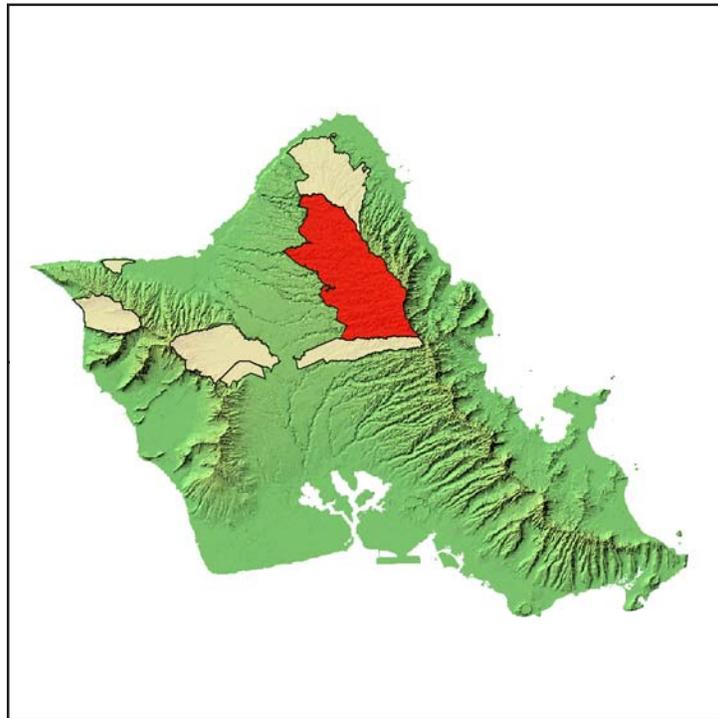


KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES



KAWAIILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

1. GENERAL

1.1. Purpose.

The purpose of this Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide specific requirements that delineate the responsibilities of Federal fire department, Range Control personnel and using training units in the prevention and suppression of wildland fires at Kawaiiloa Training Area (KLOA). Its primary objective is to prevent unplanned ignitions through sound preventive measures. It also establishes procedures control fire and protect natural/cultural resources. See Figure KLOA-1 for an overview.

1.2. Scope and Applicability.

The provisions outlined in this SOP are applicable to all military training units and personnel, civilian or military, assigned to or utilizing KLOA. Senior unit commanders, regardless of service or component, whose unit has been allocated the use of KLOA, will ensure compliance with this SOP. All officers and noncommissioned officers will familiarize themselves with the contents of this SOP or receive a fire prevention briefing prior to use of the KLOA range facilities. It is imperative that fire awareness on the part of all commanders is maintained and that all necessary persons are instructed in fire prevention and fire suppression. It is the intent of this SOP that all persons are made so aware, and that the instructions and guidance contained herein are employed with a view towards accomplishing training with an absolute minimum of unwanted fires.

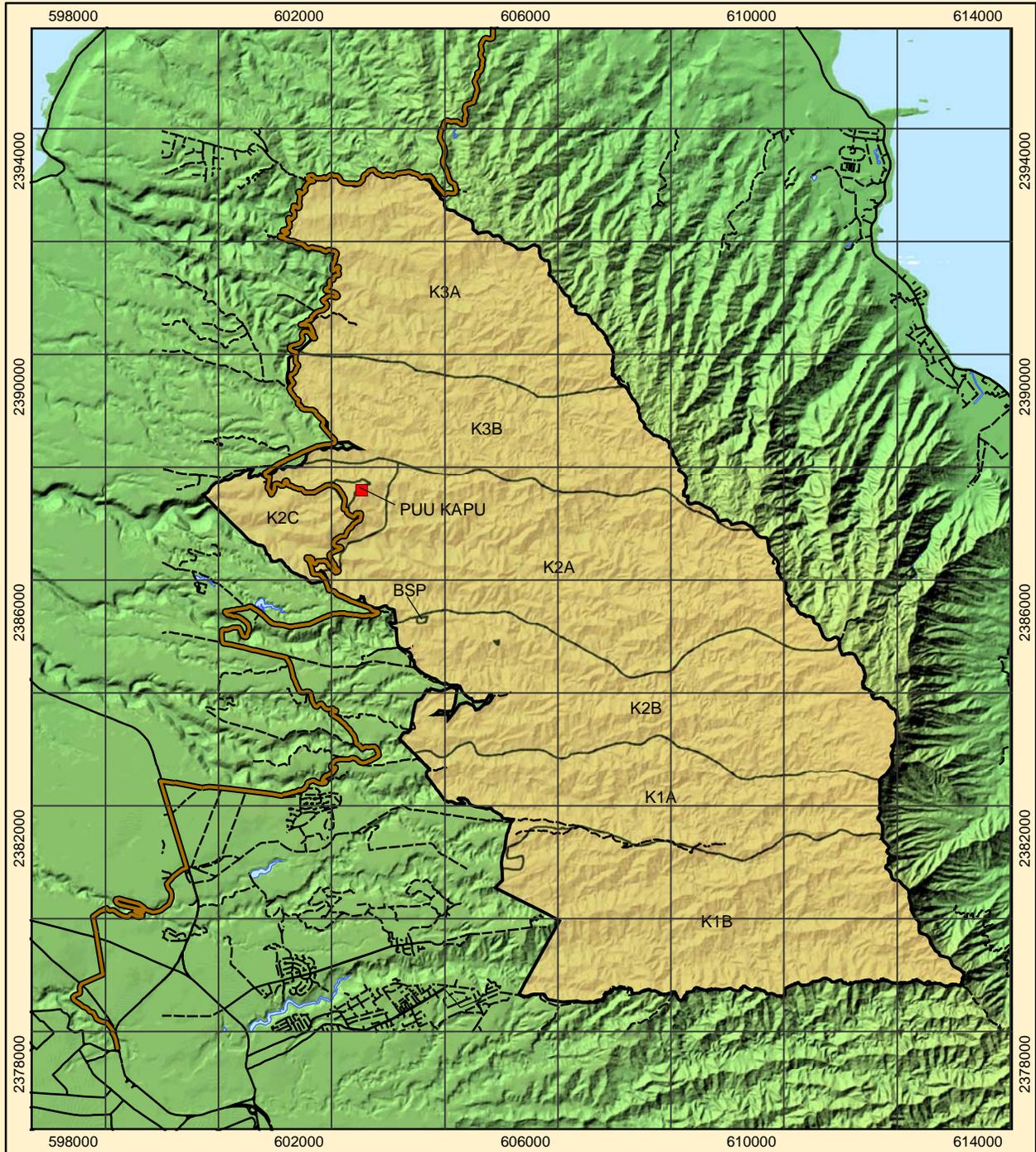
1.3. Responsibilities

- a. Installation Commander. The Installation Commander has the overall responsibility for fire prevention and protection requirements and environmental management at KLOA.
- b. Director of Installation Fire and Safety Office. The Director of Installation Fire and Safety has overall responsibility for the wildland fire management program.
- c. Fire Chief, Federal Fire Department (FFD). The installation Fire Chief is responsible for the organization, supervision, and management of all aspects of the fire prevention and protection program in accordance with the provisions of DoDI 6055.6, Fire Protection.
- d. Range Officer, G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii. The Range Officer has overall responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) and other applicable training directives and regulations, including restrictions on or cessation of training activities based on the fire danger rating.
- e. Range Operations Supervisor, Schofield Barracks. The SB Range Operations Supervisor is responsible to the Installation Commander for ensuring proper fire prevention measures are taken by troops in rear areas; fires in forested and other training areas, when discovered, are promptly reported; and augmenting the Federal Fire Department in fighting any fires on KLOA.

