

STATE OF HAWAI'I

STATE CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT  
SYNOPSIS (DR-4724-HI)

April 2024

Document is an Appendix to the State of Hawai'i  
Recovery Operations Plan – February 2022

State Disaster Recovery Coordinator

**STATE OF HAWAII – OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR – STATE DISASTER RECOVERY COORDINATOR  
STATE CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SYNOPSIS (DR-4724-HI)**

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## Introduction

### Background

The National Preparedness System (NPS) outlines the Federal government’s framework for organizing a “whole community” emergency management approach to achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation. Based on this framework, the Hawai’i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) identifies four key areas of emergency management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. As a part of the NPS, the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) specifically articulates the strategies, principles, processes, and capabilities for communities to manage and enable recovery more effectively following an incident of any size or scale. The NDRF identifies six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) to coordinate key functional areas of recovery support: Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, and Natural and Cultural Resources. Like Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), RSFs bring together departments and agencies and many other supporting organizations to focus on the needs of communities impacted by incidents. Whereas ESFs are vital structures for response (defined as the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred), RSFs focus on activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and begin to manage stabilization efforts to return the affected area to a sense of normalcy. See **Figure 1** for incident timeline continuum.

### State Disaster Recovery Coordinator & Recovery Support Functions

Per Hawai’i Revised Statutes 127A-11, emergency management powers for the State of Hawai’i are conferred upon the Governor of the State of Hawai’i, who may delegate certain powers to other individuals or governmental, private-sector, and nonprofit organizations as necessary. Under this authority and in response to the catastrophic August wildfires (DR-4724-HI), Governor Green activated the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to stand up the State’s disaster recovery operations in accordance with the State of Hawai’i Recovery Operations Plan (ROP).

The SDRC has the role of coordinating and planning for recovery and resiliency efforts for the Maui Wildfire impacts in support of the County of Maui, through a recovery operations structure comprising of seven RSFs. This contrasts with emergency response which is led by the Hawai’i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in accordance with the National Response Framework.

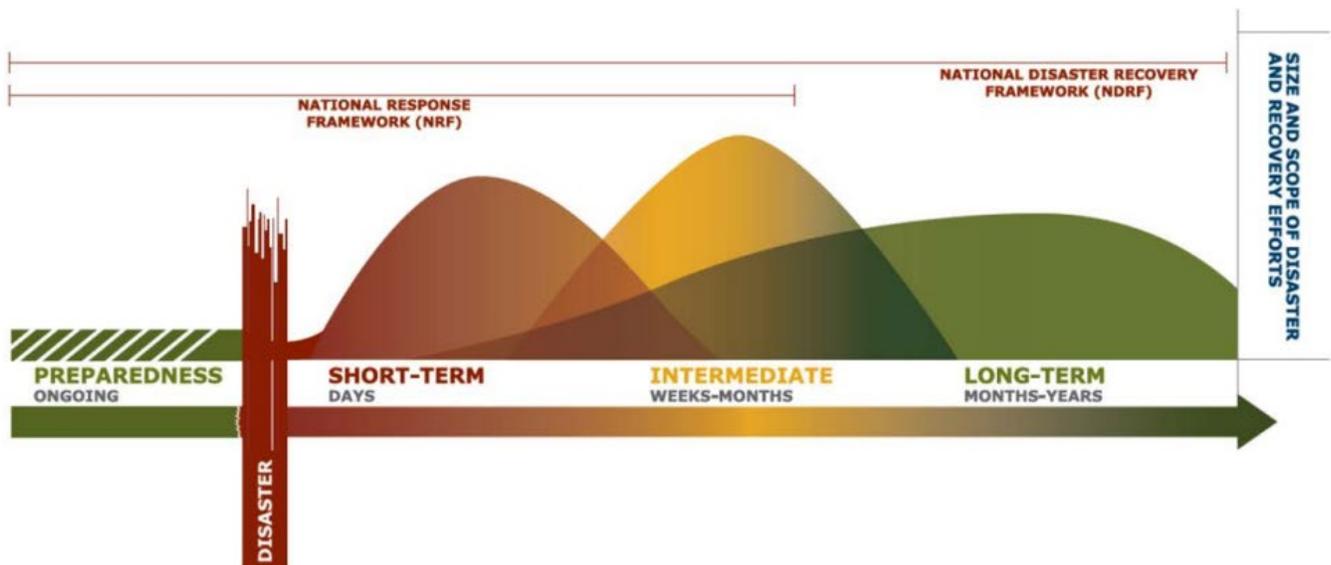
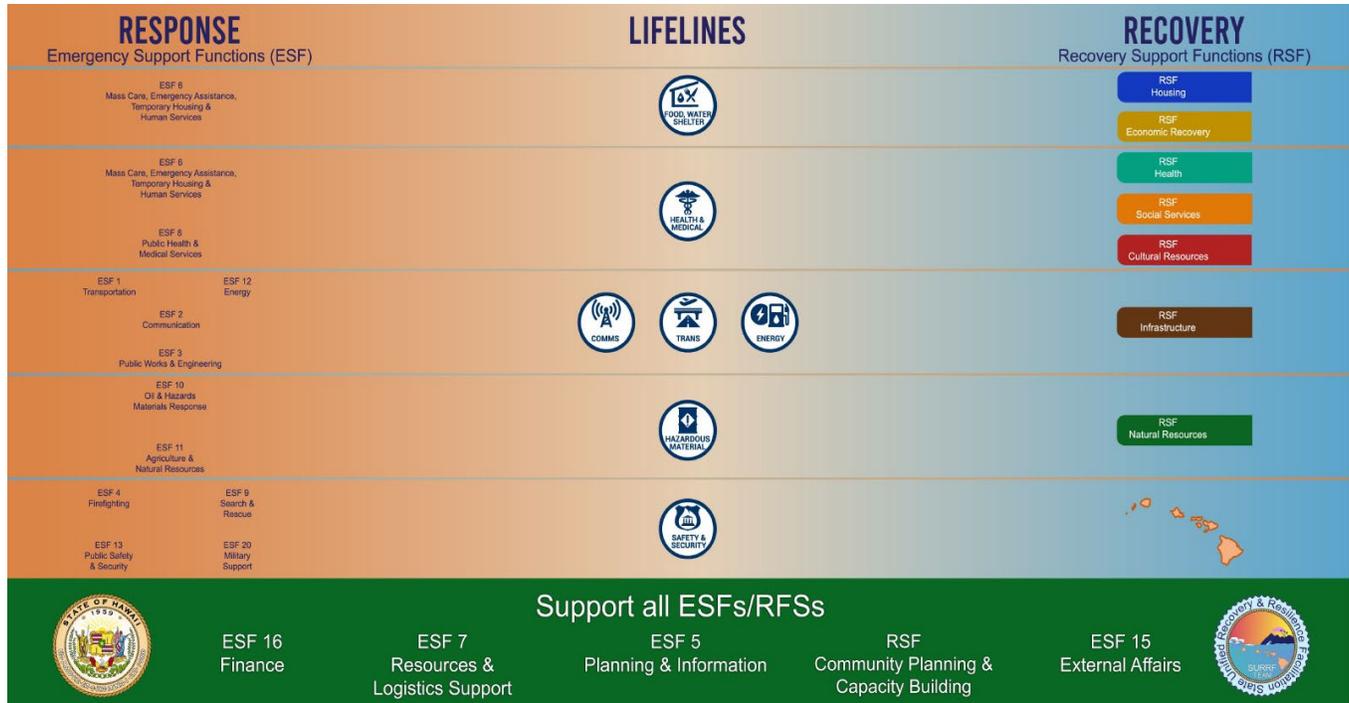


