

Japan and Pacific Islands Countries face similar problems—self starters solve them

This very different issue of The Kaselehlie Press contains six articles based on a visit to Japan by five Pacific Islands' senior journalists who were invited by the Association for the Promotion of International Cooperation (APIC). Details of the trip were organized by Japan's Foreign Press Center.

Though many of Japan's challenges are similar to those of Pacific Island Countries, their responses are also quite different.

For instance, Japan is the home of square watermelons grown specifically to fit more conveniently into refrigerators.

Japan's advanced public transportation system can get a passenger almost anywhere they need to be precisely on time. The sidewalks around those transportation centers have raised bumps, a sort of "Braille for the feet" for passengers with visual impairments.

Journalists heard a robot play a convincing performance of "Pomp and Circumstances" on a violin at the Toyota Plant in Toyota City. We later watched other robots performing the hundreds of repetitive welds necessary to build several different models of Toyota vehicles.

Japan has smart cars, smart houses, and even smart parking meters.

Some of the technology you will read about in this issue may someday help the FSM with problems like fossil fuel importation, the same problem that Japan faces.

If the APIC tour had been about Japanese braggadocio, the stories in this issue might be interesting only in a, "Hmmm, I didn't know they could do that," sort of way, but none of them would have mattered to you much.

But the journalists also had visits with people who thought big and who took one small step, and another, and another until their dreams were realized for the good of their people and for themselves.

You will read about Michi Ogawa and her business, Kyoto Association of Women which teaches interested foreigners about Japanese tradition and culture, including international Heads of State and Hollywood actors along with "regular" people.

You will read about Hiroshi Kogachi and his organization that decided in the 1990's that if the Okinawa government wouldn't do recycling, they would, and they did.

The FSM has its own self starters; people who have decided to do whatever is needed in order to get things done. Like Japan's self starters, even the big technological self starters, those people had a dream and started taking small steps with or without government support. They didn't sit around waiting for someone to do it for them. They did it themselves by taking baby steps.

In the FSM, schools, river restoration projects, domestic violence and gender education programs, conservation projects, trash projects, and many others have begun because self starters didn't

wait for someone to do it for them. Those "projects" may have needed help from "the outside" but they have started.

If the APIC visit had one overriding message it would be that sometimes all it takes is a big idea and baby steps.

I hope this issue serves as encouragement for all of the self starters in the FSM.

*Bill Jaynes
Managing Editor
The Kaselehlie Press*



ALSO in this issue:

FSM boxer awarded ANOC 2015 Pacific Games Female Athlete of the Year

Page 2

.....

FSM Infrastructure Development Plan, FY2016 – FY2025

Page 9

.....

The Nature Conservancy Celebrates 25 Years in Micronesia and Asia Pacific

Page 12

.....

TALKING FISH: How does FSM manage its fisheries?

Page 14

IN THIS ISSUE

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FSM boxer awarded ANOC 2015 Pacific Games Female Athlete of the Year

By Jim Tobin, FSMNOC

Jennifer Chieng, FSM female boxer, from Yap State, FSM was awarded the ANOC 2015 Pacific Games Female Athlete of the Year Award at the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) annual general assembly on Thursday, October 29th in Washington DC, USA.

Chieng won a gold medal in Boxing at the recently concluded 2015 Pacific Games in Papua New Guinea. Her coach was Erick Divinagracia, President of the FSM Boxing Association. She is currently ranked #2 in Women's Amateur Boxing Lightweight division in USA. She is the 2015 NY Daily Golden Gloves Champion, Lightweight division, and the 2014 USA National Silver Medalist – Lightweight division. Chieng is training full time in New York City, NY, USA preparing to qualify for the Rio 2016 Olympic Games. She is one of 4 FSM athletes that have received,

through the FSMNOC, a 2-year athlete training scholarship from the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The FSM National Olympic Committee (FSMNOC) is one of 205 NOCs that are members of ANOC. This was the first year that ANOC awarded male and female athletes of the year from the 5 continents of Oceania, Asia, Africa, Europe and Americas. Chieng, nominated by the FSMNOC, was one of 6 Oceania region female finalists. The Oceania National



Olympic Committees (ONOC) Athletes Commission then selected the top three finalists and submitted to an ANOC Selection Committee who made the final selection. In early October, the FSMNOC and Chieng were informed that she had been awarded the ANOC 2015 Pacific Games Female Athlete of the Year.

Chieng, and her 4 year old son Adam, attended the awards ceremony, along with FSMNOC representatives Berney Martin and Jim Tobin. Over 1200 sports leaders from around the world attended



the ceremony which was broadcast live to over 120 countries. Prior to the ceremony, Chieng was presented a \$25,000 check from FSM Congress from Vice Speaker Berney Martin. The money was given to Chieng to support the high training costs in New York. Chieng decided to take a one year leave from her job at the Bank of New York to focus on competing in the Olympic Games. She thanked FSM Congress Speaker TH Wesley Simina, Vice Speaker Martin, Yap FSM Senators Isaac V. Figir and Joseph J. Urusemal, and the members of the FSM Congress for their support.

Although Jennifer may have moved from Micronesia to the US mainland she is still definitely 100% Micronesian. Regarding

being a role-model and representing the FSM, Jennifer said: "I'm just very happy and honored that I got this chance to represent my country ...I would encourage the youth especially all of the young women and men to find what they are passionate about and pursue it. I love this sport and so I hope that this win will generate more interest in boxing and more participation by the youth and everyone in Micronesia."

The link to the ANOC YouTube channel and video of the award ceremony can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCaILGQTubskSN1rY1jVi0BA>

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Toyota City town a showcase for ecologically sustainable community living



By **Bill Jaynes**
The Kaselehlie Press

October -23-15

Toyota City, Japan—Pacific Islands journalists may have been the first from the Pacific Islands to have ridden in a hydrogen powered car, a Toyota Mirai. The unique opportunity came during a visit to the “Toyota City Ecoful Town,” which serves as a showcase for ecologically sustainable community living.

The visit began at a restaurant on the grounds. All of the vegetables that were served were grown in a hydroponic green house on the grounds. The herbs and spices came from a unique vertical garden, which is also on the grounds. Both systems are self watering.

Toyota City is a town of 420,000 people. Kasuya Tadahiro, Toyota City’s vice director of the Model Environment City Promotion Division, said that the town has set an ambitious carbon emissions goal that goes even beyond what the national government has committed to doing. By 2030 they will decrease their carbon output by 30% of the 1990 levels. By 2050 their goal is for a 50% reduction in carbon emissions from the 1990 levels. They’re very serious about the goal.

Tadahiro said that in 2008 the city developed a master plan with the environment at the center of the plan. In 2011, the National Government selected the city as a model city and established the ecoful town as a showpiece of their efforts. It’s one of several across Japan.

In the last three years 150,000 people from 90 countries have visited the sample “town”.

Ayumi Nagamatsu, an employee who works for Toyota the car manufacturer, has been assigned to the town and gave the Pacific Islands journalists a tour. She explained the “smart home” concept and HEMS (Home Energy Management System) that is behind it. HEMS monitors every aspect of energy management and consumption in the homes where it is installed.

Smart homes have solar power systems that store the power the cells generate from the sun in a battery bank.

The HEMS monitors power consumption and know when to switch to the public utility system grid if necessary. If the home owners choose to drive a plug in electric vehicle, the batteries in those cars can also be used as extra power storage for the home. Not only would the home charge the

vehicle from a photovoltaic systems but the car could be used to power the home if the main battery bank becomes low.

At 35 million yen (approximately \$301,000) the systems are not cheap and for existing homes, substantial renovation would have to be done. The city representatives say that the city is offering incentives such as property tax breaks for home owners who install the system. They also provide a subsidy for the purchase of the system.

Nagamatsu also showed the journalists a charging station for small electric vehicles on the compound. She said that Toyota City has 45 similar charging stations and members of a special coop can rent the vehicles in a scheme similar in design to the bicycle rental programs that are in operation in large cities. Members can leave the vehicle at any of the charging stations when they are done with the vehicle and they need not return in the exact same vehicle in which they left.

Members pay 200 yen for the first 10 minutes and 20 yen for each minute thereafter. “It’s more expensive than a bus,” the enthusiastic tour guide said,

“but less expensive than a taxi.”

Tadahiro said that Toyota City runs and manages the displays at the “Ecoful Town” but that several corporations are also taking part in the project.

The last demonstration was of the Toyota Mirai. Each of the journalists was treated to a ride in the car that uses hydrogen to produce the electricity that runs the car. The Ecoful Town produces its own Hydrogen and operates a hydrogen fueling station as well. Like the electric cars that are increasing in popularity in Japan where buyers can get subsidies to purchase one of the expensive vehicles, the Mirai makes very little sound. It produces no exhaust other than water vapor. It can handle highway speeds without breaking a sweat

Unlike the standard vehicles that Toyota produces, Toyota can only make three Miraies a day because it requires a significant amount of hand assembly. There is currently no international market for the vehicle because other than in Japan there are few hydrogen refueling centers. Japan’s central Government hopes to have completed the construction of 100 such filling stations by the end of this fiscal year.

“This (Hydrogen) could be a game changer for Japan,” Nagamatsu said, “because we have no fuel resources of our own.”

