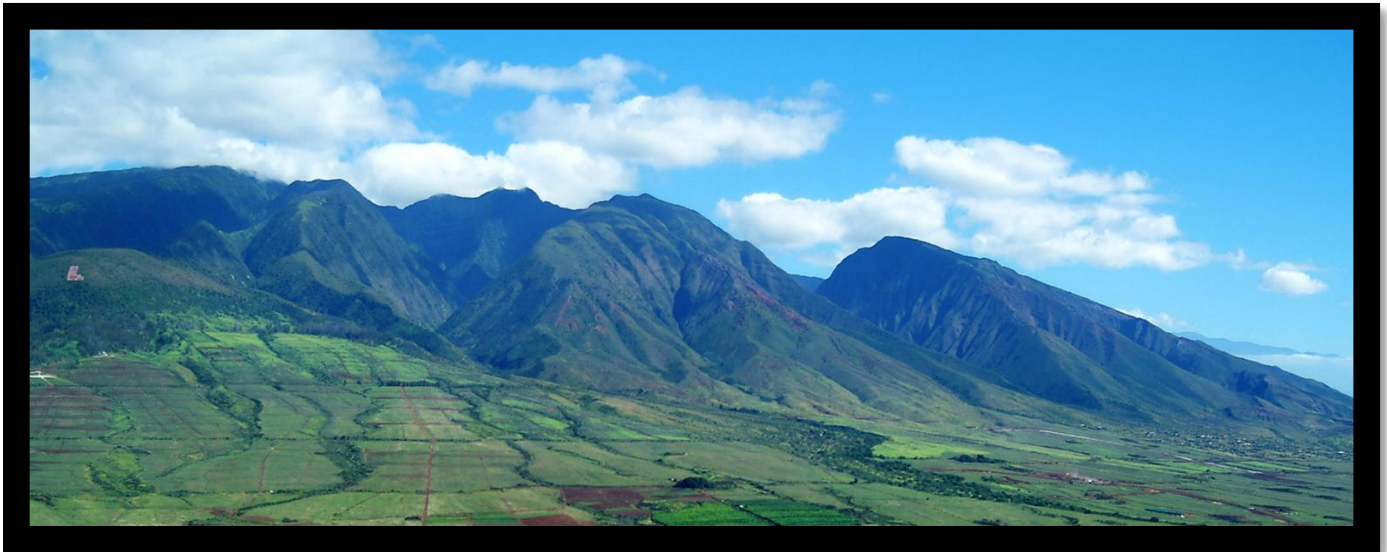


West Maui Emergency Plan

An All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan



West Maui Community Preparedness Committee?

*This plan is intended to serve as a referenced and does not replace common sense, sound judgment, and prudent actions in response to a disaster. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this plan. However, the West Maui Community Preparedness Committee along with the Maui Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and the State of Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) assume no responsibility and disclaim any liability for any injury or damage resulting from the use or effects of the products or information specified in this plan. *Disaster Preparedness is an Individual Responsibility.*





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Approval and Implementation

Executive Signatory Page

The most fundamental function of government is providing for the safety and welfare of the public. An effective emergency management program is essential to ensuring the State of Hawaii, County of Maui and the Community of West Maui fulfills this responsibility when our residents and visitors are threatened or impacted by emergencies or disasters.

The State of Hawaii Emergency Operations Plan and the Community of West Maui Emergency Plan establishes the framework the state will use to organize and coordinate its emergency management activities when the state's assistance is required to save lives and to protect public safety, health, welfare and property. This plan establishes the emergency management responsibilities of state, county and local departments and agencies, and identifies how they will work with the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) and The Maui Emergency Management Agency to ensure the state is prepared to execute a well-coordinated, timely and consistent disaster response. The plan also addresses how the state's activities will be integrated with county and federal government response efforts and incorporate partners from the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The West Maui Emergency Plan is intended to be a living document that evolves and improves as the outcomes of ongoing planning efforts, exercises and real world events are incorporated. The execution of this plan requires the collective efforts and ongoing commitment of community members in close coordination with local disaster management, emergency service, and law enforcement agencies.

Name	Title	Date
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The (Name of Jurisdiction) Emergency Operations Plan delegates the (Chief Elected Official)'s authority to specific individuals in the event that he or she is unavailable. The chain of succession in a major emergency or disaster is as follows:

1. Emergency Management Director
2. (Position Title)
3. (Position Title)
4. (Position Title)

Date

(Name)
(Senior Official Title), (Name of Jurisdiction)

Signature Page

(Name), (Title)
(Jurisdiction)

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Record of Change

Change #	Date	Part Affected	Date Posted	Who Posted

Record of Distribution

Plan #	Office/Department	Representative	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
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Purpose, Scope and Objectives

Purpose of Plan

To create the conditions whereby the civil authorities are capable to resume and perform essential government support functions at or near pre-disaster conditions; capable of sustaining the community, capable of securing the community, and capable of resuming economic activity.

Scope of the Plan

The West Maui Emergency Plan (WMEP) is an all-hazards plan, meaning that the functions of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are not sequential but overlapping in nature, and in addition, that this plan provides an efficient and effective basis for dealing with a variety of hazards and disasters. The WMEP does not attempt to create a plan for every conceivable type of disaster.

The WMEP is a framework for the cooperative administration of, and response to, disasters and emergencies likely to occur in West Maui. The scope of the WMEP is community-wide in a coordination and advisory capacity to the West Maui community and MEMA.

This plan applies to all entities of West Maui who are signatory(?) to the plan. It provides a foundation for:

- a. Establishing mutual understanding among government and non-government agencies, the business community, volunteers, and the public.
- b. Utilizing government, community, and private sector resources efficiently and effectively.
- c. Coordinating with the emergency management plans and programs of the federal government, the State of Hawaii, emergency response jurisdictions within the County, and the West Maui Community.
- d. Identifying disaster response capabilities and gaps. WMEP Plan: Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions
- e. Identifying and encouraging the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies.
- f. Training and educating the public, the business community, volunteers, and government.
- g. Encouraging citizen self-sufficiency and personal responsibility

Plan Objectives

- Make West Maui an “All Hazards” resilient community.
- West Maui self-sufficient for at least 14 days, and able to sustain itself until County, State and/or Federal assistance arrives.
- Identify the risks most likely to impact the community.
- Identify vulnerable people / groups / establishments in the community.
- Identify community resources available to assist during an emergency.
- Establish a West Maui Response Organization to address identified issues in preparing for, responding to and recovery of a disaster in the community.

Geography and Demographics

The West Maui community plan area extends 96 square miles covering nearly 9% of the island of Maui. The West Maui community region is isolated from the rest of the island due to steep topography, mountainous hillsides, and limited highway access. From the 2017 data the region had approximately 25,000 residents.

In 2016, the West Maui region had the island's largest average daily visitor population of approximately 33,000 people in 2016, and the highest number of visitor units. West Maui has the island's second largest employment center comprising approximately 50 percent of workers that commute from Makawao, Kula, Pukalani, Haiku, Waiehu, Waikapu, Wailuku, Kahului, etc.

For this document the region has been divided into four distinctive subareas identified as Kapalua, Ka'anapali, Lahaina and Ukumehame.

The 18,680 acre **Kapalua** subarea (population 4,003) has a number of beautiful beaches, pristine bays, resort communities, and a small resident population in Napili. The area also contains nearly the entire 8,600 acre Pu'u Kukui Watershed Preserve; one of the largest privately-owned nature preserves in the state.

The **Ka'anapali** subarea (population 7,094) covers 13,174 acres that lie just north of Lahaina. The area contains the communities of Ka'anapali, Honokowai, and Kahana. Ka'anapali – the state's first master planned resort community – is a popular tourist destination that includes hotels, retail shopping and condos. Honokowai and Kahana are smaller resort areas that also have a limited amount of housing for residents. The subarea also contains the small privately owned Kapalua Airport.

The 10,376 acre **Lahaina** subarea (population 12,906) serves as the region's commercial, service, and residential center. The area is rich in history and culture. Lahaina has a unique character and charm that draws residents and visitors alike. Urban development in the subarea runs primarily along the coastline but also extends Makua along Lahainaluna Road.

The **Ukumehame** subarea (population 982) covers 19,217 acres and has three distinct communities: Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame. Launiupoko is a sparsely populated area characterized by recreational beaches and agricultural subdivisions. Olowalu is the site of an old Hawaiian settlement and the former Olowalu Sugar Company. The community is very small with limited commercial services and residential uses. Ukumehame is the southernmost settlement in the region. The community consists of small agricultural lots of residential and small scale agricultural uses surrounded by fallow sugarcane fields. *Text from We Are West Maui – West Maui Community Plan – Community Profile – January 2018 Draft*

The Zip Codes for West Maui are as follows: 96761 and 96767 and cover an area from Honokohau to Olowalu.

Add separate pictures of the four distinct subdivisions under each section?

YES

Community Involvement

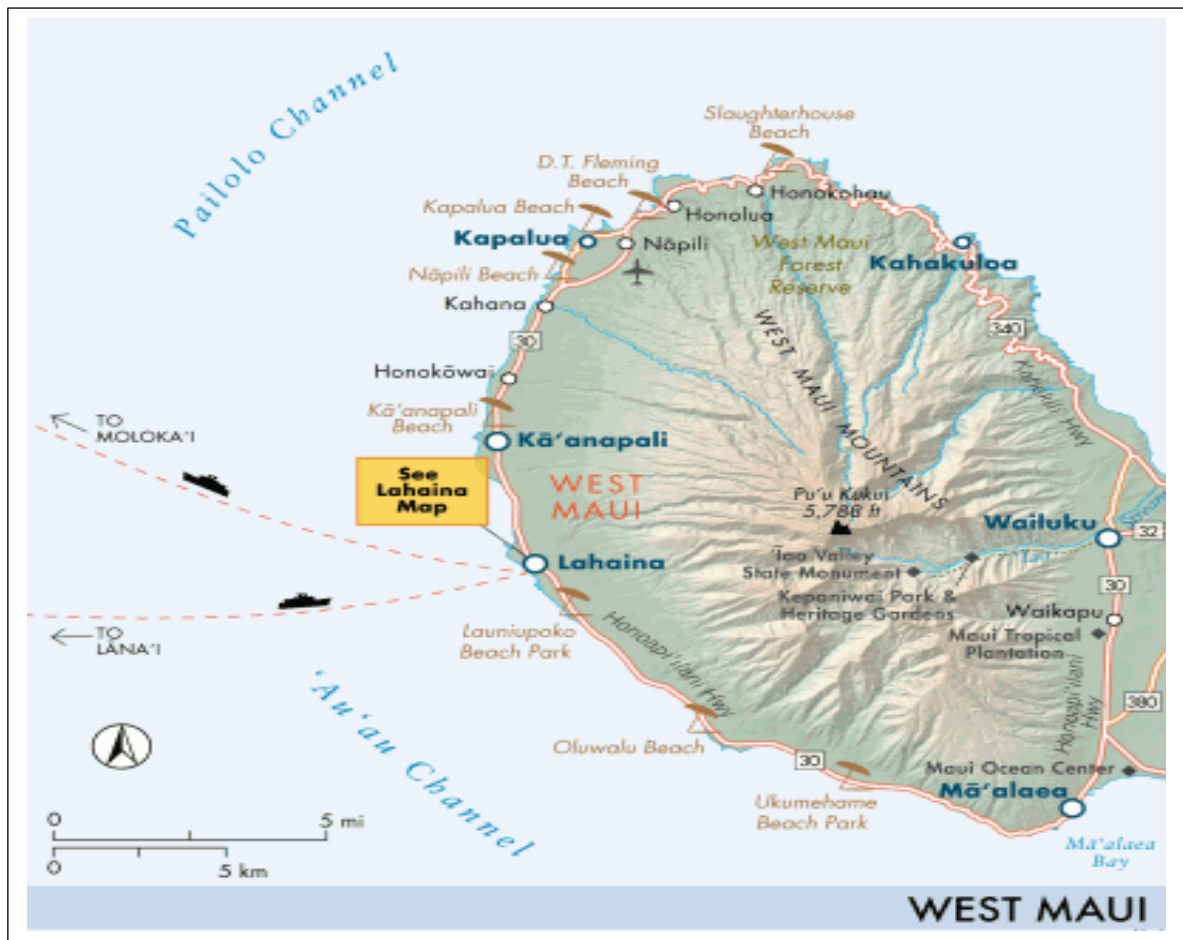
Community involvement for the West Maui Emergency Plan exists through the West Maui Taxpayers Association, and through the draft We Are West Maui Community Plan being conducted through the Maui County Planning Department.

