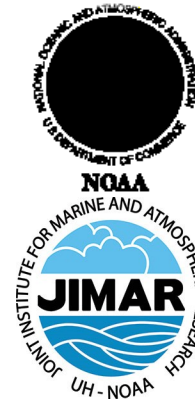




NWS Climate Services

February PEAC Audio Conference Call Summary

13 February, 1430 HST (14 February 2019, 0030 GMT)



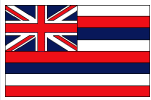
January rainfall totals reported (Joe)

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

*** Denotes missing data

	Rainfall	% Norm	Median	Departure	3 Month Total
	Inches	January	Inches	inches	NDJ
Koror	9.79	96	10.18	-0.39	37.19
Yap	15.90	249	6.39	9.51	38.61
Chuuk	18.49	183	10.10	8.39	42.04
Pohnpei	17.68	134	13.18	4.50	44.78
Kosrae	15.58	68	16.67	-1.09	31.59
Kwajalein	1.54	49	3.16	-1.62	31.59
Majuro	7.23	93	7.74	-0.51	29.23
Guam NAS	4.24	106	4.01	0.23	16.50
Saipan	1.76	70	2.53	-0.77	8.60
Pago Pago	11.10	83	13.34	-2.24	45.59
Lihue	0.58	26	2.22	-1.64	8.35
Honolulu	0.33	29	1.15	-0.82	0.96
Kahului	1.31	57	2.30	-0.99	3.28
Hilo	1.26	14	8.87	-7.61	22.68

Reports from around the Region



Hawaii (Rashed)

Kauai

January rainfall totals at most of gages across Kauai were less than 50 percent of average. The gage at Kokee was the sole exception with a near average total of 8.51 inches that even surpassed Mount Waialeale's total (7.84 inches, 32 percent of average). In addition to the highest monthly total, Kokee also had the highest daily total of 3.18 inches associated with the cold front passage on January 25. Low elevation leeward sites were especially dry with all monthly totals at less than 20 percent of average. One of these sites, at Hanapepe, posted its lowest January total in a data record going back to 1994.

Oahu

Most of the rain gages across Oahu posted below average rainfall totals for the month of January. Locations with near average totals were over east Oahu and in the Waianae and Makaha Valleys in west Oahu. The boost in the rainfall at these locations occurred within the last 7 days of the month when conditions shifted out of the El Nino-like dry pattern. The highest monthly total was from the Manoa Lyon Arboretum gage which recorded 10.00 inches (85 percent of average). This gage also had the highest daily total of 3.35 inches on January 31.

Maui

Rainfall totals across Maui County were mostly near to below average for the month of January. The U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Puu Kukui gage had the highest monthly total of 20.35 inches (65 percent of average) and the highest daily total of 4.57 inches on January 31. The near to above average totals in the central valley of Maui were mostly due to showers getting an unobstructed shot through the valley in the brisk north-northeasterly winds.

Big Island

Rain gages across the Big Island recorded mostly below average totals for the month of January. Many of these totals were less than 20 percent of average. The only totals that were close to the January average were along the slopes of the Kohala Mountains resulting from exposure to rain bands in the north-northeasterly low level flow near the end of the month. The highest monthly total was 14.03 inches (104 percent of average) from the USGS' rain gage at Kawainui Stream. This site also had the highest daily total of 2.85 inches on January 29.

On February 10-11, the Department of Land and Natural Resources noted that snow fell at a state park today. Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area on Maui was blanketed in snow. DLNR officials said it could mark the lowest elevation snowfall has ever been recorded in the state. Polipoli is at an elevation of 6,200 feet.



American Samoa (Clint, Mark):

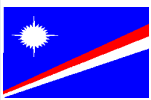
American Samoa (AS) is influenced by Tropical Wet climate. The month of December and January received 176% and 83% of normal (% of normal and % are synonymously used throughout this call-note) rainfall. Trades are picking up as the SPCZ is active over American Samoa! There is no report of any significant damage, but sea level remains elevated. PEAC's Model-based seasonal climate outlook is now indicating above-average rainfall for FMA with moderate confidence. Currently the sea level is staying very high (+9 inches above normal). Forecasts indicate that it will stay elevated over the next three months. A pulse of MJO may push across the tropical Pacific as we reached into January-February. This may be associated with an enhanced risk for tropical cyclone activity.