The vehicles are quite expensive but again, a government subsidy eases the sticker shock of the vehicle for consumers.

The government of Toyota City has a few of the cars and they also operate a hydrogen powered bus.



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Japan's Ministry of Education funds nutrition education campaign at Suginami School

By *Bill Jaynes*
The Kaselehlie Press

October 22, 2015

Tokyo, Japan—In an effort to combat the region wide problem of non-communicable diseases like dietary diabetes, Japan's Ministry of Education has been monitoring a pilot education and nutrition program at Sanya Elementary School in the Suginami Ward of Tokyo. They've backed the campaign with a budget of six to seven million yen (about \$50 to \$60 thousand)

The Pacific Islands journalists invited by the Association for Promotion of International Cooperation had opportunity to witness the program in operation and to join one fifth grade class for lunch at Sanya Elementary.

As the journalists entered the school grounds, dozens of school children were skipping rope and running around the school's well equipped playground. When the school's principal Mr. Kazuyoshi Yamagishi gave the journalists a tour, it was easy to be distracted by the sound of children singing in their music classes or by other children participating in physical education training in the school's well stocked gym.

The school runs on a tight schedule and clocks were everywhere, even out of doors.

The government has entitled the program, "Skokuiku", the Japanese word that means food and nutrition education.

Yamagishi gave the journalists a tour of the school garden. The garden preceded the Skokuiku program but links in with the government's campaign quite nicely. It's not a large garden but every grade at the school, which runs from April to March each year is responsible for a different crop. One grade plants and maintains a curry crop. Another maintains their carrot crop. Gourds get the attention of another



grade.

The sixth graders have the special opportunity to travel to a village at the foot of Mt. Fuji each year to plant rice in the village of Oshino. In March those students go back and harvest the rice. Last year the harvest was 400 kilograms which fed the school for one week after it was processed by the locals of Oshino.

Previously, students planted Shiitake mushrooms in the shade of a tree on the school grounds, but they stopped after the 2011 nuclear disaster. Principal Yamagishi explained that mushrooms are particularly susceptible to nuclear poisoning. The risk was not worth it. However, the rest of the garden has tested as safe.

Yamagishi said that the most important mission of the school is for the children to learn about life and how to appreciate it. The garden contributes to that mission and also helps to keep the children calm.

As an example he pointed out that the leaves on the curry crop are worm eaten. The children faced an ethical and moral dilemma regarding what to do about the worms. Should they kill them so that the crop would live or should they let the worms live and potentially sacrifice the crop? Yamagishi said that the teachers did not make the decision for them but they did provide mentors to help to counsel them. Ultimately the children decided for a light pesticide treatment and for simply throwing the worms away when they found them alive.

"It helps them to appreciate their food when they work for it", Yamagishi said through an interpreter.

Journalists joined a fifth grade class for a meal of Miso soup, spinach salad, and a blue fish and rice dish. Yamagishi had earlier explained that the meal was 750 calories and also explained the exact nutritional value of the components of the meal.

Not one grain of rice was left on any plate in the room except for those of the journalists who weren't quite as adept in the use of chopsticks as the children were.

The education campaign has also involved parents for after school nutritional programs. Yamagishi said that even though parents are very busy these days, at least 100 of them have

participated in the educational programs.

Yamagishi said that once a month the children are required to prepare and take a bento box to school, a takeout meal. They have to prepare it themselves. Before they eat they talk about why they prepared the foods in their bento box. Yamagishi said that the meals they bring have become increasingly nutritious as the "Skokuiku" campaign has continued.

Yamagishi said that the school believes that healthy bodies foster greater academic performance and the studies they have conducted have shown thank thinking to be true.

The Ministry of Education's experiment seems to have been working and many of the children say that lunch is their favorite subject.



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Deep Sea Water project in Kumejima a model of sustainability and a “go slow” approach

By Bill Jaynes
The Kaselehlie Press

October 26, 2015

Kumejima, Okinawa, Japan—On the small island of Kume (Kumejima) 100 kilometers from Naha, the capital city of Okinawa, water pumped from the sea from very deep depths is being put to astonishing uses including the generation of power. It’s called Deep Sea Water, which is any water below a depth of 250 meters. Deep Sea Water is pure, full of minerals, and very cold. The deeper the source of the water, the colder it is. Kumejima draws its water from 600 meters (almost 2000 feet) below the ocean’s surface and it arrives on shore at 8 degrees centigrade, about the temperature of a fully functioning refrigerator.

Some of the Pacific Islands Senior Journalists participating in an APIC invitational tour were well versed in the concept of Deep Sea Water and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) while others sat with their mouths open, completely stunned by the technology that they had somehow managed to have completely missed.

The concept is not new. OTEC projects have been ongoing around the world since the early 20th century with a few breaks when the price of oil was low. A plant in Hawaii and another in Japan are widely regarded as the most successful but there has not yet been an OTEC plant that has been commercially successful.

Straight out of Jules Verne’s novel, “Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea” published in 1870, came the seeds of the idea for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, power generated by the differences in temperature of sea water at different depths. In that great novel of science fiction Jules Verne has his protagonist, Captain Nemo say, “I was determined to seek from the sea alone the means of producing my electricity. From the sea? Yes, Professor, and I was at no loss to find these means. It would have been possible, by establishing a circuit between two wires plunged to different depths, to obtain electricity by the difference of temperature to which they would have been exposed.” The fledgling idea that inspired OTEC was an author’s solution for the problem of powering the Nautilus, Nemo’s great fictional submarine.

A decade later, physicists were working on the idea but it was French physicist Jacques-Arsene d’Arsonval who is generally regarded as the father of the concept for using ocean temperature differences to create power. According to OTEC International, LLC, one of his students, Georges Claude, built the first OTEC power plant in 1930 in Cuba, which produced 22 kilowatts of electricity.

For engineers, the concept is simple. For non-scientific journalists it’s not quite as simple to understand or to explain.

Deep sea water is cold. Surface ocean water temperature in Kumejima varies according to the seasons but averages about 22 to 24 degrees centigrade.

In an OTEC power plant, a “working fluid” such as ammonia, propane, freon-114, or R134A, which each have extremely low boiling temperatures, travels in a long, sealed pipeline. As the working fluid travels by another pipeline of seawater at warm surface temperature it is heated to boiling point which makes steam. The steam turns a turbine which produces electricity. The working fluid then travels past the cold deep sea water pipeline which cools the working fluid back to a liquid state. The working fluid is circulated through the system over and over again producing power with each turn of the turbine.

Benjamin Martin, International Relations Coordinator for the project says that the Kumejima plant uses the refrigerant R134A which has a boiling point of -26 degrees Celsius. He explained that while the refrigerant they use has an extremely low boiling point, that boiling point is at a pressure of one atmosphere (sea level pressure) but that boiling point changes under pressure.

“Inside our system, the pressure is higher than the outside (pressure), so the boiling point of our working fluid changes, ideally right between (the temperature of) our surface seawater and our deep seawater. That’s why we need an average annual temperature difference of 20C for OTEC to work, to have enough temperature range to both boil and cool the working fluid,” Martin said in an email.

He said that many visitors ask whether or not the plant can provide “net power” if power is used to bring up the water from the deep and also to keep pressure high within the system. He explained that the drain from such pumps will account for about 30% of power produced, so for a 1MW plant, the plant would make 1.3-1.5 megawatts of power and sell 1 megawatt of net power.

For the past three years, IHI Plant Construction Co., Yokogawa Solution Services Co., and Xenosys Inc. have collected data on every second of the plant’s operation since its start up three years ago. They want to be certain that OTEC power will be continuously viable with the right external conditions and that it is environmentally safe. They have operated the plant through several seasons and through a variety of climatic conditions including typhoons, so far without failure. Japan wants to see what the effect of varying ocean temperatures on the surface will be on the continuous production of power provided by the technology.

Kumejima scientists and engineers are taking a methodical “go slow” approach to its OTEC project to be sure that it has tested every potential problem that could arise. They have not seen evidence of environmental problems that they thought could potentially arise from the system, problems like the possibility for algal blooms where the warmed deep sea water is reintroduced, or raised surface water temperatures that could result in coral bleaching.

The pipelines that are used in the plant are welded titanium in order to prevent the

possibility of rust and to keep maintenance costs low.

OTEC plants in equatorial areas like the Federated States of Micronesia will likely be more successful because of the year round stability of warm surface water temperatures but the technology is very expensive and currently requires close proximity to deep ocean water.

The onshore facility at Kumejima consists of two parts. One side of the plant tests the consistency of power generation, and has been cranking out 50kw of power for three years now. The second system is for engineering testing. It is run at a load as if it was generating 50kw but no power is produced. It is for testing every aspect of the engineering of the system.

The Kumejima project currently works because of a diversified cascading use of the water pumped in from the ocean’s deep. The Kumejima OTEC experiment currently takes a back seat to the other uses for Deep Sea Water. When demand for the other uses of the water increases, the OTEC experiment gets less but it is the sale of the deep sea water for manufacturing and other uses that is helping to fund the Kumejima experimental project.

The water pumped into the Kumejima Deep Sea Water project is put to many uses before it is pumped back out to sea at a deep level though not as deep as its source. Each use of the water is a source of revenue for the project. The idea of cascading uses is to make the project financially self sustaining.