Other community resources will be invited to participate and give feedback during the draft stage of this plan including private individuals, community interest groups, private and public schools, County of Maui departments (Fire Department, Police Department, Maui Emergency Management Agency), and public and private landowners, to provide decision making for the West Maui Emergency Plan through direct contact and community informational meetings.

The West Maui Emergency Preparedness Committee shall consist of key stakeholders:

- West Maui residents, businesses, community clubs and associations, faith-based groups, schools, other facilities and elected officials for our district;
- Front line agencies involved in hazard mitigation, emergency and disaster response and recovery (i.e. MEMA, MFD, MPD, EMS, etc.);
- Agencies and organization's involved with sheltering, evacuation, and recovery;
- Members of the West Maui Community Plan and West Maui Taxpayers Association.

Example: West Maui Map



Plan Assumptions

Effective prediction and warning systems have been established that make it possible to anticipate certain disaster situations.

Threat Warning/Timeline. Threat warning timeline can be as great as five days (125 hours) for tropical cyclones moving towards Hawaii, 6 hours in the event of a Tsunami moving South from Aleutian Islands or 15 hours West from South America to little or no warning in the event of a localized earthquake within the State of Hawaii.

During a major or catastrophic incident the capabilities of the County of Maui first responders and other governmental agencies to provide prompt and effective emergency response and short-term recovery measures will be overwhelmed.

Transportation infrastructure may be damaged and local transportation services will be disrupted leaving the community isolated.

Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities will be experienced. Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment will be destroyed or severely damaged.

Debris may make streets impassable.

Public utilities will be damaged and either partially or non-operational. Citizens may be forced from their homes and large numbers of dead and injured could be expected. Many citizens with life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care. There will be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency use after a disaster.

Critical Capabilities

Initial actions to mitigate the effects of emergency situations or potential disaster conditions will be conducted as soon as possible by the local government. These include but are not limited to:

- Immediate response
- Damage Assessment
- Light Search and Rescue
- Life Sustaining Services
- Potable Water
- Critical Transportation
- Neighborhood Security Watches
- Communication
- Sanitation

Concept of Operations

When directed, West Maui Community Incident Command (WMCIC) will provide capabilities in support of civil authorities within the West Maui community in response to multi-hazards to protect life, property, critical infrastructure and provide humanitarian assistance. Possible location suggestion is in the vicinity of existing Lahaina Police and Fire Station.

This plan uses a Mission Command Response tailored to the severity of incident and required support to civil authorities. It allows for a minimal West Maui footprint to organize, control and conduct response operations with the flexibility to implement a West Maui Incident Command Staff.

Phase of Operations:

Phase 1: Shape. Phase 1 is continuous situational awareness and preparedness. This phase sets the conditions for expanded interoperability and cooperation with interagency partners via active engagements in planning, conferences, training programs and exercises, and coordination. Priority of effort is building community resilience. Phase 1 ends when a no notice event occurs or Hurricane track is 96 hours from effects of storm.

Phase 1 Objectives and desired effects

- Achieve the capacity and capability to rapidly support civil authorities' response and recovery efforts.
- West Maui residents are professionally trained in disaster preparedness and response.
- West Maui families achieve resilience. Members are available for response during a catastrophic disaster.
- West Maui equipment and capabilities are identified throughout the community for effective and rapid response.
- Conduct an annual review and update of this plan.

Phase 2: Anticipate. Phase 2 begins when a no notice event occurs or Hurricane track is 96 hours from effects of storm. In this phase West Maui will identify most likely threats, and critical resources needed for response. Critical equipment will be protected. West Maui will anticipate the level of response needed. Priority of effort will be to protecting assets and notifying required personnel. Phase 2 ends at post effects of storm of disaster when the threat is no longer present.

Phase 2 Objectives and desired effects.

- Appropriate level response and command control established to disaster.
- Prepare for impact or storm effects.
- Alert West Maui members.
- Monitor current situation.

Phase 3: Respond. Phase 3 begins with West Maui operational at WMCIC. Priority of effort is life saving measures, incident awareness assessment, and establishing critical communications. Phase 3 ends when West Maui is ready to conduct operations in the community (dispatched and movement to incidents).

Phase 3 Objectives and desired effects.

- Assigned missions and response capabilities are employed to incident location and are ready to conduct operations.
- Comprehensive incident awareness assessment compete with actionable information on damage severity throughout the community.
- Communication established with WMCIC, Zone Commands (?), and County Incident Command.
- Launch Damage Assessment Teams.
- Debris Clearance
- Monitor current operations
- Liaison assigned to County Incident Command.

Phase 4 OPERATE: Phase 4 begins when any West Maui capabilities are employed to incident location and ready to conduct operations. Priority of effort is life saving measures, protecting property, and protection of critical infrastructure. This phase ends when West Maui completes mission assignments and no further requests for West Maui assistance are anticipated from civil authorities and community.

Phase 4 Objectives and desired effects.

- Operations are conducted efficiently, effectively, and rapidly in an appropriate time frame that lessens the requirement for West Maui support.
- Continue coordination with Incident Command and or MEMA.
- Monitor current operations.
- Establish Steady State Operations for West Maui.

Phase 5 STABILIZE: Phase 5 begins when West Maui completes mission assignments/request for assistance and no further request for assistance are anticipated from civil authorities or community. Priority of effort is to meeting transition criteria and scaling back operations. Phase 5 success is achieved when all operational aspects of assignments and requests are complete.

Phase 5 Objectives and desired effects.

- Complete all assignments and requests.
- No new assignments or requests for assistance.
- Continue to monitor current operations.

Phase 6 Transition: Phase V begins when all operational aspects of assignments and requests for assistance are complete. Priority of effort is accounting for all personnel and equipment, submitting any required reports, participation certificates, After Action Reviews, updating plans and SOPs. This phase ends when West Maui response personnel have been relieved.

Phase 6 objectives and desired effects.

- First responders are able to achieve freedom of movement and respond to calls for public service to the community.
- Local commerce providing essential goods and services that meets the needs of the community.
- Law enforcement capability and capacity returned to pre-disaster or near pre-disaster conditions.
- Essential Government Services returned to pre-disaster or near pre-disaster conditions.
- Public Utilities restored to 90% of pre-disaster conditions.
- County indicates they no longer need West Maui support.
- No injuries or deaths due to accidents and complacency.

Activation Levels

Level 1 – Full Activation: An actual or threatening incident is of such magnitude that it requires, or may require, extensive response and recovery efforts and significant community and state resources.

- The WMCIC is fully staffed post disaster with representatives in all assigned positions and is coordinating with the four disaster response zones.
- Staffing. All West Maui volunteers
- Notification. All volunteers to be notified of the threat via phone, text, email, and messengers if necessary.
- Potential Triggers. Cat 2 or higher Hurricane anticipated to make landfall with effects in West Maui within two days.

Level 2 - Partial Activation: A situation or threat has developed that may require West Maui coordination, support, and monitoring.

- The WMCIC is partially staffed post disaster with representatives from select staff positions and is coordinating as needed with the disaster response zone(s) and MEMA as needed.
- Staffing. Command Group, Primary Staff, Disaster Response Zone Command.
- Notification. All volunteers to be notified of the threat via phone, text, email, and messengers if necessary.
- Cat 1 Hurricane anticipated making landfall within one day with effects in West Maui.

Level 3 – Enhanced Steady State:

- A situation or threat has developed that requires enhanced monitoring and coordination.
- Staffing. The WMCIC is not staffed with personnel.
- Notification. Command Group. Situation information to be shared with West Maui members and posted to West Maui website.
- Potential Triggers – Potential Flooding in West Maui

Level 4 – Normal Operations: Routine monitoring of a situation.

- No event or incident is anticipated
- Staffing – None
- Notification - Monitor emails, texts, West Maui website, media reports, FEMA reports, Central Pacific Hurricane Center, Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

Assignment of Responsibilities

Tasks - Execution

- West Maui Community Emergency Response Teams CERT
- West Maui Neighborhood Security Watch
- West Maui Damage Assessment Teams

Execution – Coordinating Instructions - Execution – Coordinating Instructions

- Critical information requirements.
- Pre-incident:
 - What areas are in the projected Impact Zone
 - What critical infrastructure is projected to be impacted by the incident?
 - What are the anticipated missions?
- Post-incident:
 - Where and in what numbers are the major concentrations of casualties and displaced persons?
 - What conditions exist that facilitate an increase of lawlessness and criminal activity?
 - Where and when will an increase of lawlessness and criminal activity occur?
 - Where are the inaccessible or impassible roads?
 - What is the operational status of key infrastructure in the community?
 - Death Serious Injury, Hospitalization of West Maui resident/visitor.
 - Degradation of West Maui capabilities which prohibit response to missions.

