**	67	0.63	**Below**
Kahului	**Above**	**25:30:45**	**153**	1.47	**Avg.**
Hilo	**Above**	**25:30:45**	109	25.30	**Avg.**

	Hit
	Miss
Heidke:	**0.3381**
RPSS:	**0.0145**

Tercile Cut-offs for MAM Season based on 1981-2010 Pacific Rainfall Climatologies (Luke He)

	Koror	Yap	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Guam	Saipan	Majuro	Kwaj
below (<)								
33.33%	42.33	31.95	34.01	45.79	18.47	13.58	30.51	20.99
near								
66.66%	55.62	39.5	37.92	54.28	25.81	18.53	33.4	26.52
above (>)								

Lihue	Honolulu	Kahului	Hilo	Pago Pago	Kosrae
4.87	0.84	0.7	20.19	18.47	45.01
5.93	1.62	1.83	29.13	26.83	50.14

Rainfall in inches

6. Rainfall Outlooks for ASO (Con't)

Location	*Rainfall Outlook*	*Final Probabilities*
Palau		
Koror	Average	**35:40:25**
FSM		
Yap	Avg-below	**35:35:30**
Chuuk	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
Pohnpei	**Above**	**25:35:40**
Kosrae	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
RMI		
Kwajalein	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
Majuro	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
Guam and CNMI		
Guam	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
Saipan	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
American Samoa		
Pago Pago	Average	**30:40:30**
State of Hawaii		
Lihue	Average	**30:40:30**
Honolulu	Average	**30:40:30**
Kahului	Avg-above	**30:35:35**
Hilo	Avg-above	**30:35:35**

Note:

Interpretation of tercile probability Example: The Avg-above probability, **30:35:35** forecasts in ASO season means there is a **35%** chance (probability) for occurrence of excess rainfall during the ASO season, **35%** chance for occurrence of rainfall within a pattern considered normal during the ASO season, and **30%** chance for occurrence of deficit rainfall during the ASO season. *Also note that excess and deficit limit for each of the stations are b different*

7. Drought monitoring updates (Richard Heim**).**

A. End-of-July Monthly Drought Assessment:

i. With WxCoder III data, we have 23 stations in the monthly analysis.

ii. July was wet (more than the monthly minimum required to meet most water needs) at all of the USAPI stations. Pingelap & Wotje could not be analyzed due to missing data (completely missing) and Mili could not be analyzed because 20 days were missing this month. The July monthly analysis (July 31) is consistent with the weekly analysis for July 31. Compared to the end-of-June analysis, abnormally dry conditions at Lukonor and Ailinglapalap ended by the end of July:

a. D0-S ended at Lukonor and Ailinglapalap.
b. Pingelap & Wotje were completely missing in July, and Mili was missing too many days in July, so they could not be analyzed.
c. All other stations continued at a D-Nothing classification.

B. Current (Weekly) Drought Conditions: The discussion above is the monthly (end of July) analysis. The latest weekly USAPI USDM assessment may show different USDM classifications. The latest weekly USAPI USDM assessment is for August 7 and shows the same classifications as for July 31 (monthly).

C. July NCEI State of the Climate Drought Report: I'm including a discussion of USAPI drought and climate conditions in my July 2018 NCEI SotC Drought & Synoptic reports (which will go online Monday).

i. The web page url's will be:

a. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/drought/201807#det-reg-pacis-usapi
b. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/synoptic/201807

D. **September and October Travel: I will be out of town September 10-13 (for a NIDIS drought workshop) and October 7-13.**

i. **Hopefully other USDM authors will be trained to prepare the weekly USAPI USDM by then, since I won't be able to do the September 11 analysis or the October 9 analysis.**

ii. **I will try to leave the NIDIS workshop early so I can get back to participate in the September 13 PEAC conference call. I won't be able to participate in the October 11 PEAC conference call.**

