REPUBLIC
OF THE
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TSUNAMI SUPPORT PLAN

September 2024

September 6, 2024

RMI Weather Service Office
RMI National Disaster Management Office

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Plan Purpose

This document provides the criteria and protocols governing the issuance of tsunami warnings for the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Developed in partnership with the U.S. National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service, the RMI Weather Service Office, and the RMI National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the protocols set forth in this document are designed to reflect evolving standards in tsunami warning practices and ensure the efficient dissemination of accurate and timely information that, during potential tsunami events, is the best available at the time.

Protocols are meant to:

- Reinforce the coordination partnership between the RMI WSO and the RMI NDMO in the issuance and dissemination of tsunami warnings and alerts.
- Provide guidelines for response agencies on tsunami warning and alert procedures, and on how to respond to a tsunami event.
- Minimize the loss of life and impact of tsunamis on communities through implementation of:
    - Strategies, activities, and programs at all levels of government.
    - Response agency plans and activities.
    - Community-based programs supported by response agencies.
    - A schedule to routinely conduct tsunami response simulations or exercise that are coordinated and monitored by the RMI NDMO in collaboration with the RMI WSO.

1.2 Plan Objectives

The objectives of this Tsunami Support Plan are to:

- Coalesce protocols.
- Ensure timely issuance and dissemination of warnings to all threatened communities.
- Ensure that all communities and response agencies, NDMO Focal Points, and Local Disaster Committees in The Republic of the Marshall Islands are prepared to effectively respond to a tsunami event.
- Minimize tsunami impact on the life and property of coastal communities.
- Ensure safe and prompt recovery following notice that a tsunami event has passed.
- Ensure the resilience of the RMI community to disasters, particularly tsunami events

Methods for achieving these objectives include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Fulfillment of roles and responsibilities as outlined in this Plan and in the National Disaster Risk Management Framework.
- Agreed upon strategies, activities, and programs at all levels.
- Regularly updating response agency plans and activities.

- Linking local government disaster plans to this Tsunami Support Plan
- Response agencies support of community-based programs.
- Continued community outreach, simulations, or exercises.
- Collaborating with the Majuro Focal Point and the Majuro Atoll Government Disaster Committee. Collaboration is especially important in evacuating people, and relaying warning and alert messages to the last mile.

1.3 Plan Development and Review

This plan is developed under the leadership of RMI NDMO and will be included in National review cycles and reviewed following a tsunami event that impacts RMI. The responsibility for coordinating the review of this plan rests with RMI NDMO.

1.4 Plan Requirement

Development of this plan is a requirement included under Part III of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2023,

1.5 Definitions

Definitions are provided for critical terms. These definitions serve as foundational elements for the subsequent criteria and actions outlined in the document.

Local Government Disaster Committees (Discom) – Community selected committees composed of members with diverse backgrounds and expertise endorsed by their Local Government to help the respective NDMO Focal Point coordinate disaster preparedness and response activities at the community level. Members represent women's groups, youth clubs, teachers, church groups, people with disabilities, community leaders, local police officers, health personnel, and the local government.

Local tsunami - refers to a tsunami generated from a nearby source, normally within 100km.

NDMO Outer Island Focal Point – Designated personnel trained by NDMO to carry out specific tasks and send reports to NDMO when a disaster strikes the neighboring island or atoll on which they are stationed.

Regional tsunami - refers to a tsunami generated near a source which is generally more than 100km, but less than 1000km away.

Response agency – any agency tasked with responding to emergency situations.

Agency Response plan - A Emergency Response & Business Continuity Plan identifying protocols and procedures followed effect at the time of an event.

Ring of Fire – Term given to the area along the Pacific Ocean coast where most earthquakes occur.

Tsunami - a series of travelling waves of extremely long length generated by earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor, or, less often, by volcanic eruptions, meteorites, landslides, or a combination of the above.

Distant or Tele-tsunami - tsunamis originating from a source more than 1,000km away.

Tsunami Watch - refers to confirmation that a tsunami wave or waves has been generated and Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) is greater than 3 HOURS to 6 HOURS.

Tsunami Warning - a potentially destructive tsunami may have been generated and the ETA is less than or equal to 3 HOURS.