West Maui Functions - Execution – Coordinating Instructions

- During a major disaster operation (Hurricane)
- Command and Control
- Response Planning
- Light search & rescue
- Damage assessment
- Light fire suppression
- Logistical support
- Disaster medical operations
- Communications and coordination
- Security Watch
- Personnel accountability
- Documentation
- Care & feeding of West Maui responding volunteers
- Shelter operations.
- If you have a personal chainsaws or heavy equipment and have experience in their operation, you may use them during road clearing operations.
- Sanitation

Insurance & Liability for West Maui Responders - Execution – Coordinating Instructions

West Maui responders are required to maintain their own insurance for health & auto. Responders are required to possess personal auto insurance in order to operate their automobiles/trucks while activated as a West Maui responder. No liability protection exist for gross negligence or wanton disregard. Responders are instructed to always remain within their scope of training, assigned responsibilities, and act as any reasonable person would act in similar circumstances

Execution – Coordinating Instructions Non-disaster operations

- Situational Awareness and Monitoring
- Training
- Exercises
- Public education & outreach
- Assist Non-Governmental Organizations (i.e. Red Cross)
- Community service projects
- Execution – Coordinating Instructions

Risks, Hazards and Vulnerabilities Defined

For the purposes of this West Maui Emergency Operations Plan, we define disaster as the result of Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards and Human-Caused Hazards overwhelming the community's ability to respond, causing great damage or loss of life, property, and other resources. For this reason, a disaster can include social disturbances such as a school shooting, and environmental events such as tsunamis.

We are only at risk of being affected by a disaster when there are hazards present. Hazards can include but are not limited to the location of houses near an unstable hillside, or a stream that is prone to flooding. Hazards are the conditions that put any one of us at risk when an event such as a hurricane happens. For example, an unstable hillside is considered a hazard when there are nearby houses that would be inundated if there were heavy rainfall and would destabilize the hillside and cause a landslide. The level of risk depends on how likely it is that a disaster will occur

Local Risk Assessment

Risk Assessments are summarized below: Hazards can include the following types: Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards and Human-Caused Hazards.

Type of Disaster	Probability of Occurrence	Severity of Consequences	Area(s) Affected	Impact on community
Hurricane	Medium	High	All areas of the island of West Maui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people needing emergency shelter; • Debris clogging streets, toppled trees and utility poles; • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access hurricane safe shelter and other types of aid. • Power outages and Compromised communications • Isolation from rest of the island essential services air and hospital and harbor
Tsunami	Low	Medium	Usually limited to coastal and lower lying areas of West Maui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power outages; compromised communications. • Loss of potable water supply; • Large numbers of individuals who will seek refuge in above the coastal inundation zone; • Large numbers of individuals attend school and go to work in West Maui and will be unable to return home; • Large numbers of individuals will need to return to their homes in West Maui from the lower lying, disaster stricken areas; • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access shelter and other types of aid.
Flooding	High	High	All areas from storm water runoff and overflow from the streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals in need of shelter and/or assistance.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris and high water may render certain streets blocked and impossible to use. • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access hurricane safe shelter and other types of aid • Isolation from rest of the island essential services air and hospital and harbor
Type of Disaster	Probability of Occurrence	Severity of Consequences	Area(s) Affected	Impact on community
Earthquake	Medium	High	Can be widespread or more localized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, Flooding, Property damage, Impassable roads, • Tourist & resident displacement, Loss of Infrastructure • Many people needing emergency shelter; • Debris clogging streets, toppled trees and utility poles, ruptured gas lines. • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access safe shelter and other types of aid. • Power outages, Loss of potable water supply; compromised communications • Large numbers of individuals attend school and go to work in West Maui and will be unable to return • Large numbers of individuals will need to return to their homes in West Maui from the lower lying, disaster stricken areas; • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access shelter and other types of aid. • Isolation from rest of the island essential services air and hospital and harbor
Landslide	Medium	Medium	Most likely localized to steep slopes and hillsides. Particularly unstable areas are on the Westside of the West Maui Mountains Valley near Alani Drive and Woolsey Place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals in need of shelter and/or assistance. • Sediment and debris clogging streets, toppled buildings, trees and utility poles. • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access hurricane safe shelter and other aid.
Volcanic eruption	Low	High	Can be widespread or more localized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property damage, Impassable roads, • Tourist & resident displacement, Loss of Infrastructure • Many people needing emergency shelter; • Debris clogging streets, toppled trees and utility poles; • Vulnerable populations trapped indoors and unable to access safe shelter and other types of aid. • Power outages, Loss of potable water supply; • Large numbers of individuals attend school and go to work in West Maui and will be unable to return • Large numbers of individuals will need to return to their homes in West Maui from the lower lying, disaster stricken areas; •

Pandemic or epidemic of infectious disease event	Medium	High	Starts locally and can quickly spread through a community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of key community services • Overwhelming of the healthcare system
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Type of Disaster	Probability of Occurrence	Severity of Consequences	Area(s) Affected	Impact on community
Wildfire	High (summer months)	Medium	Can be widespread or more localized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding & erosion • Road closures, • Road blockage • Compromised communications
Hazardous Materials spill and or release	Medium	Medium	Can be widespread or more localized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuations or Sheltering in Place • Limited road accessibility • Road closures and blockages
Power failure	Low	High	Starts locally and can quickly spread through a community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Infrastructure • Loss of key community services, • Evacuate or shelter -in -place, • Community will need food, water, shelter, medical services
Civil disturbance	Medium	Medium	Starts locally and can quickly spread through a community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of community services • Overwhelming of the healthcare system
Cyber events	Medium	High	Could affect the entire island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Infrastructure • Loss of key community services • Overwhelming of the healthcare system • Loss of communications • Lead to civil disturbance
Terrorist acts	Low	Medium	Can be widespread or more localized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Infrastructure • Loss of key community services • Overwhelming of the healthcare system • Loss of communications • Lead to civil disturbance
School violence	Low	Medium	Usually confined to a local area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overwhelming of the healthcare system

PLAN DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

The West Maui Community Preparedness Committee is charged with developing, implementing, and maintaining an emergency response and recovery plan for the geographical area located from Olowalu to Honokohau. The Plan to be reviewed and updated annually and/or as needed.

Plan Description and Infrastructure

The Plan allows the work groups to consist of a Chair, Vice Chair, and additional members from the community and/or subject matter experts, as required. The work groups shall meet as often as necessary to accomplish their objectives. The work groups shall develop its goals and objectives to achieve based upon **SMART** objectives:

- **S** = Specific – Be precise about what the group(s) will be achieving.
- **M**= Measurable – Quantify your objectives.
- **A** = Achievable – Are you attempting too much?
- **R** = Realistic – Goals need to be realistic (ability and commitment)
- **T** = Time – State when you will achieve the objective (i.e. within a month?)

Work Group Chairs and designees shall attend the scheduled West Maui Community Preparedness Committee meetings and present their progress reports and/or requests for additional assistance.

WORK GROUPS

Work Group Title	Description and Purpose	X
<p>Resource Mapping of Community / Neighborhood (use of depiction to identify and locate resources and risks)</p>	<p>Identify what resources are available in the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police Personnel, Fire Station, EMS Station - Waste Water Treatment Plant - Hawai`i Army National Guard’s Ukumehame Firing Range - Designated evacuation shelters, tsunami assembly area(s), and partnered churches (list with American Red Cross - West Maui Counseling, private and individual Mental Health Counselors - Kaanapali Medical Services, Maui Medical Group and Kaiser Permanente Medical group for Health Services, Doctors on Call, Minit Medical, Dialysis clinics - Walgreens and Longs Pharmacies - Veterinarians - Poultry Farms - Agricultural Farm Lots (Leased/Owned) in West Maui (Ukumehame, Olowalu, Kaanapali, Kapalua, Honolua, Honokohau) - Licensed HAM Radio Operators and Locations - Nurses and Doctors in the Health Care and Medical Field - Carpenters - Electricians - Plumbers - Landscapers - Heavy Equipment Operators - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) - Emergency Management Reserve Corps (EMRC) - American Red Cross (ARC) trained volunteers - Gas and propane properties - Identify areas for medical waste - Identify areas for disposal of Sewage and Wastewater if not accessible or non-usable away from the shoreline - Identify areas where air support can drop medical supplies such as parks - Identify open areas such as large community 	

	<p>parks and open areas for mass gatherings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify emergency sites for points of evacuation such as harbors, bays, airports, helipads <p>Identify risks and vulnerabilities in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas subject to flooding (low lying areas, canals, streams, field, side streets) - Floods could also occur with Reservoir sites and overflow - Coastal areas within tsunami evacuation zones - Areas prone to: debris/rockslide, wild fire - Sites that store Chemical, Biological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosive (CBRNE) - Hazard Material(s) that may be transported through our community along Highway, access roads and side streets - Soft and hard targets for potential terrorist attacks - Gas/Fuel Tanks locations in the community - Earthquake - Hurricanes - Tsunamis - High Winds - Rain Events - High Surf and Storm Surges/King Tides - Brown Water Risk (ocean and streets) - Waste Water Treatment Plant - Other hazardous waste material could occur through flooding to low lying areas due to power failure or weather related, including man-made disasters 	
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DISASTER GUIDELINE

This guideline is intended to serve as a reference and does not replace common sense, sound judgment, and prudent actions in response to a disaster.

Response To Any Emergency

The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) outdoor alert sirens are tested every first working day of the month at 11:45 AM. The test consists of a 60-second steady tone.

If you hear the sirens any time other than a scheduled test, tune to a local radio and/or television station for emergency information and instructions. Evacuation instructions may be issued over the Emergency Alert System (EAS) via television and/or radio.

During a NATURAL DISASTER, a steady three-minute siren tone is the attention alert signal. When the siren is heard, tune your radio or television to any local station and listen for emergency information and instructions. Listen to EAS broadcasts for further instructions and the all-clear announcement.

During a MAN MADE attack, a wailing three-minute siren tone is the attention alert signal. When the siren is heard, get inside the nearest structure immediately, stay inside and stay tuned to a local radio station for emergency information and instructions.

Radio Stations include but are not limited to the following: - readers need to check the stations. Some may not reach the West Maui Community

- KMVI-AM 550
- KAOI-AM 1110
- KAOI-FM 95.1
- KMVI-FM 98.3
- KNUJ-FM 99.9
- KPMW-FM 105.5
- KNUQ-FM 103.7
- KNUJ-AM 900
- KPOA-FM 93.5 (West Maui)
- KAOI-FM 96.7 (Upcountry)
- KLHI-FM 101.1 (West Maui)
- KONI-FM 104.7
- KDLX-FM 94.3
- KSSK AM 590 / FM 92.3 (English) – These are the most commonly used radio stations
- KZOO AM 1210 (Japanese)
- KREA AM 1540 (Korean)
- KNDI AM 1270 (Multi-Cultural – Filipino, Samoan, Tongan, Hispanic, Chinese, Okinawan, Vietnamese, Laotian, Marshallese, Pohnpeian, and Chuukese)

Other broadcasts may include the following NOAA Weather Radio:

- Radio broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. The radio program broadcasts on frequencies 162.400 (channel 1), 162.450 (channel 3), and 162.550 (channel 7) in the Hawaiian Islands. Weather radios can be purchased at local electronics stores, mail order catalogs and various other locations.
- Station KBA99 serves Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and parts of the Big Island, from transmitters located on Oahu (Mt. Kaala, 162.550 MHz; and Hawaii Kai, 162.450 MHz) and on Kauai (Kokee, 162.400 MHz).
- Station WWG75 serves Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and parts of the Big Island, from a transmitter located on Maui (Haleakala, 162.400 MHz).
- Station WWG27 serves parts of the Big Island, from transmitters located on the Big Island (South Point, 162.550 MHz; and Kulani Cone, 162.500 MHz).

