



#4 Firefighting

State Emergency Support Function Annex

Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency

January 2022

STATE OF HAWAI'I
EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS PLAN



SESF #4 TASKED AGENCIES

State ESF Coordinating and Primary Agency:

Department of Land and Natural Resources

State Support Agencies:

Department of Transportation

Federal ESF Coordinating and Primary Agency:

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service

County Coordinating and Primary Agencies:

Hawai'i County: Hawai'i Fire Department

Maui County: Department of Fire and Public Safety

City and County of Honolulu: Honolulu Fire Department


Kaua'i County: Kaua'i Fire Department

RECORD OF CHANGES

The SESF #4 is responsible for the *#4 Firefighting State Emergency Support Function Annex* and is authorized to make changes in coordination with the HI-EMA Operations Branch. All updates to *#4 Firefighting State Emergency Support Function Annex* will be tracked and recorded in the following table to ensure the most recent version is disseminated and implemented. This annex will be reviewed on a biennial bases and after every incident where SESF #4 was activated.


Change Number	Date of Change	Section Changed	Summary of Change
1	12/2021	Record of Changes	Record of Changes verbiage and signatory block added
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Luke Meyers
HI-EMA Administrator




Date Jan 27, 2022

David Lopez
HI-EMA Executive Officer



Date Jan 26, 2022

Michael Walker
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SESF #4 Firefighting EMO



Date Jan 13, 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

1. State Emergency Support Function (SESF) #4 Firefighting provides support for the prevention, detection, and suppression of urban, rural and wildland fires that cause, or are caused by, an emergency or disaster that requires the support of the state.
2. The purpose of this Annex is to:
 - a. Define the activities that fall within the scope of State Emergency Support Function (SESF) #4 Firefighting
 - b. Identify the agencies with responsibilities under this SESF;
 - c. Describe how tasked agencies will coordinate to execute missions assigned to the SESF during an emergency or disaster.
3. This Annex is intended to support, not supplant, existing local, state, or federal plans, policies or agreements related to the fire service.

1.2 SCOPE

1. Activities within the scope of SESF #4 include the following:
 - a. Preventing, detecting, and suppressing urban, rural and wildland fires on state, county, and private lands.
 - b. Providing personnel, equipment and supplies in support of state and local jurisdictions involved in rural, urban and wildland firefighting operations.
 - c. Maintaining situational awareness on the status of fire service assets in Hawai'i.
2. This Annex applies to all hazards that impact the state of Hawai'i.

2. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

1. The management and coordination of a large firefighting operation is complex and may involve multiple agencies and jurisdictions. Fires that are potentially of a disastrous proportion, or which are coincident with another disaster situation, will place stress on the resources of local agencies.
2. A major disaster or emergency incident may result in numerous urban, rural and wildland fires. Ignition sources normally of little concern under normal conditions can become more dangerous under disaster conditions. These fires can spread rapidly, cause severe damage, and pose a serious threat to lives and property. Firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize due to the disruption of communication, transportation, utility, and water systems.

2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

1. SESF #4 planning is based on the following assumptions:
 - a. Most incidents that require fire service assets can be addressed by local or state agencies as part of their normal day-to-day operations and/or existing mutual aid systems.
 - b. The lead firefighting response agency will vary whether the fire has occurred on county, state, or federal property as documented in Attachment 1 – DOFAW Response Maps.
 - c. County fire departments have primary responsibility for firefighting in their jurisdictions.
 - d. The state’s firefighting resources are primarily limited to wildland firefighting. County fire departments will usually be the first responders to wildland fires within the state’s jurisdiction until state firefighting resources arrive and assume command of the incident.
 - e. The U.S. Department of Defense (USDOD) will assume full responsibility for firefighting activities on USDOD installations and may support state and local firefighting operations under the terms of cooperative agreements.
 - f. The National Park Service (NPS) will respond to firefighting incidents on their lands.
 - g. County and state firefighting agencies have limited air assets. Air resources may need to be contracted with private sector operators or requested through the Hawai’i National Guard via *SESF #20 Military Support* or USDOD via the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM).



3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure SESF #4 activities are performed in a coordinated, efficient, and effective manner.
2. This document does not relieve tasked agencies of the responsibility for emergency planning; agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 GENERAL DUTIES OF ALL SESF #4 AGENCIES

1. All agencies assigned to SESF #4 are responsible for the following, in addition to the agency-specific duties listed later in this section.

BEFORE AN INCIDENT

1. Designate primary and alternate SESF #4 representatives, who shall be responsible for coordinating with internal department stakeholders, the SEOC and other SESF #4 agencies to ensure successful execution of duties assigned in this Annex. Notify the Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) of any changes to assigned contacts.
2. Develop and maintain internal departmental level plans, policies, procedural guides and/or mutual aid agreements needed to successfully execute SESF #4 duties during an incident.
3. Execute contingency contracts with vendors for services or equipment that may be required to execute the department's SESF #4 duties during an emergency.
4. Participate in the development, review and refinement of SEF #4 plans, Procedural guides, job aids and/or other written resources to document operational processes and procedures.
5. Ensure adequate levels of training for departmental staff needed to support #4 during a disaster.
6. Represent the SESF at the SEOC and other incident sites, if requested.
7. Participate in SESF #4 planning meetings, trainings, and exercises.

DURING AN INCIDENT

1. Report situation information to the SESF #4 representative in the SEOC to be used in SEOC briefings, Situation Reports (SitReps) and Incident Action Plans (IAPs).
2. Coordinate with other SESF #4 agencies to fulfill requests for assistance or information assigned to SESF #4 by the SEOC.
3. Coordinate actions with counties, other SESFs or federal ESFs as appropriate.
4. As appropriate, activate, assign, and track department resources to fulfill SESF mission assignments. Ensure financial and property accountability for department resources used in support of SESF #4.