The deep sea water is used to cool nearby buildings which have experienced a 95% savings on power costs for air conditioning. It is used to affordably keep the water temperature of aquaculture projects like sea grapes at the constant temperature of 25 degrees centigrade that is necessary for optimal growth of the delicious sea plant.

Deep Sea Water is extremely pure and is full of minerals and nutrients. Kuruma prawns hatched in Deep Sea Water are not subject to the diseases to which they are subject when hatched in surface sea water. This makes the precious commodity easier to raise. Kume Prawn Farm, Co. Ltd. sells millions of dollars of Kuruma Prawns each year in Japan’s domestic market that were hatched at the Deep Sea Water project.

Point Pyuru cosmetics company has a direct pipeline of Deep Sea Water to their plant. CEO Atsushi Ohmichi says that the water is used as the basis of most of their skin creams. He says that the water has its own positive effect on skin, helps their skin care products to penetrate the skin better, and because it comes to the factory in a pipeline, is never exposed to air until it reaches the plant. “It is very pure,” he says.

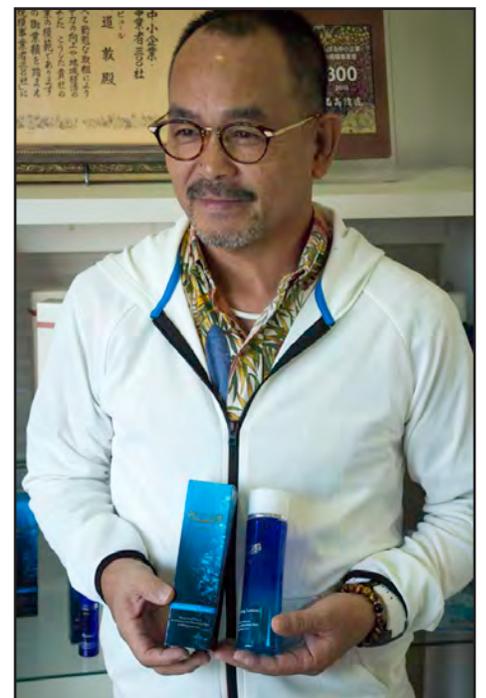
The sea water is also used for agriculture. Cold Deep Sea Water in pipes buried beneath the soil helps to keep the soil cold enough for spinach growth year round.

After desalinization the deep sea water minerals are replaced at varying levels for healthy drinking water.

The Kumejima plant currently pumps about 13,000 metric tons of deep sea water per day. It’s about as much as their current pipeline will allow given the size of the pipeline to the plant. They could pump more sea water from the depths and potentially generate more power but the friction of the water flowing through the pipeline would increase its temperature and would diminish the results it would provide for OTEC and other deep seawater projects. One solution to that problem would be to install a much larger pipe line but organizers say that the cost of a bigger pipeline would be about 80 million US dollars.

Benjamin Martin says that onshore OTEC projects like the one in Kumejima could generate up to 10 megawatts of power. The infrastructure cost for onshore plants, while significant is less than for planned offshore plants which could generate up to 100 megawatts of power. An offshore plant could have a shorter and larger diameter pipe. An offshore plant would ultimately yield the lowest ongoing power generation cost.

Kumejima would like to one day move in the offshore direction but for now they are carefully testing.



Nauru Airlines adds Chuuk to FSM flights

Effective Friday, 20th November, Nauru Airlines will add Chuuk to its weekly services into the Federated States of Micronesia.

“Chuuk has important historical connections to Nauru and we are pleased now to be able to facilitate inter-island travel into Chuuk by extending our weekly FSM service into this important, new destination” said CEO, Geoff Bowmaker, earlier today. “We are also pleased to be able to support overseas tourists and visitors travel into Chuuk, which offers rich experiences



to visitors, particularly in the area of recreational diving.” said Mr Bowmaker.

This extra destination is now on sale in Nauru Airlines reservation system offering a full range

of fare choices, depending upon the requirements of individual travellers.

For all enquiries contact Geoff Bowmaker, CEO Nauru Airlines at +61 7 3229 6455

NOTICE OF INACTIVE ACCOUNTS

Please take notice that as of June 30, 2015, the following SAVINGS and CHECKING ACCOUNTS on deposit with Bank of Guam® are inactive, and the accountholders listed below must immediately contact their respective Bank of Guam® Branch, otherwise, the funds contained in these accounts will be transferred to the Secretary of Finance during the month of January 2016, pursuant to 29 FSMC §106 (16) and 29 FSMC §602 and under the procedures set forth in 17 FSMC §102. Please take note that after January 2016, all inquiries pertaining to the accounts below must be directed to the Secretary of Finance.

CHUUK BRANCH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Borosio Albert
Moen, Truk 96942

Marino Aleman c/o Bernie Store
PO Box 163 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Kolbert Angei & Ekar Angei
Nama Islands, Truk FSM 96942

Amos Asaram t/f Sam Asaram
PO Box 185 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Wonip Tol 96942

Cynthia Bernard
PO Box 1312 - Chuuk FM 96942

Alchey Billimon
PO Box 235 - Moen, Truk FSM 96942

Joseph Binios
PO Box 633 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Miken Buliche & Natimj Sorei & Filorina Bokuku
PO Box 971 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Victor Buliche
Satawan Island, Chuuk FSM 96942

Evelyn C. Caranto itf Kirsten Marie Caranto
PO Box 1335 - Chuuk FSM 96942

Juanito Caranto
PO Box 1335 - Chuuk FSM 96942

Chuuk Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 787 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Kilaria Ditus
PO Box 625 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Penia Weno 96942

Rufino Eram
PO Box 477 - Moen, Truk FSM 96942

Kinenchy Esa
Faichuk, Truk 96942

Kaichiro Eseiina t/f Lora Narios
PO Box 725 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Paata Island 96942

Tarsiana Rapas Ewerea & Merline Robert & Marusa Sanichy
PO Box 236 - Uman Mwanuku, Chuuk FSM 96942

Ignasio Faumeng
Pulap Island, Truk FM 96942

Yokichy Francis
PO Box 375 - Moen, Chuuk FM 96942

Nestor V. Gornos
PO Box 967 - Chuuk FM 96942

Paula Haimin or Apia Ruben
PO Box 402 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Senesio Hanres
PO Box 1229 - Weno, Chuuk FM - Siis Island 96942

Mairinta Haritos t/f Melinda Konman
PO Box 231 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Marsha Inchin or Marchinta Wengu
PO Box 1306 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Kete Itamin
PO Box 63 - Weno, Chuuk State 96942

Futalina Kaliga or Justino Kaliga
PO Box 1625 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Pits Paneu 96942

Kari Keper or Karlin Atanso
PO Box 1336 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Antonin Kepwe
PO Box 983 - Weno, Chuuk FSM
Mwanukun Uman 96942

Brenda Killion
PO Box 365 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Amanto Kilomen
Moch Island, Truk State FSM 96942

Anina Kimi
PO Box 1154 - Dublon Island - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Minorichy Kuka
PO Box 156 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Ledytha R. Lippwe or Chineina Graham
PO Box 851 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Yunis Lukas or Chitaro Lukas
PO Box 756 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Antinisi Marcus by Mariano Marcus
PO Box 633 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Mechititw Weno 96942

Choncy Martin
Losap Island, Chuuk FSM 96942

Obet Martin or Gracia Obet or Beauty Martin
PO Box 487 - Moen, Truk FSM 96942

Lydia Micky t/f Tia Micky
PO Box 116 - Weno, Chuuk FM - Ruo Island 96942

Soiter Mwety or Chuneko Mwety
PO Box 160 - Moen, Truk FSM 96942

Nanson Namelo or Wesley Aninis
PO Box 1488 - Fefen Inaka, Chuuk FSM 96942

Slavacion N. Naorbe c/o Kurassa Store
PO Box 64 - Chuuk FM 96942

Julita Narruhn
PO Box 261 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Mechititw Weno 96942

Enchen Nifon t/f Achenafancy Nifon
PO Box 1517 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Weno Mwan 96942

Penia Nukan Community Cooperative
PO Box 292 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Alferson Ramey
PO Box 1455 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Losap Island 96942

Ikataere Rarikin c/o Saramen Chuuk High
PO Box 939 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Takasy Reynold or Patricia T. Reynold
PO Box 293 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Paxon Rikat
PO Box 375 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Achina Sony Robert
PO Box 618 - Fono Island - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Dolores Rong
PO Box 539 - Moch Island - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Maia Dolores Rosokow
PO Box 1246 - Sapuk Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Assanisa S. Ruben
PO Box 645 - Moen, Truk 96942

Dusty Ruta or Immaculata Ruta
PO Box 777 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Keresen Salmatau or Vincent Salmatau
PO Box 539 - Weno Michititw - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Immaculata Saimo
PO Box 449 - Moch Island, Chuuk FSM 96942

Anna Sandy
PO Box 465 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Rosa Sandy or Rosita Jolene Sandy
PO Box 465 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Lukunor Island 96942

Samiko Sefich
PO Box 374 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Emilio Silem
Moch Island, Chuuk State FSM 96942