Other alert systems may come through social media such as Facebook and Twitter from Maui County, Maui News now, Maka’ala, State of Hawaii, from mobile cellular services, etc.

HI-EMA Outdoor Warning Sirens in West Maui are located at:

Siren #	Designation	Location
401	Olowalu	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, makai side across from Leoda's
402	Maluuluolele Park	500 Front St., south of Shaw St.
403	Kapunakea Street	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, mauka side at Safeway
404	Honokowai	Honokowai Park, west end by Hale Kai Condos
405	Kahana	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, makai side west of Hui D Rd.
406	Napili	L. Honoapiilani Rd., makai side at Napili Shores
407	Papalaua Street	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30
408	Kaanapali I - Water Treatment Plant	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, mauka side east of L. Honoapiilani Rd.
409	Kaanapali II - Golf Course	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, mauka side west of Halelo St.
410	Puamana	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, mauka side north of Hokiokio Pl.
411	Flemings Beach	DT Fleming Beach Park, parking lot
412	Wahikuli	Wahikulu Wayside Park, at entrance
413	Puukolii	Honoapiilani Hwy. 30, mauka side west of Puukolii Rd

Family Preparedness

Your family preparedness plan should include:

- Escape routes: Draw a floor plan of your home with escape routes from each room. Identify a safe place to meet in the event of an emergency.
- Communications plan: Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and where to go in an emergency. Having an out-of-state contact as part of your communication plan, is a good idea.
- Utility shut-off and safety: In the event of a disaster, you may be instructed to shut-off the utility service at your home. Because there are different gas shut-off procedures for different gas meter configurations, it is important to contact your local gas company for guidance on preparation and response regarding gas appliances and gas service to your home.
- Water shut-off valve: Close the water shut-off valve to minimize water loss. Cracked lines may pollute the water supply to your house.
- Electrical box: Locate your electricity circuit box and show family members how to shut-off the electricity. At owner's discretion, shut off you solar power system.
- Insurance and vital records: Gather property and life insurance documents, vital records and keep these items in a safe place (i.e. waterproof and/or fire proof safes).
- Consider purchasing flood insurance to reduce your risk of flood loss.
- Inventory: Take photos or a video of the interior and exterior of your home and include personal belongings in your inventory for insurance purposes.
- Money: Keep some cash in a safe place at home as Automated Teller Machines (ATM) may not work following a disaster.
- Special needs: If you or someone close to you has a disability or a special need, you may have to take additional steps to protect yourself and your family in an emergency. Make arrangements for special assistance such as transportation to a shelter. You may also need to keep specialized items ready, including medications, incontinence supplies, oxygen, medical devices and any other items needed.
- Caring for animals: Identify pet friendly shelters. Gather pet supplies including a pet carrier. Ensure your pet has proper ID and current veterinarian records. Pre-plan for your pet needs.
- Safety skills: Learn first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), how to use an automated external defibrillator (AED) and how to operate a fire extinguisher.
- Disaster supply kit: Your shelter-in-place disaster supplies should contain essential food, water, and supplies for at least fourteen (14) days. Your evacuation go-kit should contain food, water and basic supplies for 3-5 days, and should be easily transportable. Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. You may also want to consider having a kit for your work place and automobile. Parents should check with their children's school(s) about their disaster plans.
- Medication list: Keep a current list of medication needed by all family members and keep on hand medications and supplies to last at least fourteen (14) days. Take them with you if you have to evacuate to a shelter or other location.
- Evacuation guidelines: The amount of time you have to leave will depend on the hazard. Know your evacuation route. Keep half a tank of gas in your car at all times in case of an unexpected evacuation. Make transportation arrangements if you do not own a car. Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.

Fire

Brush fire prevention tips:

- Check your insurance for adequate coverage from a fire hazard.
- People start most wildfires. Promote and practice fire safety with all members of your family.
- Do not discard cigarettes from moving vehicles. Use ashtrays instead.
- Properly extinguish fire when cooking or grilling outdoors and never leave fire unattended.
- Plan several escape routes away from your home.
- Design and landscape your home with wildfire safety in mind. Create a buffer zone of non-combustible material around your home.
- Rake leaves and remove dead limbs and twigs. Clear all flammable vegetation next to the home.
- Have a garden hose long enough to reach any area of your home and property.
- Use non-combustible materials on the roof, if possible, and regularly clean the roof and gutters.

When wildfires threaten:

- Listen to the radio and/or television for information about where the danger is.
- Prepare your family, pets, and supplies in case you have to evacuate.
- If told to evacuate, do so immediately.
- Drive a route away from the fire hazard and listen to public safety officials.



Red Flag Warning:

- A Red Flag Warning is a forecast warning issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) to inform area firefighting and land management agencies that conditions are ideal for brushfire ignition and propagation due to drought conditions and very low humidity, and especially when high or erratic winds are a factor.
- Outdoor burning bans may also be proclaimed by local officials based on Red Flag Warnings.
- To the public, a Red Flag Warning means high fire danger with increased probability of a quickly spreading brushfire in the area within 24 hours. Early notification is critical to responding agencies - report problems as soon as you are made aware of them. Most importantly, have a family evacuation plan in place. If given only 5 minutes to evacuate your home, consider in advance what items you would take with you.

Earthquake

During an Earthquake: (Drop / Cover / Hold-On)

- Stay calm. First and foremost, having an emergency plan will help you and your family / employees remain calm.
- Turn on your radio for information.
- Stay put. If you are indoors, stay there. If outdoors, stay there.
- Take cover. If indoors, take cover under a sturdy desk, table or bench, stand in a supported reinforced doorway, or alongside an inside wall or corner. Avoid windows, bookcases, hanging fixtures, or outside walls until the shaking stops.
- If no protection is available, drop to the floor and cover your head with your hands. Make sure others are in “drop, cover and hold” positions as well.
- Don’t be surprised if the electricity goes out or if fire alarms and sprinklers go on.



After an Earthquake:

- Keep others safe and relaxed. Carefully evaluate the situation and make sure everyone is alright.
- Don’t move the seriously injured unless they are still in danger. Administer first aid if necessary.
- Check natural gas, water and electrical lines for damage.
- DO NOT use the telephone, light switches, matches, candles, or other open flame unless you are absolutely certain there is no natural gas leaking.
- DO NOT touch electrical power lines or broken electrical equipment.
- Be prepared for aftershocks.
- **NOTE: A strong local earthquake may generate a tsunami. Evacuate to high ground immediately if you are in a tsunami evacuation zone.**

Tsunami

Tsunamis can occur at any time. Check to see if your home/place of employment/school is within a tsunami evacuation zone. Look at the NEW extreme tsunami evacuation maps in several publications (phone book or map book), downloadable electronic files ([http://www.oahudem.org/draft_tsunami_evacuation_zone_maps .htm](http://www.oahudem.org/draft_tsunami_evacuation_zone_maps.htm)) – See pages 18, 19 and 20. If you are outside a tsunami evacuation zone, stay where you are and don't go sightseeing.

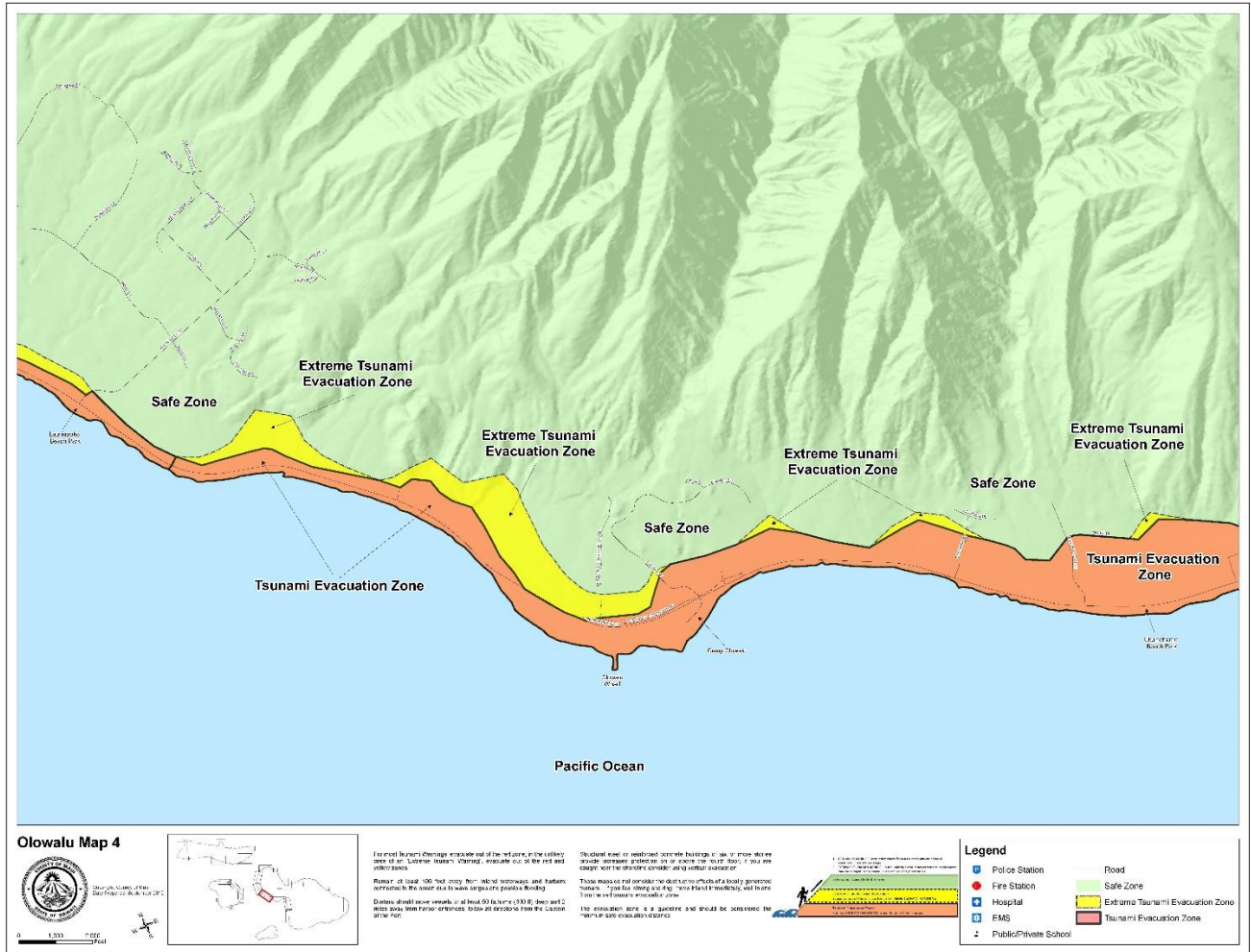
Maui County provides a link for Tsunami Evacuation Maps for West Maui:

