I-TR Recognition Requirements (draft after Caribbean guidelines) are given in the following checklist. Each activity and/or product in the checklist is explained in more detail following the checklist. The guidelines are grouped into Mitigation, Preparedness and Response categories. Community recognition should be renewed nominally every 3-5 years.

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<td>MIT-1. Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones</td>
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<td>MIT-2. Have a public display of tsunami information</td>
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<td>PREPAREDNESS (PREP)</td>
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<td>PREP-2. Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials</td>
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<td>PREP-3. Hold at least three outreach or educational activities annually</td>
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<td>PREP-4: Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise.</td>
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INTERNATIONAL TSUNAMI READY (I-TR) ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS (draft)

• MITIGATION (MIT)
  
  o MIT-1. Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones. The primary source for mapping potential tsunami hazard zones is inundation modeling, which illustrates expected areas to be flooded by the tsunami. If models are unavailable, other acceptable sources include guidance from tsunami experts from technical agencies, universities, or consultants. These modeling and mapping efforts should follow standards developed by each ICG.

  o MIT-2. Have a public display of tsunami information and response that identifies for example: (1) tsunami danger area and/or hazard zone (entering and leaving signs), evacuation routes, and safe assembly area; and (2) provides tsunami response education (go to high ground). Signage should be implemented according to national and local policies and as determined to be appropriate by authorities, the ICG I-TR Board, and with possible assistance from partners. These signs should follow standards developed by the ICG. Wherever possible, signage should comply with standard specifications so that all coastal communities have identical signage. Continuity of signage benefits domestic residents and international visitors. Multi-hazard signs and displays that include the tsunami hazard are adequate for this item.

• PREPAREDNESS (PREP)

  o PREP-1. Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities in collaboration with communities that depict tsunami evacuation routes and safe assembly areas (see MIT-1). Maps should be based on tsunami hazard zone mapping and in accordance with the community’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Maps should be available in appropriate print and/or digital media. The maps should follow standards developed by the ICG. Note: for communities that do not have inundation mapping, a “baseline tsunami hazard zone” can be prepared, and is approved to meet this guideline.

  o PREP-2. Development and distribution of outreach and public education materials that include, where appropriate, tsunami evacuation maps, evacuation routes, safety tips, and information about when and how to respond to tsunami warnings (including natural warnings for regions with a local tsunami threat). Materials should be customized to meet local information needs and be based on location-specific tsunami threats. All schools within the community requesting recognition should receive a copy of the materials. Distribution should use three or more wide-reaching diverse methods, including, but not limited to:

    — Brochures and flyers distributed at public venues and/or bulk-mailed to local residents and businesses
    — Newspaper inserts
    — Public utility/service industry bill safety notices
    — Local faith-based and civic organization bulletins/mailings
    — Local radio and television
    — Billboard, roadside, highway, or educational signs
— Historical markers and interpretative signs
— Websites/Social media
— Bulk email

Possible physical locations for distribution of materials include:
— Schools
— Visitor centres and local tourist businesses (e.g., restaurants, bars)
— Hotels, motels, and campgrounds
— Public libraries
— Community centres
— Recreation centres
— Kiosks or information centers (e.g., malls, stores, etc.)
— Child care centers
— Banks
— Utility companies
— Health centres
— Ports of entry

PREP-3. Hold at least three outreach or education activities annually to educate community residents, businesses, and visitors, with an emphasis on those in the tsunami hazard zone, on tsunami hazards, evacuation routes, how warning information will be received (including natural warnings for regions with a local tsunami threat), safety, and response. These activities may be multi-hazard as long as they include tsunamis in the content. The number of activities required for a given community is to be determined by the ICG I-TR Board, but will generally include three activities, where at least one is a community-wide event.

Acceptable activities include, but are not limited to:
— Leveraging of national, state, and regional campaigns through use of social media.
— Multi-hazard events or presentations.
— Booths at community events and county fairs.
— Community tsunami safety workshops, town hall, or similar public meetings.
— Presentations or workshops for faith-based organizations, community or civic groups.
— Local public safety campaigns, such as “Tsunami Preparedness” week/month, or “World Tsunami Awareness Day.”
— Media workshops
— Local business workshops to help them develop response and business continuity plans.
— Information for business owners for employee training, outreach, or education that targets high-occupancy businesses in tsunami hazard zones (e.g., hotels, restaurants, fisheries, industrial sites).

— Door-to-door safety campaigns targeted to residents and businesses living or working in the community’s tsunami hazard zone.

○ **PREP-4. Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise.** The exercise can focus solely on the tsunami hazard or can be a multi-hazard exercise that also addresses the tsunami hazard. The exercises could be tabletop, functional, or full-scale. The exercise should include a communications test. An effort should be made to encourage schools within the evacuation zone to conduct an evacuation drill. These exercises can be conducted as part of a multi-hazard drill (for example, combined with a fire, hurricane, volcano exercise).