3.2 SESF COORDINATING AND PRIMARY AGENCY

1. The Department of Land and Natural Resources’ (DLNR) Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) is the Coordinating and Primary Agency for SESF #4.
 - a. **COORDINATING AGENCIES**, as defined by the *State of Hawaiʻi Emergency Operations Plan (HI-EOP)*, serve as the principle contact for HI-EMA on issues related to the SESF and provide overall management of SESF preparedness activities.
 - b. **PRIMARY AGENCIES**, as defined by the *HI-EOP*, have significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for functions areas the SESF oversees. During an incident, SESF Primary Agencies take a lead role in managing SESF response activities.
2. The following are specific responsibilities for DLNR that are in addition to the general duties of all SESF #4 agencies listed in the previous section.

Primary Agency	Agency Functions
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) <u>Division(s)</u> Forestry and Wildlife	BEFORE AN INCIDENT <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coordinate SESF preparedness activities, including convening quarterly planning meetings and ensuring SESF #4 participation in applicable trainings and exercises.2. Lead the development, review and refinement of SEF #4 plans, Procedural guides, job aids and/or other written resources to document operational processes and procedures.3. Maintain and periodically update existing cooperative agreements with the county fire departments and federal agencies.4. Participate in updates to the <i>State Hazard Mitigation Plan</i> relating to fire hazards.5. Implement measures to prevent, control, and extinguish wildland fires within forest reserves, public hunting areas, wildlife and plant sanctuaries, and natural area reserves. DURING AN INCIDENT <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensure an SESF #4 representative is present in the SEOC during activation hours.2. Coordinate the response to Requests for Information (RFIs) and Requests for Assistance (RFAs) assigned to SESF #4 by the SEOC. Work to identify and direct resources, plan missions and prioritize needs.3. Provide SESF #4 information with <i>SESF #5 Information and Planning</i> to include in Situation Reports, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and other products as requested.4. Represent SESF #4 in SEOC meetings and provide status briefings, as required.5. Direct firefighting activities in division-owned lands within forest reserves, public hunting areas, wildlife and plant sanctuaries and natural area reserves.

Primary Agency	Agency Functions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other land management organizations and to local jurisdiction fire organizations, as requested, under the terms of agreements and department policies and procedures. If a Governor’s emergency proclamation has been issued and the incident requires firefighting resources beyond what is available in the state, submit a request through the SEOC for the deployment of out-of-state support via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the state-to-state mutual aid network. Coordinate internally with other DLNR divisions to obtain support for firefighting operations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with Land Division and State Parks to obtain land, facilities and other resources required to support fire suppression crews. Coordinate with the Division of Conservation and Resources to obtain assistance from enforcement offices with scene control and communications. Share information with <i>SESF #15 External Affairs</i> to ensure consistent public messaging. If requested by HI-EMA, conduct technical reviews of requests for federal Fire Management Assistance declarations.

3.3 SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Support Agencies, as defined by the **HI-EOP**, have specific capabilities, expertise or resources that can assist Primary Agencies in executing missions assigned to the SESF by the SEOC.
- The following are specific responsibilities for the Support Agencies for SESF #4 that *are in addition to the general duties of all SESF #4 agencies* listed in [Section 3.1](#).

Support Agency	Agency Functions
Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) <u>Division(s)</u> Airports Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with Title 14 Code of Federal (CFR) Part 139, the regulatory obligation for DOT Airport Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) resources are restricted to use for activities that meet the intent of their Operating Certificate. As such, the availability of ARFF resources to support SESF #4 will be situational and determined only after the airport operator ensures regulatory compliance has been met. In the event ARFF resources become available, they will be coordinated through SESF #4. If there is a major firefighting response at an airport that requires the activation of the SEOC, DOT Airports will provide updates on firefighting activities through SESF #4.



4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 GENERAL

1. During an incident, priority will be given to public and firefighter safety, protecting property and the environment, in that order.
2. Requests for firefighting assistance and resources are primarily handled through mutual aid agreements (MOAs), which detail specific processes for ordering resources. The provision of state firefighting support under these agreements does not require the involvement of the SEOC or the activation of SESF #4. Existing cooperative agreements are described in Section [5.3 Mutual Aid Agreements](#).
3. County requests for firefighting assistance outside of existing mutual aid agreements must be made through the SEOC. Before making such a request, the county must have fully committed all fire service resources available to it, including resources available through mutual aid agreements and established contracts with private sector entities.
4. Requests to the SEOC for firefighting support will be evaluated by the Operations Section and actioned based on the nature of the request and the scale of the incident.
5. The following types of requests to the SEOC for firefighting support may be handled by the SEOC without activating SESF #4.
 - a. If the only incident support required is military aircraft to assist with fire suppression, the SEOC Operations Section will coordinate with the Hawai'i National Guard (HING) Director of Operations and Military Support (DOMS) to make HING air assets available. If HING resources are not available or sufficient, SEOC Operations can request USDOD support through U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). Costs for HING and/or USDOD fire suppression resources will be billed to the requesting county or state agency unless the Governor issues an emergency proclamation and makes funding available from the state's Major Disaster Fund, or the providing agency decides not to seek reimbursement.
 - b. When there is a threat of a major disaster due to an uncontrolled fire, the lead state or county fire service agency may submit a request to the SEOC asking HI-EMA to request a Fire Management Assistance declaration through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). If approved, the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG) is activated, which provides federal grant funding for eligible firefighting costs. The SESF #4 Primary Agency may be consulted by HI-EMA to conduct a technical review before the request is submitted to evaluate whether the incident meets the threshold for a declaration. As the grantee, the HI-EMA is responsible for the disbursement and administration of the FMAG. The requesting county or state agency is primarily responsible for tracking and documenting costs and reporting this information to HI-EMA.
6. SESF #4 will be activated at the direction of the HI-EMA when there is a threatened or actual emergency or disaster that requires extensive coordination of fire service assets outside established agency authorities and mutual aid agreements and processes, and/or requires increased visibility and situational awareness of firefighting operations.