<https://www.mauicounty.gov/261/Tsunami-Evacuation-Maps>

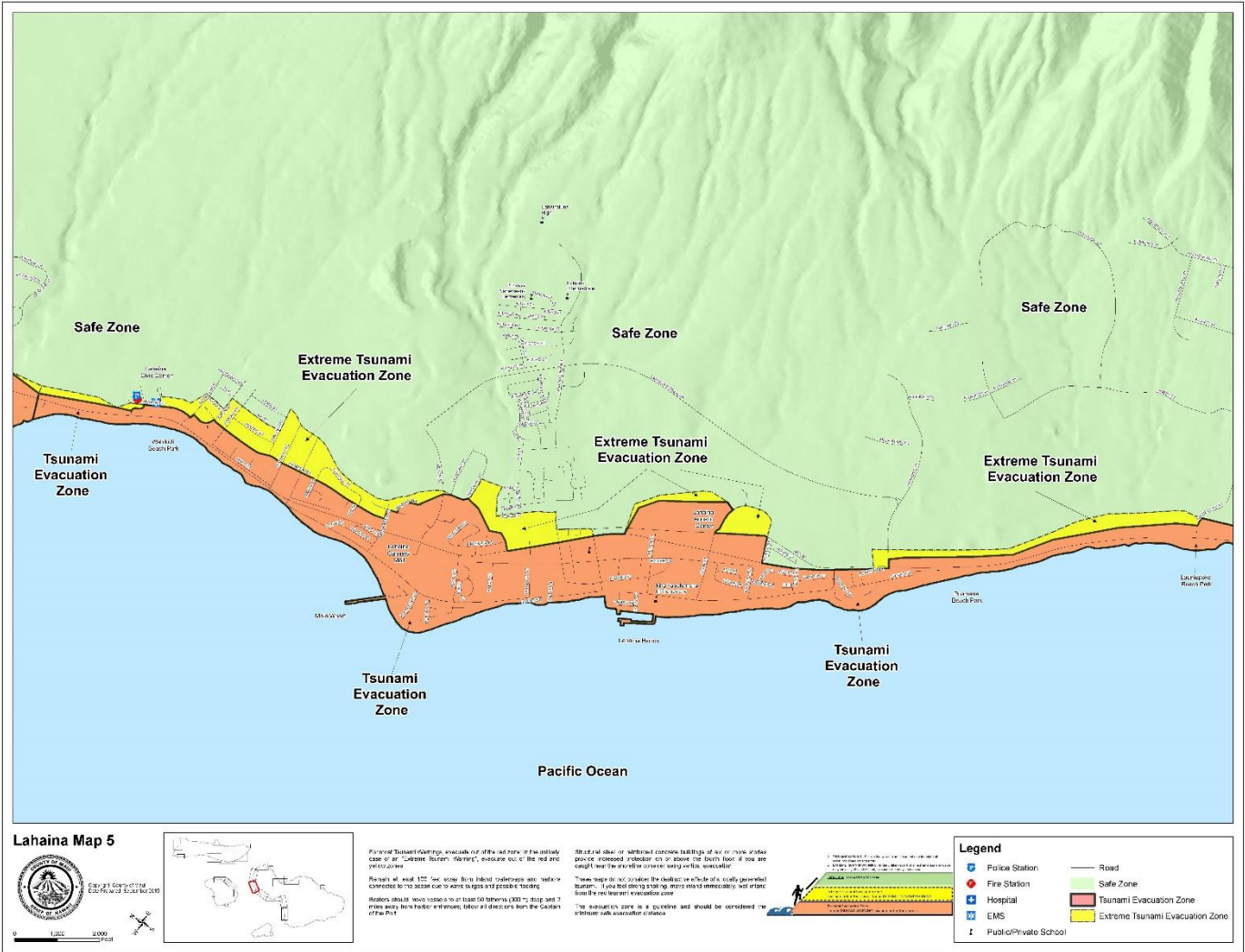
Distant Tsunami

- **Tsunami Watch:** A Tsunami Watch is issued when a major earthquake has occurred in distant areas of the Pacific Basin and a tsunami may have been generated that will impact Hawaii. Prepare to evacuate the coastlines. The media may announce a tsunami watch.
- **Tsunami Warning:** A Tsunami Warning is issued when the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center has confirmation that a tsunami has been generated. **Evacuate the coastlines immediately!** The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) will sound sirens statewide, at least three hours prior to first wave arrival in Hawaii.
 - Stay at least 100 feet away from streams, canals and marinas connected to the ocean since powerful waves and flooding are possible.
 - There may be more than one wave, the waves may be hours apart and the first wave may not be the biggest wave. Do NOT make assumptions, wait for the All Clear.
- **Sirens:** When you hear the sirens, turn on your radio and/or television. Listen to Maui County Emergency Management Agency for official announcements and instructions.
 - Sirens will sound 2 hours prior, 1 hour prior and 30 minutes prior to wave arrival for all counties.
- **Evacuation:** Shelters are NOT opened for tsunami evacuation prior to wave arrival; however, designated Tsunami Assembly Areas will be made available (as required). Tune into your radio and/or television for that announcement. The Lahaina bypass is elevated and is a safe place to go, but watch for traffic getting there.
- **Vertical Evacuation:** Occupants of steel and/or concrete buildings of six or more stories in height located in tsunami evacuation zones should immediately go to the 4th floor and above for safety in a local tsunami.
- **Shelter in Place:** Occupants located to be outside of the evacuation zone, take shelter where you are, and do not get on the roads. Leave roads free for emergency vehicles and for people who are evacuating to higher ground.

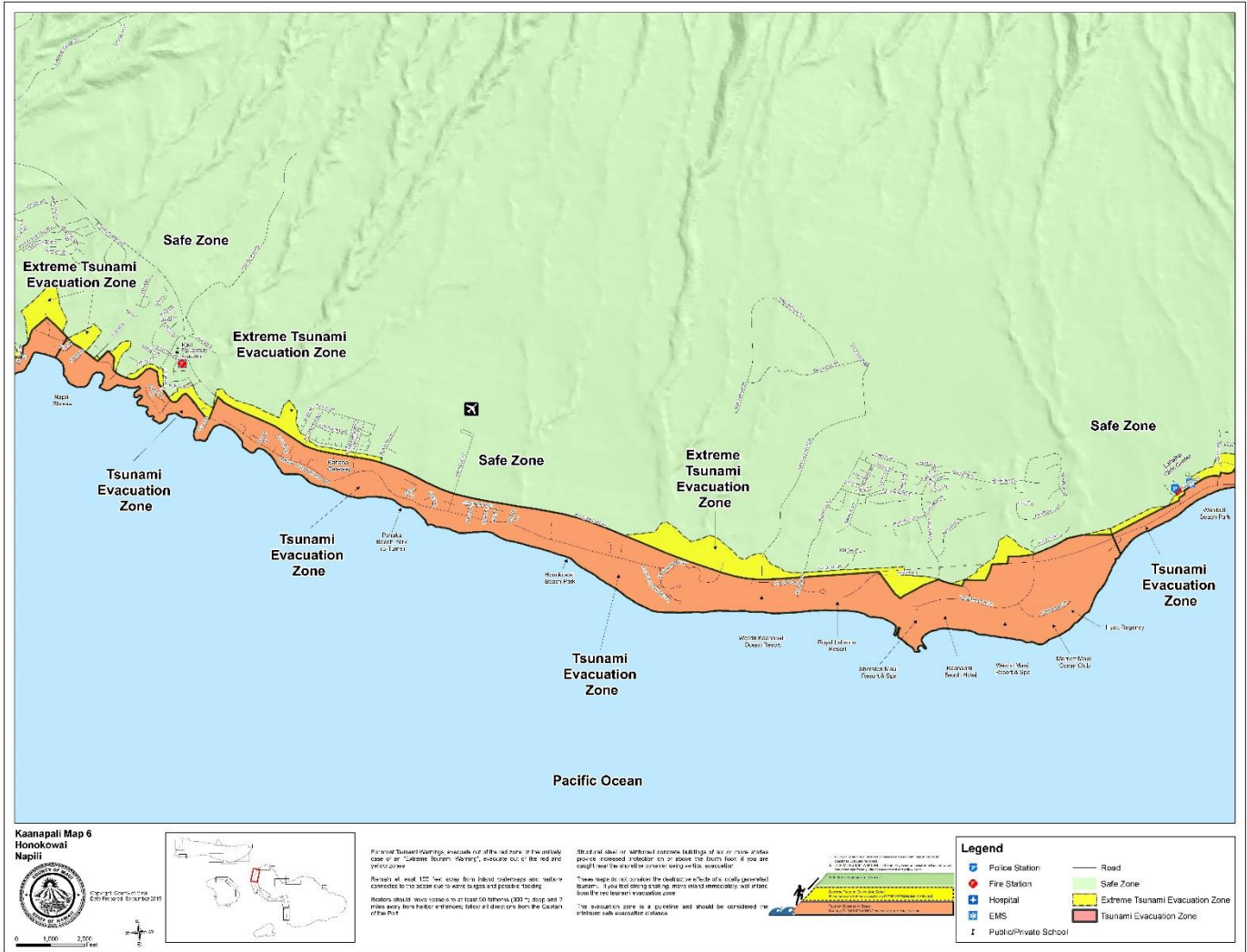
- All Clear: Listen to the radio and/or television for the Maui County Emergency Management for the “All Clear” announcement that it is safe to return to the coastline.