Cancellation - refers to the cancellation of any tsunami watch or warning which has been issued earlier. (PTWC issues cancellation and provides messages to the RMI WSO via NWS)

All Clear - message issued by RMI authorities to inform people that the threat to their respective community has now passed and that it is safe to return to previous locations (home, business…). Any, and all safety precautions, however, should be taken when returning.

1.6 Acronyms

DART – Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis

Discom – Local government disaster committee

ETA – Estimated Time of Arrival

HF – High Frequency

IOM – International Organization for Migration

MIRCS – Marshall Islands Red Cross

NCEI – National Centers for Environmental Information.

NDMO – National Disaster Management Office

NOAA – National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration

NWS – National Weather Service

PTWC – NOAA Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

RMI – Republic of the Marshall Islands

SOPs – Standard Operating Procedures

USGS – United States Geological Service

WSO – Weather Service Office

2. TSUNAMI HAZARD IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

The Republic of Marshall Islands is an island country in the Pacific Ocean's 'Ring of Fire', a string of volcanoes and high seismic activity, or earthquakes, along coastal margins of the Pacific Ocean. Roughly 90% of worldwide earthquakes occur within the Ring of Fire, dotted with 75% of all active volcanoes on Earth. The NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Global Historical Tsunami Database identifies 32 separate earthquake and submarine landslide generated tsunamis that have historically impacted the Marshall Islands (NCEI, 2022). Thirty-one (31) of these events originated from areas along the Ring of Fire (**Figure 1**). The largest tsunami runups of 66 cm at Kwajalein and 51 cm at Majuro Atolls were measured from the 03/11/2011 Tohoku Tsunami Event.

Table 1 contains information about 32 earthquake or earthquake and slide-generated tsunami that have historically impacted the Marshall Islands (NCEI, 2022). The majority of these tsunamis originated from the active subduction zones: South Pacific (Mariana, Yap, Philippines, New Guinea, South Solomon, New Hebrides, Tonga), Kuril-Japan and Aleutian Subduction Zones (**Figure 2**).

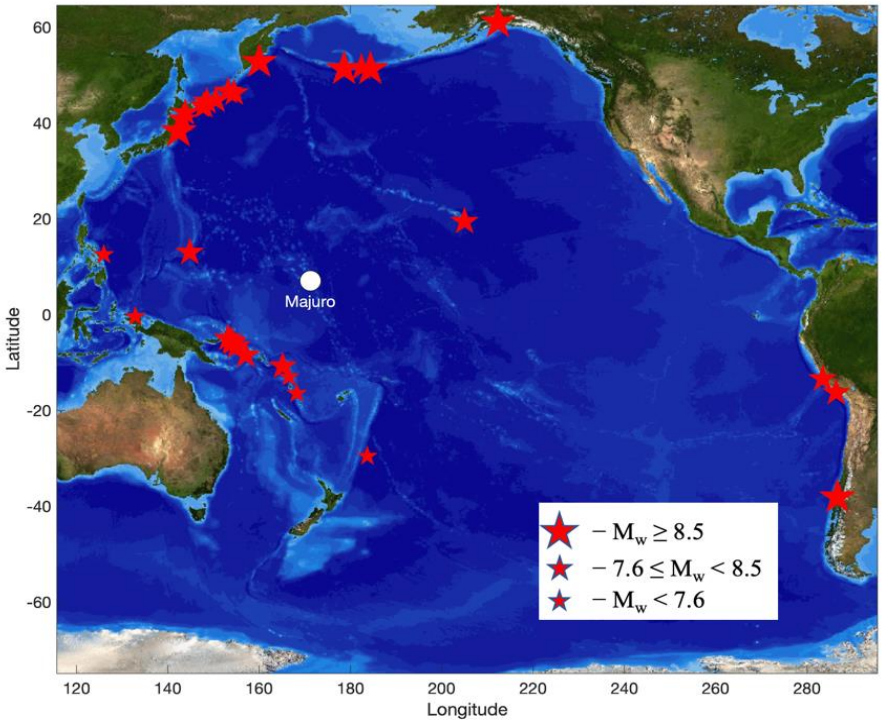


Figure 1 The distribution of earthquake and earthquake generated submarine landslide generated tsunami events from Pacific Ocean subduction zones that have historically impacted the Marshall Islands.