- 7. DLNR is the Coordinating and Primary Agency for SESF #4. The agency’s Division of Forestry and Wildlife Division (DOFAW) leads joint planning, training and exercise efforts with Support Agencies identified in this Annex to ensure readiness to perform SESF duties. When activated during an emergency or disaster, DOFAW oversees SESF #4 activities and works with Support Agencies to respond to requests for information and assistance assigned to SESF #4.

4.2 KEY ACTIONS

4.2.1 PREPAREDNESS

- 1. SESF #4 agencies work together in the preparedness phase to ensure readiness to readiness to implement effective and efficient response and recovery activities within the scope of SESF #4.
- 2. Preparedness activities for SESF #4 include:
 - a. Developing, reviewing, and refining SESF #4 plans and Procedural guides that address specific operational processes and procedures.
 - b. Ensuring adequate levels of training for personnel that will support SESF #4 during a disaster.
 - c. Participating in exercises to test, refine and validate SESF #4 procedures.
 - d. Developing, reviewing, refining, and maintaining lists of all resources under the control of agencies listed in this plan that can support the execution of SESF #4 duties.

4.2.2 RESPONSE

4.2.2.1 ACTIVATION OF SESF AGENCIES

- 1. During a threatened or actual emergency, the Operations Section Chief at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) determines which SESFs to activate based on the needs of the incident. The HI-EMA Operations Section sends an activation alert to all Primary Agency contacts for activated SESFs and requests a representative report to the SEOC.
- 2. Upon receipt of the alert, DLNR notifies the SESF #4 Support Agency, HDOT, that the SESF is activated. A list of current contacts is maintained in the WebEOC database in the “State Contact List” section. If an SESF contact cannot be reached, DLNR will notify the agency’s EMO and request an alternate point of contact for the incident.
- 3. DLNR will dispatch an SESF #4 representative to the SEOC. In rare cases, HDOT may also be asked to send a SESF #4 representative. However, because of the constraints on the resources HDOT can provide SESF #4, in almost all cases the HDOT SESF #4 representative will coordinate any support remotely from their office or Department Operations Center (DOC).
- 4. All SESF #4 agencies will activate other departmental personnel or resources needed to support activities within the scope of the SESF.



4.2.2.2 INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

1. Immediately upon notification of a threat or incident, consideration is given by SESF #4 toward:
 - a. Providing appropriate representation at the SEOC.
 - b. Obtaining situational awareness and an initial damage assessment to plan effective response actions.
 - c. Responding to immediate requests for operational support and initiating field staff assignments if appropriate.
 - d. Establishing communication links with county fire departments, county emergency management agencies, and county police departments.
 - e. Ensuring personnel have the correct personal protective equipment and training for the response.
 - f. Ensuring appropriate all-hazard incident-specific briefings and training are conducted prior to deployment.

4.2.2.3 ONGOING RESPONSE ACTIONS

1. In addition to continuing the above initial activities, as appropriate and required, #4 provides ongoing coordination of the following activities during the response:
 - a. Maintaining situational awareness.
 - b. Compiling detailed damage assessment information.
 - c. Reassessing priorities and strategies according to the most critical fire service needs.
 - d. Identifying and resolving issues regarding interagency conflicts and policy matters.
 - e. Coordinating incident resource needs and identifying and resolving issues related to resource shortages or ordering.
 - f. Obtaining needed resources through private contractors, vendors, and suppliers.
 - g. Maintaining close coordination with county fire and police departments and County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Agencies and the SEOC, if activated.
 - h. Coordinating federal firefighting resources and out-of-state mutual aid resources, if requested.
 - i. Maintaining a complete log of actions taken, resource utilization, records, and reports.
 - j. Performing logistical functions in support of other SESFs during emergencies or disasters that do not require firefighting resources.

4.2.2.4 INITIAL RECOVERY ACTIONS

1. Priority of effort during this phase is to ensure that firefighting resources are reconstituted and repaired or replaced to maintain response capabilities. The following actions will also be taken to demobilize the SESF:
 - a. Compiling information on incident costs and resource utilization to facilitate reimbursement of eligible costs.



- b. Settling financial obligations for contracted services. Generating summary reports and sharing them with the SEOC.
 - c. Drafting recommendations for after-action reviews and other reports as requested.
2. As response and initial recovery operations conclude and transition to a long-term recovery phase, SESF #4 will be deactivated by the SEOC.

4.2.3 LONG-TERM RECOVERY

1. Following large or particularly complex disasters, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to manage state support of county reconstruction efforts. Agencies that are part of SESF #4 may be assigned responsibilities for supporting this type of long-term recovery effort, but those duties are separate from and outside the scope of SESF #4.

4.2.4 MITIGATION

1. All SESF #4 agencies will take the following steps to support hazard mitigation, as applicable:
 - a. Providing input into updates of the ***State of Hawai'i Hazard Mitigation Plan***
 - b. Identifying, supporting and/or implementing mitigation measures related to SESF #4 contained in the plan.

4.3 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

4.3.1 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Through cooperative agreements, procedures have been developed under which DOFAW can respond to wildfires mutually or independently. The procedures are based on whether the fire is on lands within DOFAW's jurisdiction, whether it is adjacent to DOFAW's jurisdiction, or whether it is beyond DOFAW's jurisdiction. Areas of responsibility are depicted areas of Attachment 1 – DOFAW Response Maps.
2. When SESF #4 is activated, state support of firefighting efforts outside of mutual aid agreements will be coordinated through the SEOC, which serves as the central location for interagency coordination and decision-making. While the activation and provision of state firefighting resources under cooperative agreements may continue after the SEOC is activated, status updates and the coordination of additional resources outside these agreements must be channeled through the SEOC.
3. When activated, SESF #4 falls within the SEOC Operations Section.
 - a. SESF #4 reports to the Emergency Services Branch Director. If this position is not assigned, SESF #4 reports directly to the Operations Section Chief.
4. Activities of SESF #4 Support Agencies are, in general, coordinated by the SESF #4 Coordinating/Primary Agency representative in the SEOC.