Herry Silo
PO Box 213 - Kuttu Island, Chuuk FSM 96942

Sasaichy S. Simiron
PO Box 1154 - Weno, Chuuk FSM - Dublon Chuun 96942

Dorothy Soram or Amanto Mitta
PO Box 433 - Chuuk FM - Dublon Enin 96942

Handle A. Soryz or Emmy Soryz
PO Box 521 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Terry Tasy
PO Box 12941 - Tamuning, GU 96931

Martino Tipeno
PO Box 499 - Weno, Chuuk FSM 96942

Jasmine Tommy t/f Brais Tommy
PO Box 299 - Weno, Chuuk FM - Uman Sapou 96942

CHUUK BRANCH CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Ekkoj Tonoas Municipality
PO Box 429 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Tommy Killion or Nelson Killion
PO Box 186 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

Pete's Store
PO Box 514 - Weno, Chuuk FM 96942

POHNPEI BRANCH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Joan Abraham
Peleng Kitti, Pohnpei 96941

Abraham Marchleen
PO Box 100 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Senipe Albert or Melsor E. Albert
Madelenimw 96941

Meliandy Amor
PO Box 74 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Ermas Andon or Purdolina Andon
Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Ioana Artui
PO Box 829 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Jeff B. Benjamin
PO Box 806 - Pohnpei FM 96941

Omar Augustin Gomez Cantero
PO Box 1210 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Arikila Dakanno
PO Box 1239 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Constantino Damarlane
PO Box 877 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Rosetina David
PO Box 1816 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Tom David
PO Box 1816 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Lambert O. Deitas
PO Box 23422 - Barrigada, GU 96921

Monalisa Dikepa
PO Box 2000 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Bumiko Doses or Senry Doses itf Jefferson Doses
c/o General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Makesino Ehpel
c/o General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Inosencio Etwet
Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Charles Fredrick
PO Box 1789 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Fritz Frita
Salander Gallen
PO Box 294 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Diopisda V. Hardison itf Randy Hardisen & Sarapin
PO Box WB20 - Pohnpei FM 96941

Qiao Zhu He
PO Box 612 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Adaltrick Iseil
General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Moses Joab
c/o General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Noua Kiliinten or Maria Kiliinten
Kolonia, Ponape CI 96941

Diana S.C. Lim
c/o Yvonne's Hotel - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Hanako Lucky or Sinola Lucky
PO Box 2168 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Permet Luellen
PO Box 301 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Moses Mackwelung or Penina P. Machwelung
PO Box AD - Kosrae, Ponape 96944

Terumi Maeda
PO Box 22167 GMF - Barrigada, GU 96921

Sosua Makaya or Esihna Makaya
PO Box 237 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Martin Nachalie
PO Box 1481 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Welpi Martin
c/o General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Haruo Matsui
PO Box 1663 - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Jennaty Moses
General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Yonezo Nakai
PO Box 1663 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Naimy Norman
Mapwusy - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Immaculata Rayphand or Teresita Setik
1013 Luawal Street - Honolulu, HI 96816

Rose Ringlen
Madeleimw - Pohnpei FSM 96941

Panda P. Santos
PO Box 1137 - Pohnpei FM 96941

Clara Seiola
PO Box 556 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Yoshimichi Shinkawa
PO Box PS 251 - Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

Katsumi Shiraishi
PO Box G - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Loreana Tabanan
PO Box 1242 - Pohnpei FM 96941

Suganuma Tamotsu
PO Box Q - Pohnpei FM 96941

Tamworohi Youth Section 3
PO Box 39 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Benjamin Torres or Loveleen Torres (Hold to Branch)
General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Knocurat Vjera (Hold to Branch)
General Delivery - Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941

Weifeng Xiang
PO Box 1833 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

POHNPEI BRANCH CHECKING ACCOUNTS

APSCO
PO Box 1294 - Pohnpei FM 96941-1294

Margarita Cho
PO Box 520 - Pohnpei FM 96941-0520

FSM Lawn Tennis Association
PO Box 1527 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Majuro Trading Co. Inc.
PO Box 2311 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Marinsa
PO Box 2646 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Nan Madol En Ihmw Incorporated
PO Box 1372 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Paradise Media Pohnpei
PO Box 1748 - Pohnpei FM 96941-1748

Pohnpei Visitors Bureau
PO Box 1949 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Henry Araojo Tiongco
PO Box 26 - Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941

Unversal Peace Federation
PO Box 2115 - Pohnpei FM 96941-2115

KOSRAE BRANCH CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Aminis B. William
2705 Hunt Cliffe Drive - Augusta, GA 30909-0662

YAP BRANCH CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Simon Moonay
PO Box 1153 - Yap FM 96943-1153

Evan F. Pfaff
PO Box 1462 - Yap FM 96943-1462

Public Notice

FSM: Chuuk (691) 330-2567 | Pohnpei (691) 320-2550
Yap (691) 350-7288 | Korae (691) 370-8858 | bankofguam.com

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With JICA support Okinawa NGO talks trash in the Pacific



Hiroshi Kogachi of OCRM gives examples of items that can be recycled

By **Bill Jaynes**
The Kaselehlie Press

October 25, 2015

Naha, Okinawa, Japan—Hiroshi Kogachi has been talking trash with nearly everyone he meets for over 30 years. Now he and the organization he helped to found have been talking trash internationally, including in Pacific Island countries

Kogachi is the President of Okinawa Citizen's Recycling Movement (OCRM), a non-governmental organization founded in 1983 that is dedicated to educating the people of Okinawa about the benefits of recycling both for the people and for the environment.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency decided that OCRM's program could be useful and effective in countries other than just Japan and has funded OCRM consultation visits to help other countries to start their own recycling programs.

Kogachi and his group have been recognized by Japan's Central Government. In 2003, Kogachi gave a presentation to all of the Pacific Island leaders in attendance at the

Pacific Area Leader's Meeting.

"The people used to throw to dump their trash in the streets in Naha," Kogachi said during a presentation to Pacific journalists in Naha, the capital city of Okinawa. He displayed a photo that he said was taken in the early 1990's of a mountain of trash of all types dumped outside an apartment building. He pointed out a sign that was nearly buried in the mountain of trash and said that the Japanese characters on the sign warned people that illegal dumping would result in a fine. "They just didn't care," he said.

The problem was dramatic, not only because of the awful smell but because of the health risks the mounds of trash represented for the people of Naha. The illegal dumps attracted rats, feral dogs and cats, cock roaches and other scavengers who came for a free meal.

The problem of waste removal and where Naha's waste should be put became a politically charged issue. No one wanted a garbage landfill in their own backyard. The politics surrounding the problem were so intense that one of Naha's mayors was forced to resign over his handling of it.

It was in that environment that OCRM made a proposal to the Naha government for a recycling program to be operated in Naha but the government did not have the political will to make it happen. They rejected OCRM's multiple proposals for what Kogachi said were purely political reasons.

He told the journalists that OCRM tried at least 10 times to get the government to take up a recycling program. They met face to face with the mayor who seemed to be interested but ultimately he rejected the proposal as well. Naha government representatives told OCRM that it would take at least 10 years to change public thinking. They rejected the idea as hopeless.

"It didn't make any sense," Kogachi lamented. "People were throwing away items that could make them money. He said that Naha's waste problem would not have been nearly so large if only the things that truly could not be used were thrown away."

"So we decided that we would make action by ourselves," he said. "We thought that if the city isn't going to do it we should just do it ourselves."

OCRM went on a public information campaign and built a recycling program slowly from the ground up, piece by painstaking piece. They successfully ran the program for five years. Kogachi said at the peak of the operation OCRM was collecting and selling three tons of recyclable materials to wholesalers in Okinawa.

They did it with no government funding. They created the whole program through fund raisers and corporate donations. He said that the Coca Cola Company contributed to bottle recycling efforts. Milk companies helped to fund the recycling efforts for the types of containers their product was packaged in. Newspaper companies funded recycling efforts for used newspapers.

After five years, the municipality finally got on board and took over the operation on the program. For OCRM it was fortuitous timing. About a year later the bottom fell out of the recyclables market. Kogachi said that OCRM could not have afforded to continue running the program but the government had the resources to weather the financial storm and the recycling program still exists today.

OCRM, still a non-governmental organization now focuses its efforts on promotion of recycling and on education campaigns. He said that OCRM has helped to encourage local businesses to think outside of the box in terms of recycling. OCRM helped to organize a way to recycle even food waste from hotels and restaurants. The food waste is being used as animal feed.

OCRM recently brought three private salvage business owners to Okinawa to Japan to visit Takury Metal. The employees of the company taught the business owners how to identify different types of recyclable metals and how to use simple tools to separate them from car parts, cell phones, circuit boards and other waste products for sale to wholesalers.

OCRM also helped to coordinate site visits at the Pacific business owners' places of business in the islands.

Kogachi says that it might not be easy to start a recycling operation but he counsels people in underserved countries to take a step, and then another, and another. "Just do something. Don't wait for someone to do it for you," he said.

FSM Infrastructure Development Plan, FY2016 – FY2025

FSM Information Services

October 22, 2015

Palikir, Pohnpei - President Christian today publically released the FSM's updated Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) for the period FY2016 – FY2025.