TABLE 1 HISTORICAL TSUNAMI EVENTS THAT IMPACTED THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Date	Date	Source Country	Source Longitude	Source Latitude	M_w	Affected Area	Runup
1	2/6/2013	Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands	165.114	-10.766	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	12 cm
2	7/6/2011	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand	-176.340	-29.539	7.6	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	2 cm
3	3/11/2011	Japan, Honshu Island	142.372	38.297	9.1	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Majuro, Marshall Islands	66 cm, 51 cm
4	10/7/2009	Vanuatu Islands, Vanuatu	166.510	-13.006	7.6	Majuro, Marshall Islands	2 cm
5	1/3/2009	Indonesia, near North Coast	132.885	-0.414	7.6	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	3 cm
6	8/15/2007	S. Peru, Peru	-76.603	-13.386	8	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	4 cm
7	4/1/2007	Solomon Islands, Solomon Islands	157.044	-8.460	8.1	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	4 cm
8	1/13/2007	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	154.524	46.243	8.1	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	11 cm
9	11/15/2006	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	153.266	46.592	8.3	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Majuro, Marshall Islands	14 cm, 8 cm
10	6/23/2001	S. Peru, Peru	-73.641	-16.265	8.4	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	5 cm
11	11/26/1999	Vanuatu Islands, Vanuatu	168.214	-16.423	7.5	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	5 cm
12	6/10/1996	Andreanof Islands, AK, USA	-177.632	51.564	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	
13	8/16/1995	Solomon Sea, Papua New Guinea	154.178	-5.799	7.7	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	6 cm
14	8/8/1993	USA Territory, Guam, Mariana Islands	144.801	12.982	7.8	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	7 cm
15	11/29/1975	USA, Hawaii	-155.033	19.451	7.7	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	6 cm
16	10/31/1975	Philippines, Philippine Trench	125.993	12.540	7.6	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm
17	7/20/1975	Solomon Sea, Papua New Guinea	155.054	-6.590	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	6 cm
18	6/10/1975	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	147.734	43.024	7	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	12 cm
19	7/26/1971	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Sea	153.2	-4.9	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	24 cm
20	7/14/1971	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Sea	153.9	-5.5	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	24 cm
21	8/11/1969	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	147.900	43.600	8.2	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm
22	5/16/1968	Japan, Off East Coast of Honshu Island	143.2	40.8	8.2	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	9 cm
23	2/4/1965	Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands, AK, USA	178.550	51.290	8.7	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm
24	3/28/1964	USA, Prince William Sound, AK	-147.648	61.017	9.2	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands Enewetak, Marshall Islands	15 cm 10 cm
25	10/20/1963	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	150.563	44.772	7.9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm
26	5/22/1960	Chile, Southern Chile	-73.407	-38.143	9.5	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Enewetak, Marshall Islands	38 cm, 15 cm
27	11/6/1958	Russia, S. Kuril Islands	148.540	44.530	8.3	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm

TABLE 2, CON'T

Date	Date	Source Country	Source Longitude	Source Latitude	M_w	Affected Area	Runup
28	3/9/1957	USA, Andreanof Islands, AK	-175.629	51.292	8.6	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Enewetak, Marshall Islands	30 cm, 30 cm
29	11/4/1952	Russia, Kamchatka	160.057	52.755	9	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Enewetak, Marshall Islands	25 cm, 26 cm
30	3/4/1952	Japan, SE. Hokkaido Island	143.850	42.150	8.1	Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	10 cm
31	7/1/1906	Fed. States of Micronesia, Yap, Caroline Islands				Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	
32	1/15/1899	Papua New Guinea, East Coast, New Ireland	152.0	-3.0		Kwajalein, Marshall Islands	