E. Automated Ingest of Daily Rainfall Data: We are working with NWS, WRCC, and HPRCC personnel to have the WxCoder III daily data transmitted near-real time every day so we can incorporate it into our GHCN-Daily data base here at NCEI. This will enable us to automate the processing, which is a required step before we can make the USAPI USDM weekly analyses official and release them publicly (they are considered experimental now). **– Status:**

i. A web interface has been created where the automated data is summarized and can be viewed. The url is:

a. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/usapi-pcp/
b. The "All Indicators" tab will be the most used tab by USDM authors:
c. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/usapi-pcp/all
d. The "Weekly", "Monthly", and "Seasonal" tabs have data tables as well as maps plotting the values.
e. The web page is updated automatically every day by a computer program that automates the ingest and processing of the data. The program runs every morning at 10 a.m. EST; it also sends out an email every day containing daily and weekly rainfall totals for several USAPI stations.
f. It is crucial that daily rainfall data for all stations be entered into WxCoder III every day, so that it can be incorporated into this automated system. Otherwise, if too many days are missing, then drought will not be analyzed for the station.
g. Some data on the web page are color coded to indicate wet or dry conditions (weekly and monthly precipitation totals), missing days (grey), and USDM categories (monthly and seasonal rank percentiles).
h. The web page is for internal use by NWS Pacific Island personnel and USDM author personnel. It is not for public release (NCEI does not have the staff to answer questions from the public and media and other users about why there is missing data).

ii. **The data for 4 stations (Kwajalein, Pago Pago, Jaluit, & Woleai) aren't getting into our system for some reason (am checking out solutions). Kwajalein and Pago Pago need to be entered into the WxCoder III system.**

iii. **The data for some stations in the Marianas (Agat, Dededo, Tinian) and Yap State (North Fanif & Rumung) are included (but drought is not analyzed) to give us a better idea of rainfall distributions. North Fanif or Rumung (whichever one has more complete data) is analyzed and plotted as a backup if Yap isn't available. More stations could be added for rainfall analysis if their data are reliably entered into WxCoder III every day.**

I have not had time to respond to the emails I've received in the last week to add stations to the processing or make changes to the web site.

F. USAPI Listserv:

i. NDMC (National Drought Mitigation Center) set up a listserv for communication of the USAPI USDM analyses and discussion, similar to the listservs that were set up for the Mainland and for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

ii. If others want to be added to the listserv, let me (Richard Heim) or Brian Fuchs know and Brian will get them added.

7. Drought monitoring updates (CON'T)

G. Weekly USAPI Drought Assessment:

i. I assessed drought conditions for each week from December 9, 2014 through August 7, 2018.

ii. Stations that don't have data (or enough data) for the week in question are designated as having No Data for that weekly assessment.

iii. Source of the daily data for the weekly assessments: Guam and Pago Pago NWS web sites; Kwajalein PLCD web site; WRCC web sites for the automated stations; WcCoder III for most of the stations. **We will be going exclusively to the automated system soon.**

iv. **I will continue this on a weekly basis (Monday afternoons EST) until the USAPI analysis becomes an official part of the USDM, at which time other USDM authors will rotate each week to do the USAPI analysis.**

v. Preferred process: I can do the weekly rainfall analysis, send my drought classification recommendation to the USAPI folks (either just Guam or Guam and all WSOs) for confirmation and local impacts, then send it after any modification to the USDM author.

Discussion: What about Kwajalein, Pago Pago, Jaluit, & Woleai data? Chip and Greg will look into why Jaluit and Woleai near real time data aren't getting into the data feed; it may be at the NOAAPort system point (maybe different codes are being used different from the NWSLI codes being used by NCEI's metadata system).

Participants:

NWS Climate Services Program Managers (CSPMs): Joe Brinkley

WSO Climate Service Focal Points (CSFPs):

Lee (Majuro)	(Chuuk)	(Pohnpei)
(Kosrae)	(Yap)	Carol (Pago Pago)
(Palau)	Dustin (Kwajalein)	Mark/Chip/Brandon B. (Guam & CNMI)

PEAC Principal Research Scientist: Rashed Chowdhury

WERI Scientist: Mark Lander

CPC Forecaster:

WFO Guam : Chip Guard, Clint Simpson

NWS MIC, Honolulu: Christopher Brenchley

NCEI: Richard Heim

Pacific RISA: Krista Jaspers

NWS Hydrologist: Kevin Kodama

Additional Attendees: Jim Potemra, Bill Ward

***** Next Call– 13 September 2018, 1430 HST (14 September 2018, 0030 GMT)*****