Kawailoa Training Area

Fire Suppression Resource Locations

Figure KLOA - 1



1:110,000

0 2,500 5,000 Meters

0 1 2 Miles

Data Source: USARHAW IFSO

Legend	
	Installation Boundary
	Training Areas
	Surface Water Body
	Proposed Remote Automatic Weather Station
Roads	
	Primary
	Secondary
	Tertiary
	Military Vehicle Trail

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

f. Wildland Fire Program Manager, IFSO. The Wildland Fire Program Manager is responsible for the execution of the Army's wildland fire program. Collaborates with other resource managers, FFD and other cooperative fire agencies to ensure that supplies, equipment, training, and qualified personnel are available to meet the goals and objectives of the IWFMP.

g. Unit Commanders and Division Chiefs. Commanders, managers, and supervisors at all levels of the organization are responsible for ensuring unit personnel are familiar with and comply with the provisions of this SOP and applicable regulations, fire prevention restrictions, training activities within biologically sensitive areas, and providing qualified personnel to support the wildland fire management program.

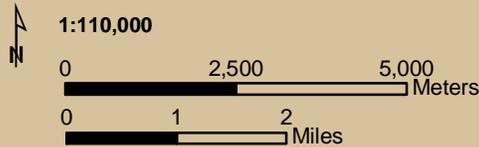
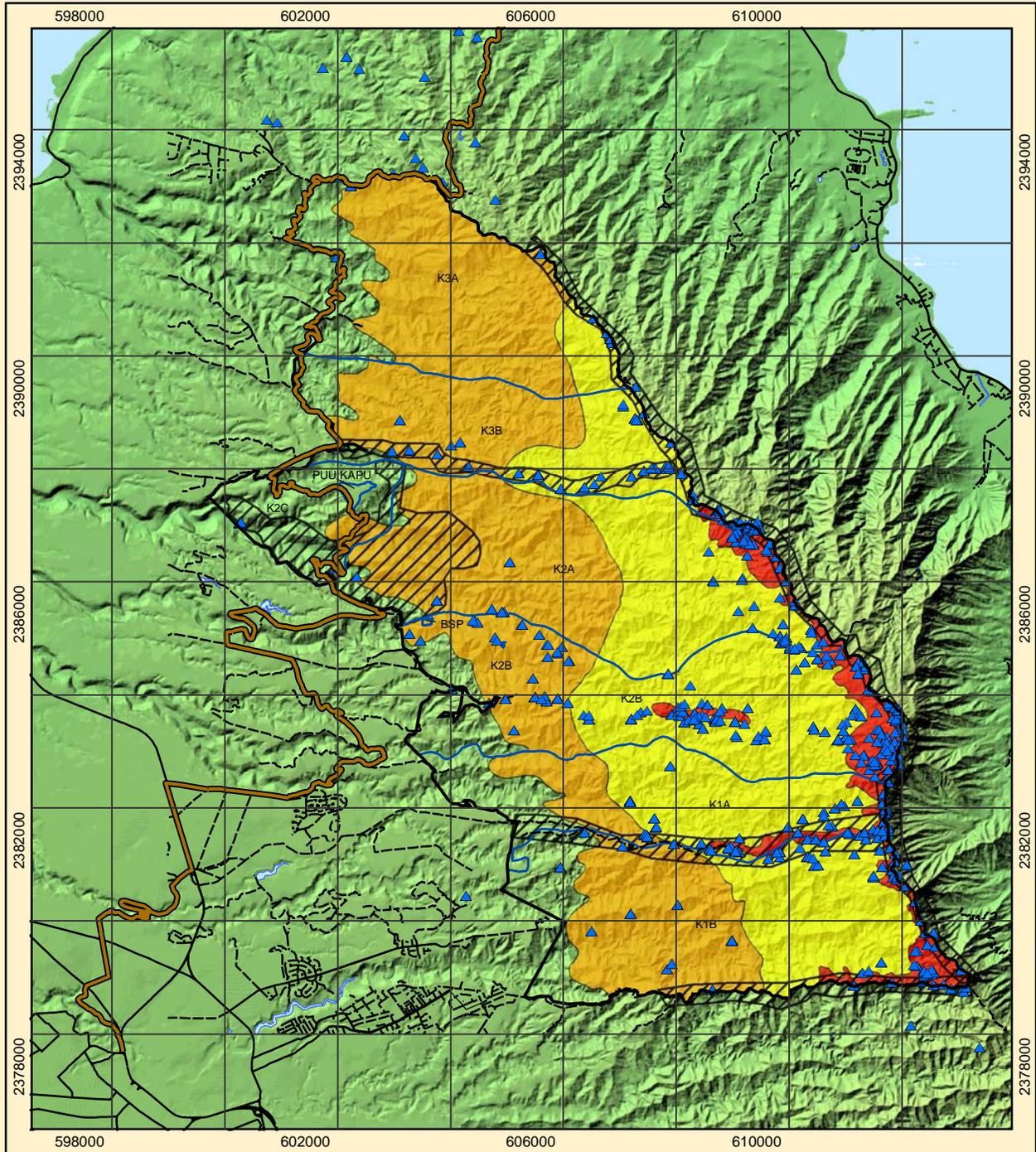
1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

a. Wildfires pose significant risks to threatened and endangered species of plants and animals and their native habitat. These habitats are located throughout the training ranges and adjacent to the installation boundary (Figure KLOA-2). Cultural resources are also found within the installation. Significant threats to the archaeological sites at KLOA have generally been identified as explosive ordnance detonation, maneuvering activities, unmonitored ground disturbing activities, and vegetation clearance. Fire is also a potential threat to archaeological sites from fire suppression activities.

b. Environmental Stewardship. Applicable environmental laws mandate the protection and conservation of natural/cultural resources. The use of various ammunitions, weapon systems, and pyrotechnics during live-fire training exercises increases the risk of wildfire and human or vehicular activity that can destroy native habitat. In the past, live-fire activities on Army training lands have burned large areas of native vegetation and threatened endangered species of plants and animals. The continued use of Army training lands in Hawaii greatly depends upon the Army's ability to reduce the number of fire starts and control fires within the installation boundary.

Kawailoa Training Area Protected Resources

Figure KLOA - 2



Data Source: Biological Assessment for Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the Second Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Hawaii. Various Sites, Island of Oahu. 21 March, 2003.
USAG HI DPW 2003.

Legend

■ BSA-1	Installation Boundary	Roads
■ BSA-2	Training Areas	Secondary
■ BSA-3	Federally Listed Species	Tertiary
Sensitive Archeological Areas	Surface Water Body	Military Vehicle Trail

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

2. FIRE PREVENTION.

One of the primary objectives of this SOP is to integrate fire management actions with military training requirements and range operations. The prevention of fires is the responsibility of every individual training and/or working at KLOA. Fire prevention and the ability to control the spread of fires is critical for the continued survival of endangered plants, animals and native ecosystems, and the Army's continued use of the area as a live-fire range. Currently, there are many instance where military operations conflict with the management of these special natural resources. These conflicts often result in reduced training capability as "WILDLAND FIRES STOPS TRAINING". Fire management actions are designed to reduce existing conflicts between necessary military training activities and the conservation of natural and cultural resources found within KLOA.