4.3.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER SESFS

1. It is anticipated that SESF #4 may require support from the SESFs listed below:
 - a. **SESF #7 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE SUPPORT:** Request assistance in the movement of firefighting resources and personnel to the incident.
 - b. **SESF #20 MILITARY SUPPORT:** When SESF #4 is activated, the SESF will work with SESF #20 to coordinate the utilization of HING air assets to support fire suppression. In SESF #4 is not activated, SEOC Operations will coordinate HING support as described in Section 4.1.

4.3.3 COORDINATION WITH COUNTY EOCS

1. Each county has a fire department that has primary responsibility for leading fire protection and suppression activities within their county’s jurisdiction. In some counties, ocean safety and emergency medical services are part of the fire department.
2. If the county fire department incident or unified commander’s assessment of the threat to infrastructure, personal property and lives posed by the fire warrants additional resources, the protocol is for the incident or unified commander to contact their respective county Department of Emergency Management/Civil Defense Agency to initiate a request for state or military assets through the SEOC.
3. When activated, SESF #4 works closely with the affected county fire department to coordinate support requested through the SEOC.

4.3.4 COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL PARTNERS

1. During regular firefighting operations, in absence of a presidential declaration, both DOFAW and the counties maintain cooperative agreements with federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife and specific agencies within USDOD. Agreements are activated as needed, and the affected jurisdiction contacts the involved federal agency directly to coordinate available resources.
2. During a presidentially declared disaster, USFS is the lead federal agency for federal ESF #4. Requests for firefighting support that cannot be met by the state will be made through FEMA and coordinated by federal ESF #4. The SESF and federal ESF should establish contact and coordinate daily when activated. USFS does not have a strong presence in Hawai‘i so its ability to immediately provide resources or an in-person liaison to SESF #4 may be limited.



5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

5.1 STATE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

1. Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 127A – Emergency Management
2. Administrative Directive No. 15-01, Emergency Management Preparedness Policies for Departments
3. Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 185 – Land Fire Protection Law

5.2 FEDERAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES

1. The **FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM (FMAG)** is authorized by section 420 of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5187). Additional regulations regarding FMAG administration and allowable costs are found in 44 CFR part 13, UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. Relevant OMB Circulars, specifically A-87 (Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian tribal Governments), and A-133, (Audits of State, Local Government, and Non-Profit Organizations) must also be followed in FMAG grant administration.

5.3 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

1. The agreements listed below outline the responsibilities in firefighting response between the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR-DOFAW) and various county fire departments and federal agencies. The agreements establish each agency's responsibilities and liabilities (if any) towards the partnering agency. Most of the agreements focus strictly on fire response in specific localities across the state, however some include provisions on communications and training.

5.3.1 STATE/COUNTY MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

1. DOFAW maintains agreements with each of the county fire departments listed below, which establish the terms of fire response by each agency delineate response zones based on a mutually agreed upon map. Each agency is responsible for its own costs during response and will not hold the other liable in the event of loss, damage, injury, or death occurring during the performance of the agreement. State/county agreements renew annually in perpetuity unless either party chooses to terminate, given a 30-day notice of termination in writing.
 - a. Hawai'i Fire Department
 - b. Honolulu Fire Department
 - c. Kaua'i Fire Department
 - d. Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety



5.3.2 STATE/FEDERAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

1. The following are descriptions of firefighting agreements between DOFAW and federal entities. Agreements with federal agencies agreements vary in term.
 - a. **U.S. ARMY GARRISON-HAWAI'I:** Establishes the terms of fire response by each agency and delineates response zones based on a mutually agreed upon map. Each agency is responsible for its own costs and will not hold the other liable in the event of loss, damage, injury, or death during the performance of the agreement.
 - b. **U.S. NAVY PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY (PMRF):** Establishes terms of fire response by each agency and Manu Kai LLC, which provides fire protection for the PMRF on Kaua'i and sets terms for reciprocal training and sharing of communications. Each agency may seek reimbursement for additional costs above normal operating costs when operating outside its defined jurisdiction.
 - c. **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS):** There are multiple MOU's with NPS which establish terms of fire response by each agency on Oahu, Molokai and Hawai'i Island and sets terms for reciprocal training and sharing of communications. Each agency will be responsible for its own costs during first 24 hours of response; expenses beyond that time will be negotiated on an incident by incident basis.
 - d. **U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS):** There are two MOUs for USFWS, one to retroactively cover terms of response and reimbursement of costs for the 2015 Kipapa fire, and the other which establishes terms of fire response by each agency on Hawai'i Island and sets terms for reciprocal training and sharing of communications. Each agency will be responsible for its own costs during first 24 hours of response and will then be negotiated on an incident by incident basis.
 - e. **U.S. FORESTRY SERVICE (USFS):** Establishes the method and terms of reimbursement for USFS to utilize DOFAW wildland firefighters on U.S. mainland fires.