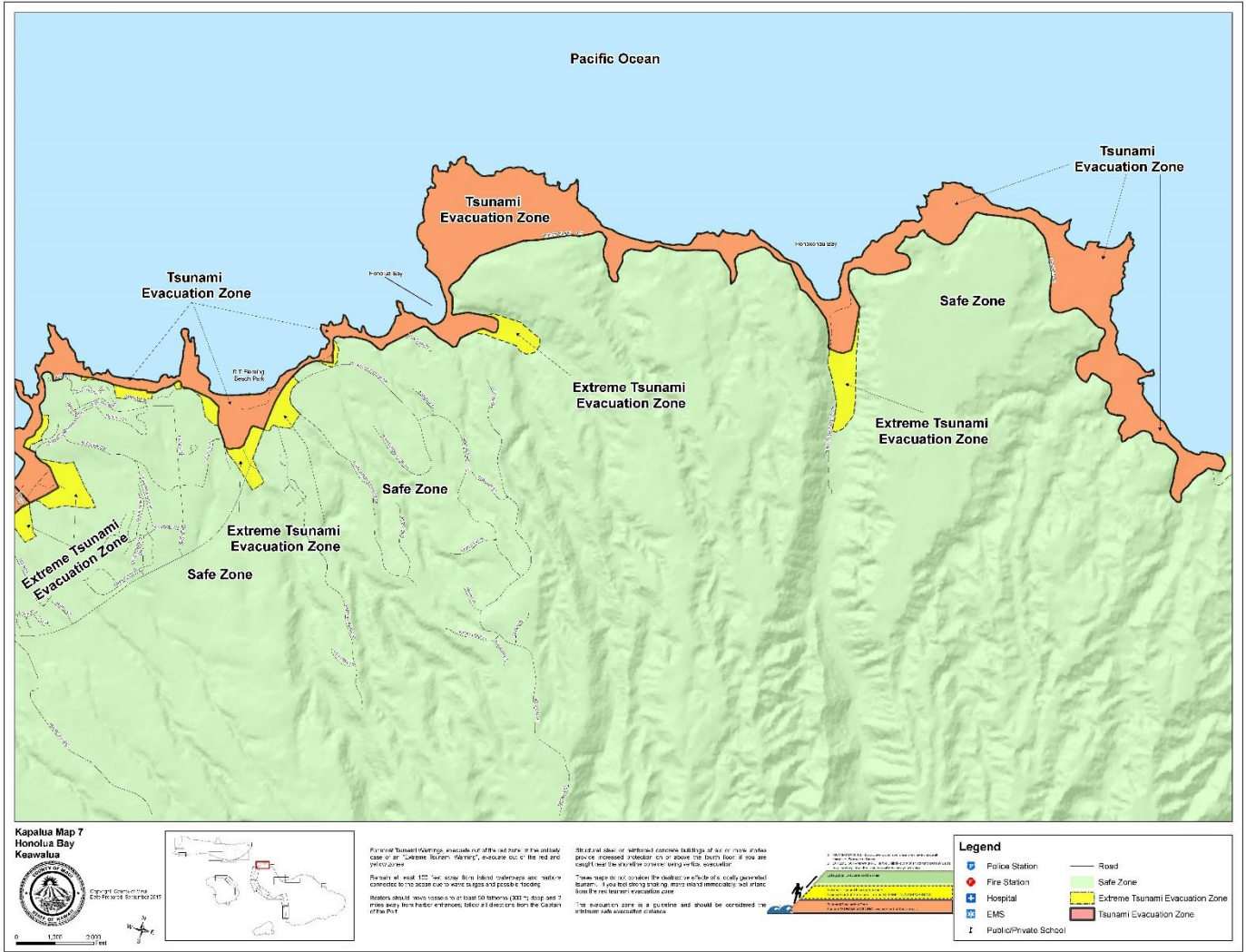
Ukumehame Beach Park to Olowalu to Launiupoko Point - Maui Four



Lahaina: Luniupoko Beach Park to Wahikuli Beach Park - Maui Five



Kaunapali to Honokowai to Napili - Maui Six



Kapalua to Honouliuli Bay to Keawalua – Maui Seven

Local Tsunami

- **If you feel the ground shake and are along the coastline, immediately evacuate inland to higher ground.**
- **Don't wait to be told to evacuate.**
- **An earthquake in the Hawaiian Islands may have generated a local tsunami which could strike the coastline in minutes. Turn on your radio and/or television once out of the evacuation zone for instructions.**
- Urgent Tsunami Warning: A large earthquake has occurred in the Hawaiian Islands and a local tsunami may have been generated. Immediately evacuate low-lying coastal areas. Sirens will sound in all counties. When you hear the sirens, turn on your radio and/or television once out of the evacuation zone for instructions. Listen to the Maui County Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) official announcements and instructions.
- Vertical Evacuation: Occupants of steel and/or concrete buildings of six or more stories in height located in tsunami evacuation zones should immediately go to the 4th floor and above for safety in a local tsunami.
- All Clear: Listen to Maui radio stations for the "All Clear" announcement from Maui County that it is safe to return to the coastline.

Hurricane

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone – an organized rotating weather system that develops in the tropics. Hurricanes rotate counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere and travel from east to west. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

- **Tropical Depression** – An organized system of persistent clouds and thunderstorms with a closed low-level circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less.
- **Tropical Storm** – An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 to 75 mph.
- **Hurricane** – An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and sustained winds of 74 mph or higher. Hurricanes are classified as follows:
 - Category 1 – Sustained winds 74 to 95 mph. Minimal damage, primarily to shrubbery, trees, foliage and unsecured items. No real damage to structures. Storm surge typically four to five feet above normal.
 - Category 2 – Sustained winds of 96 to 110 mph. Moderate damage. Some trees blown down, some damage to roofing materials, windows and doors. Storm surge typically 6 to 8 feet above normal.
 - Category 3 – Sustained winds of 111 to 130 mph. Extensive damage. Some structural damage to roofing

materials, some structural damage to smaller buildings. Storm surge typically nine to twelve feet above normal.

- Category 4 – Sustained winds of 131 to 155 mph. Extreme damage. Large trees blown down. Extensive damage to roofing materials, windows and doors. Complete failure of roofs on some residences. Storm surge typically thirteen to eighteen feet above normal.
- Category 5 – Sustained winds of greater than 155 mph. Catastrophic damage. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Extensive damage to windows and doors. Complete structural failure to some buildings. Storm surge typically greater than 18 feet above normal.

How will you know if a hurricane is coming?

Typically there are several days warning before a tropical storm or hurricane strikes. There is usually considerable coverage in local media as the storm develops in the eastern Pacific and moves toward Hawaii. So, when should you be concerned? The National Weather Service as well as State and County agencies will be tracking the storm and will be issuing storm alerts which have very specific meanings.

- **Tropical Storm Watch** – This is an announcement that tropical storm conditions (winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within 48 hours.
- **Tropical Storm Warning** – This is an announcement that tropical storm conditions (winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within 36 hours.
- **Hurricane Watch** – This is an announcement that hurricane conditions (winds of 74mph or higher) are possible. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours prior to the anticipated onset of tropical force winds. Preliminary precautions should be taken.
- **Hurricane Warning** -- This is an announcement that hurricane conditions (winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours prior to the anticipated onset of tropical force winds. Actions for the protection of life and property should begin immediately.

Hurricane

To prepare for a hurricane, you should take the following measures:

- Make plans to secure your property. Prepare to board up windows with 5/8" plywood or other recommended coverings. Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.
- Install hurricane straps or additional hurricane clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure. This will reduce roof damage. Hurricane Resources include a book by U of H Sea Grant College Program <http://seagrantsoest.hawaii.edu/publications/book>
- Place important documents, i.e. insurance policies, bank account information, credit card information, important contact numbers, etc. in a water-proof sealed plastic container to ensure their availability after the storm passes.
- Be sure trees and shrubs around your home are well trimmed.
- Secure outdoor furniture and loose objects.
- Clear clogged rain gutters and downspouts.
- Clear debris from your streambed.
- Consider building a safe room.
- Listen to the radio or television for updated weather information.



- Turn off utilities (water, gas, electricity) if instructed to do so. Otherwise, turn the refrigerator / freezer thermostat to its coldest setting and keep its doors closed. Fill any open shelf space with containers of water or food stocks.
- Avoid using the phone, except for serious emergencies. Use text messaging instead of voice if needed (less bandwidth).
- Ensure a supply of water for sanitary purposes such as cleaning and flushing toilets. Fill the bathtub and other large containers with water. In an emergency plan, you'll need one gallon of water per person per day for drinking and cooking, plus one gallon for sanitation needs.
- Have 14 days of disaster supplies available (include water, food and medication) to shelter in place.
- Have a 30 days disaster supply kit available (include water, food and medication, and currency in dollar bills and quarters).
- Prepare to evacuate when directed to by local authorities or when you feel you are in danger.
- Take your pets with you if you need to evacuate. Have a 5-7 day supply go-kit available for your pet (include water, food and medication).
- Take your 5-7 day evacuation go-kit with you.



After the hurricane has passed:

- When safe to do so following the "All Clear", return to your home to assess the damage. Take photos to document the damage for insurance purposes.
- Be aware of hazards, i.e. down power lines, broken gas lines, contaminated water, weakened structures, broken glass, etc.
- Contact your insurance agent to file a claim.
- Remove standing water from your home including soiled carpets, mattresses and other items which may contribute to the growth of mold.
- Seek assistance in the repair and clean-up of your home.

Flood Watch vs. Flood Warning

Flash flood watch means a flash flood is possible in the area, because conditions are more favorable than usual for its occurrence. A watch is a recommendation for planning, preparation, and increased awareness (be alert for changing weather, listen for further information, and think about what to do if the danger materializes.)

Flash flood warning means a flash flood is imminent or occurring; take immediate action to protect life and property.

Urban and small stream advisory means to be alert regarding potential flooding of small streams, streets, urban storm drains, underpasses, and low lying areas.

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a floodplain unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Gather important documents such as your flood insurance policy. Flood losses are not covered under homeowners' insurance policies.
- Keep a supply of sandbags to direct floodwater from entering the building or home.
- Seal walls 1 to 2 feet above baseboards with waterproofing compounds.
- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, roads, and other areas known to flood suddenly.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur quickly and without warning.
- Be prepared to evacuate and move immediately to higher ground.
- **Do not wait for instructions to move.**
- Secure your home and elevate essential items.
- Turn off utilities if instructed to do so.
- Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

Following a flood, you should:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- You may need to boil tap water before drinking.
- **Avoid floodwaters** during and after flooding - water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage.
- Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines. Keep away and report downed power lines to the power company.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters as there may be hidden structural damage to the foundation.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain toxins.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Release – Shelter-In-Place

An incident involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT) can expose the public to dangerous airborne contaminants that may be hazardous and / or deadly. These hazardous agents may be in the form of chemical, biological, or nuclear particles that are colorless and odorless. You may be directed to shelter in place if:

- It is dangerous to be outside
- There is little time to evacuate

The shelter in place concept is intended to minimize the amount of contaminated outside air from entering your home, business, school or other location. You must remain in place until you are notified by officials that the hazard has passed.

- Have 14 days of disaster supplies available (include water, food and medication) to shelter in place.
- Turn off heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems.
- Close and lock all windows and doors.
- Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels and duct tape.
- Seal gaps around windows with air-conditioning units, around exhaust fans in the kitchen and bathrooms, stove and dryer vents using duct tape and plastic sheeting, aluminum wrap or wax paper.
- Close fire place dampers – if your home or work place contains them.
- Choose a centralized location/room that can be easily sealed off. The location/room should contain a telephone, water, toilet, radio and flash lights. Close off other non-essential rooms.