2.1. Education.

a. Soldiers will be briefed prior to training about fire prevention, and cultural and natural resource protection. The fire prevention briefing ensures that important information is provided to using individuals that may start wildfires.

c. Signs will be posted throughout various areas as reminders of prevention and awareness of the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS).

d. Fire prevention and environmental pocket cards will be issued to users to increase individual's awareness of fire and environmental issues.

2.2. Enforcement.

a. The primary responsibility for enforcement of range directives falls on Range Control.

b. Secondary responsibility rests with the using unit commanders.

c. Failure to follow range protocols will result in termination of scheduled training and responsible individuals will be subjected to administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

2.3. Engineering. No firebreak or other construction projects are planned for KLOA.

2.4. Ignition Control.

a. All training will be subject to the fire danger rating system (see 3.1 and Enclosure 8 of this SOP).

b. No fuels management is planned at this time.

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

3. PRE-SUPPRESSION ACTIONS

3.1. Fire Danger Rating System.

a. While training at KLOA, units must use caution during non live-fire training exercises. Soldiers must be aware of and adhere to fire danger-rating restrictions of incendiary ammunition and/or pyrotechnics under identified fire weather parameters. Strict compliance with training restrictions set forth herein will reduce the number of fire starts.

b. Schofield Barracks Range Control will be responsible for retrieving weather data from the KLOA RAWs and archiving it into the “WeatherPro” software program. The BI, as determined by the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), will be used to rank fire danger based on known ignition sources.

c. The BI’s will be monitored every hour, on the hour, and prior to projected “hot” range status. Range control will notify the training unit every hour, and on the hour, of any training restrictions being imposed as a result of unfavorable fire danger ratings. Additionally, at any time that the BI changes from one category to another, the training unit will be notified.

d. Live-fire, tracer ammunition, and pyrotechnics are prohibited at KLOA. Blank ammunition is permitted.

e. OIC’s in charge of training will allow non live-fire training to commence only after ascertaining that the training restrictions are in effect and adopting the appropriate fire prevention measures.

f. The FDRS for KLOA is as follows:

<i>Flame Length (ft)</i>	<i>Burning Index*</i>	<i>Fire Index Color</i>
0-11	0-30.9	Green
11+	31+	Red

3.2. Minimum Staffing Requirements

a. Proper staffing and fire response of the FFD shall be in accordance with DoDI 6055.6, Fire Protection.

b. An auxiliary wildland fire fighting force (Range Control) augments the FFD as first responders during initial attack operations on training ranges. At a minimum, wildland fire operations requires two (2) trained Range Control personnel for each HMMWV response. This requirement is based on the safety and complexity of the fire fighting organization during initial/extended attack operations and FFD response time from Station 15 (Schofield Barracks).

c. The range operations supervisor will arrange work schedules to allow flexibility while ensuring that minimum staffing levels are met to include overtime authorizations. In the event of fire, fire fighting duties take precedence over other work assignments.

d. At KLOA there is no requirement for aerial or ground fire fighting resources to be on site during training.

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

3.3. Training.

a. Policy requires that all Range Control and fire department personnel engaged in suppression and prescribed fire duties meet the standards set by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). The Army's wildland fire program manager will coordinate with the FFD and Range Control staff to develop a certification-training program.

b. Individuals will not be assigned to duties for which they lack training and/or certified experience. All Range Control and fire department personnel dispatched or assigned to wildfires or prescribed fires will be qualified for the fire position assigned, unless assigned as trainees and under direct supervision of higher qualified personnel at all times.

c. The wildland fire program manager will administer and manage an effective qualification and certification program. He will monitor all employee's wildland fire management development (training and experience) to ensure accurate qualification and certification standards. All personnel engaged in wildland ground fire fighting activities must satisfactorily complete the following suppression skills courses as a minimum: S-110, Basic Fire Suppression Orientation; S-130, Firefighter Training; S-190, Introduction to Fire Behavior; and I-100, Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS).

d. The Army's wildland fire program manager will coordinate with the FFD training officer to develop the annual wildland training schedule. A recurring proficiency program will include quality instruction and evaluation of employee's proficiency level through quarterly training exercises that are monitored by the fire department training officer.

3.4. Fire Equipment and Supplies.

a. If at any time the required fire suppression equipment is not operational, training will be suspended until all equipment is operational. Training will only be conducted when fully trained/certified personnel and well functioning equipment is available for fire suppression. This requirement pertains to all types of fire fighting equipment, water resources, and personnel. Emergency contingency plans must be developed by the FFD to ensure that this requirement is met.

b. Fire Cache Supplies:

(1) The wildland fire program manager will maintain a cache of fire equipment at SBMR in a constant state of readiness. The fire cache will contain a supply of fire hand tools, chainsaws, pumps, forestry hose, foam concentrate, etc., necessary to support fire suppression activities.

(2) The wildland fire program manager will conduct periodic checks to ensure all resources are in place and will identify and immediately correct any deficiencies.

3.5. Personal Protective Equipment.

a. It is mandatory that all fire fighting personnel assigned to combat fires at KLOA be equipped with proper PPE necessary for combating wildfires. See Reference 4.2.2 of the IWFMP for a full list of required PPE. Range control personnel will ensure that proper PPE is worn at all times when actively engaged in fire fighting duties. Personal safety and prevention of injuries is the first priority in every fire management activity.

KAWAIOLOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

b. PPE for training units will be issued from the fire cache supplies. The fire cache will be maintained by the wildland fire program manager and shall be equipped to outfit a minimum of one hundred (100) firefighters with appropriate PPE.

3.6. Fire Vehicles.

a. One HMMWV equipped with 300-gallon slip-on pump unit (Class A foam capable) shall be assigned for initial attack response to KLOA from Schofield Barracks.

b. Range control personnel operating fire response vehicles shall be qualified and licensed to operate emergency vehicles. The Wildland Fire Program Manager shall monitor vehicle qualification and training program for Range Control staff.

c. Personnel will perform daily preventive maintenance inspections of vehicles and pumps to ensure operational readiness. All discrepancies shall be identified and coordinated through appropriate channels for Priority 03 repair/replacement.

3.7. Helicopter Fire Bucket Support.

a. There is no requirement to have a dedicated helicopter for fire bucket operations on site at KLOA due to the type of training (non-live-fire).

b. Helicopter aviation support units will provide the Range Division Hawaii (RDH) with a list of all pilots and aircrew members that are certified and trained in fire bucket operations and fire suppression application techniques for wildland fires. List will be submitted to the Army's wildland fire program manager and will be updated quarterly or as required.

c. Military helicopter units must provide their own fire buckets. The SB Range Control currently maintains three BAMBI fire buckets [(2) 660-gallon and (1) 2000-gallon] for emergency backup use by military UH-60, CH-53, or CH-47 aircraft assigned to conduct fire bucket operations.

d. The SB Range Control staff is responsible to ensure that a serviceable BAMBI fire bucket is available for use by trained helicopter aircrews at all times. Immediately report all discrepancies and status of inoperable fire buckets to range maintenance to coordinate immediate repair or replacement.

e. The helicopter crew must transient to an approved water resource site for water. There are a number of surface water resources bordering KLOA that aerial and ground resources can use to refill buckets, engines, or pumps. These include Kawailoa 18, Opaepala 16, Opaepala 15, Opaepala 2, and Helemano.

f. Air-to-ground radio communication must be established with the FFD and helicopter support units involved in fire suppression activities. The capability for the IC to coordinate and direct air support with ground fire fighting crews is essential for safe and effective application. Refer to the Army's Communication Plan and Aviation Plan, for assigned radio frequencies and water resource locations on Oahu.