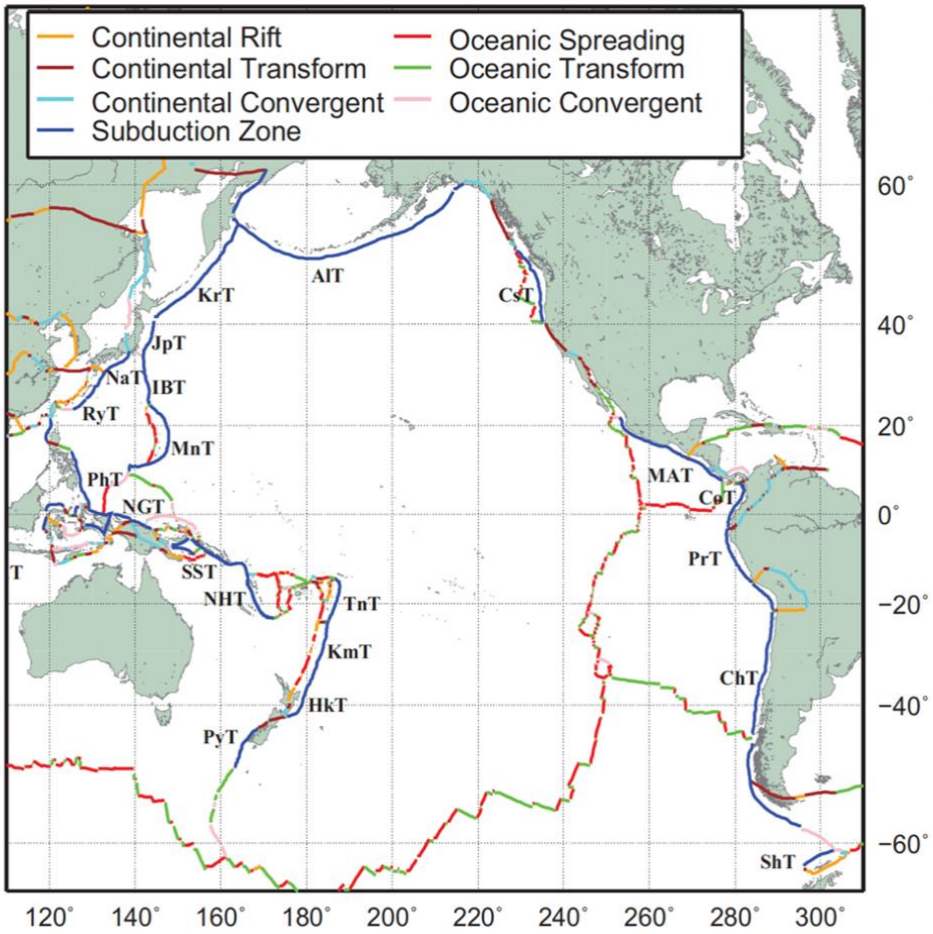


Figure 2 Map of major plate boundaries in the Pacific Ocean with subduction zones shown (in blue) and labeled as follows: AlT-Aleutian Trench, ChT-Chile Trench, CsT-Cascadia Trough, HT-Hikurangi Trough, IBT-Izu-Bonin Trench, JpTJapan Trench, KmT-Kermadec Trench, KrT-Kuril Trench, MT-Mariana Trench, MAT-Middle America Trench, NT-Nankai Trough, NGT-New Guinea Trench, NHT-New Hebrides Trench, PhT-Philippines Trench, PrT-Peru Trench, PyT-Puysegur Trench, RT-Ryukyu Trench, SST-South Solomons Trench, TnT-Tonga Trench (Bird, 2003).

3. PREPAREDNESS ARRANGEMENTS

RMI NDMO is responsible for leading awareness campaigns for all hazards having the potential for negatively impacting RMI.

3.1 Public Awareness

Information delivery on the nature of, and risk posed by tsunamis, including safety procedures and preparedness, is recommended to be ongoing and coordinated by community awareness and education programs in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the RMI WSO, The Marshall Islands Red Cross Sociey (MIRCS), and other non-governmental agencies.

3.2 Tsunami Early Warning Systems

At present, there is no comprehensive tsunami early warning system in RMI. However, a process is in place that includes an end-to-end system; one that is initiated by notification of potential tsunami generation and then includes, response, and recovery activities. The warning process includes consideration of the following:

(a) Detection – the hazard is observed, analyzed, monitored, and threat is assessed.