Kwajalein (Jason):

Kwajalein's location gives it a tropical marine climate. The atoll experiences a relatively dry windy season from mid-December to mid-May. Currently, the weather in Kwajalein is dry. January recorded only 49% of normal rainfall. Grasses are dry and trees are starting to turn yellow. The sea level is slightly elevated, but there are no inundation reports, so far. Current model projections show most of the precipitation staying to the north or southwest. Winds during this period will be gentle and generally easterly. The sea level currently stays marginally above normal. PEAC-model forecasts have trended to show average-below rainfall and near normal sea level over the next 3 months. There is no active TC warning.

(Also see <https://www.rts-wx.com/forecasts-kwajalein-atoll-forecast>)



Majuro (Nover):

Majuro recorded less than average rainfall for the last few months. However, January recorded near normal (93%) rainfall. Majuro is, therefore, a bit drier than normal. Current water reserves are about 80% capacity, compared to the average 36 million gallons. However, this is still manageable without any major water crisis. PEAC-model forecasts have trended average-below rainfall and slightly elevated sea level over the next 3 months, and there is no active TC warning now.

Reports from around the Region (CON'T)



Pohnpei (Wallace):

Pohnpei recorded 134% of normal rainfall in January. However, the streamflow is less than normal. The southern part of the island is drier than the eastern part. There have been some high surf and some minor inundations along the North-East side of the island. The outer islands are fairly normal. PEAC-model forecasts have trended average-below rainfall and slightly elevated sea level over the next 3 months.



Kosrae (Wallace, Mark):

With only 34%, 58%, and 47% of normal rainfall in October, November, and December, Kosrae is bit dry now. The rainfall situation is bit better in January—near normal (93%). The overall climate looks like post El Niño type. PEAC-model forecasts have trended average-below rainfall and slightly elevated sea level over the next 3 months.



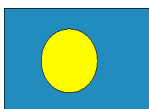
Chuuk (Mark):

Chuuk has been fairly normal (wet) for the last couple of months. However, despite 183% of normal rainfall in January, Chuuk has started to dry out. PEAC forecasts indicate average-below rainfall for the island state for the next three months. While there is no operational tide gauge now sited at Chuuk, based on virtual satellite data, it is seen that the mean sea level throughout Chuuk State has been falling over the past few months. It is currently near normal.



Yap (Justin):

Yap is in their monsoon season with the monsoon trough moving towards them. Yap received 249% of normal rainfall in January, but most of the rainfall recorded was in one day. November and December were also high. Other than the outer islands, everything turned out to be bit drier this month. The sea level is currently below (-5 inches) normal. PEAC forecasts are favoring average-below rainfall and below normal sea level in the next three months.



Palau (Kikuko & Chip):

Palau is heading into the drier months of the year from January to April; various seasonal forecasts are showing a generally drier trend and looking more like an El Niño year in 2019. In general, the overall outlooks falling into the bottom tercile. Palau has been having fresh to strong trades for over a month or so and in the last two weeks, showers have been light and few. If it weren't for the shear lines last month and this month rainfall totals would have been much lower. The sea level is currently below normal (-5 inches). PEAC forecast favors average-below rainfall and below normal sea level in the next season.

Jellyfish Lake in Palau is open to the public again! Ongoing monitoring conducted by the Coral Reef Research Foundation (CRRF) indicated that the jellyfish populations were now rebounding after the declines that were a result of the drought conditions experienced throughout Palau in 2016.



Guam and CNMI (Chip & Clint):

The summer monsoon became well established in the western North Pacific Basin, and after a wet month Guam and Saipan are now a bit drier. The 106% and 70% of December rainfall in Guam and Saipan have further dried it out—particularly in Saipan. However, these two islands are still doing okay without any major water problems. PEAC forecasts are now indicating average-below rainfall for both Guam and Saipan over the next three months and slightly below normal sea level.