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

4. FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIONS.

4.1. Fire Reporting Procedures.

a. Early fire detection and prompt reporting is critical in having an effective initial attack of wildfires on KLOA. All fires, regardless of size, will be reported immediately to Range Control and in turn, to the FFD. Units will follow the fire reporting procedures below:

b. In the event of a wildland fire on any range or maneuver area, the officer in charge (OIC) will immediately notify the Range Control by the most expeditious means possible (radio or telephone), stating the exact location (grid coordinates) and the extent of the fire. The OIC will immediately initiate a "cease fire" order and remain in the area with the unit subject to the orders of the City & County fire unit, FFD and/or Range Control when they arrive on the scene. Refer to KLOA Operational Decision Chart, Initial Attack Plan, Enclosure 3.

c. In the event radio communication fails, training unit will use a cellular phone or locate the nearest telephone and dial 911 for immediate fire department response by City & County units in accordance with mutual aid support agreement.

d. Units will not be allowed to resume training until the fire is extinguished or upon approval by the range operations supervisor and/or the installation Fire Chief.

e. Failure to report any fire will result in termination of scheduled training and responsible individuals will be subjected to administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

f. Upon notification of a fire, Range Control will immediately notify the FFD by telephone (471-7117) and provide exact location (grid coordinates), range number, maneuver area, or building number.

4.2. Initial Attack.

a. Immediate and aggressive response to all fires is an unconditional recommendation for KLOA. Within the confines of due care for personnel safety, the high resource values of the area justify the fullest commitment to expeditious containment and control of all fires. The difficult and often hazardous fire conditions warrant total initial effort to arrest fires in the early stages. Fiscal consideration must be secondary in ensuring timely and adequate availability of necessary fire fighting resources. The savings to be realized from a successful initial attack will offset the cost of many so called "over reaction."

b. In areas with resource values at high risk of fire loss such as the Oahu tree snail (*Achatinella*) habitat, opportunities to minimize area burned must be considered, provided it does not compromise safety standards.

c. Upon notification of a fire, the Range Control and FFD will immediately proceed to the scene of the fire. The first arriving unit will assume command and control of all fire fighting activities until properly relieved. At this time, the fire will be evaluated as "Routine", "Serious", or "Critical".

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d. Definitions:

(1) Wildland Fires (ROUTINE). Wildland fires that can be handled by the FFD.

(2) Wildland Fires (SERIOUS). Wildland fires that may require the assistance of helicopters, bulldozers, and/or military personnel under direct supervision of the FFD.

(3) Wildland Fires (CRITICAL). Wildland fires that will require the assistance of mutual aid and pose a critical threat to loss of high value resources and/or potentially may leave the installation.

e. The FFD will establish command and organize fire ground operations under the Incident Command System (ICS).

f. As the Incident Commander (IC), the Fire Chief or the Senior Fire Officer (SFO) will establish a command post when it is anticipated or the fire incident is actually of serious or critical nature.

g. In the event fire escapes the initial attack, the IC will implement an extended attack plan or fire escape contingency plan. (Refer to Extended Attack Plan, Enclosure 4; Escape Fire Situation, Enclosure 5; and Monitoring Procedures, Enclosure 6, of this SOP).

h. Once resources have been committed to fire fighting, they are under the control of the IC. The IC directs the overall employment of auxiliary fire fighting resources to contain and extinguish the fire. This does not preclude unit commanders from rotating personnel and equipment necessary for rehab. Particular attention must be given to the increased physical demands placed on personnel by the high altitude.

i. The IC will notify the Range Control and/or DOC when requesting military assistance for combating fires resulting from major fires. The primary mission of the unit commanders in the geographical area will shift from training objectives to fire control.

j. The use of military personnel will only be authorized under the most extreme circumstances. When utilized, military personnel will be under the control of a qualified fire department officer.

k. The IC will initiate action requesting mutual aid support from other fire agencies in accordance with established Cooperative Agreements when required.

l. Fires with potential for escape from and/or fires started adjacent to the KLOA boundary that have potential to carry fire into high resource value areas on KLOA justify the fullest commitment to aggressive containment and control of fires. The Army shall work with adjacent landowners to control fires before they encroach upon or escape KLOA boundary.

1. Types of Attack.

(a) Direct Initial Attack (IA). Direct initial attack by the training unit or trained Range Control staff at the onset can suppress fires at the point of origin while still small and prevent fires from spreading. However, fuel loads and terrain conditions at KLOA currently limit safe and effective direct attack by fire crews in some of the area. Ground fire fighting crews can be effective for containing, or at least retarding the spread of fires until water/retardant drops from

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

helicopters are on line. Direct attack with helicopter water drops can be very effective. Aerial fire bucket operations will be utilized to control fire in remote areas that are inaccessible by ground fire fighting teams.

(b) Indirect Attack. Indirect attack is the use of ground crews or aircraft to create control lines in front of fires before the fire arrives. In areas with heavier fuel loads or when the fire is exhibiting intense behavior, indirect attack incorporating offset hand lines roads and pre-constructed firebreaks can be used as an approach. Unless conditions of the particular incident determine otherwise, fuel within compartments isolated by barriers or control lines should be expeditiously back fired (burned out to cause fuel starvation) to reduce chances of fire escape.

2. Recommendation for suppression. Both the direct attack and indirect attack method can be used, depending on the individual situation. Use of aerial buckets with water/foam directly on a fireline or indirectly to establish foam or retardant lines in front of, or around a fire, is recommended. Back lines/backfiring should almost never be used at KLOA. They should only be considered as an absolute last resort and only with a control line. Due to the rough terrain, tractor lines are not normally practical and should only be considered as a last resort. Caution should be exercised in determining escape routes and safety zone prior to employing crews in these areas since there are few breaks in the vegetation. During an extended attack, DPW Environmental Division personnel can assist with establishing protection priorities.

5. POST-FIRE ACTIONS

5.1. Records and Fire Reports.

a. It is important that all fire incidents are documented to ensure accurate fire history of all fires on KLOA is maintained. Fire reports are used to track location, size, cause, frequency, and fire trend analysis for future input and use in Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

b. The Range Control will maintain a log of all fires on DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal of Duty Officer's Log. All fire incidents will also be assigned a fire number and officially recorded on the standard Wildland Fire Incident Report form for all Army training lands. A sample Wildland Fire Incident Report form is included in this SOP.

c. The Range Operations Supervisor will review all fire reports for accuracy and proper completion of the Wildland Fire Incident Report. A copy of each report will be faxed to the wildland fire program manager at the earliest opportunity. DPW Environmental will forward copies of all Fire Incident Reports on fires that escape outside the KLOA boundary to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

d. Fire records will be kept on an automated computer database and maintained by the wildland fire program manager necessary for accurate fire history and fire trend analysis. The wildland fire program manager and DPW Natural Resource Manager will coordinate submission of semi-annual fire incident reports to USFWS NLT 10 July and 10 January of each calendar year.

