The devastating Sumatra tsunami of 2004 was a wake-up call for many nations. This was true for the U.S., where Congress passed a law in 2006 requiring the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to strengthen the U.S. tsunami forecast, warning, observation, data management, research and mitigation capabilities. Over the last 6 years, NOAA has responded with significant changes, improving all aspects of the U.S. tsunami program. NOAA’s tsunami warning centers now operate around the clock and have reduced response time by approximately one-half. Observational capabilities are significantly strengthened, with 39 Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART®) buoys, more than 160 high-resolution tide gauge stations, new seismic stations, and improved communications capabilities. These advances in tsunami measurement are complemented by advances in numerical modeling to provide the most accurate and timely tsunami forecast capability. Inundation forecasts use seismic parameter estimates, tsunami wave measurements and a pre-computed generation/propagation forecast database to select scenarios that most closely match the observational data. Forecasts are updated as new data arrives. Because the numerical models also depend on accurate bathymetry and topography, NOAA developed 10-meter digital elevation models for significant portions of the U.S. coasts. To reduce the impact of tsunamis on coastal communities NOAA also invigorated the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program, responsible for hazard assessment, warning guidance, and mitigation efforts, including evacuation planning. The outcome of these efforts are coastal communities far better prepared today to receive early warning and take appropriate responses to minimize the impact of tsunami hazards.