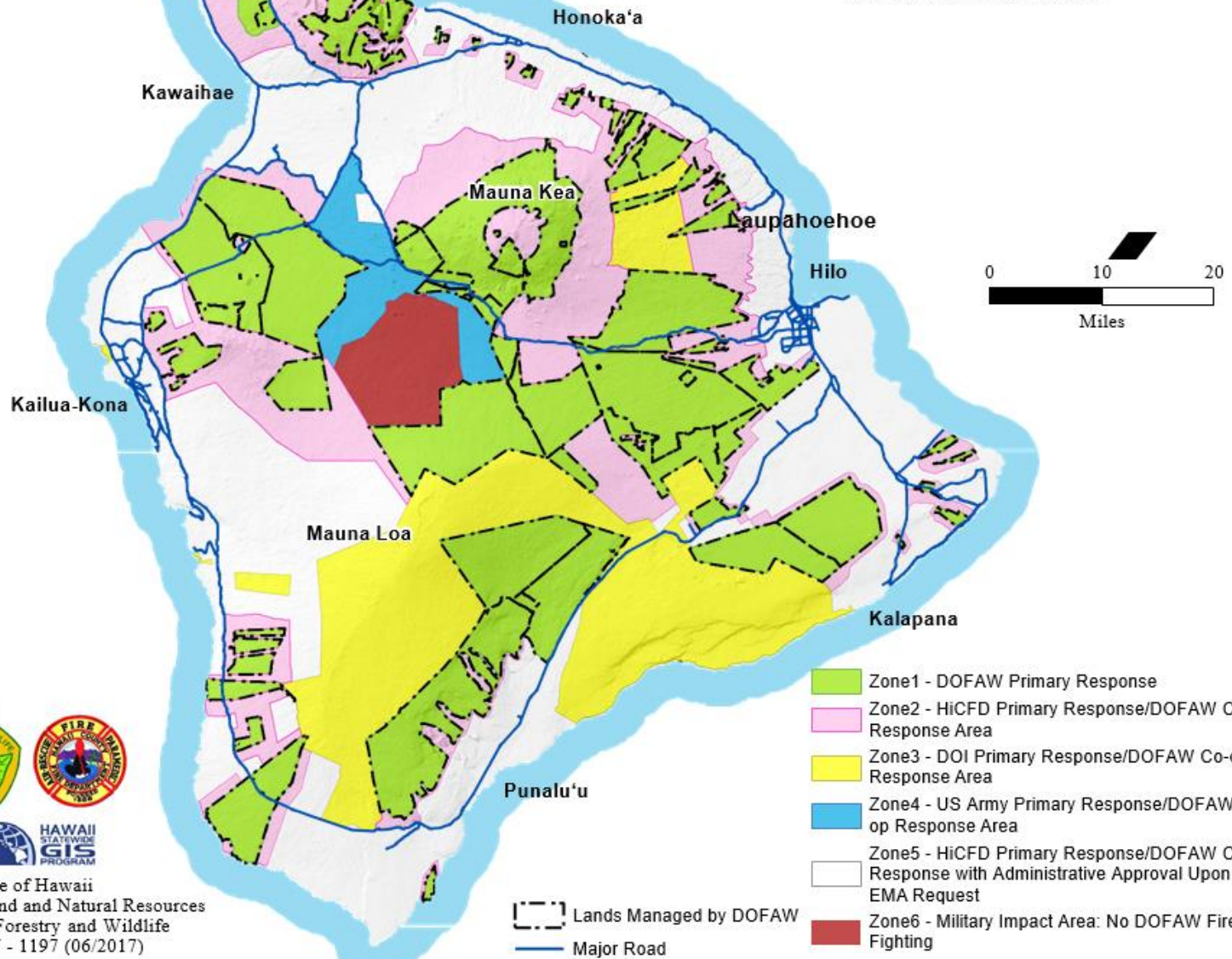


6. ATTACHMENTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Attachment 1 DOFAW Response Maps

FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

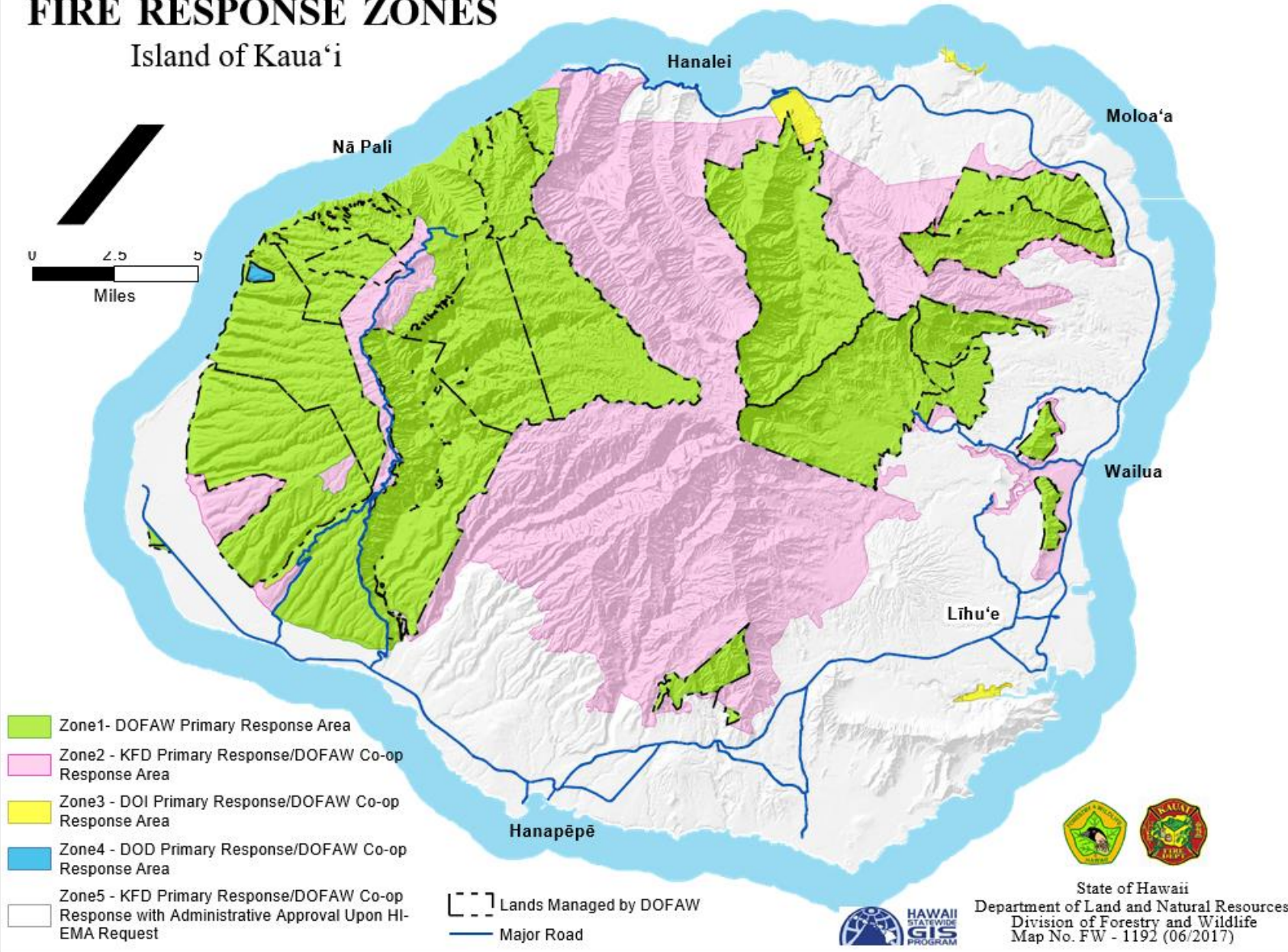
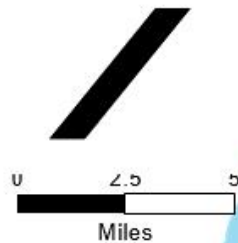
Island of Hawai'i



