DRAFT

PTWS TSUNAMI READY PILOT (PTWS-TR)

PERFORMANCE-BASED COMMUNITY RECOGNITION PROGRAMME

PTWS-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.

PTWS TSUNAMI READY PILOT RECOGNITION REQUIREMENTS (draft)	**COMPLETED**
MITIGATION (MIT)	
MIT-1. Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones	
MIT-2. Have a public display of tsunami information	
PREPAREDNESS (PREP)	
PREP-1. Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities in collaboration with communities.	
PREP-2. Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials	
PREP-3. Hold at least three outreach or educational activities annually	
PREP-4: Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise.	
RESPONSE (RESP)	
RESP–1. Address tsunami hazards in the community's emergency operations plan (EOP).	
RESP–2. Commit to supporting the emergency operations center (EOC) during a tsunami incident if an EOC is opened and activated.	
RESP–3. Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats.	
RESP–4. Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public.	

Pacific Tsunami Warning System TSUNAMI READY (PTWS-TR) ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS (draft)

- **MITIGATION (MIT)**

  - **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 as developed by PTWS. *Note: for communities with no modeling a "baseline tsunami zone" can be used and, where observed, is approved to meet this requirement.*

  - **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 PTWS-TR Board, and with possible assistance from partners. These signs should follow standards developed by the PTWS. 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)**

  - **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 PTWS. *Note: for communities that do not have inundation mapping, a "baseline tsunami hazard zone" can been prepared, and is approved to meet this guideline.*

  - **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 <u>three or more</u> 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 <u>annually</u>** 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 PTWS-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, 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 PTWS 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) <u>to receive</u> official tsunami threats** from 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 <u>at least three</u> 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 <u>to disseminate</u> official tsunami alerts to the public.** Alerts must be able to be disseminated from the 24-hour Warning Point and/or EOC through <u>at least three</u> 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.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
24 Hour Warning Point (WP)†	A communication facility at a state or local level, operating 24 hours a day, which has the capability to receive NWS alerts and warnings, plus has the authority and ability to activate the public warning systems in its area of responsibility.
Boards (ICG Regional and National/Territorial)	The ICG Regional Tsunami Recognition Board should be comprised as follows: • *ICG/PTWS Chair • UNESCO/IOC Representative • Director, ITIC • PTWS WORKING GROUP3 CHAIR • Tsunami National Contact (NON-VOTING Member) *Chair, Regional Tsunami Recognition Programme Board The Regional Board shall be convened when the nomination is nation-wide. The National Tsunami Recognition Programme Board should be comprised of: • *Director, National Disaster Management Organization • Tsunami National Contact • Tsunami Warning Focal Point (TWFP)

TERM	DEFINITION
	• Director, ITIC • Local Seismic Networks/technical or scientific community • Community Representative [Non-Voting Member] *Chair, National Tsunami Recognition Programme Board This Board shall be convened when the nomination is presented on a phased approach, comprised of individual communities over a specific period of time.
PTWS Recognized Community	A national/territorial/local government entity that has the authority and ability to adopt the recognition guidelines within its jurisdiction.
†The term "local government" means	a. A county, parish, borough, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, indigenous groups, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government. b. A national or territorial government would seek recognition under the PTWS Board. For local governments a National/Territorial Board would be established to provide recognition.
The term "facility" for a community includes but is not limited to	Universities, colleges, military installations, state/national parks, power plants/utilities, major transportation centers (i.e., airports, harbors, ports, railroad stations and other large transit complexes), theme parks/entertainment complexes, corporate business complexes, factories and large event venues (i.e., stadiums, arenas, race tracks, convention centers and other venues that temporarily host large gatherings of people). For local governments a National/Territorial Board would be established to provide recognition.
Communications/Dispatch Centre	Agency or interagency dispatch centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or other facility and staff who handle emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel. This centre may act as a 24-hour warning point.
Critical Facilities	A critical facility provides services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a tsunami. Examples of critical facilities requiring special consideration include:

TERM	DEFINITION
	• Police stations, fire stations, critical vehicle and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers needed for tsunami response activities before, during, and after a tsunami • Medical facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, blood banks, and health care facilities (including those storing vital medical records) likely to have occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid injury or death during a tsunami • Schools and day care centers, especially if designated as shelters or evacuation centers • Power generating stations and other public and private utility facilities vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to tsunami-hit areas • Drinking water and wastewater treatment plants • Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic, and/or water-reactive materials
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility, a permanently established facility or located at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof.
Distant Tsunami (Also referred to as a tele-tsunami)	A tsunami originating from a faraway source, generally more than 1,000 km/621 miles or 3 or more hours tsunami travel time from its source to the area impacted. What may be a distant tsunami in one location can be a local tsunami for another location. A distant tsunami may also be referred to as a "far-field" tsunami hazard. The most common distant threats are from dangerous and unpredictable currents resulting in possible significant harbor and shoreline damage.
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	A document maintained by various jurisdictional levels setting procedures for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It should include the following:

TERM	DEFINITION
	a. Describe how people and property will be protected b. Detail who is responsible for carrying out specific actions c. Identify the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available d. Outline how all actions will be coordinated
Emergency Management/Response Personnel	Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role.
Incident	An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Inundation	The horizontal distance inland that a tsunami penetrates, generally measured perpendicularly to the shoreline.
Local Tsunami	A tsunami generated from a nearby source with less than 1 hour tsunami travel time from its source to the area impacted. What may be a local tsunami in one location can be a regional or distant tsunami for another location. A local tsunami may also be referred to as a "near-field" tsunami hazard. A local tsunami includes tsunamigenic influences due to tectonics in the source zone such as uplift, subsidence, landslides, and strong shaking. It is the focus of major destruction.
Regional Tsunami	A tsunami generated from a regional source, generally between 100 km/62 miles and 1,000 km/621 miles away or between 1 and 3 hours tsunami travel time from its source to the area impacted. What may be a regional tsunami in one location can be a local tsunami for another location. Regional tsunami also occasionally have very limited and localized effects outside the region. In comparison with a local tsunami, it gives a little more time for authorities to respond than the case of local earthquakes.

TERM	DEFINITION
Tsunami	A tsunami is a series of waves that can cause dangerous fluctuations of water along shorelines, and are generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides that cause a large scale and rapid displacement of the water. Tsunamis can last minutes, hours, or even days. Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning harbor wave. Tsunamis are often incorrectly called tidal waves; they have no relation to the daily ocean tides.
Tsunami Evacuation Map	A graphical representation of coastal areas that outlines the hazard zones and designates limits beyond which people must be evacuated to avoid harm from tsunami waves. Evacuation routes and assembly areas are generally designated to ensure efficient movement of people out of the evacuation area and to areas of safety. Tsunami evacuation maps should be based on tsunami inundation model outputs or the best available science.
Tsunami Evacuation Zone	Evacuation zones are much larger in surface area than hazard/inundation zones. There is a margin of error in estimation of the hazard/inundation zone. Some areas may not be flooded by tsunami activity but those areas may be isolated by flood waters. This essentially cuts these areas off from other areas. As such, people in those areas are requested to evacuate to prevent them from requiring rescue by first responders
Tsunami Hazard Zone (aka Tsunami Inundation Zone)	The area expected to be flooded or inundated by water in coastal areas. Hazard is synonymous with inundation in this sense, even though there are instances where simple inundation (flooding) may not necessarily be hazardous.
Tsunami Information Centres	Centres which provide education, outreach, technical and capacity building assistance to Member States and public in preventing, preparing, and mitigating measures for tsunamis. Among other activities, the centers manage post event performance surveys, serve as a resource for the development, publication, and distribution of tsunami education and preparedness materials and information on tsunami occurrences, and may support risk assessment and mitigation activities.
Tsunami Service Provider (TSP)	Centre that monitors seismic and sea level activity and issues timely tsunami threat information within an ICG framework to National Tsunami Warning Centres/Tsunami Warning Focal Points and other TSPs operating within an ocean basin. The NTWCs/TWFPs may use these products to develop and issue tsunami warning for their countries. TSPs may also issue Public messages for an ocean basin and act as National Tsunami Warning Centres providing tsunami warnings for their own

TERM	DEFINITION
	countries.
Tsunami Source	Point or area of tsunami origin, usually the site of an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide that caused a large scale and rapid displacement of the water resulting in a tsunami. A comet or meteorite impacting the ocean may also be considered a tsunami source.
Tsunami Warning Centre	Facilities that have responsibility to detect, forecast, and issue tsunami alerts.

APPENDIX I

Application Form

Community Contact Information					
County/Parish/City/Town		Country		Population Total/Evacuation Zone	

Primary Point of Contact		Secondary Point of Contact	
Name		Name	
Office		Office	
Title		Title	
Mailing Address		Mailing Address	
City		City	
State, ZIP		State, ZIP	
Phone		Phone	
email		email	

Mitigation Guidelines (MIT)

MIT 1	☐ Designate and map tsunami hazard zones.	☐ Verified
MIT 2	☐ Public display of tsunami information and response that identifies: tsunami danger area and/or hazard zone, evacuation routes, and assembly area; and provides tsunami response education (go to high ground).	☐ Verified

☐ Tsunami hazard zone signs	☐ Entering/leaving tsunami hazard zone signs	☐ Evacuation routes signs
☐ Assembly areas signs	☐ Tsunami response education signs	

Verification Team/Renewal Notes

Please do not write in shaded areas.