(b) Warnings – dissemination of easy to understand accurate, and timely messages.

(c) Dissemination – rapid and effective delivery of information to response agencies and personnel that then effectively message the public using a suite of methods to ensure timely reaction.

(d) Response – effective and prescribed actions, measures, and protocols that authorities and communities take to save lives and property.

3.3 Detection, Observation and Monitoring Network

3.3.1 Seismic Network

As of this plan date, The RMI does not host a seismic network or other instrumentation capable of measuring earthquake parameters in-Country. Instead, The RMI currently relies on the US Geological Service (USGS) and the PTWC for alerts related to potential tsunami impact on country shores.

3.3.2 Sea-level Measurement Systems

There are several tide gauges that continuously monitor sea level within RMI. These gauges, in addition to the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) Systems closest to both the generating source and to RMI, provide the country WSO with the ability to monitor tsunami waves along the source region of seismic rupture and along basin-wide coastlines as these waves propagate throughout the Pacific Ocean Basin.

3.3.3 Tsunami Warning Service

The PTWC provides textural and graphical forecast products to the RMI WSO. The office is then responsible for analyzing all information in the products

provided and providing recommendations to the appropriate National authority for decision on issuance of tsunami warning or watch.

Provision by the PTWC of the afore-mentioned forecast products transfers all warning and response activities from the PTWC to RMI WSO and NDMO. The PTWC will continue to provide informational message bulletins to RMI WSO for decision making but will no longer issue warning.

3.3.4 Frequency of Warnings

All warning bulletins will, generally, be updated and issued hourly, unless information becomes available that warrants more frequent updates.

3.3.5 Tsunami Warning Cancellation

NDMO will issue a "Warning Cancellation Message" upon advice from the NOAA NWS via the RMI WSO, or once it is ascertained that threat from a local tsunami is over. There are no known sources of tsunami generation local to RMI.

3.3.6 Dissemination of Messages

In recognizing the diverse communication landscape, this section outlines the multi-faceted approach to disseminating tsunami watches and warnings. Communication channels include, but are not limited to, facsimile, telephone, email, websites, facebook pages, short text messages (SMS), radio stations, high-frequency (HF) radio, and other locally relevant platforms. Watches and Warnings will be disseminated by NDMO in coordination with the RMI WSO through relevant media and available telecommunication networks, that represent the most effective and practical means of communication. Delivery mechanisms include:

(a) Facsimile
(b) Telephone
(c) Email
(d) Websites
(e) Mass Messaging (SMS)
(f) Radio stations
(g) HF Radio
(h) Chatty Beetle
(i) Police (National, State and Municipal)
(j) Facebook page

3.3.7 Tsunami Monitoring Agency for RMI

Weather Service Office Majuro
Long Island Road, Rairok
P.O Box 78
Majuro, Marshall Islands, 96960-0078
Phone: (011)(692) 247-5705
Fax: (011) (691)247-3078
Weather Recording *(English & Marshallese): (011) (691) 320-3079/3076*

4. The RMI Standard Operating Procedures

The Republic of the Marshall Islands endorsed the comprehensive National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements in June 2017 (chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.preventionweb.net/files/68522_rmidisasterrickmanagementforweb.pdf). The arrangements include Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for responding to emergency and disaster events within the country and provided the framework and arrangements for a unified approach to emergency and disaster preparedness. SOPs increase coordination between government and non-government partners by clearly defining roles and responsibilities during natural disasters. The operational procedures as outlined in the RMI document are set into motion and response is orchestrated by the National Disaster Management Office. For the duration of any natural disaster, including tsunami, the NDMO serves as the primary point of contact with the Governor. Effectiveness of response relies on a well-structured plan, the framework of which nominally consists of:

1) List of contacts
2) Activation modes
3) Phased operational Checklist.
    - Phase 1 – Preparedness
    - Phase 2 – Warnings (Watch, alert, onset)
    - Phase 3 – Impact
    - Phase 4 – Response
    - Phase 5 - Recovery

Addendum A that follows provides alert criteria and message templates.