• **RESPONSE (RESP)**

○ **RESP–1. Address tsunami hazards in the community’s Emergency Response Plan (ERP).** If a community-level plan does not exist, other acceptable plans include a countywide ERP or a state or local comprehensive emergency management plan. To meet this requirement, plans should:

— Identify tsunami as a hazard and provide a risk assessment

— Present tsunami-hazard profile, including source locations, extent of inundation, run-up or height that a wave reaches above sea level, previous tsunami occurrences, and likelihood of future tsunamis

— Describe community vulnerability, including areas exposed to inundation and an impact summary of the resident population and specific sub-populations of people expected to be affected (e.g., individuals with access and functional needs, visitors, seasonal workers), businesses, infrastructure, and critical facilities

— Detail 24-hour warning point procedures relating to tsunamis

— Specify emergency operations center activation criteria, and staffing roles and responsibilities

— Specify tsunami criteria and procedures for the activation of the public warning system in its area of responsibility, e.g., criteria and procedures for siren activation, cable television override, and/or local activation in accordance with Emergency Alert System (EAS) plans, warning fan-out procedures, and communication to special needs populations

— Provide contact information for all jurisdictional agencies and response partners, including the TWFP, NTWC, Tsunami National Contact, ICG Tsunami Service Providers

— Include tsunami evacuation plans with identified hazard zones, roles of community entities/agencies, and protocols for evacuation, including special needs populations

— Include procedures for updating information and determining when it is safe for (1) emergency response personnel to enter the evacuated zones, and (2) when it is safe for the public to return to homes and businesses in the evacuated zone(s), e.g., “All-Clear” status

— Include procedures for providing security for the evacuated zone(s)

— Include procedures for reporting tsunami impacts in the community
Include schools and critical facilities in the Emergency Response Plan

RESP-2. Commit to supporting the emergency operations center (EOC) during tsunami incidents if an EOC is opened and activated. Ensure that the EOC can execute tsunami warning functions (public notifications) based on predetermined guidelines related to ICG tsunami information and/or tsunami incidents.

- Has 24-hour operations or plan to activate an EOC for tsunami incidents in accordance with the ERP
- Has warning reception and dissemination capability
- Has the ability and authority to activate the public warning system in its area of responsibility
- Maintains the ability to communicate within and across jurisdictions; Maintains established communication links with National Tsunami Warning Centers to relay real-time weather and flood reports to support the warning decision making process

RESP-3. Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats from ICG Tsunami Service Providers, National Tsunami Warning Centers/Tsunami Warning Focal Points (NTWC/TWFP), or other officially recognized agencies such as local emergency management agencies. Alerts must be able to reach the 24-hour warning point by at least three of the following:

- Public Alert Radio Systems, such as Radio Digital Signals (RDS), or NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) receiver
- National/Territorial warning call-out tree system (documented in writing, with phone contact numbers, with backup indicated)
- Instant messaging programs available via the Internet used by operational personnel to share critical warning decision expertise and other significant information
- Emergency Management Weather Information Network (EMWIN): Satellite dish and accompanying computer and software to receive the satellite feed and/or VHF radio transmission of US NWS products (PTWC products)
- National/Territorial telecommunications system: California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN) Display Program, broadcast through the Internet
- Amateur Radio transceiver: Potential communications directly to National Tsunami Warning Center or Tsunami Warning Focal Point
- Alerts provided through a third-party provider: Typically received via phone, email and/or a texting service to a smartphone, tablet, or computer
- Local Radio: such as the country's Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Active Internet monitoring capability, including social media such as Facebook and Twitter
- Direct email from ICG Tsunami Service Provider or National Tsunami Warning Center or Tsunami Warning Focal Point
- Direct fax from ICG Tsunami Service Provider or National Tsunami Warning Center or Tsunami Warning Focal Point
Text message or direct pager message from ICG Tsunami Service Provider or National Tsunami Warning Center or Tsunami Warning Focal Point

Country Coast Guard (CG) broadcasts: warning point monitoring of CG marine channels

Other communications channel (e.g., active participation in a state-run warning network, two-way, local emergency responder radio network, etc.), please explain.

○ RESP–4. Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public. Alerts must be able to be disseminated from the 24-hour Warning Point and/or EOC through at least three of the following methods:

  Country Emergency Alert System (EAS) message initiation and broadcast
  Cable television audio/video overrides
  Local flood warning systems ideally with no single point of failure
  Plan for siren/megaphone notification on emergency vehicles
  Outdoor warning sirens
  Other local alert broadcast system
  Local pager/texting system
  Amateur radio operator network (ham radio)
  Telephone mass notification system
  Call out tree
  Coordinated jurisdiction-wide radio network
  For counties, parishes, islands, boroughs, etc., a countywide communications network that ensures the flow of information between all cities and towns within its borders, including acting as the surrogate warning point and/or EOC for communities without those capabilities
  Social media usage (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)
  Lifeguards, or beach safety staff, on beaches and on patrol
  Other, please explain

All response requirements should recognize that during a local tsunami event, initial response would most likely need to be performed primarily by at-risk individuals. Individuals in local tsunamis, including emergency personnel, should take personal responsibility to immediately evacuate after recognizing the natural warnings, or environmental cues of a possible or imminent tsunami (e.g., ground shaking from an earthquake, unusual rapid rise or fall of a shoreline). In a local tsunami scenario, official communications and warnings may be difficult due to infrastructure and telecommunication damage caused by the preceding earthquake, and the limited, short time between tsunami generation and the arrival of the first wave.