The Plan was updated in response to the need to provide overseas development partners with an update of the State and National governments infrastructure priorities. The Plan includes a realistic level of funding, representing 70% of FSM's infrastructure needs over 10 years. This sets

the challenge for the FSM governments and our development partners to work together, beginning with the Development Partners Forum that is to be convened in February 2016.

The President noted the Plan ranks with the most important and significant plans for FSM as a nation in the last 10 years. The key, he stated, is that this Plan is a truly collaborative approach to infrastructure development for our country. It clearly sets out the case for developing infrastructure across the FSM and documents the priority needs for the first time in stand-alone State Plans. He was also

pleased to welcome the inclusion for the first time of projects directly linked to climate change adaptation – these being important first steps to mainstream infrastructure adaptation programs in future Plans.

The Plan was transmitted to the Joint Economic Management Committee to unlock the \$66.5 million requested from the Amended Compact infrastructure grant to fund the FSM priority projects as outlined in the Annual Infrastructure Implementation Plan FY2016.

The President also recognizes the State

leadership and State Infrastructure Planning and Implementation Committees (IPICs) of the four States for their support and active participation in the development and finalization of this Plan. The assistance of the Asian Development Bank is also acknowledged in providing the technical assistance team that supported the Plan development.

For more detailed information about the Infrastructure Development Plan FY2016 – FY2025, please contact the FSM Department Transport, Communications & Infrastructure at (691) 320-2865.

File Reference: PC/A/6C - 2015
Position Announcement No.:
PA/06/15 - Readvertisement Date:
October 29, 2015



EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY

The FSM Petroleum Corporation is a progressive state owned enterprise that values diversity and inclusiveness, and is committed to harnessing the local talent of Micronesians. We operate throughout Micronesia, with operations in Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae, Yap, Nauru and Guam. Our Guam and Nauru Facilities operate under Vital Energy, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FSM PetroCorp. The company employs some of the best people in the industry, and has a mission to develop and train our people to be the best at what they do in the region. We are currently seeking the right candidate for the position of:

MECHANICAL TECHNICIAN

The Mechanical Technician manages all the maintenance and new minor installations works of Vital's locations within FSM, Guam and Nauru. The major roles of this position include:

1. Maintenance and new minor installations works of Vital's locations within FSM, Guam and Nauru;
2. Keeping all daily site progress records and updating site progress reports to the Maintenance Engineer;
3. Understand and implement all SAFETY procedures for specific equipment, and ensure records are kept for daily safety meetings and briefings; and,
4. Ability to deliver quality work that meets international Mechanical standards.

Some of the specific daily tasks include, 1) carrying out assigned work plans for operation, repair and maintenance of Vital's Diesel Power Plant, Fuel Terminals and Buildings; 2) ensure accuracy of all maintenance statistics and reports are compiled and delivered timely; 3) assist in the continual improvement in general mechanical operational activities for increased productivity, increased efficiency and a high standard of asset management; 4) carry out work, inspect and test completed work to ensure compliance with specifications and safety work standards; 5) carry out the inspection, regulation and functioning of installed plants and equipment's in the power stations; terminals and buildings; and 6) ensure compliance to Company's Safety rules and procedures.

Qualifications & Experience

We are seeking an individual with a minimum of a Mechanic Diploma and/or 10 years experience in the petroleum or energy industries, possess advanced computer skills and is well versed in English. Applicant must possess a valid driver's license, have a sense of hard work, integrity and honesty, have an understanding of the concepts of health, safety and environment in the workplace and be capable of working within a team and take personal responsibility for his/her career advancement.

Salary

We offer an excellent remuneration package, a structured career development program, and an opportunity to work in a performance – oriented enterprise.

E-Mail resumes to employment@fsmc.com. The Employment Application can be downloaded from our website www.vitalenergy.fm, or can be picked up at our Corporate Office or our other facilities in Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae, Yap, Guam and Nauru. Closing of the Job Announcement is November 13, 2015. Applications will be screened, with only shortlisted applicants contacted for interviews.

The FSM Petroleum Corporation is an Equal Opportunity Employer. However, qualified FSM and Micronesian citizens will be given first priority for employment consideration.

File Reference: PC/A/6C - 2015
Position Announcement No.:
PA/05/15 - Readvertisement Date:
October 29, 2015



EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY

The FSM Petroleum Corporation is a progressive state owned enterprise that values diversity and inclusiveness, and is committed to harnessing the local talent of Micronesians. We operate throughout Micronesia, with operations in Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae, Yap, Nauru and Guam. Our Guam and Nauru Facilities operate under Vital Energy, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FSM PetroCorp. The company employs some of the best people in the industry, and has a mission to develop and train our people to be the best at what they do in the region. We are currently seeking the right candidate for the position of:

ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN

The Electrical Technician manages all the maintenance and new minor installation works of Vital's locations within FSM, Guam and Nauru. The major roles of this position include:

1. Maintenance and new minor installations works of Vital's locations within FSM, Guam and Nauru;
2. Keeping all daily site progress records and updating site progress reports to the Maintenance Engineer.
3. Understand and implement all SAFETY procedures for specific equipment, and ensure records are kept for daily safety meetings and briefings; and,
4. Ability to deliver quality work that meets international electrical standards, including understanding of NFPA and NEC codes and standards.

Some of the specific daily tasks will include, 1) carrying out assigned work plans for operation, repair and maintenance of Vital's Diesel Power Plant, Fuel Terminals and Buildings; 2) ensure accuracy of all Maintenance statistics and reports are compiled and delivered; 3) assist in the continual improvement in general electrical operational activities for increased productivity, increased efficiency and a high standard of asset management; 4) carry out work, inspect and test completed work to ensure compliance with specifications and safety work standards; 5) carry out the inspection, regulation and functioning of installed plants and equipment's in the power stations, terminals and buildings; and 6) ensure compliance to Company's Safety rules and procedures.

Qualifications & Experience

We are seeking an individual with a minimum of an Electrical Diploma and/or 10 years of experience in the petroleum or energy industries, possess and Electrician or Wiremen License, advanced computer skills and is well versed in English.

Individual must possess a valid driver's license, must have a sense of hard work, integrity and honesty, have an understanding of the concepts of health, safety and environment in the workplace and be capable of working within a team and take personal responsibility for his/her career advancement.

Salary

We offer an excellent remuneration package, a structured career development program, and an opportunity to work in a performance – oriented enterprise.

E-Mail CVs and applications to employment@fsmc.com. The Employment Application can be downloaded from our website, www.vitalenergy.fm, or can be picked up at our Corporate Office or our facilities in Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae, Yap, Guam and Nauru. Closing of the Job Announcement is November 15, 2015. Applications will be screened, with only shortlisted applicants contacted for interviews.

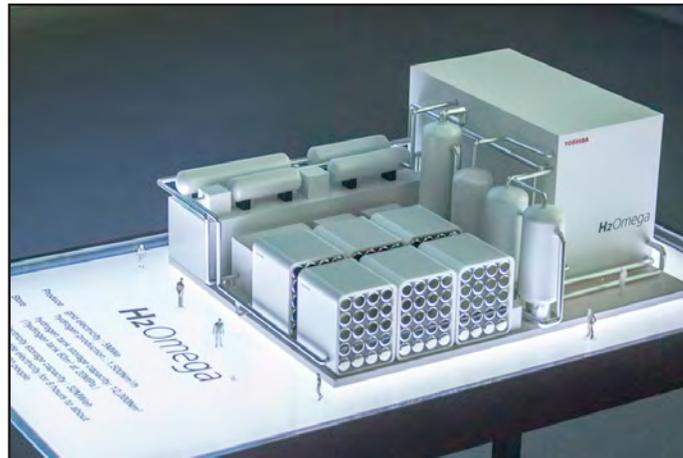
The FSM Petroleum Corporation is an Equal Opportunity Employer. However, qualified FSM and Micronesian citizens will be given first priority for employment consideration.

As Japan solves its power needs it may be solving the problem for Pacific Island Countries as well

By Bill Jaynes
The Kaselehlie Press

October 27, 2015

Fuchu City, Tokyo—Toshiba is famous for its electronic devices. Surprisingly, according to representatives at the Toshiba Fuchu Complex in Fuchu City, Tokyo, the company earns less than half of their revenue from sales of those devices. The rest of their revenue comes from energy technology, transportation, and other innovative product lines.



In April of this year Toshiba opened their Hydrogen Energy Research and Development Center. Dr. Tatsuoki Kono, Senior Manager for the New Energy Solution Project, and his staff members gave Pacific Islands senior journalists a tour of the facility this afternoon. Toshiba and the government of Japan are going all in for the technology and are planning to have significantly more hydrogen “fuel” capacity including power plants by the time of the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo.

For Japan, hydrogen power could very well be a very big part of the solution to the problem of reducing fossil fuel importation along with the carbon emissions that come from burning them. Other than coal, Japan lacks significant reserves of fossil fuel and must import substantial amounts of crude oil, natural gas, and other energy resources, including uranium. After the great 2011 earthquake and tsunami, Japan shut down all of its nuclear reactors, which meant it had to import and burn more fossil fuels. As of today, Japan has re-activated only one of its nuclear reactors.