ADDENDUM A

ALERT CRITERIA
MESSAGE TEMPLATES

A1 Alert Criteria

TABLE A1 ALERT LEVEL CRITERIA BASED ON EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE – THE RMI

PTWC Product Type	Earthquake Parameters	Potential Tsunami Type	Possible Hazardous Tsunami Waves	Threatened Coast	Time left to Initial Wave Arrival (ETA)	Alert Level	OBSERVER on Duty	NDMO OFFICE	ACTION Required
Tsunami Information Statement	Magnitude of 6.5-7.0, or on land, or ≥ 100 km (60 miles) depth	None or Very Minor	**No**	None	Not applicable	INFORMATION	Send INFO ONLY	NO Public Statements	No action required
Tsunami Threat Message	**Magnitude of 7.6-7.8**, undersea or very near the sea, and < 100 km (60 miles) depth	Regional Tsunami	**Yes**	< 1000 km (600 miles) from earthquake	**< 3 hours**	WARNING	CONTACT NDMO Prepare Statement (Within 15min)	WARNING AND EVAC. STATEMENTS	Evacuate threatened coast
			No	≥ 1000 km (600 miles) from earthquake	Not given	INFORMATION	Send INFO ONLY	NO Public Statements	Monitor subsequent messages
	Magnitude of 7.9 and greater, undersea or very near the sea, and < 100 km (60 miles) depth	Basin-wide Tsunami	**Yes**	Potential for a basin-wide tsunami	**< 3 hours**	WARNING	CONTACT NDMO Prepare Statement (Within 15min)	WARNING AND EVAC. STATEMENTS	Evacuate coast within 3 hours of ETA
			No		**3 to 6 hours**	WATCH	CONTACT NDMO Prepare Statement	WATCH STATEMENTS	Prepare to evacuate if Necessary
			No		**> 6 hours**	INFORMATION	Send INFO ONLY	INFO. ONLY Statements CAN be issued	Monitor subsequent messages

TABLE A2 ALERT LEVEL CRITERIA BASED ON MAXIMUM

PTWC Product Type	Earthquake Parameters	Maximum Tsunami Wave Amplitude Indicated for Your Country or Area	Threatened Coast	Time left to Initial Wave Arrival	NTWC Alert Level for Threatened Coast	Emergency Response Action
Tsunami Threat Message	Magnitude of 7.1 or greater, undersea or very near the sea, and < 100 km (60 miles) depth	**≥ 1 m (3 feet)**	Sections of coast with forecast amplitudes ≥ 1 m (3 feet)	**< 3 hrs**	WARNING	Evacuate threatened coast
				3 to 6 hrs	WATCH	Prepare to evacuate
				> 6 hrs	INFORMATION	Monitor for subsequent forecasts
		< 1 m (3 feet)	None		INFORMATION	Monitor for subsequent forecasts

TSUNAMI WAVE AMPLITUDE - MAJURO

Cancellation of Tsunami Watches and Warnings

When Watches or Warning criteria are no longer met, the RMI WSO in consultation with NDMO will downgrade or cancel Watches and Warnings as appropriate. Every Watch or Warning shall be cancelled in accordance with the following criteria.

Alert/Warning	Cancellation criteria and templates
Tsunami Watch	Cancel when the expected wave height has been verified by sea level monitoring equipment to be below **0.3M** within the alert period (3hr≤T<6hr). Downgrade to Tsunami no threat advisory as necessary or cancel outright and advise of possible strong currents remaining.
Tsunami Warning	Cancel when the expected wave height has been verified through sea level monitoring equipment to be below **0.3M** within the warning period (3hr<T). Downgrade to Tsunami no threat advisory as necessary or cancel outright and advise of possible strong currents remaining.

A2 Tsunami Information Messages

THIS IS A TSUNAMI INFORMATION MESSAGE

AN EARTHQUAKE HAS OCCURRED NEAR XXX (copy location from PTWC Message) AT XXXX LOCAL TIME

THERE IS NO TSUNAMI THREAT TO RMI

THIS IS THE FINAL MESSAGE FOR THIS EVENT.