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5.2. Surveys.

a. In addition to the reports and reviews that are completed immediately after a wildfire, a post-fire analysis survey of the burned area may be required depending on the fire's location and vegetation damaged. The post-fire analysis may be combined with any of the informal or formal investigations. A post-fire analysis will need to determine either all or part of the following:

(1) The effect the fire may have had on native or alien flora and fauna resources and cultural resources.

(2) The effectiveness of the pre-suppression measures including fuel modifications.

(3) The effectiveness of the suppression resources and measures used.

(4) The effectiveness of the ICS.

(5) The effectiveness of fire/fuel models used.

(6) A safety review of suppression actions.

b. A post-fire survey of the fire area will be conducted with the coordination of the DPW Environmental and ITAM office.

c. The effects of fire on threatened and endangered species or effects from catastrophic events must be surveyed at the earliest opportunity.

d. If during the survey, it becomes evident that a wildfire has affected a BSA/SEA, or threatened any endangered species, the USFWS and the State of Hawaii, Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DOFAW) will be notified. If military training activities were determined to have caused the wildfire, the Army will reinitiate Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

5.3. Investigations and Accident Reporting.

a. After Action Reports (AAR) will be conducted for four hectares (ten acres) or more and/or which unusual events occurred, to include failure to follow instructions.

b. The RDH will request a formal investigation for fires involving any of the following:

(1) Training related caused fires escaping or starting outside KLOA boundary.

(2) Damage or loss of valuable property exceeding \$1000.00.

(3) Damage or loss to Biological Sensitive Area (BSA) or incidental take of plant or animal specie.

(4) All entrapments of fire shelter deployments.

(5) Major injury or fire fatality.

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 1 FIRE PREVENTION BRIEFING

The following verbiage will be included in a general safety, environmental and fire prevention briefing to be given to all personnel before training at KLOA.

The purpose of this brief is to educate users of the range about the dangers of fire on the range. Fire prevention is the responsibility of every person working or training on the range. There are several reasons that fire prevention is so important. Fire poses a grave threat to endangered plants and animals at KLOA. Fires also pose a danger of damage to archaeological sites. If a fire starts, all training must cease, and training downtime will result. For these reasons, every effort must be made to prevent range fires. In order to prevent fires, you must follow the following rules:

1. No lighted tobacco smoking materials will be discarded on the range. Smoking on the ranges is prohibited except on Drum Road. Smoking is prohibited on the military vehicle trail (SBCT only).
2. Open fires are not authorized.
3. Heat tabs and similar commercial products must be used inside metal containers.
4. No live-fire or pyrotechnics of any kind are authorized.

In the event a fire is started, cease training immediately. All fires, regardless of size, must be reported immediately to Schofield Barracks Range Control by radio or telephone. Every safe effort must be made to put the fire out, and to do so as quickly as possible. Your unit leaders will advise you if you are on this team. In the event this fire fighting team is required, a trained safety technician will direct your work to put the fire out. The fire fighting team must be knowledgeable of safety and the proper use of backpacks and hand tools for fire fighting. When needed, this fire equipment will be issued to you. (demonstrate the use of water backpack and fire swatter) Water for fire fighting is limited at KLOA. Should it be necessary, you will be notified where to get it.

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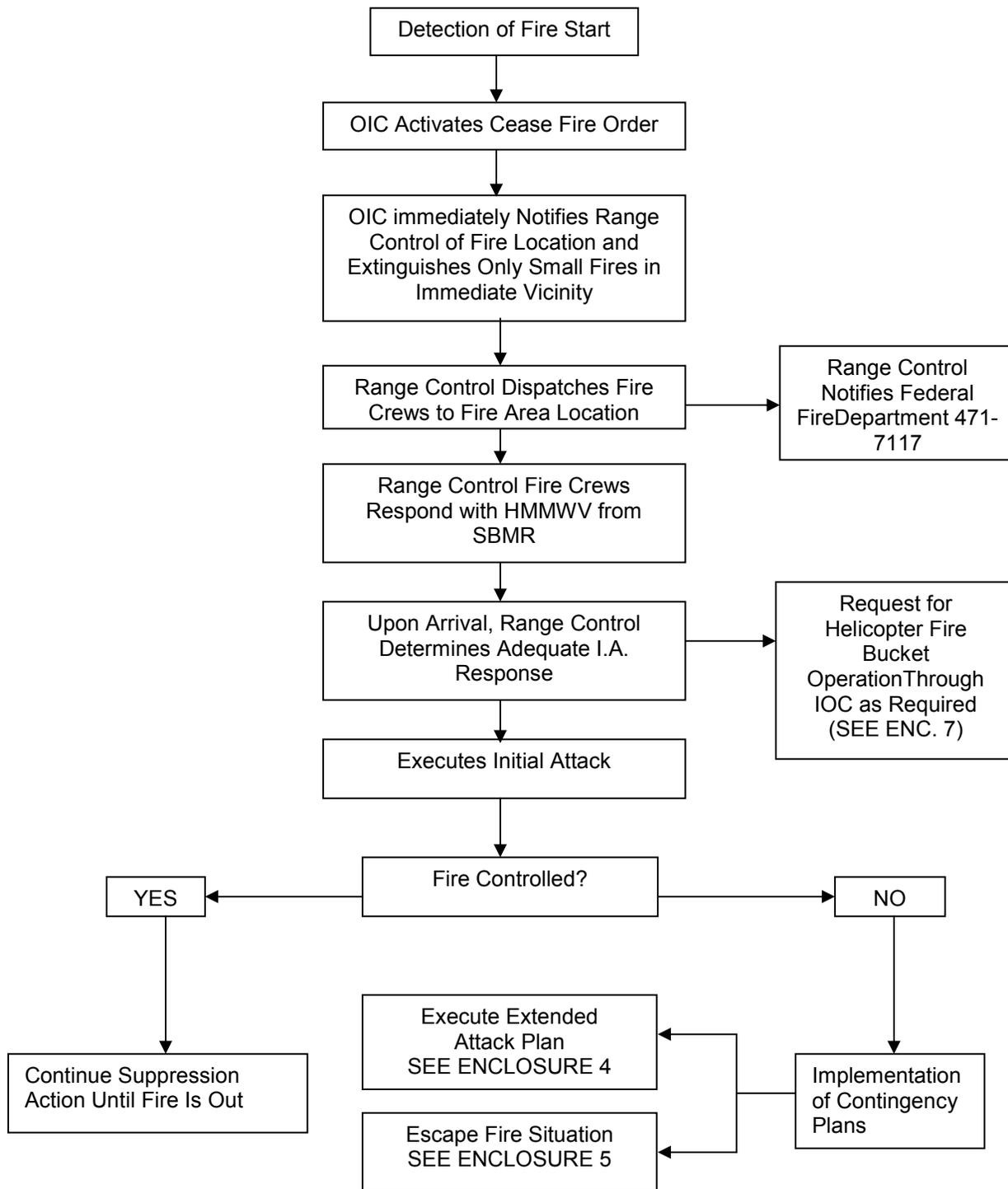
ENCLOSURE 2 NOTIFICATION LIST