Emergency Shelter Information

- Public evacuation shelters should be considered shelters of last resort as they provide no services beyond shelter staffing and limited protection from high wind events.
- During an emergency or threat of disaster, Maui County Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) information will be broadcast over local radio stations.
- When an evacuation is necessary, these broadcasts will include information about locations and opening times of public evacuation shelters and/or assembly areas in affected areas.
- Because public evacuation shelters do not stock supplies, it is important that you bring your evacuation go-kits from home.
- Each member of your family should have an evacuation go-kit with 5-7 days' worth of food, water, and personal items.
- Public evacuation shelters provide limited support to persons with disabilities or access and functional needs. People with special health needs must be capable of taking care of their own needs or be accompanied by a caregiver.
- Household pets can only be shelter at pet-friendly designated shelters and must be caged for safety.
- Pet owners must provide 5-7 days of food, water, medicine and other supplies for their pets (i.e. leash, toys, towels, etc.).
- Ensure your pet has proper ID and current veterinarian records.

Evacuation and shelter information will be provided by Maui County Management Emergency Agency, (808) 270-7285 and online at www.mauicounty.gov/Emergency

II. TSUNAMI ASSEMBLY AREAS

The **Maui County Emergency Management Agency** will open Tsunami Assembly Areas during a Tsunami Warning and Evacuation (as required). Tsunami Areas are a place to wait through the tsunami hazard. There will be restrooms available, but no indoor shelter.

If areas are severely damaged following the tsunami event, evacuation shelters will be opened for people whose homes have been affected.

The location of the Tsunami Assembly Area in West Maui is located at:

Lahaina Intermediate School parking lots
871 Lahainaluna Rd., Lahaina

- Tsunami Assembly Areas may not always be open due to various factors such as time of day, school occupancy, available staffing, etc. Listen to local radio for Tsunami Assembly Areas locations, instructions and opening times.

- Tsunami Assembly Areas only provide public restrooms. You must bring your emergency supplies with you, including protection from the weather (i.e. sunscreen, rain gear, etc.).
- Remember, as a community, we need to help one another. If you know someone who does not speak English or someone who, due to a disability cannot receive emergency information readily, please help them.
- To learn more about Tsunami issues the following link is provided:
www.mauicounty.gov/Emergency

HURRICANE EVACUATION SHELTERS

Public schools are the primary buildings identified for hurricane evacuation sheltering. Due to a number of vulnerabilities and constraints, these shelters are not rated to withstand a major hurricane, but do provide enhanced protection for individuals living in inundation zones or older homes that have no other alternatives.

Emergency management agencies at all levels emphasize that these shelters are a last resort, only to be used if all other options have been exhausted, such as sheltering in place, at work or with friends and family.

Schools designated as Hurricane Evacuation Shelters are:

- 1) Princess Nahienaena Elementary School located at 816 Niheu Street, Lahaina
- 2) Lahaina Intermediate School located at 871 Lahainaluna Road, Lahaina
- 3) Lahainaluna High School located at 980 Lahainaluna Road, Lahaina

Hurricane Evacuation Shelters will be opened as needed, depending upon availability of shelter staff. Listen to the radio and/or television for Tsunami Assembly Areas locations, instructions and opening schedule. Listen to local radio for locations, instructions and opening times.

Hurricane Evacuation Shelters do not stock supplies. You must bring your evacuation go-kit with you, including bedding.

Remember, as a community, we need to help one another. If you know someone who does not speak English or someone who, due to a disability cannot receive emergency information readily, please help them.

Maui County Emergency Management Agency has hurricane preparedness at the following link:
www.mauicounty.gov/985/Preparing-for-a-Hurricane

Choosing to take shelter is necessary in many emergencies.

Taking appropriate shelter is critical in times of disaster. Sheltering is appropriate when conditions require that you seek protection in your home, place of employment or other location when disaster strikes. Sheltering outside the hazard area could include staying with friends and relatives, seeking commercial lodging or staying in a mass care facility operated by disaster relief groups.

To effectively shelter, you must first consider the hazard and then choose a place in your home or other building that is safe for that hazard. For example, for a tornado, a room should be selected that is in a basement or an interior room on the lowest level away from corners, windows, doors and outside walls.

The safest locations to seek shelter vary by hazard. Stay Informed about the sheltering suggestions for each hazard.

There may be situations, depending on your circumstances and the nature of the disaster, when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside by "sheltering in place".

The length of time you are required to shelter may be short, such as during a tornado warning, or long, such as during a winter storm or a pandemic. It is important that you stay in shelter until local authorities say it is safe to leave. Additionally, you should take turns listening to radio broadcasts and maintain a 24-hour safety watch.

Guidelines for Staying Put (Sheltering In Place)

- There may be circumstances when staying put and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as "sealing the room," is a matter of survival.

- Use common sense and available information to assess the situation and determine if there is immediate danger. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to take this kind of action.
- The process used to seal the room is considered a temporary protective measure to create a barrier between you and potentially contaminated air outside. It is a type of sheltering in place that requires preplanning.
- Bring your family and pets inside.
- Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers.
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems.
- Take your emergency supply kit unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.
- Go into an interior room with few windows, if possible.
- Seal all windows, doors and air vents with 2-4 mil. thick plastic sheeting and duct tape. Consider measuring and cutting the sheeting in advance to save time.
- Cut the plastic sheeting several inches wider than the openings and label each sheet.
- Duct tape plastic at corners first and then tape down all edges.
- Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to seal gaps so that you create a barrier between yourself and any contamination.

- Local authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.
- Stay away and report them immediately to your power or utility company.
- Only use generators away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage, or connect it to your home's electrical system.

Plan to Evacuate

A wide variety of emergencies may cause an evacuation. In some instances you may have a day or two to prepare, while other situations might call for an immediate evacuation. Planning ahead is vital to ensuring that you can evacuate quickly and safely, no matter what the circumstances.

Before an Evacuation

- Learn the types of disasters that are likely in your community and the local emergency, evacuation, and shelter plans for each specific disaster.
- Plan how you will leave and where you will go if you are advised to evacuate.
 - Identify several places you could go in an emergency such as a friend's home in another town or a motel. Choose destinations in different directions so that you have options during an emergency.
 - If needed, identify a place to stay that will accept pets. Most public shelters allow only service animals.
 - Be familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.
 - Always follow the instructions of local officials and remember that your evacuation route may be on foot depending on the type of disaster.

- Develop a family/household communication and re-unification plan so that you can maintain contact and take the best actions for each of you and re-unite if you are separated.
- Assemble supplies that are ready for evacuation, both a “go-bag” you can carry when you evacuate on foot or public transportation and supplies for traveling by longer distances if you have a personal vehicle.
- If you have a car:
 - Keep a full tank of gas in it if an evacuation seems likely. Keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case of an unexpected need to evacuate. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.
 - Make sure you have a portable emergency kit in the car.
- If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if needed. Make arrangements with family, friends or your local government.

During an Evacuation

- ~~ist of~~ Open shelters will be announced by MEMA, issued via the Makaala County alert system and broadcast on Maui radio stations. ~~can be found on~~
- Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.
- Take your emergency supply kit.
- Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.
- Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency now.
- If time allows:
 - Call or email the out-of-state contact in your family communications plan. Tell them where you are going.
 - Secure your home by closing and locking doors and windows.
 - Unplug electrical equipment such as radios, televisions and small appliances. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding. If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.
 - Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a hat.
 - Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked.
- Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads or bridges and downed power lines. Do not drive into flooded areas.

After an Evacuation

If you evacuated for the storm, check with local officials ~~both where you're staying and back home~~ before you ~~travel~~ go home.

- Residents returning to disaster-affected areas after significant events should expect and prepare for disruptions to daily activities, and remember that returning home before storm debris is cleared is dangerous.
- Let friends and family know before you leave and when you arrive.
- Charge devices and consider getting back-up batteries in case power-outages continue.
- Fill up your gas tank and consider downloading a fuel app to check for outages along your route.
- Bring supplies such as water and non-perishable food for the car ride.
- Avoid downed power or utility lines; they may be live with deadly voltage.

I. EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT ITEMS

Water, food, and clean air are important things to have if an emergency happens.

Each family or individual's kit should be customized to meet specific needs, such as medications, infant formula, and incontinent supplies.

It should also be customized to include important family documents.

Recommended Supplies to Include in a Basic 14-Day Shelter in Place Kit:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a seven-day supply of non-perishable food
- Hand cranked or Battery-powered radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert, and extra batteries
- Flashlight and/or Headlamp type flashlight and extra batteries (optional: hand-cranked flashlight)
- First Aid kit (you may also include an emergency blanket, sunscreen and/or bug repellent)
- Whistle to signal for help (optional: signal mirror)
- Infant formula and diapers, if you have an infant
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Dust mask, N95 mask or cotton t-shirt, to help filter the air
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food (if your kit contains canned food items)
- Cash in dollar bills and quarters



Clothing and Bedding:

If you live in a cold weather climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that the power will be out and you will not have heat. Rethink your clothing and bedding supplies to account for growing children and other family changes. One complete change of warm clothing and shoes per person, including:

- A jacket or coat
 - Long pants
 - A hat and gloves
 - Sturdy Shoes
 - A Long Sleeve Shirt
 - A sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- NOTE: Also include sufficient underwear and socks for daily change

Other items for your family to consider adding to its supply kit: Some of the below items, especially those marked with a * can be dangerous, so please have an adult collect these supplies.

- emergency reference materials such as a first aid book or a print out of the information on

- www.ready.gov
- Rain gear (include umbrella)
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates, bowls and plastic utensils
- Cash or traveler's checks, change (best to have smaller denominations of currency)
- Paper towels
- Fire Extinguisher*
- Tent (optional: cot and/or folding chair/stool)
- Compass
- Waterproof Matches* (placed in a waterproof container)
- Signal flare*
- Paper, pen/pencil/crayons, books, quiet games, etc.

- Personal hygiene items including feminine supplies and incontinent supplies
- Disinfectant*
- Household chlorine bleach* - You can use bleach as a disinfectant (diluted nine parts water to one part bleach), or in an emergency you can also use it to treat water. Use 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. DO NOT USE scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- Medicine dropper (for the bleach, for water treatment-see above)
- Important Family Documents (include a thumb drive with family and house photos [inside and outside]).