IF BIG AND FAR AWAY SO DON'T KNOW

THIS IS A TSUNAMI INFORMATION MESSAGE

A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE HAS OCCURRED NEAR XXX (copy location from PTWC Message) AT XXXX LOCAL TIME.

THERE IS NO TSUNAMI THREAT TO RMI AT THIS TIME.
WE WILL CONTINUE TO MONITOR THIS EVENT.
IF A POSSIBLE DESTRUCTIVE TSUNAMI GETS WITHIN SIX HOURS OF RMI, A TSUNAMI WATCH WILL BE ISSUED

NO ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED AT THIS TIME.
STAY TUNED FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

A3 Tsunami Watch, Warning, and Cancellation Message Formats / Templates

TSUNAMI WATCH

TSUNAMI WATCH (can add an announcement number)

A TSUNAMI WATCH IS NOW IN EFFECT FOR RMI.

NEXT IS OPTIONAL: A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE HAS OCCURRED NEAR XXX (copy location from PTWC Message) AT XXXX LOCAL TIME, WHICH MAY HAVE GENERATED A DESTRUCTIVE TSUNAMI.

TSUNAMI WAVES ARE NOW WITHIN XXX HOURS OF RMI
THE EARLIEST ESTIMATED TIME OF TSUNAMI WAVE ARRIVAL IS AROUND 3:15 AM LOCAL TIME.

ALL PERSONS IN LOW-LYING COASTAL AREAS SHOULD STAND BY AND PREPARE TO EVACUATE TO HIGHER ELEVATIONS OR
INLAND OR TO DESIGNATED AREAS IF A
TSUNAMI WARNING IS ISSUED.

TSUNAMI WARNING

TSUNAMI WARNING MESSAGE – READ ON RADIO, ETC

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY MESSAGE FROM

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE AND
THE RMI WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE

AS OF 10:08 AM LOCAL TIME WED OCT 1 2014

A TSUNAMI WARNING IS NOW IN EFFECT FOR RMI
HAZARDOUS TSUNAMI WAVES ARE POSSIBLE WITHIN THE NEXT THREE HOURS ALONG SOME COASTS OF RMI

The earliest estimated time of tsunami wave arrival is around 1:29 PM LOCAL TIME.

ALL PERSONS IN LOW-LYING COASTAL AREAS SHOULD EVACUATE TO HIGHER ELEVATIONS OR INLAND OR DESIGNATED AREAS.

(REPEAT WARNING AND EVAC WORDS)

The next update message will be issued hourly or sooner if the situation warrants.

NEXT MESSAGE: A TSUNAMI WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT FOR RMI
NEXT MESSAGE: TSUNAMI WAVES REACHING 3 TO 10 FEET (1 TO 3 METERS) ABOVE THE TIDE LEVEL ARE POSSIBLE ALONG SOME COASTS OF THE RMI

TSUNAMI CANCELLATION MESSAGE
READ ON RADIO, ETC

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY MESSAGE FROM

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE AND
AND THE RMI WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE

AS OF 10:08 AM LOCAL TIME WED OCT 1 2014

The Tsunami Warning is cancelled (or downgraded to watch with sea conditions)