As the hydrogen energy process develops and becomes more affordable it may well be a very big solution for Pacific Islands Countries like the Federated States of Micronesia that also import fossil fuels in order to provide power to their people and their economies. For now the equipment is so expensive that Toshiba has so far sold only one of its self contained hydrogen plants, their H2One Business Continuity Plan model which is housed entirely in the size of one standard 20 foot container. It is pushing toward the release of a larger plant by 2016, the “Remote Island model” in the H2One series.

Japan consists of hundreds of islands and as they solve their energy problems they may well be solving those of their island neighbors.

Despite Japan’s rush to significantly increase hydrogen fuel capacity by 2020, it is being very careful. Dr. Kono, who has worked for 30 years with hydrogen technology, said that the biggest challenge for the startup of the Toshiba project was battery development for storage of renewable energy, storage for hydrogen, and government regulations.

Keeping in mind that the German airship, the Hindenburg, which famously blew to smithereens in May of 1937 as it was attempting to dock in Lakehurst, New Jersey, was filled with over 7 million cubic feet of

hydrogen, one can easily understand the government’s hesitancy to have it stored in one of its cities.

Unlike fossil fuels which as liquids pool on the floor where they are extremely flammable until they eventually evaporate away, Hydrogen is a gas. If Hydrogen leaks from a system it immediately rises into the atmosphere. Just the same, Toshiba designed and built an innovative storage unit and leak detection system that is safe and meets Japan’s regulatory guidelines. The project is now proceeding at full tilt.

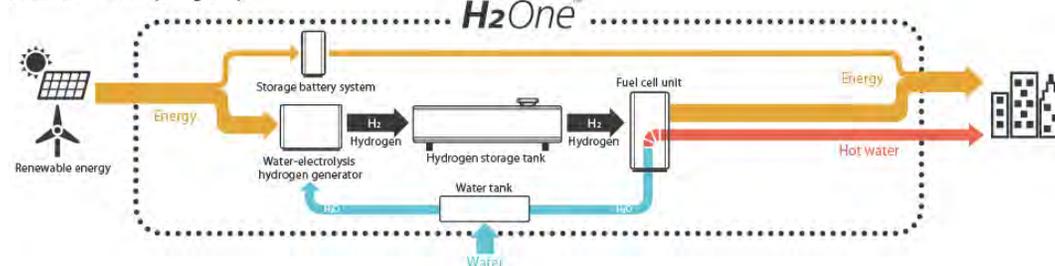
Hydrogen molecules (H₂) can be extracted from fossil fuels like natural gas, gasoline and coal and the process requires electrical power. While hydrogen fuel cells produce only pure water and heat as by-products of their energy production, the process of extracting the hydrogen from fossil fuels emits Carbon Monoxide (CO) and a small amount of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

Because of this, in the United States there is significant opposition to hydrogen power as a tool to decrease carbon emissions. One lengthy skeptic’s report quoted “Energy.gov’s” (Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy) statistic that 95% of the hydrogen produced in the U.S. comes from natural gas. He argues that the expensive technology does nothing to eliminate the carbon foot print that burning fossil fuels in combustion engines creates and is too expensive to boot. Further, the natural gas goes away in the process of creating the hydrogen.

Certainly Toshiba has products that convert natural gas or propane to hydrogen but the Toshiba facility has chosen to pour a great deal of its efforts into the extraction of hydrogen from water (H₂O). They are using renewable energy sources like photovoltaic (solar or “PV”) energy or wind turbine energy to power the process of extraction when the sun is shining or the wind is blowing. It stores what PV or wind power it doesn’t use in a battery for use when the sun isn’t shining or the wind isn’t blowing. When they have to, they draw power from Japan’s fossil fuel powered electrical grid, but they are trying to minimize that need.

In an effort to minimize the power that will be needed from fossil fuel power, Toshiba

Overview of the hydrogen system



developed a revolutionary hardware and software package that helps them to monitor exactly how much power is being generated and how much is being used from each power source.

Hydrogen is the world’s third most prevalent element. But there has only ever been so much of it in the world and it cannot be created. If hydrogen was being burned in combustion type engines like fossil fuels are then it would be like pouring the world’s water down a drain pipe never to be seen again. But that’s not what is happening here.

In hydrogen fuel cells, the process of hydrogen being recombined with Oxygen in a process of reverse electrolysis releases electricity that is then used to power vehicles and other electric engines. As mentioned above, the byproducts of that energy production is pure water and heat. Essentially the system tears apart molecules of water and puts them back together over and over again producing energy, heat and water in the process. As in

the rest of the universe there is a small amount of entropy, or energy loss from the system. There is very little water loss and no Carbon Dioxide is produced at any stage of the process except for the amount that is emitted from the grid power that is used only when absolutely necessary to supplement power from renewable energy sources.

The process was first suggested in 1830 but nothing much was done with it until the early 1900’s. Toshiba is now making great strides in the development of the technology and within the next couple of years it plans to produce its H2Omega system, a fully self contained 4 megawatt hydrogen plant for delivery to customers.

Toshiba hopes to see its technology spread throughout the world as an environmentally friendly, self contained solution to the world’s power needs. They don’t hope for overnight success. “It took 20 years for hybrid vehicles to be accepted. It may take a long time (for hydrogen to be accepted),” Dr. Kono said.

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The Nature Conservancy Celebrates 25 Years in Micronesia and Asia Pacific

TNC started working in Micronesia 25 years ago in Palau with the creation of its first office in Asia Pacific. Over the past 25 years, TNC's Micronesia program has evolved to support the work of partner conservation organizations, scaling up with the transformative Micronesia Challenge established in 2006. Today, the program has grown into an integrated network of successful partnerships covering more than 150 conservation sites.

TNC is strengthening conservation at sites managed by local governments, communities, and organizations and working at the highest levels to build institutional and financial systems to sustain these efforts. TNC is also helping partners

apply the latest innovations in science and policy to enhance protected areas, restore watersheds, minimize threats to fisheries, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The establishment of several regional peer-learning networks has strengthened a cadre of conservation leaders and young champions. They, in turn, have created a full social movement and the political will for long-term conservation.

TNC is a key partner in the Micronesia Challenge (MC): an innovative approach to large-scale marine conservation built on local stewardship. The MC has declared the goal to effectively conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine resources and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia

by 2020. Covering 2.5 million square miles of ocean, the MC also represents nearly 5% of the marine area of the Pacific Ocean and 7% of its coastlines.

In addition, we are working with government and communities to advance:

- **Climate Change Adaptation:** Integration of ecosystem-based adaptation in community planning and funding strategies for climate change.
- **Sustainable Finance:** Assisting partners in implementing the MC Regional Sustainable Finance Plan.
- **Capacity-building:** Building conservation implementation capacity through peer-learning network, learning exchanges and targeted

trainings.

- **Raising Awareness:** Creation and maintenance of a community-based constituency for conservation.

All of these are integral component for achieving the goals of Micronesia Challenge in other Micronesia jurisdictions.

TNC will celebrate its anniversary together with the Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC) and Palau Conservation Society (PCS) at PICRC's annual fundraising gala on January 21, 2016, under the theme Transforming Conservation Together. For tickets, please contact, Ming Kloulechad, PICRC at 680-488-6950 or mkloulechad@picrc.org

College of Micronesia-FSM Employment Opportunity

	LOCATION:	ANNUAL SALARY:	CLOSING DATE:
Instructional Coordinator	Chuuk Campus	\$17,643.00 \$19,880.00PA	December 03, 2015
Science Instructor	National Campus	\$19,880 PA	Until filled



The College of Micronesia-FSM Mission Statement:

The College of Micronesia-FSM is a learner-centered institution of higher education that is committed to the success of the Federated States of Micronesia by providing academic, career and technical educational programs characterized by continuous improvement and best practices.

Positions Profile:

Instructional Coordinator – The Instructional Coordinator (IC) reports to the Campus Dean and is responsible for coordinating instructional programs, courses and workshops and training for the campus; and acts as liaison between administration (VP/IA's Office) and instructional faculty. Generally, work includes but not limited to overseeing and coordinating activities of student instructional and advising issues, classroom management and curriculum development and may teach one class per semester. The IC is also responsible for developing credit and non-credit academic certificate or degree programs and course outlines in all subject areas. And acts as liaison between the campus and the community with regard to programs, courses, trainings, and grant proposal writing for program development.

Science Instructor – The Science Instructor is responsible for teaching 12 to 15 contact hours of chemistry and other natural sciences courses and/or developmental mathematics courses per week with one to four preparations. The general work include but not limited to maintaining accurate records of student attendance and student learning outcomes and grades in accordance with COM-FSM, submitting of records to Chairperson each semester; keeping office hours at least 5 hours per week and participating in Division activities and College special functions.

Minimum Qualifications:

Instructional Coordinator - Master's degree in Education or related field from a US accredited institution. Foreign credentials must be equated to meet US standards using World Education Services at <http://www.wes.org>. Two years of experience in program/curriculum development; successful grant/proposal writing for privately and publicly funded programs; educational administration. Two years experience working with ESL students preferred. Must have proficiency in computers; good oral and written communication skills; supervisory skill, teamwork ability and cultural competence are essential.