Tropical Cyclones (Chip)

Taking into account outside guidance, and considering current weather patterns and the evolution of ENSO, the PEAC will adopt the press-release forecast by the WFO Guam (Mr. Charles P. Guard and collaborators) for the 2018 typhoon season for Guam and the CNMI, 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. 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. There are indications that the upcoming 2018/2019 TC season in American Samoa could be busy.

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

Tide Gauge stations	Seasonal Forecasts FMA (mean) (ano)	SD of NDJ (mean)	Monthly mean ¹ anomaly			Current State/ Trend	Seasonal Forecasts FMA (max) (ano.)	SD of NDJ (max)	Monthly max ² anomaly		
			Observed rise/fall						Observed rise/fall		
			Nov/ 2018	Dec/ 2018	Jan/ 2019				NDJ 2018	Nov/ 2018	Dec/ 2018
Marianas, Guam	-2	4.7	-2	-1	-3	Below	+12	4.3	+15	+13	+12
Malakal, Palau	-2	5.3	-6	-4	-5	Below	+33	5.3	+30	+35	+33
Yap, FSM	-2	4.9	-3	-3	-5	Below	+23	4.9	+24	+25	+23
Chuuk, FSM***	0	*	-1	-1	**	Normal	+29				
Pohnpei, FSM	+2	4.4	+2	+2	+2	Normal	+35	4.3	+30	+31	+35
Kapingamarangi	+2	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	
Majuro, RMI	+3	3.1	+3.2	+4.2	+7	Above	+50	3.0	+43	+45	+50
Kwajalein, RMI	+2	3.6	+1.2	+1	+3.3	Above	+44	3.8	+37	+39	+44
Pago Pago*	+3 [+8]	3.2	+5 [+10]	+7 [+12]	+9 [+14]	Above	(+36) [+41]	3.5	+27	+37	+41
Honolulu	+2	1.7	+1.2	+1	+2	Normal	+23	2.4	+20	+23	+23
Hilo	+3	2.0	+1.5	+1	0	Normal	+23	2.8	+22	+27	+23

+/- 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: Difference 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 with the **Warm Pool El Niño (WPE)**, all of the north Pacific stations stayed near normal in the month of January 2019. Sea levels in northern Micronesia remain below normal, especially around Yap (-5 in). Sea levels around Marshalls are high and both Majuro and Kwajalein Islands have recorded rise since last month. Hawaii and Hilo's sea levels are also staying near normal too. Note that the south Pacific station (i.e., Pago Pago) is also elevated (+9 in).

The recent variability of sea level may be explained as WP El Niño, the positive sea level anomaly is located over/or near the central Pacific. In this regard, the sea level anomaly in the tropical central Pacific may not efficiently produce a warm SST anomaly. Furthermore, anomalous easterlies over the tropical eastern Pacific induce shoaling of the thermocline and play a role of cooling, rather than warming, over the tropical eastern Pacific. In addition, there are anomalous easterlies over the eastern Pacific; as a result, the sea level anomaly is small over the eastern Pacific, indicating that the thermocline there does not support SST warming.

Impacts: While the MSL is near normal, tides are sometimes high with waves and the low and high sea levels are affecting many tropical northwestern and southwestern Pacific islands. However, there is no noticeable inundation in low-lying atolls and there is no report for damage, so far.

Forecasts for FMA: PEAC-CCA Statistical model is predicting **normal to marginally** below-normal sea level for the north Pacific islands. Micronesia and RMI's stations are likely to stay slightly higher than normal. In Hawaii, both Honolulu and Hilo are likely to be near normal. In the southwestern Pacific, sea levels are forecast to remain above normal during the next three months.

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

(14 February 2019)

Synopsis: Weak El Niño conditions are present and are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2019 (~55% chance).

El Niño conditions formed during January 2019, based on the presence of above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean and corresponding changes in the overlying atmospheric circulation. The weekly Niño indices remained above average during the month, although decreasing in the Niño-3 and Niño-3.4 regions. However, the Niño-4 region remained elevated, with a value of +0.8°C in early February. Positive subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged across 180°-100°W) increased in the last couple weeks, in association with a downwelling Kelvin wave that contributed to above-average temperatures in the central Pacific. Compared to last month, the region of enhanced equatorial convection expanded near the Date Line, while anomalies remained weak over Indonesia. Low-level wind anomalies became westerly across the western Pacific Ocean, while upper-level wind anomalies were mostly westerly over the eastern Pacific. The equatorial Southern Oscillation index was negative (-0.6 standard deviations). Overall, these features are consistent with borderline, weak El Niño conditions.

The majority of models in the IRI/CPC plume predict a Niño 3.4 index of +0.5°C or greater through at least the Northern Hemisphere spring 2019. Given the recent downwelling Kelvin wave and the forecast of westerly wind anomalies, most forecasters expect SST anomalies in the east-central Pacific to increase slightly in the upcoming month or so. Because forecasts through the spring tend to be more uncertain and/or less accurate, the predicted chance that El Niño will persist beyond the spring is 50% or less. In summary, weak El Niño conditions are present and are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2019

El Niño-Southern Oscillation Watch



Current situation

The equatorial Pacific Ocean remains warmer than normal but anomalies weakened compared to last month.

The coupling between the atmosphere and the ocean remains weak.



Forecast situation

74% chance for El Niño conditions during February-April 2019.

52% chance for El Niño conditions during May-July 2019

Source: NIWA Island Climate Update: February 2019

6. Rainfall Outlooks for FMA (Joe)

The verification result of **NDJ** rainfall forecasts was 4 hits and 10 misses (Heidke score: 0.1976). The stations that hit the forecasts were: Koror Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Guam. The 10 missed stations were Yap, Chuuk, Kwajalein, Majuro, Saipan, Pago Pago, Lihue, Honolulu, Kahului, and Hilo. PEAC forecasts are based on six GCMs and two statistical models.

NDJ Verification Location	Rainfall Outlook	Final Probs	3 mo Verification		
			% norm	Total (in)	Tercile
Palau					
Koror 7° 22' N, 134° 32' E	Avg-below	35:35:30	103	37.19	Avg.
FSM					
Yap 9° 29' N, 138° 05' E	Avg-below	35:35:30	163	38.61	Above
Chuuk 7° 28' N, 151° 51' E	Avg-below	35:35:30	132	42.04	Above
Pohnpei 6° 59' N, 158° 12' E	Avg.	30:40:30	102	44.78	Avg.
Kosrae 5° 21' N, 162° 57' E	Avg-below	35:35:30	68	31.59	Below
RMI					
Kwajalein 8° 43' N, 167° 44' E	Avg-above	30:35:35	96	20.24	Below
Majuro 7° 04' N, 171° 17' E	Avg.	30:40:30	90	29.23	Below
Guam and CNMI					
Guam 13° 29' N, 144° 48' E	Avg.	30:40:30	100	16.50	Avg.
Saipan 15° 06' N, 145° 48' E	Avg.	30:40:30	72	8.60	Below
American Samoa					
Pago Pago 14° 20' S, 170° 43' W	Above	25:35:40	126	45.59	Avg.
State of Hawaii					
19.7° - 21.0' N, 155.0° - 159.5' W					
Lihue	Avg-above	30:35:35	94	8.35	Below
Honolulu	Avg-above	30:35:35	25	0.96	Below
Kahului	Avg-above	30:35:35	48	3.28	Below
Hilo	Avg-above	30:35:35	74	22.68	Below

Hit
Miss

Heidke: 0.1976

RPSS: -0.0124

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

	Koror	Yap	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Guam	Saipan	Maiuro	Kwai
below (<)								
33.33%	29.21	21.82	30.16	38.94	14.88	11.78	32.31	21.12
near								
66.66%	38.94	28.08	36.49	47.32	21.97	16.53	36.56	25.30

above (>)

Lihue	Honolulu	Kahului	Hilo	Pago Pago	Kosrae
8.57	3.89	5.16	26.44	32.98	44.1
16.95	8.76	9.46	42.99	47.68	55.78

Rainfall in inches

6. Rainfall Outlooks for FMA (Con't)

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

Note:

Interpretation of tercile probability Example:
 The **Avg-above** probability, **30:35:35** forecasts in **FMA** season means there is a **35%** chance (probability) for occurrence of excess rainfall during the **FMA** season, **35%** chance for occurrence of rainfall within a pattern considered normal during the **FMA** season, and **30%** chance for occurrence of deficit rainfall during the **FMA** 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-January Monthly Drought Assessment:

- i. With WxCoder III data, we have 23 stations in the monthly analysis.
- ii. January was dry in northern portions of Micronesia – Saipan (in Marianas) and most stations in RMI, plus Woleai (FSM). January was wet at the other stations, especially those in central and eastern FSM which were soaked by the slow-moving remnants of TD 01W.. The January monthly analysis (January 31) is consistent with the weekly analyses for January 29 and February 5. Compared to the end-of-December analysis:
 - a. D2-S improved to D1-SL at Jaluit (due to instrument exposure issues).
 - b. D1-S continued at Utirik.
 - c. D0-S developed at Saipan, Kwajalein, Ailinglapalap, and Wotje.
 - d. D0-S improved to D-Nothing at Kosrae and Fananu.
 - e. Ulithi was missing 20 days in January and Pingelap was missing 13 days, so they could not be analyzed.
 - f. All other stations continued at a D-Nothing classification.

Some dry precipitation ranks:

- a. Guam: 28th driest Jan (62 yrs); 12th driest Oct-Jan (62)
- b. Saipan: 10th driest Jan (39 yrs); 9th driest Oct-Jan (31)
- c. Lukonor: 10th wettest Jan (35), but 7th driest Sep-Jan (33 yrs)
- d. Kosrae: 23rd driest Jan (49); 2nd driest Oct-Jan (37)
- e. Kwajalein: 16th driest Jan (67); 7th driest Sep-Jan (67), 2nd wettest Feb-Jan (66)
- f. Nukuoro: 8th driest Jan (37), 11th driest Dec-Jan (36); 8th driest Aug-Jan (35); 8th driest Feb-Jan (34)
- g. Woleai: 18th wettest Jan (37); 5th driest Sep-Jan (30)
- h. Ailinglapalap: 5th driest Jan (36); 2nd driest May-Jan (33); 7th driest Feb-Jan (33)
- i. Utirik: 11th wettest & 11th driest Jan (21); 3rd driest Nov-Jan (12)
- j. Wotje: 11th driest Jan (36), 12th driest Sep-Jan (33)

B. Current (Weekly) Drought Conditions: The discussion above is the monthly (end of January) analysis. The latest weekly USAPI USDM assessment may show different USDM classifications. The latest weekly USAPI USDM assessment is for February 12 and shows worse conditions for the following stations: D0-S for Koror, Fananu, Pingelap, and Mili; D1-S for Saipan, Kwajalein, and Wotje; and D2-S for Utirik.

C. November 2018-January 2019 NCEI State of the Climate Drought Reports: I included a discussion of USAPI drought and climate conditions in my November 2018, December 2018, Annual 2018, and January 2019 NCEI SotC Drought & Synoptic reports (which are all online). The web page url's:

- a. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/drought/201811#det-reg-pacis-usapi>
- b. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/drought/201812#det-reg-pacis-usapi>
- c. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/drought/201813#usapi-sect>
- d. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/drought/201901#det-reg-pacis-usapi>
- e. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/synoptic/201811#usapi-wnp>
- f. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/synoptic/201812#usapi-wnp>
- g. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/synoptic/201901#usapi-wnp>

D. February Schedule: If the government stays open past tomorrow (February 15), I can participate in next month's PEAC conference call. But if the government closes, I'll be furloughed again and won't be able to participate until the government reopens.

E. USAPI USDM Authors:

Currently, the USDM is analyzed for the 50 States and Puerto Rico, and the USAPI USDM is done separately. The USDM authors are planning to revise the USDM web site (<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>) and process so that two USDM products are produced each week: a CONUS USDM and an OCONUS USDM. The OCONUS USDM would include the USAPI and the US Virgin Islands, and maybe Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska (although including PR, HI, AK in OCONUS is still being discussed).

i. Ahira Sanchez-Lugo and I (Richard Heim) are current USAPI USDM (OCONUS) authors. Five additional OCONUS authors will be added in the months ahead.

The USDM authors and their principal organizations are currently going through the process of making the USAPI USDM officially operational. Three of the 5 steering committee members (CPC, NCEI, NDMC) have given their approval; we are waiting to hear back from the other 2 (USDA, WRCC).

F. Automated Ingest of Daily Rainfall Data: ----- *(this section is incomplete; there are emails I haven't read yet which are relevant to this part of the report) (I will be talking about Update # 1 below because it is current)*

i. **Caution:** NCEI is revamping our entire IT infrastructure. This will probably impact our automated cron programs that run every day, including the USAPI automated ingest program. This will probably happen in early 2019 (January or February). So we will need to watch our processes carefully (like the USAPI automated ingest program) and if they break, then we'll need to fix them quickly.

ii. **Update # 1:** With the December-January government shutdown, lots of updates to the automated system have been delayed. I haven't finished going through the backlog of email from the last 8 weeks yet. And I have lots of things from emails before then to act on (following up on Jaluit, Woleai, Kwajalein, Pago Pago; and adding new stations to the automated process). I will be adding something to the automated program so it sends the full suite of statistics (in the csv file) out to selected people (authors & some NWS Guam folks) during future shutdowns (our NCEI web pages were taken down during the latest shutdown).

Update # 2: *Most of the primary stations data are getting into the automated system, but Kwajalein, Jaluit, and Woleai still are not getting in.*

a. *From Chip: Kwajalein is in the Super Form in WxCoder III, but it is not in the regular station list. Question: Can Kwajalein's data be automatically transmitted daily from WxCoder III into the NOAAPort data feed? (need to find out station I.D. and other info to get it in to the NOAAPort feed)*

b. **Question: The data for Pago Pago is getting into the automated ingest system, but in a bit of a delayed mode (today, February 14, Pago Pago data are in there through February 5, and February 6-14 are not in the system).**

c. **Question: Regarding Jaluit and Woleai, has it been determined yet why their data are not being sent into the NOAAPort data feed? -- From the November call: Guam will check with WRCC on the station code letters for Jaluit & Woleai since that may be why they aren't getting into the NOAAPort feed (what WxCoder III is using may be different from what WRCC is looking for) – status?**

d. *With travel and vacation, I (Richard) fell behind on email. Will go through email from last 4 weeks and add stations to the automated station list which have been requested.*

Web interface: url is:

a. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/usapi-ppc/>

b. The "All Indicators" tab is the most used tab by USDM authors:

1. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/usapi-ppc/all>

c. The "Weekly", "Monthly", and "Seasonal" tabs have data tables as well as maps plotting the values.

d. 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.

e. 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).

f. 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).

G. 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. **We have been using this for communications, both for sending out the USAPI USDM analyses and it is also for NWS offices to report drought impacts to the authors and rest of the group.**

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

Participants:

NWS Climate Services Program Managers (CSPMs): Joe Brinkley

WSO Climate Service Focal Points (CSFPs):

Nover, Sampson (Majuro)
(Kosrae)
(Palau)

(Chuuk)
Justin (Yap)
Jason (Kwajalein)

Wallace (Pohnpei)
(Pago Pago)
Mark/Clint/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: Bill Ward, John Mara

***** Next Call– 14 March 2019, 1430 HST (15 March 2019, 0030 GMT)*****