Island Caucus Meeting: Put together by Kevin Richards (Thanks Kevin!!!!)

1. Sign in sheet and introductions

2. Governance and structure—Kevin Richard recommended for Chair, but decision delayed.

Attendees need to participate and take the Conference and Program seriously; in the past, attendees have disappeared

2-year term for chairman; Kevin told a story about the isolation of an island and the distances involved; 7 days worth of food, 9 day of medicine

BJ—both victims and responders; "it's time to do it (create the formal caucus) now"

Leo—We rely on people in the US to represent us to Congress; without the catalyst of a disaster, we might not have a program from Congress; the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was the catalyst for the western Pacific.

Kevin—be careful not to alienate the rest of the NTHMP; the caucus should not be divisive.

What are some of our common characteristics: tourism, much of infrastructure within the tsunami zone; 95% of commodities come by ship; limited food supplies; limited fuel supplies; transportation and communications critical and frequently in the flood zone; 80% of materials are at risk.

Fai and others—modeling differences; slope to flat area requires specific type of modeling; sole source procurement problems; need to identify a specific document or statement from the NTHMP that indicates that only a certain type of model can provide the needed outcomes (justify sole source); also local problems such as a business license requirement can hold up progress;

A. Samoa- Meteorologist Elinor: With limited resources to the islands, a document or white paper related to best practices amongst the different islands; lack of resources like buoys and seismic observations; share expertise; conduct experiments on these islands; need to work with International partners; sometimes there are too many restrictions!

14 time zones; need to have a telecom before annual meetings; Decision on Chairmanship: Chairman—Kevin for 2 years; Vice Chair—Victor.

Rick Wilson—Evacuation Playbook for Tsunamis for coastal areas; only used for distance source events (3-4 hours away); FASTER approach looks at flood potential based on sea level and 3-4 feet of water; Forecasted Amplitude + Storm-surge + maximum Tidal height + forecast Error potential (30%) + Run-up potential + other non-storm, non-tidal anomalies and wave-setup impact (El Nino effect)) = Realistic maximum tsunami run-up height = Minimum Playbook elevation line; can help to predict effects on docks (over-topping piles and bottoming out); on-line web service; highest tsunami effects occur in the first 5-6 hours. Result is sent to the local weather service office then to the EM; not public but only for the EM; public will only know where the recommended line is.

Rick Wilson continued—Maritime response; if no historic coastal effect from a distant tsunami you can use a 2-level approach (Advisory and Warning); if coastal damage has occurred in the past, then you apply a multi-level response (requires more modeling); 0-3 kt—not much damage; 3-6—minor damage; 6-9 kt—major damage; primarily for smaller harbors and marinas; 2-3 kt can make boats uncontrollable; evaluated with 10-m resolution MOST model; models don't predict eddies well, so areas where eddies might occur are circled; Maps are considered FEMA RiskMAP Products.

Adjourned at 4:25 PM.