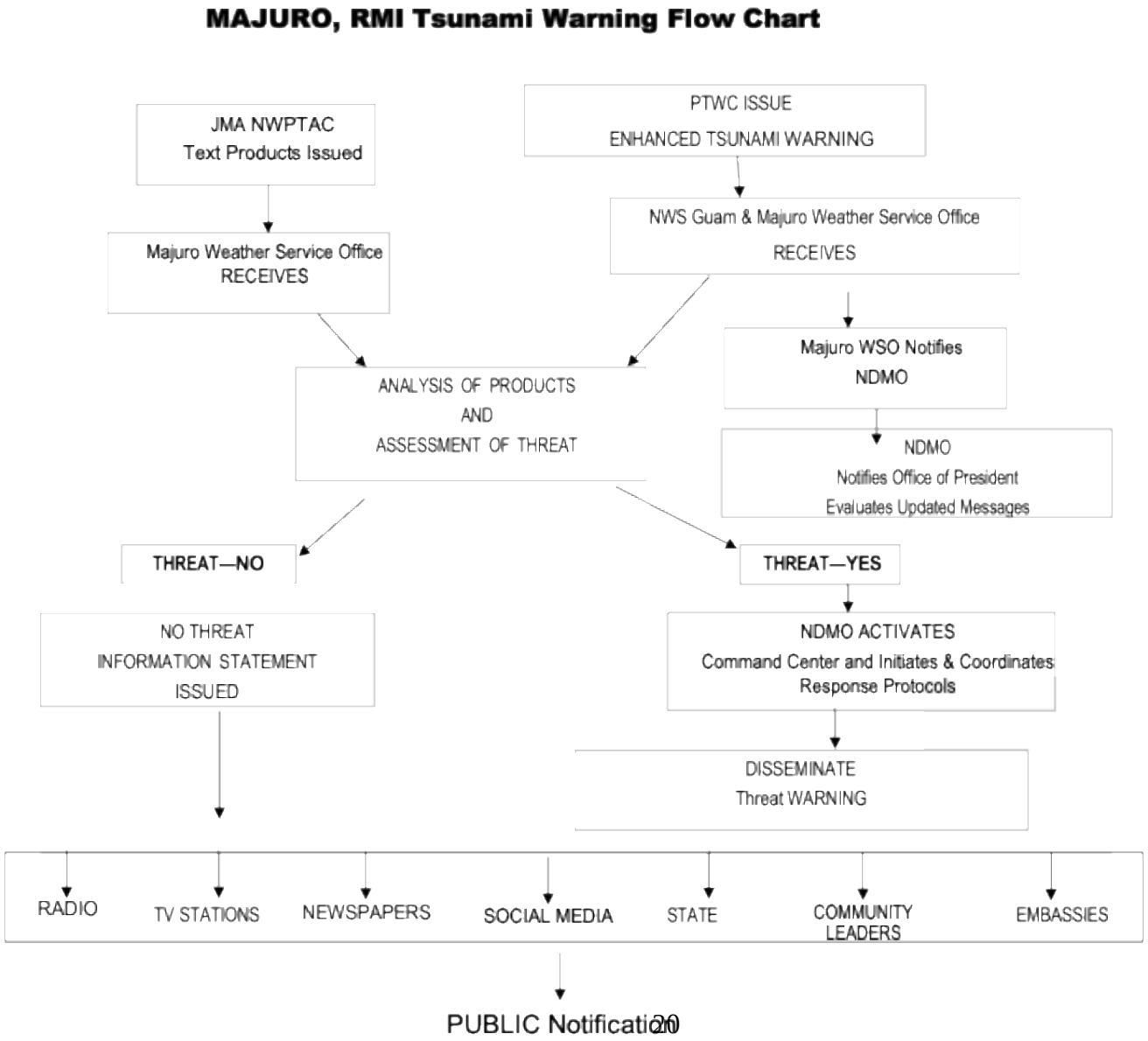
There is no longer a tsunami threat to RMI

However, some coasts may still experience strong currents and small sea level changes for 2 hours after last wave passes.

(REPEAT CANCEL WORDS)

This will be the final message.

A4 Tsunami Warning Communication Flowchart



A5 RMI List of Contacts

No	NAME	POSITION / TITLE	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
1	Isidore Robert	Director	National Disaster Management Office	
2	Reggie White	Meteorologist in Charge	Weather Service Office	
3	Lee Jacklick			
4	Toube Aberaam			
5	…			
6				
7				
8				
9				

Majuro Disaster Committee MEMBER	POSITION	COMMUNITY REPRESENTED
Hon. Jina David	Chair / Focal Point	
Hon. Boaz Lamdrik	Member	Ajeltake
Hon. Miyoko Kramer	Member	Rairok
Hon. Hanson Kaisha	Member	Rita
Christopher Makiphi	Member	MALG
Areyoshi S. deBrum	Member	MALG
Jaje Kabua	Member	MALG
James Bing	Member	MALG
Jenki Tibon		Community
Dec. Lincoln Mea		Laura UCC
Bobbie Ned		Community
Rik. Joseph Batol		AOG
Rik. Jenjen Lamari	Member	Laura Full Gospel
Neal Sawej	Member	Community

NOTES