III. RESOURCES

Governmental Agencies

Federal

[Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

<http://www.fema.gov> www.ready.gov

[U. S. Naval Observatory Time Clock](#)

<http://tycho.usno.navy.mil/cgi-bin/timer.pl>

[Pacific Disaster Center](#)

<http://www.pdc.org>

State

[Hawaii Emergency Management Agency](#) <http://HI-EMA.hawaii.gov>

[U.H. Sea Grant Program](#)

3rd Edition Homeowner's Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards

http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/files/publications/homeowners_handbook_to_prepare_for_natural_hazards.pdf

County

Maui County Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.mauicounty.gov/Emergency>

Weather

[National Weather Service Forecast Office Honolulu](#)

www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl

Tsunami

[Pacific Tsunami Warning Center](#)

<http://ptwc.weather.gov/?region=2>

[Tsunami Resources](#)

<http://www.ess.washington.edu/tsunami/index.html>

[Pacific Tsunami Museum](#)

<http://www.tsunami.org>

Hurricane

[Central Pacific Hurricane Center](#)

<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/cphc>

Earthquake

[Volcano Watch from the USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory](http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov)

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov>

Earthquake Catalogs

<http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov>

Amateur Radio

[Emergency Amateur Radio Club](http://www.earchi.org)

<http://www.earchi.org>

[University of Hawaii Amateur Radio Club](http://www.chem.hawaii.edu/uham)

<http://www.chem.hawaii.edu/uham>

[Amateur Radio Information \(Ham Radio\)](http://www.voicenation.com/resources/general-resources/article-library/all-about-ham-radios.shtml)

<http://www.voicenation.com/resources/general-resources/article-library/all-about-ham-radios.shtml>

IV. GLOSSARY

Advisory: A notice that highlights special weather conditions that are less serious than a warning. They are for events that may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, the conditions could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

After-Action Reports: Documented results of what in your emergency plan worked and did not work after an incident happens. These findings are used to improve your plan and procedures.

Basic Plan: A component of an emergency operations plan that describes expected hazards, outlines roles and responsibilities, and explains how you keep the plan current.

Briefing: A type of training that is a short meeting to provide information about a specific topic.

Business Recovery: The identification of the systems in place to continue business and administrative operations after an incident.

Childproofing: Making the physical environment safe for the children in your care to reduce the risks of injury.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT): A program that educates people about disaster preparedness and provides training in basic disaster response skills.

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: A document designed to provide guidance for developing emergency operations plans. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine a hazard or threat and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. The goal of CPG 101 is to assist in making the planning process routine across all phases of emergency management and for all homeland security mission areas. It helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain viable, all-hazards, all-threats emergency plans.

Concept of Operations (CONOPS): A component of the basic plan that clarifies the childcare site's or school's overall approach to an emergency (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) and identifies specialized response teams and/or unique resources needed to respond to an incident.

Debris Flow: Another term for a landslide or mudslide. See landslide definition.

Drill: A type of exercise that is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills.

Earthquake: The sudden movement of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface.

Emergency Action Plan: A simple set of emergency procedures that includes, at a minimum, parent/guardian contact information; medical information for each child; emergency services contact information; how to accommodate the needs of each child; and procedures for shelter-in-place, evacuation, and reunification.

Emergency Kit: Items to help you survive during and after an emergency, including food, water, and other supplies.

Emergency Operations Plan: A comprehensive formal plan based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) steps. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emotional and Psychological Recovery: Identification of strategies to address disruption of services, psychological injury, and external pressure.

Evacuation: The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of children, personnel, and visitors from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

Exercise: A way to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for: testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; identifying gaps in resources; improving individual performance; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Excessive Heat: When heat index values meet or exceed daytime highs of 105° to 110° F (depending on local climate).

FEMA: The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the Nation's lead emergency management and preparedness agency.

Fire-Resistant Material: A material designed to withstand heat and resist burning to aid in saving lives and protecting property.

First Responder: Includes organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as emergency management or response personnel.

Flood: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water.

Full-Scale Exercise: A multiagency, multijurisdictional operations-based exercise involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response as if a real incident had occurred. A full-scale exercise tests many components of one or more capabilities within emergency response and recovery, and is typically used to assess plans and procedures under crisis conditions, and assess coordinated response under crisis conditions. Characteristics of a full-scale exercise include mobilized units, personnel, and equipment; a stressful, realistic environment; and scripted exercise scenarios.

Functional Annex: A component of an emergency operations plan that describes procedures and missions for many hazards.

Functional Exercise: A single-agency or multiagency operations-based exercise designed to evaluate capabilities and multiple functions using a simulated response. Characteristics of a functional exercise include simulated deployment of resources and personnel, rapid problem solving, and a highly stressful environment.

Hazard: A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty.

Hazard-Specific Annex: A component of an emergency operations plan that describes strategies for managing specific hazards.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 serves the purpose to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 establishes a national policy for Federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize **critical** infrastructure and to protect them from terrorist attacks. The directive defines relevant terms and delivers 31 policy statements.

Hurricane: A tropical storm with winds of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricanes form in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and eastern Pacific Ocean.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Levels

Level 1 – Full Activation: An actual or threatening incident is of such magnitude that it requires, or may require, extensive response and recovery efforts and significant community and state resources. The WMCIC is fully staffed post disaster with representatives in all assigned positions and is coordinating with the four disaster response zones.

Level 2 - Partial Activation: A situation or threat has developed that may require West Maui coordination, support, and monitoring. The WMCIC is partially staffed post disaster with representatives from select staff positions and is coordinating as needed with the disaster response zones(?) and MEMA as needed.

Level 3 – Enhanced Steady State: A situation or threat has developed that requires enhanced monitoring and coordination.

Level 4 – Normal Operations: Routine monitoring of a situation. No event or incident is anticipated

Landslide: Processes that result in the downward movement of falling or flowing rock, soil, organic materials, or a combination of these.

Mitigation: Activities taken to reduce the loss of life and lessen the impact to property from disasters.

National Incident Management System: NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. It is intended to be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents, hazards, and impacts, regardless of size, location or complexity. NIMS is intended to be used by the whole community. The intended audience for this section is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and federal

governments.

National Response Framework: This is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation.

NOAA Weather Radio: A radio with a special receiver to receive information from the network of radio stations that broadcast continuous weather information from the National Weather Service.

Nonstructural Elements: Any portion of the building or grounds not connected to the main structure (e.g., bookshelves, file cabinets, furnishings).

Physical Recovery: Identification of possible relocation areas for operations as well as plans to restore services, equipment, materials, and buildings and grounds after an incident.

Prevention: Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring.

Reunification: A process to ensure that children are safely reunited with parents or legal guardians when an emergency occurs.

Seminar: Session designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures through informal discussion.

Shelter-in-Place: A procedure to keep you safe by remaining inside. It involves selecting an interior room or area in which to take refuge. Where you shelter depends on the type of hazard or threat.

Stafford Act: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

Structural Elements: Any component of the building whose primary function is to support the dead load (e.g., building, roof).

Tabletop Exercise: A discussion-based exercise intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. Tabletop exercises can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, protection against, response to, or recovery from a defined incident. Tabletop exercises are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem-solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. Tabletop exercises can be breakout (i.e., groups split into functional areas) or plenary (i.e., one large group).

Threat: Natural, technological, or human-caused occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

Thunderstorm: A storm with thunder and lightning, often accompanied by rain or hail.

Tornado: A violent, rotating column of air that extends between, and is in contact with, the ground and a cloud.

Tropical Storm: A severe storm that develops over tropical seas with winds from 39 to 73 miles per hour.

Tsunami: Enormous waves caused by underwater disturbances such as earthquakes.

Volcano: A vent in the earth that, when pressure builds and it erupts, releases dangerous molten rock and gases.

Warning: A notice issued when a hazardous weather event is occurring, is imminent, or has a very high probability of occurring. A warning is used for conditions posing a threat to life or property.

Watch: A notice used when the risk of a hazardous weather event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead time so that those who need to set their plans in motion can do so.

Winter Storm: A weather event resulting from low temperatures that can include extreme low temperatures, strong winds, and precipitation like snow, sleet, and ice.

Workshop: A type of training focused on increased participant interaction and achieving or building a product (e.g., plans, policies). A workshop is typically used to test new ideas, processes, or procedures; train groups in coordinated activities; and obtain consensus. Workshops often use breakout sessions to explore parts of an issue with smaller groups.

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
AAR	After Action Report
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AFS	Air Force Station (Bellows AFS)
ARC	American Red Cross (Hawaii State Chapter)
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARRL	Amateur Radio Relay League
BWS	Board of Water Supply
BYUH	Brigham Young University – Hawaii
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CD	Civil Defense
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERFP	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CPHC	Central Pacific Hurricane Center
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure Key Resources
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
DBEDT	State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
DECON	Decontamination
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Education (State)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOH	Department of Health (State)
DOJ	Department of Justice

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION (continued)</u>
DOT	Department of Transportation (State)
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DTS	Department of Transportation Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Command Center
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMRC	Emergency Management Reserve Corps
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operating Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
EPC	Emergency Preparedness Committee
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAC	Family Assistance Center
FAST	Field Assessment Team
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS)
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FEMA)
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRC	Federal Response Center (HAZMAT)
FYSA	For Your Situational Awareness
GASCO	Gas Company
GCA	General Contractors Association
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time (also referred to as ZULU or UTC)

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION (continued)</u>
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	General Services Administration (U.S.)
HAH	Healthcare Association of Hawaii
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HBWS	Honolulu Board of Water Supply
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company
HELOS	Helicopters
HESD	Honolulu Emergency Services Department (Ambulance)
HFIA	Hawaii Food Industry Association
HFD	Honolulu Fire Department
HHARP	Hawaii Hazards Awareness and Resilience Program
HIANG	Hawaii Air National Guard
HIARNG	Hawaii Army National Guard
HI-EMA	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (formally State Civil Defense)
HING	Hawaii National Guard
HJCC	Hawaii Job Corps Center (in Waimānalo)
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HPU	Hawaii Pacific University
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JISCC	Joint Incident Site Communication Capability
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF-HD	Joint Task Force – Homeland Defense
KCC	Kapiolani Community College

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION (continued)</u>
LCC	Leeward Community College
LDS	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
MHz	Megahertz
MCTA	Marine Corps Training Area (at Bellows AFS)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MTA	Medical Tent Area
NCO	Neighborhood Commission Office
NDPTC	National Disaster Preparedness Training Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic Administrative Agency
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWS	National Weather Service
OPS	Operations Unit
OTS	Oahu Transit Services
P&O	Plans and Operations Officer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRDPC	Pacific Regional Disaster Preparedness Center
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RTI	Regional Training Institute (for HIARNG at Bellows)
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION (continued)</u>
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UC	Unified Command
UH	University of Hawaii
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard (DHS)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTC	Utilities & Transportation Commission
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time (also referred to as ZULU or GMT)
VA	Veteran's Administration
VBIED	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device
VOADs	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WHC	Waimānalo Health Clinic
WHHA	Waimānalo Hawaiian Homestead Association
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

v. Community Group Information

Pictures of community, HHARP, CERT, etc.

ALOHA:

Insert Pictures of West Maui Taxpayers, contributing members of the public, and HI EMA

For more information about HHARP meetings in West Maui contact:

Joe Pluta @ 808-661-7990 or alterative number/contact: