Following the 2010 Chile tsunami, two assessments of the performance of the NOAA tsunami warning centers were conducted. The first assessment focused on the technical accuracy of time of arrival, maximum tsunami amplitude, and flooding potential while the second assessment focused on the communication of tsunami information to users. This presentation will cover the assessment methodology and conclusions of the two assessments. In general, the forecast accuracy was very good while the communications lacked clarity and focus. Based on the conclusions of both assessments, new warning products will be presented to illustrate how deficiencies can be minimized making future tsunami warning products more effective.