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>PHONE NO.</u>
FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT (Emergency)	471-7117
Communications Center & Dispatch	474-2222
Honolulu Fire Department (Emergency)	911
25th ID(L) & USARHAW	
Installation Operations Center (IOC)	655-8763/8764
	655-2962 (Fax)
<u>G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii</u>	
Range Officer	655-1404
Range Operations Manager, SB	655-5243/9509
Schofield Range Control (24-hrs)	655-2292
ITAM Coordinator	655-0582/8463
<u>Installation Fire & Safety Office</u>	
Director	655-3350
Fire Chief	655-1331
Wildland Fire Program Manager	656-0615
	286-5818 (Cell)
<u>DPW, Environmental Office</u>	
Chief, Environmental	656-2878, x-1062
Natural Resource Manager	656-2878, x-1050
Cultural Resource Manager	656-2878, x-1052
Oahu Biologist	656-7641/7741
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	
Field Supervisor	541-3441
Fax	541-3470
STATE OF HAWAII, DEPARTMENT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES	
<u>Division of Forestry & Wildlife</u>	
Oahu Branch Manager	973-9787/571-9999
State Fire Protection Forester	587-4173/571-0000

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 3

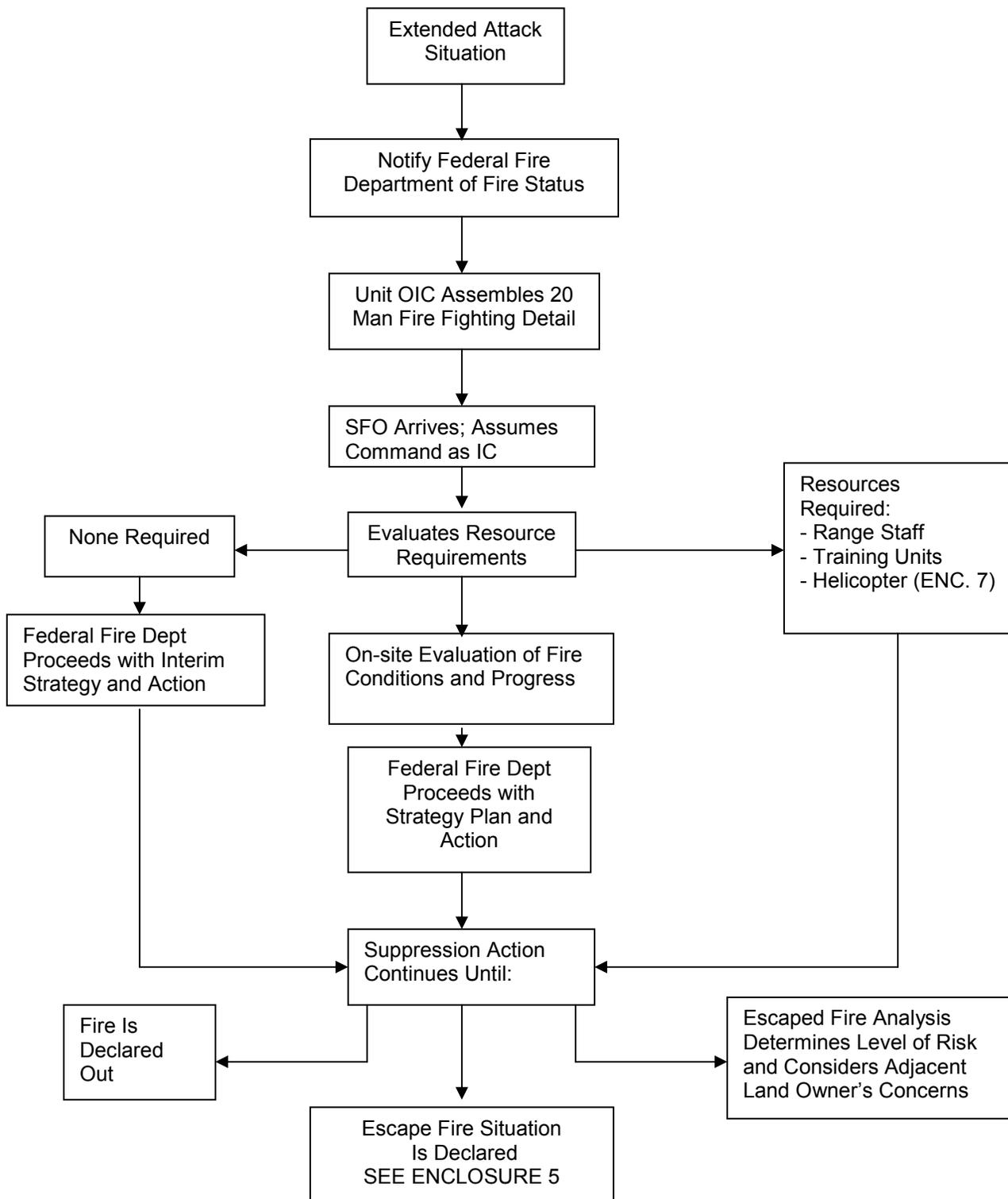
KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA (KLOA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART INITIAL ATTACK PLAN



KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 4

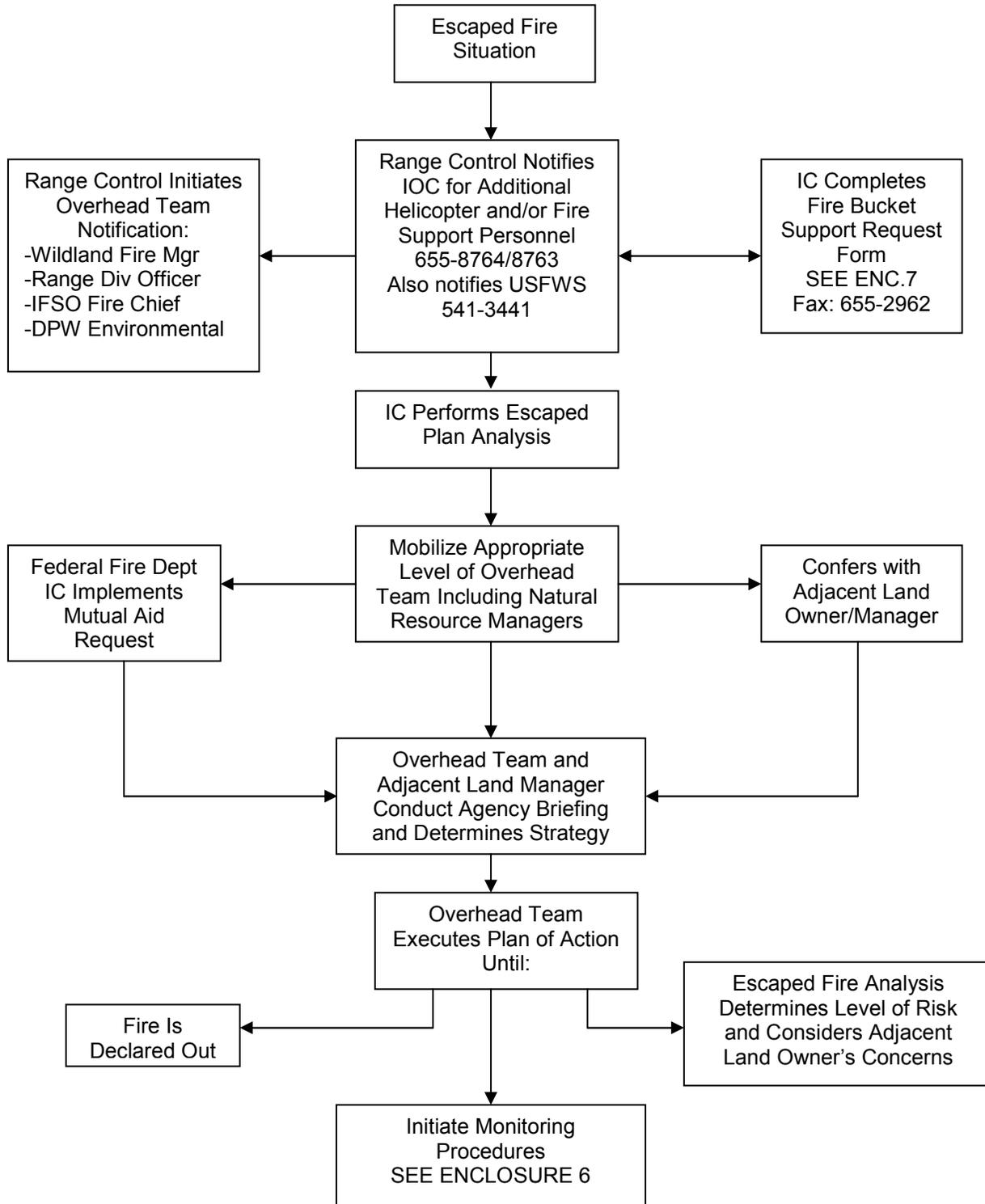
KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA (KLOA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART A, EXTENDED ATTACK PLAN



KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 5

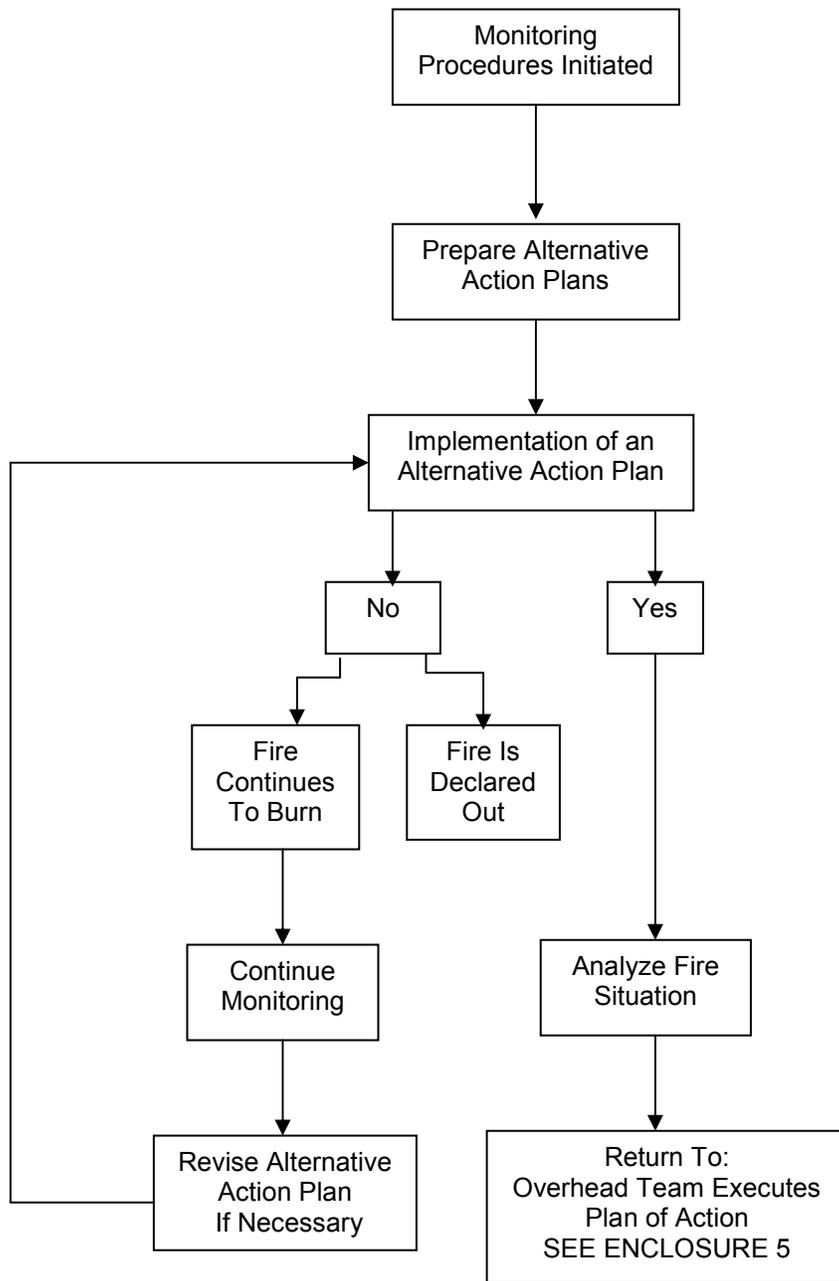
KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA (KLOA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART B ESCAPE FIRE SITUATION



KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 6

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA (KLOA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART C MONITORING PROCEDURES (FIRES OUT OF CONTROL BEYOND KLOA BOUNDARY)



KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 7

25th ID(L) & USARHAW Reg 350-1

Request for Rotary Wing Aircraft Support

Date of Request:

REQUEST FOR ROTARY-WINGED AVIATION SUPPORT	
Proponent of this Form is G3, 25 ID(L) May 97	
2. Requesting Unit:	3. POC and Ph# or Freq and Call Sign:
5. Date(s) Required:	4. Submitted or Coord at AMAC/G3 Conf? <input type="checkbox"/>
5a. Unit's Cycle:	6. Number and Type of Aircraft Requested:
	7. MSC or SEP BN S3 AIR:
8. Pick-Up Point(s)/PZ(s):	9. Destination(s)/LZ(s):
10. Contact at PZ:	11. Contact at LZ:
12. Pick-Up Time:	13. Release Time:
14. Passengers:	
15. Cargo: (type, number, weight)	
16. Special Instructions or Mission Equipment: (e.g. Headphones, Cargo Hook, C2 A/C etc.)	
17. Mission Description: (who, what, when, where, why)	
18. Initial Planning Coordination: (when and where)	
AVIATION USE ONLY	
19. Mission Received From: (name, unit, date, time)	20. Mission Number
21. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
22. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
23. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
24. Number of Aircraft Assigned to Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
25. Estimated Number of Hours for Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
26. Remarks:	

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 8

FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM (FDRS) FOR KLOA

<u>FIRE DANGER RATING</u>	<u>BURNING INDEX</u>	<u>FLAME LENGTH (FT)</u>	<u>CAUTION TO BE EXERCISED</u>	<u>RESTRICTIONS</u>	<u>HAZARD</u>
GREEN	0-30.9	0-11	Use Normal Caution	Conditions favorable for all training authorized at KLOA. Smoking is permitted.	LOW
RED	31+	11+	Use Extreme Caution	No smoking, or cooking/warming fires allowed. No Blanks.	HIGH

KAWAILOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 9 WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT 25TH ID(L) & USARHAW				1. INSTALLATION		2. INCIDENT NUMBER (YY-000)		
3. DATE (YYMMDD)			4. FIRE LOCATION (Grid Coordinates 6 digits only) EJ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			5. RANGE OCCUPIED BY UNIT		
6. TIME FIRE REPORTED		7. TIME FIRE OUT		8. TIME RANGE OPS RESPONDED		9. TIME FIRST SFO AT SCENE		
10. AGENCY NOTIFICATION (<i>If applicable</i>)		PHONE	TIME CALLED	AT SCENE	REMARKS			
<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		471-7117						
<input type="checkbox"/> G3/RDH WILDLAND PROGRAM MGR		286-5818						
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTALLATION OPS CENTER (IOC)		655-8763						
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OFFICER		655-1404						
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR		655-9509						
<input type="checkbox"/> DPW NATURAL RESOURCE MGR		656-2878						
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE		541-3441						
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)								
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)								
11. FIRE DANGER RATING		BURN INDEX (BI)		15. FIRE ESCAPE ANALYSIS		CHECK ONE		
<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN		13. EST. ACRES BURNED?		15a. FIRE STARTED OUTSIDE FIREBREAK ROAD?		YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW		14. > 10 ACRES? (AAR)		15b. FIRE ESCAPED FIREBREAK ROAD?				
<input type="checkbox"/> RED								
16. HELICOPTER SUPPORT			16b. Aircraft Call Sign		Tail No.	16c. Arrived On Scene	Departed	
<input type="checkbox"/> UH-60 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-53 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-46 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-47 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER								
16a. BUCKET SIZE (<i>BAMBI</i>)								
<input type="checkbox"/> 240-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 660-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> Other								
17. FIRE CAUSE (<i>Narrative</i>)				18. AMMUNITION TYPE		19. WEAPON SYSTEM		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Tracer		<input type="checkbox"/> AT-4		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Mortar		<input type="checkbox"/> TOW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Artillery		<input type="checkbox"/> SAW / M-16		
				<input type="checkbox"/> HE / WP		<input type="checkbox"/> SMAW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Pyrotechnics		<input type="checkbox"/> LAW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Grenade		<input type="checkbox"/> Rocket / Missile		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Demo / Mines		<input type="checkbox"/> M240/M60		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
20. TRAINING UNIT		21. UNIT OIC		22. TELEPHONE		23. AAR REQUIRED?		
24. REMARKS (<i>Narrative</i>)								
25. FIRE REPORT COMPLETED BY:			DATE		26. FIRE REPORT REVIEWED BY:		DATE	

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT FORM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PURPOSE AND USE: Used in the administration of the Wildland Fire Management Program. The purpose of this form is to document all wildfire incident(s) on Army training lands under the jurisdiction of the 25th ID(L) and USARHAW within the state of Hawaii. This form will also be used to document when Army assets respond to any wildland fire incident outside of its jurisdiction in support of mutual aid requests. Documentation of all wildfires is necessary to ensure accurate fire history and trend analysis to assist fire managers in future fire management planning. The form becomes part of the permanent record file for each Fire Management Area (FMA). Fire records may be kept on an automated computer database as part of long term land management records. n

DISPOSITION OF FILES: The maintenance and disposition of all wildland fire incident reports shall be in accordance with Army record management policy. Disposition: a) OCE: Destroy after 25 years in CFA. b) Other Offices: Destroy after 5 years.

PROPONENCY: The proponent of this form is the Installation Fire & Safety Office (IFSO). Action Officer is the Wildland Fire Program Manager.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Item 1 -** Enter appropriate name of military installation where the fire occurred.
- Item 2 -** Fill in incident number. Enter 2 digit calendar year followed by 3 digits in numbered in sequence for the number of fires occurred during that calendar year.
- Item 3 -** Enter date of incident. Year, month, day (YYMMDD).
- Item 4 -** Fire location. Enter 6-digit grid coordinates that indicate where the fire started. Provide 6-digits only in blocks provided. (*Right, then Up*)
- Item 5 -** Enter range, firing point, or maneuver area the training unit causing the fire occupied at the time the fire started.
- Item 6 -** Enter the time of day the fire was first reported to Range control.
- Item 7 -** Enter the time of day the fire was reported extinguished.
- Item 8 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit responded to the fire location.
- Item 9 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit arrived at the fire scene.
- Item 10 -** Notification. Enter the time of day that Range Control first notified each agency or individual listed and enter the time each agency or individual arrived at the fire scene.
 - Federal Fire Dept: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Wildland Fire Mgr: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Installation Ops Ctr: Notified if helicopter support or additional fire assets are required.
 - Range Officer: Notified of all major fires only.
 - Range Ops Supv: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Natural Res Mgr: Notified if fires are potential threat to T&E plant or animal species.
 - USFWS: Must be notified of all fires that escape firebreak road or installation boundary.
 - Remarks: Enter appropriate comments if any.

- Item 11 -** Enter daily Fire Danger Rating.
- Item 12 -** Enter current Burn Index (BI) at the time of the fire start.
- Item 13 -** Enter total estimated number of acres destroyed by fire.
- Item 14 -** Enter YES if fire area is greater than 10 acres. The training unit OIC must submit an After-Action-Report (AAR) if fire area exceeds 10 acres. OIC must complete the AAR before clearing the range.
- Item 15 -** Fire Escape Analysis.
 - 15a. Check Yes or No if fires started outside firebreak road.
 - 15b. Check Yes or No if fires escaped the firebreak road.
- Item 16 -** Helicopter Support. Enter type of aircraft used on fire.
 - 16a. Enter fire bucket size used on fire.
 - 16b. Enter aircraft call sign tail number. (i.e., Hillclimber 150)
 - 16c. Enter time of day aircraft arrived on scene and time aircraft departed.
- Item 17 -** Fill in narrative form any information as to the cause of the fire, ignition sources, or item known to have started the fire. DO NOT speculate. Validate with training unit OIC. Conduct fire investigation as required.
- Item 18 -** Indicate ammunition type used that caused the fire.
- Item 19 -** Indicate weapon system used that caused the fire.
- Item 20 -** Enter name of training unit that caused the fire.
- Item 21 -** Enter name of the OIC responsible for the training unit.
- Item 22 -** Enter the telephone number of the OIC of the training unit where he may be contacted in the event additional information is required.
- Item 23 -** Indicate if an AAR is required. If yes, AAR must be completed by the unit OIC and submitted to Range control prior to release or range clearance.
- Item 24 -** Remarks. Enter appropriate comments pertaining to subject wildfire incident, if any.
- Item 25 -** Enter date and name of individual filling out the fire report.
- Item 26 -** Enter date and name of the range supervisor reviewing the fire report. Range supervisor will review all fire incident reports for adequacy prior to submission to the wildland fire program manager.

FAX INSTRUCTIONS

A COPY OF ALL FIRE REPORTS WILL BE FAXED TO THE WILDLAND FIRE PROGRAM MANAGER WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRE INCIDENT IS REPORTED. ALL ORIGINAL WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORTS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE CURRENT FILE AREA OF EACH RESPECTIVE RANGE CONTROL OFFICE. A MAP MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE FIRE REPORT THAT IDENTIFIES AREAS BURNED.