Science Instructor - Master degree in chemistry or related discipline from a US accredited college and two years of full-time experience teaching at the post-secondary level. Foreign credentials must be equated to US standards using World Education

Services at <http://www.wes.org>. Experience in teaching ESL students and teaching in learning communities. Must have knowledge of assessment of student learning outcomes and best practices in developmental education. Ability to work cooperatively with other instructors. Experience with establishment and assessment of student learning outcomes. Initiatives, interpersonal skills, and cultural sensitivity are essential.

Candidates with academic qualifications beyond the master's degree will be paid a higher salary than advertised. Ask HR for details. Candidates with bachelor's degree in the field of assignment maybe considered and will be paid based on their own qualifications.

Contact: Applications are available at the College of Micronesia-FSM Human Resources Office, state campus sites or at the college's website at www.comfsm.fm.

Application Procedure:

Interested candidates must submit the following documents:

1. A letter of interest addressing how the candidate's professional qualification and experience match the minimum essential requirements of the position (not to exceed 3 pages);
2. COM-FSM application form (<http://www.comfsm.fm/jobs/HRdocs/employment08.pdf>);
3. A current resume which includes personal email address and cellular phone number;
4. Copies of college transcripts for all degrees earned;
5. A minimum of three professional reference letters; and
6. A brief teaching philosophy

Official and hard copies of college transcripts are require to be mailed directly from schools to HRO when candidate is being considered.

Documents are to be submitted electronically to hro@comfsm.fm (preferably as PDF attachments) or mailed to:

Human Resources Office (HRO)
College of Micronesia-FSM
P. O. Box 159
Pohnpei FM 96941

(U.S Postal Service domestic rates apply in the Federated States of Micronesia.)

*The College of Micronesia-FSM is an equal opportunity employer.
FSM Citizens are encouraged to apply*

Kyoto grass roots business employs Kyoto women and shares culture with tourists

By *Bill Jaynes*
The Kaselehlie Press

October 24, 2015

Kyoto, Japan—When I looked at the detailed program for Pacific Islands senior journalists participating in an invitational tour of Japan sponsored by the Association for the Promotion of International Cooperation (APIC), it never occurred to me that I would come to think of an opportunity to wear a kimono and to participate in an authentic tea ceremony as the most profound visit of all of the many visits we would make.

As a photographer I thoroughly expected our visits to a very small portion of Kyoto's thousands of temples, shrines, and palaces to be the experience that I would cherish the most after our visit.

That was before I met Michi Ogawa, the Executive Director and founder of the Kyoto Association for Women (www.wakjapan.com). Her story resonated with me on a number of levels like any good story should do.

She had never had any business experience when she founded the business at 47 years of age after her children were grown. That didn't stop her. She read everything she could on how to start a business and just got started. She said that like many women in Japan, she found herself to be unemployable despite her Bachelor of English Literature degree. When she lived as a foreigner in France, she enjoyed learning about the French culture and tradition and that experience formed the basis for a business idea of helping foreign visitors to Japan to experience her own country's rich culture and tradition.

She knew several women who had expert traditional skills but who had no other skills they could use to get a job. She called on them and they excitedly joined Ogawa in her new business teaching foreigners about the depth of Japanese culture.

Today the company she founded employs 55 people and has offered cultural experiences to foreign Ministers from around the world, Middle Eastern Royals, famous writers, Hollywood celebrities, and hundreds of tourists who were able to find her business. Meanwhile she has been employing dozens of women

that might not otherwise have had employment opportunities; women who were taught traditional ceremonies at an early age and who knew them well enough to demonstrate them and teach them.

WAK Japan's elegantly printed multi-page brochure of its "luxury programs" announces that its programs offer

visitors an opportunity to "feel the essence of Japan in Kyoto". Customers can have a Kyoto wedding experience. They can have a custom kimono made for them by a Japanese dress maker. There are Budo (Japanese Martial Arts) experiences. They can have private tours of temples that are not usually open for public access and a meeting with a Buddhist monk. They can meet with a Geiko (traditional Japanese performer, also known as Geisha) who will explain her everyday life and etiquette for traditional Japanese ceremonies, or a Maiko, a Geiko in training.

WAK also provides custom experiences and sometimes extends its opportunities to Tokyo for clients who request it.

Their special "home visit" programs offer training in flower arrangement, calligraphy, origami, Japanese dance, cooking, preparation of Tempura and rolled sushi, and also specialized programs for children. It has also published several books on Kyoto culture.

WAK also provides translation services and can provide guides for arriving tourists.

Last year alone, WAK served 1800 individual clients and 3000 people participating in group experiences. In 2012 WAK had gross revenues of 49.9 million Yen. In 2013 the revenues were 64.7 million Yen. Last year the company had gross revenues of 86.1 million Yen but Ogawa says that she excluded from her calculations, "the unusually big amount of sales which rose from being involved with a two-day MICE event (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Events, a type of tourism in which large groups, usually planned well in advance, are brought together for a particular purpose, according to



Wikipedia) last year since the earnings from that event were an unusual occurrence.

The gross revenues are not huge but they do represent significant growth in the business from its humble beginnings based on one woman's dream; a woman who didn't sit around waiting for someone to do something for her but instead reached out to others and formed a group that together, helped themselves while also providing a much needed service.

During our visit, WAK facilitated the opportunity for the journalists to not only properly wear a kimono with the help of female staff members who are well versed in the art, but also for the journalists to parade down a public street to a temple just over a block away. There we inadvertently "crashed" a photo session after a traditional Japanese wedding.

I was surprised that I didn't feel the least bit embarrassed. Our kimono wearing group of foreigners did attract stares from locals but I didn't gather the impression that any of them was laughing at us. Rather, I preferred to think of the attention as a form of respect that we would at least try to experience the culture of Japan even if it felt a bit odd for individual participants.

Upon our return from the temple we didn't just watch a traditional tea ceremony like an audience watching a show, we participated in it. Emiko Ashida explained the graceful "Way of Tea" ceremony, which had its roots in 9th century Japan as she demonstrated each step in the elegant ceremony and the significance of them. She explained that when participants enter the tea room through a very small door it signifies humbleness, respect, and the equality of the participants. She explained the positions of importance in the room, along with each and every movement she gracefully made as she prepared the tea. Every movement had a meaning. After the formal ceremony was completed, Ashida invited us to make our own Matcha green tea using the split bamboo whisk that is part of the ceremony.

I'm afraid that it wasn't in me to assimilate the true depth of the ceremony on a personal level. The centuries old Japanese culture is still foreign and new to me but I still came away with the feeling that I had participated in a centuries' old act of reverence, respect, and communion that was no less significant despite its foreignness.

I found myself wondering, as the story incubated in my mind, if tourists in Pohnpei would feel similarly if they were to be given the

opportunity to learn by participating in one of the many traditional types of sakau ceremonies here. Would they return home slightly changed and grateful to the people who offered them that kind of immersive experience? I suspect that they would.

"One of the eldest instructors of tea ceremony in WAK Japan is 81 years old," Ogawa wrote in an email. "She understands well and can explain the spirit of tea ceremony in English like Ms. Ashida. Always she say, 'I found this work is worth living for me.' Her words made me happy and also I can feel my work is worth living, too. Then, I try to create next new work for my colleagues."

I was so engrossed in the experience that, other than Emiko Ashida's name, I didn't take a single note. I lost myself and basked in the luxury of just participating and experiencing but the experience touched me deeply and I found myself wondering about Michi Ogawa and her group of women. The story grew bigger and bigger in my mind the more I thought about it and I found myself wishing that I could spend days watching her do her work and learning about it rather than just hours.

Kyoto boasts over 2000 shrines and temples, many of them World Heritage sites. There are over 1500 Buddhist temples of various sects and approximately 500 Shinto shrines in Kyoto. From 794 through 1868, Kyoto was the "capital" of Japan. It was the home of the Emperor of Japan during that time and from 1192 through 1867 was also the home of the Shogun, the hereditary military de facto leaders of Japan.

Certainly Kyoto is steeped in tradition and culture and the women of WAK are sharing that culture with curious people from around the world. They are a Kyoto treasure in and of themselves.





How does FSM manage its fisheries?

In terms of licensing fishing vessels, the FSM manages its fisheries by imposing effort limits in each fishery. Under the Palau Arrangement for the Management of the Purse Seine in the WCPO, two schemes have been adopted, the purse seine vessel day scheme (PSVDS) and the longline vessel day scheme (LLVDS). The PSVDS and LLVDS places effort limits by restricting the number of days purse seiners and longliners can fish in the FSM waters. The PSVDS was implemented in 2008 while the LLVDS will be implemented in 2016 on a transitional basis with full implementation in 2017.

The PSVDS requires that fishing vessels buy fishing days at a fixed price known as a minimum bench mark. The current benchmark for purse seine fishing days in PNA waters is \$8,000 per fishing day although FSM and some parties are selling fishing days way above this price because of the value of fishing in FSM waters. Longliner days don't have a fixed value yet as it is just about to be implemented but the scheme does not allow for non-fishing days (NFDs). In the PSVDS, NFDs are allowable under prescribed rules and rigorously validated through the vessel monitoring system (VMS) or observer programs. More on this in the next issue!

