Lead Meteorologist – Post-Questions & Answers

1. **What was the most important data you had to keep updated during the mission, and why?**
   I had to keep the wind speed, air pressure, and storm category updated because that information affects whether a watch or warning should be issued.
2. **How did you ensure your communication was clear and accurate when relaying information to the Mission Commander?**
   I double-checked our team's data before sharing and used specific terms from the weather report form, so nothing was misunderstood.
3. **How did your team's updates impact the decisions made at the National Hurricane Center?**
   Our updates helped us decide which areas needed to be warned. It helped them track how fast the storm was growing.
4. **What challenges did you face when organizing and presenting storm data to your classmates?**
   Will depend on students
5. **In a real-life hurricane event, why is the role of a Lead Meteorologist critical for public safety?**
   Because they make sure everyone from the government to the public gets accurate, up-to-date information to stay safe and prepare in time.

Forecast Specialist – Post-Questions & Answers

1. **How did wind speed and air pressure help you determine the strength of each storm?**
   The lower the pressure and the higher the wind speed, the stronger the storm was. We used that to categorize it on the hurricane scale.
2. **What tools or data helped you accurately categorize the storm using the Saffir-Simpson Scale?**
   We used the storm data sheet with wind speeds and matched it to the scale chart to assign the correct category.
3. **How did converting wind speed units affect your understanding of storm intensity?**
   It helped me see how powerful the storm really was in miles per hour. I realized that even small changes in numbers mean big changes in danger.
4. **Why is it important to name storms as they develop?**
   Naming them helps people recognize them easily in alerts and news updates. It reduces confusion if more than one storm is happening.
5. **What was the most surprising trend you discovered while analyzing pressure and wind data?**
   I noticed that sometimes pressure dropped really fast before wind speeds caught up, which meant the storm was about to strengthen quickly.

Zone Predictors – Post-Questions & Answers

1. **How did plotting the storm's path help you predict its future location?**
   It let us see the direction it was going and helped us guess where it would be next using past movement and speed.
2. **What information did the Cone of Uncertainty provide, and how did it guide your team's decision-making?**
   It showed us the possible range the storm could go, which helped us pick breakpoint areas most likely to be hit.
3. **What made you select your three specific breakpoint areas?**
   They were in the direct path or just slightly to the side within the Cone of Uncertainty. We picked areas with high population or coastlines. (may change depending on Students)
4. **How does knowing the directional speed of a hurricane help in emergency planning?**
   It tells us how fast people need to evacuate and how quickly the storm will hit land after being detected.
5. **In a real-world situation, how could your role affect evacuation decisions?**
   If we predict the wrong area, people might not evacuate in time. Our predictions can help save lives by focusing efforts where they're needed most.

ETA Advisors – Post-Questions & Answers

1. **How did calculating the estimated time of arrival (ETA) impact the timing of advisories?**
   It helped us figure out when people needed to be warned and when it might be too late to evacuate safely.
2. **What strategies did you use to accurately measure storm distances to breakpoint areas?**
   We used a map scale to measure the distance and divided it by the storm speed to get the ETA.
3. **How did your storm surge analysis influence the severity of your advisories?**
   If a storm was strong with low pressure and high winds, the surge would be more dangerous, so we made our advisories more urgent.
4. **What did you learn about the importance of issuing timely warnings?**
   If we wait too long, people might not have enough time to leave or prepare. Early warnings are lifesaving.
5. **If a hurricane changed speed or direction suddenly, how would that affect your ETA calculations?**
   It would throw off our numbers, so we'd have to recalculate fast and send out a new advisory.