State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
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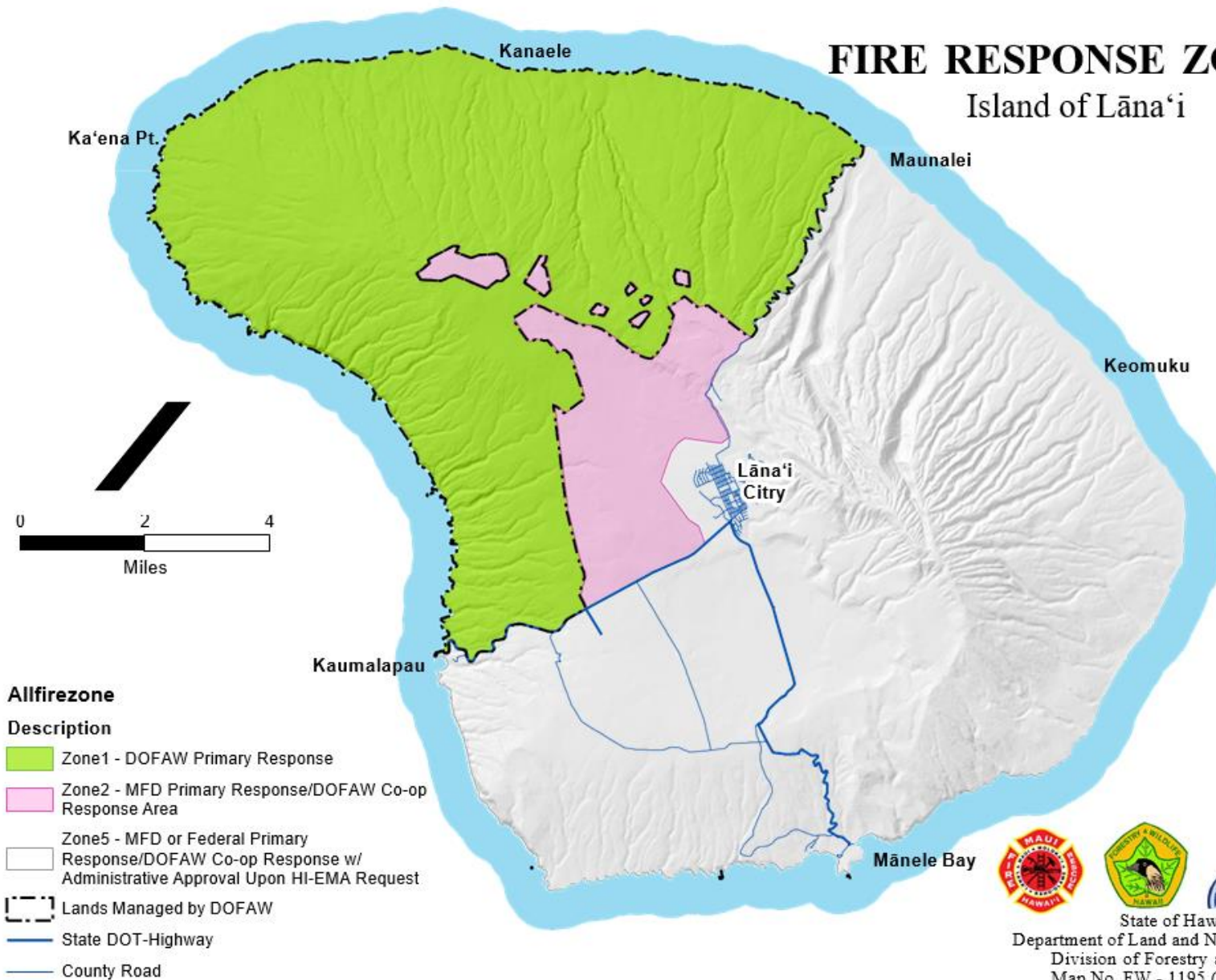
FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