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

CALL FOR APPLICATION

The FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs (FSMDHSA) is announcing the availability of fellowship or scholarship for those interested in health (medicine, dentistry, pharmacology, public health, mental health, and other related fields). The funding is made available from the World Health Organization (WHO). Those interested must send an email to health@fsmhealth.fm or contact the numbers below. The applicant must submit a completed WHO Fellowship Application form and transcripts.

Department of Health and Social Affairs
 FSM National Government
 Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

Phone: 691 320 2619
 Fax: 691 320 5263
 Email: health@fsmhealth.fm



Please note that the applicant must apply and be accepted into Fiji National University (FNU). Although high school graduates with exceptional academic achievement can be considered, applicants with two-year degree in science or related fields are encouraged to apply.

Deadline to submit all required documents is December 15, 2015 of each year.

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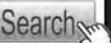
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Interior Provides \$21.8 Million in Compact Assistance Payments to FSM for Last Quarter of FY15

October 21, 2015

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Department of the Interior’s Office of Insular Affairs this month released grant payments under the Compact of Free Association totaling \$21.8 million to the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Department of Finance. These payments, for the last quarter of fiscal year 2015, were for Compact Sector Grants, Carry-Over Sector Grants, and Supplementary Education Grants. The breakdown of these payments by sector follows:

Education	\$ 7,954,088
Health	\$ 5,208,629
Supplementary Education Grant	\$ 2,207,847
Infrastructure	\$ 4,096,028
Private Sector Development	\$ 593,955
Public Sector Capacity Building	\$ 571,964
FSM Single Audit	\$ 443,239
Environment	\$ 389,032
Enhanced Reporting and Accountability	\$ 314,842
Total Amount	\$21,779,624

The breakdown by FSM State recipient of this final quarter of 2015 funding is broken out as follows:

Chuuk	\$10,376,494
National Department of Education and College of Micronesia	\$ 1,426,139
Kosrae	\$ 2,145,547
Pohnpei	\$ 4,777,579
Yap	\$ 3,053,865

Compact grants provided by the United States to the Federated

States of Micronesia are pre-determined through the bilateral Joint Economic Management Committee (JEMCO) meetings between the United States Government and the Federated States of Micronesia national government as established under the Compact of Free Association.

The Compact provides approximately 90% of the FSM’s annual budget for health, education, and infrastructure development and maintenance. The close relationship between the U.S. Government and the Federated States of Micronesia is enshrined in the Compact of Free Association, under which the United States also provides guaranteed financial assistance over a 20-year period in exchange for full international defense authority and responsibilities. Annual Compact grants expire in 2023.

The Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas carries out the administrative responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior in coordinating federal policy for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and administering and overseeing U.S. federal assistance to the Freely Associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau under the Compacts of Free Association. The Assistant Secretary executes these responsibilities through the Office of Insular Affairs.

U.S. Provides \$76.3 Million in Compact Grant Assistance Payments to the FSM for 2016

October 23, 2015

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Department of the Interior’s Office of Insular Affairs this month notified the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) of U.S. Compact grant payments totaling \$76.3 million for fiscal year 2016. The funding as obligated and broken down by sector, approved infrastructure project, and carry-over amounts follows:

Annual Sector Grants	
Education	\$24,213,497
Health	\$20,492,187
Capacity Building	\$ 2,108,425
Environment	\$ 1,440,408
Private Sector Development	\$ 1,208,725
Reporting and Accountability	\$ 1,372,173
FSM Single Audit	\$ 500,000
Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund	\$ 235,740
Annual Sector Grants Total	\$51,571,155

Infrastructure Grants	
Sekere Water Segment 2	\$ 6,400,000
Chuuk Dispensaries	\$ 1,600,000
Kinakapw to Lehn Diadi Water	\$ 8,000,000
Infrastructure Grants Total	\$16,000,000

Carry-Over Grants	
Education	\$ 2,517,390
Health	\$ 1,561,307
Capacity Building	\$ 525,800
Environment	\$ 200,000
Private Sector Development	\$ 1,900,000
Public Sector Infrastructure	\$ 2,031,843
Carry-Over Grants Total	\$ 8,736,340

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

FSM Telecommunications Corporation is looking for suitable candidates for the following positions:

Position	Annual Salary (DOQ) USD
1. Information Technology Manager	\$35,000 to \$45,000
2. System Administrator	\$23,000 to \$40,000
3. Marketing & Public Relations Manager	\$28,000 to \$45,000
4. Corporate Paralegal	\$21,000 to \$35,000
5. Collection Representative	\$10,712 to \$20,530

Detail information is available at: <http://www.fsmtc.fm/?q=jobs>.

These positions are based at the FSM Telecom Headquarters in Pohnpei.

Closing date of the vacancy announcements - November 18, 2015.

ONLY SHORT-LISTED CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED



Education Corner: Richard Womack, Ed.D

Questions at Graduation: An Almost True Story

Quite a few years ago, an 8th grade graduation was held at a middle-sized Micronesian elementary school with two 8th grade classrooms and 60 graduating students. As is always the case at these graduations, the students were running here and there; boys in white shirts and black pants and girls in new white dresses. A few of the girls had been to the beauty shop in town but all of them had their beautiful hair all pretty and nicely done. The boys looked clean and handsome but, as is usually the case, a few shirt tails were hanging out. And while the boys were handsome, many did not look comfortable—all dressed up.

Families filled the school parking lot with their cars and it seemed everyone had mwarmwars, both store bought and handmade. The flowers were for the graduates and for parents and, of course, anyone who enjoyed the dressing up for a graduation. With 60 graduates, at least 120 chairs were reserved for mothers and fathers, or grandmothers and grandfathers, or aunts and uncles, or whoever the primary care-givers might be. The rest of the school was filled with brothers and sisters and the many cousins who happened to come that day. The mood was festive, but it was hot and people did mention that they hoped the speeches would not be too long. A big man already perspiring noted that the graduation the year before was almost two-and-a-half hours long. A woman beside him said she

hoped it was shorter this year, and the few that overheard the comments all nodded in agreement.

Then some 7th grade boys and 7th grade girls acting as ushers and usherettes began to pass out the graduation programs. All the graduates were listed on these nicely printed papers along with a few honored guests and speakers. There was a Roman Catholic Deacon giving the opening prayer and a Protestant Pastor giving a Benediction. The school after all had both Catholic and Protestant families and both branches of the Christian religion were always welcome and the clergy always made themselves available. The main focus of the written program was naturally the graduates. As usual, they were listed alphabetically with a Susaly Amberdink at the top and Wheezly Zitterly at the end. Everyone searched the program for family and then friends for recognizable names. There was Limper Ramon listed as the Valedictorian and Pepperset Saboda listed as giving some welcoming remarks. All four of these eight graders Susaly, Wheezly, Limper. And Pepperset had asterisks placed next to their names. Anyone reading the program could see that many graduates had the “*” placed next to their names. And if one were to count, 40 out of the 60 students had the “*” next to their names. Even the 5th graders knew what to do when they saw the “*”. It meant that they should look at the bottom of the page or the end of the program. There you would find the “*” and the explanation or

meaning of the “*”. In this particular program the “*” said, “Principal’s Honor Roll 3.0 Grade Point Average (B) or above”.

As the crowd grew restless for the graduates to begin their marching and the ceremony to begin, some parents began to remark about the size of the honor roll list.

“Look how many students made the honor roll this year,” said Mrs. Ramon the proud mother of the Valedictorian.

“Indeed,” said Mr. Saboda. “The teachers must be doing a good job this year. I remember only a few years ago, only 15 or so students made the honor roll.”

“Well, perhaps,” said Wheezly Zitterly’s mother. “I am so very happy that Wheezly is on the honor roll, but I am equally disappointed that he did not pass the National Standards Test so he can go to high school. I don’t know what to do with Wheezly. He is 14 years old and he cannot go to high school and is too young to get a paying job. Even clerks at the local stores must have a high school diploma. I guess he can feed the pigs and help on the land.”

“What do you say Mrs. Zitterly?” whispered Mr. Amberdink. “Did you say that your boy did not pass the NST but is on the B-honor-roll? I was sitting here so embarrassed seeing my daughter Susaly’s name on the honor roll and knowing she did not pass the NST. She was so happy. ‘Daddy! Mommy’ she exclaimed. ‘I made the Principal’s honor

roll. Aren’t you proud of me?’ And both her mother and I were happy. Therefore I did not say anything to her because she was so happy about her B average and all.”

“Exactly right, Mr. Amberdink,” said Mrs. Zitterly. “I did not want to make my poor Wheezly feel bad. He struggles in school sometimes and when he yelled ‘honor-roll, honor-roll’ I did not want him to feel bad. I did not want to bring up the obvious question.”

“I know it is too late now but we must ask. We must!” continued Mr. Amberdink. “how can our children be on the Principal’s B honor roll and not pass the High School entrance test—the NST?”

This story was made for EC so we could continue to discuss with the public this whole idea of evidence and assessing our students in all the standards and benchmarks. Sometimes it is with grades and sometimes with standardized test scores.

Is our story true? No! Could the story be true? Absolutely! Can students bring home good grades and not do well on the National Standards Tests and other standardized tests for evidence of learning? Sure!

In our next EC we will discuss all the ways the story could be true and where the responsibility lies for improving. Remember all of these student scores should and will be used for improvement. This is the major purpose of assessment and this EC column.

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