Preparation Guidelines (PREP)

PREP 1	Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities.	☐ Verified
	☐ Print ☐ Digital media ☐ Other	
PREP 2	Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials. Distribution should use **<u>three or more</u> wide-reaching diverse methods**.	☐ Verified
☐ Brochures/flyers distributed at public venues	☐ Websites/Social media	
☐ Local faith-based and civic organization bulletins/mailings	☐ Billboard, roadside, highway, or educational signs	
☐ Local radio and television	☐ Public utility/service industry bill safety notices	
☐ Bulk email	☐ Historical markers and interpretive signs	
☐ Newspaper Inserts	☐ Other _____	
PREP 3	**<u>Annually</u>** hold **at least three** tsunami outreach or education activities.	☐ Verified
☐ Leverage of national, state, or regional campaigns through use of social media		
☐ Multi-hazard events or presentations		
☐ Booth at community events and/or county fairs		
☐ Community tsunami safety workshops, town hall, or similar public/private meetings		
☐ Media workshops		
☐ Door to door safety campaings targeted to people leaving or working in the tsunami hazard zone		
☐ Other _____		
PREP 4	Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise.	☐ Verified
☐ Tabletop exercise ☐ Functional exercise ☐ Full-scale exercise		
Verification Team/Renewal Notes		

Response Guidelines

RESP 1	Address tsunami hazards in the community's emergency operations plan (EOP).	☐ Verified

☐	Identify tsunami as a hazard and provides risk assessment
☐	Present tsunami-hazard profile, including source locations, extend of inundation, run-up, previous or future tsunamis
☐	Describe community vulnerability
☐	Details 24-hour warning point procedures
☐	Specify emergency operations center (EOC) activation criteria
☐	Specify tsunami criteria and procedures for the activation of the public warning system
☐	Provide contact information for all jurisdictional agencies and response partners
☐	Include evacuation plans for tsunamis, roles of community entities/agencies, maps and protocols
☐	Include procedures for updating information and determine when evacuated zones are safe
☐	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 operations plan

RESP 2	Commit to supporting the emergency operations center (EOC) during tsunami incidents if an EOC is opened and activated.	☐ Verified
☐	Has 24-hour operations or plan to activate an EOC for tsunami incidents	
☐	Has warning reception and dissemination capability	
☐	Has ability and authority to activate the public warning system in its area of responsability	
☐	Maintains the anility to communicate within and across jurisdictions	
Verification Team/Renewal Notes		

RESP 3	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) **<u>to receive</u>** official tsunami threats: **at least three**.	☐ Verified
☐ Public Alert Radio Systems (RDS, NWR, etc)	☐ Local radio: Emergency Alert System, LP1/LP2	
☐ National/Territorial warning call out tree system	☐ Active Internet monitoring capability	

☐ Instant messaging programs available via Internet	☐ Direct email from CARIBE EWS Tsunami Service Provider o NTWC or TWFP
☐ EMWIN receiver	☐ Direct fax from CARIBE EWS Tsunami Service Provider o NTWC or TWFP
☐ CISN display program	☐ Text message or direct pager from CARIBE EWS Tsunami Service Provider o NTWC or TWFP
☐ Amateur radio transceiver	☐ Coast Guard (CG) broadcasts
☐ Third-party alert provider	☐ Other _____

RESP 4	Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to **disseminate** official tsunami alerts to the public: **at least three**.	☐ Verified

☐ EAS message initiation and broadcast	☐ Amateur radio operator network (ham radio)
☐ Cable TV audio/video overrides	☐ Telephone mass notification system
☐ Local flood warning system	☐ Call out tree
☐ Plan for siren/megaphones on emergency vehicles	☐ Coordinated jurisdiction-wide radio network
☐ Outdoor warning siren(s)	☐ Countywide communications network
☐ Local alert broadcast system	☐ Social media (Twitter, Facebook)
☐ Local pager/texting system	☐ Lifeguards on beaches and on patrol
☐ Other _____	

Verification Team/Renewal Notes

Signature of Applying Official			
Office Name			
Application Submitted by (name of applicant)		Title	
Signature		Date	
Authority Receiving Application (print name)		Date Received	

Site Verification Team Signatures			
Print Name			
Office		Title	
Signature		Date	
Print Name			
Office		Title	
Signature		Date	
Print Name			
Office		Title	
Signature		Date	
Print Name			
Office		Title	
Signature		Date	

Signature in Renewal Year			
Office			
Application Submitted by (name of applicant)		Title	
Signature		Date	
Authority Receiving Application (print name)		Date Received	