Island of Kauaʻi



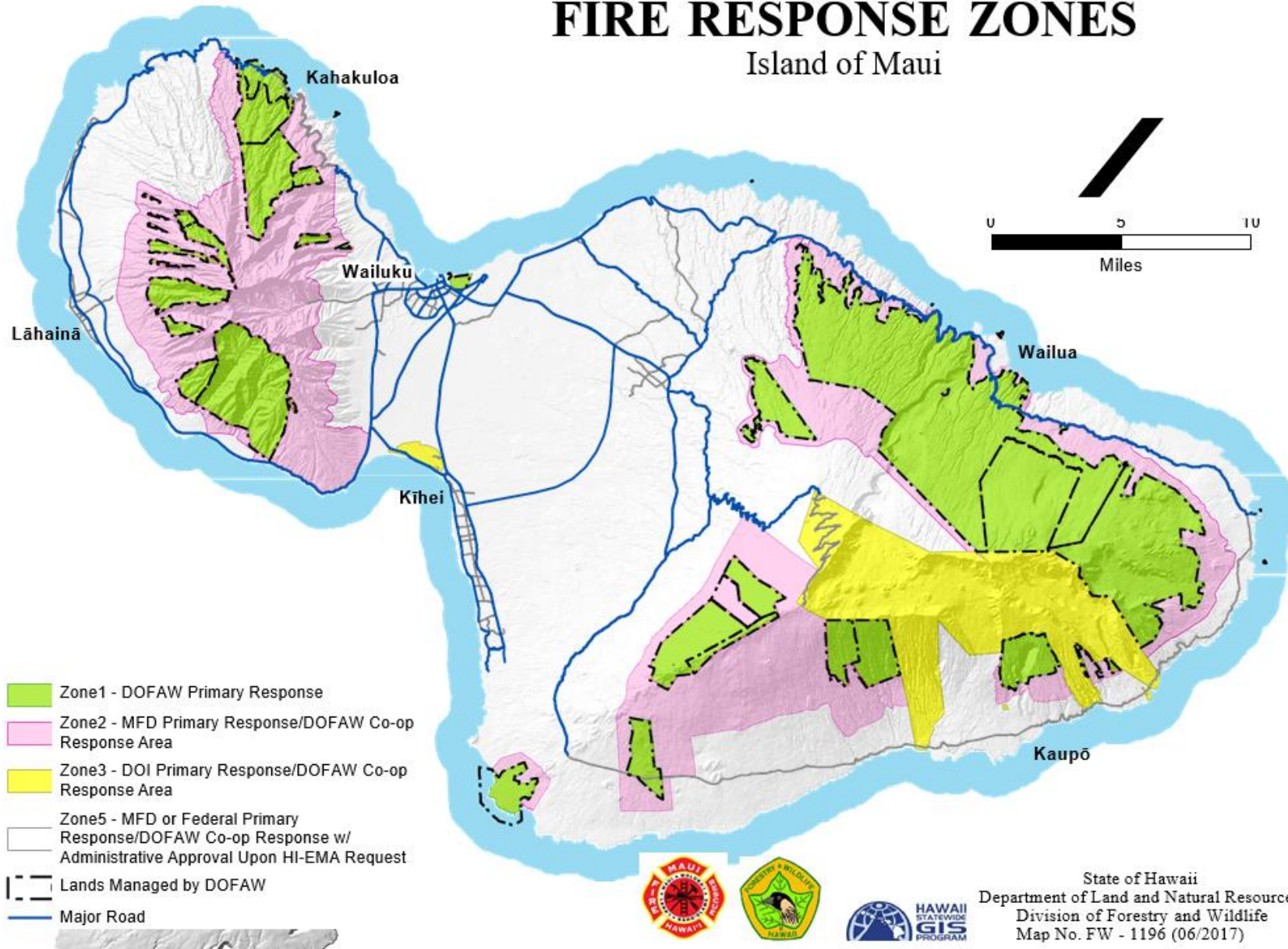
FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

Island of Lānaʻi



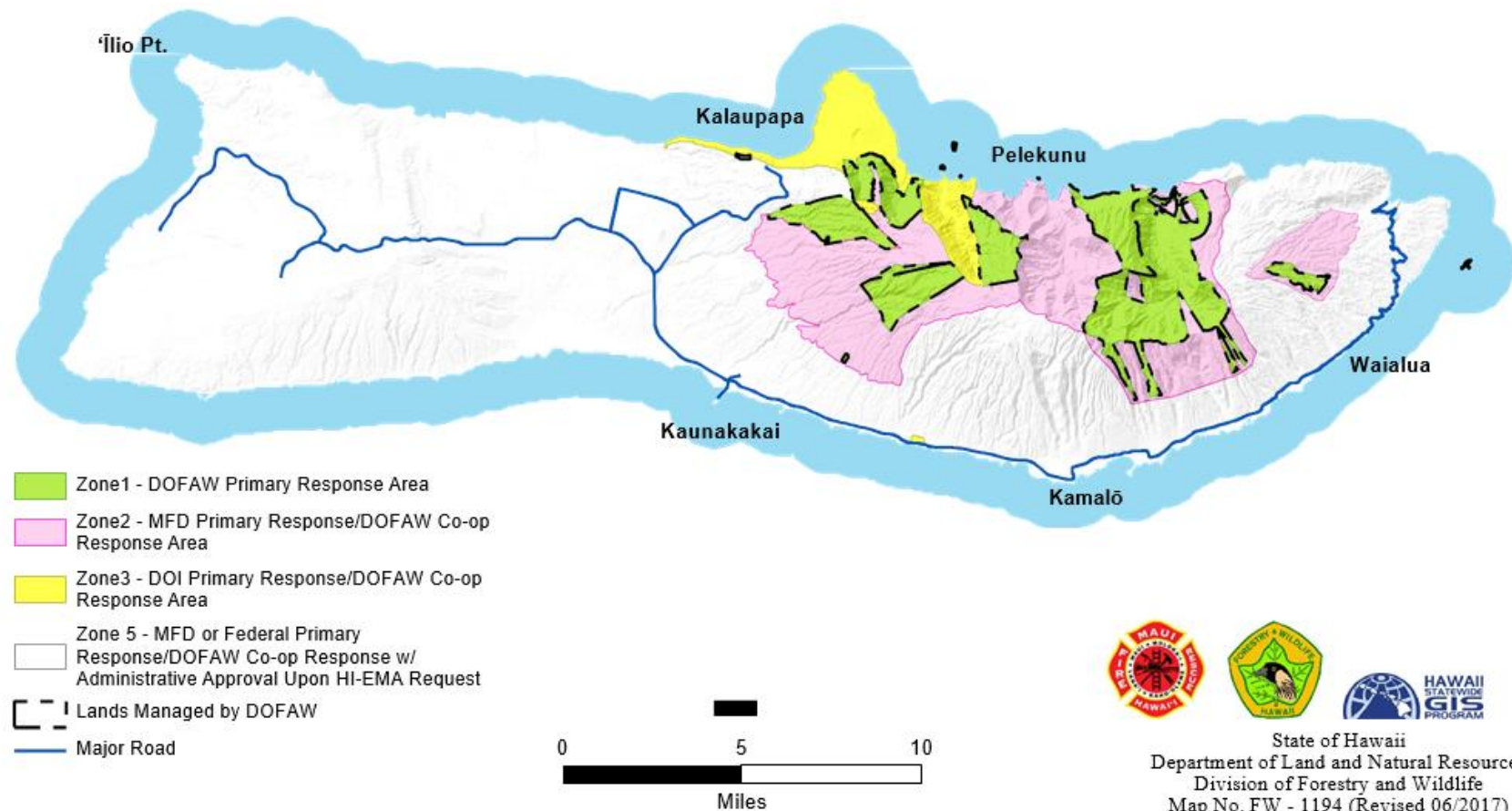
FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

Island of Maui



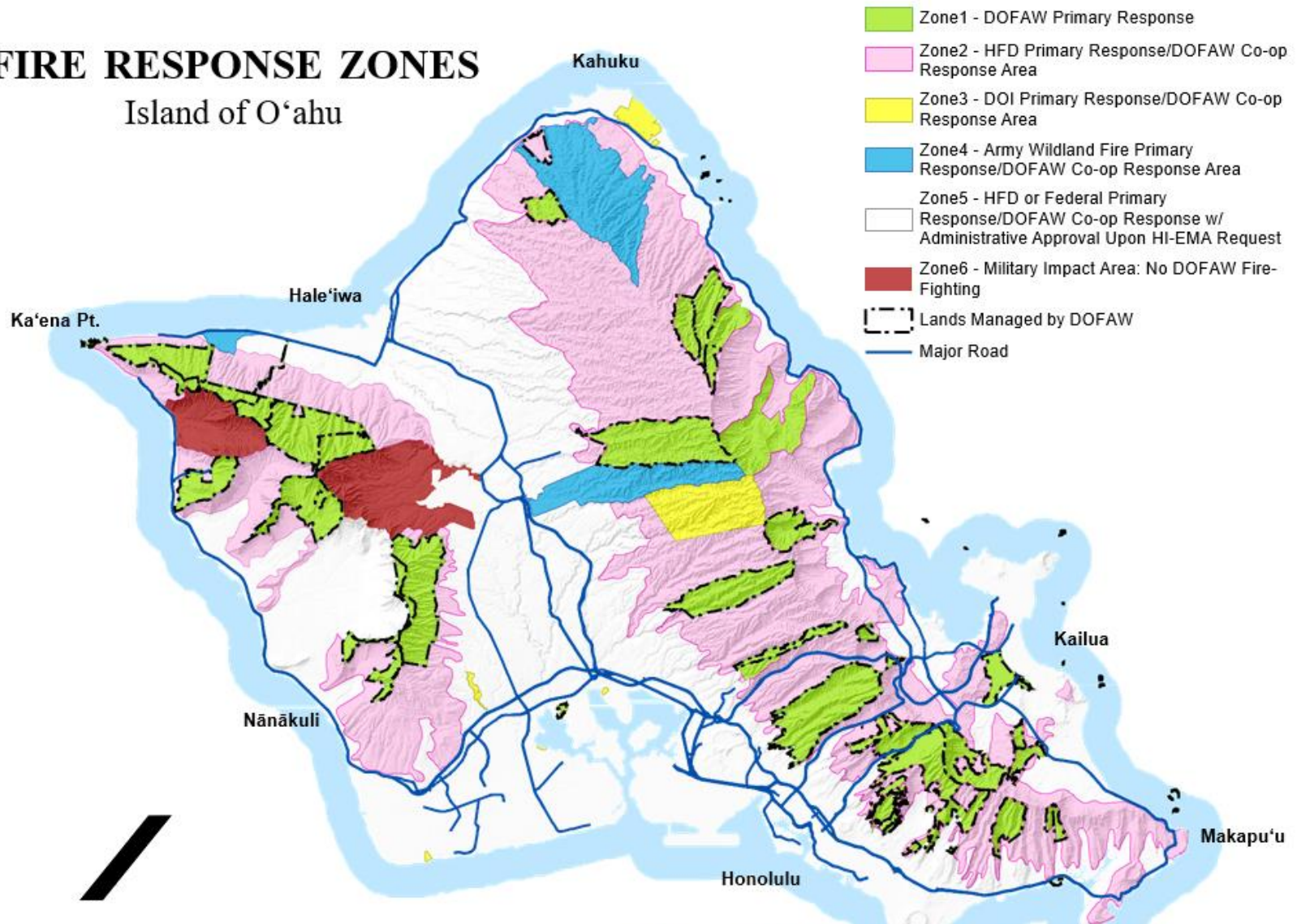
FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

Island of Moloka'i

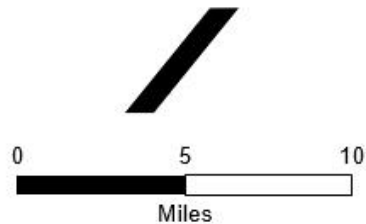


FIRE RESPONSE ZONES

Island of O'ahu



- Zone1 - DOFAW Primary Response
- Zone2 - HFD Primary Response/DOFAW Co-op Response Area
- Zone3 - DOI Primary Response/DOFAW Co-op Response Area
- Zone4 - Army Wildland Fire Primary Response/DOFAW Co-op Response Area
- Zone5 - HFD or Federal Primary Response/DOFAW Co-op Response w/ Administrative Approval Upon HI-EMA Request
- Zone6 - Military Impact Area: No DOFAW Fire-Fighting
- [Dashed Line] Lands Managed by DOFAW
- [Blue Line] Major Road



State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Map No. FW - 1193 (09/2017)