Figure 1: Recovery Continuum in Relation to Response, National Disaster Recovery Framework

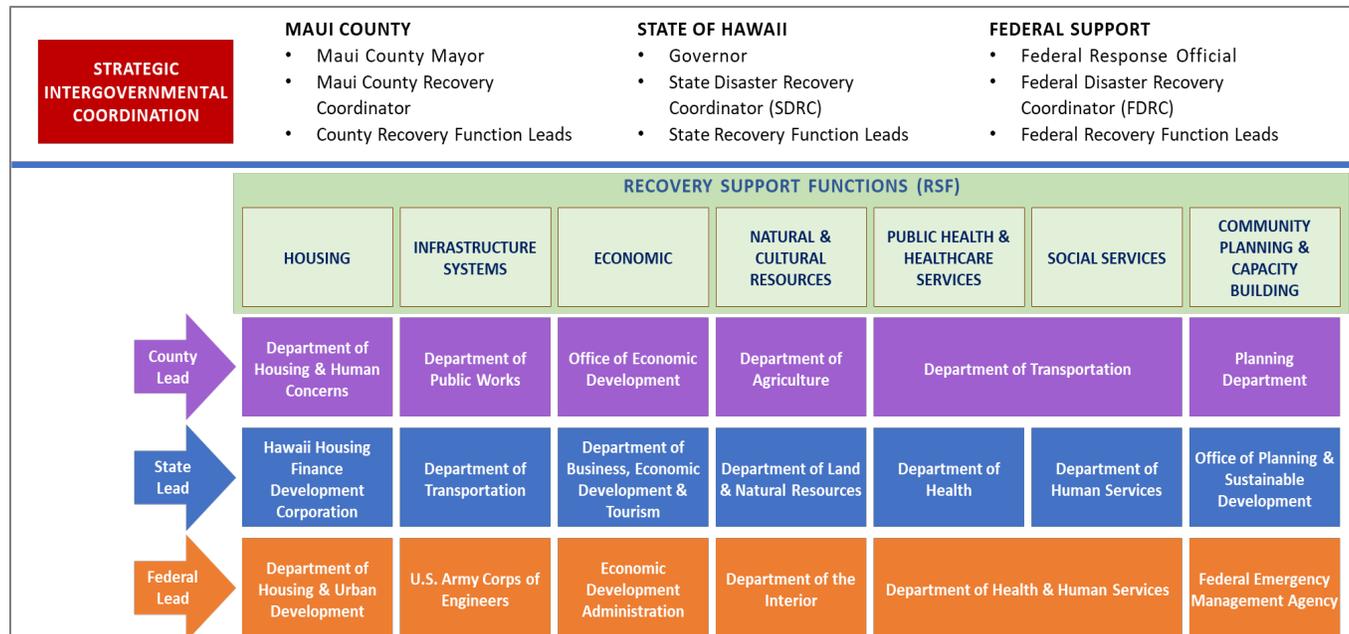
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While ESFs are activated to address the immediate needs of residents during a discrete response period as determined by the governing authority, RSFs both work in parallel with and persist beyond ESFs to address short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery, while building resilience capacity for future disasters. See **Figure 2** for EF and RSF alignment.



**Figure 2: ESF / RSF Crosswalk, State Disaster Recovery Coordinator, 2021**

On October 3, 2023, Governor Green directed the SDRC to activate Lead Agencies to plan and carry out the various operational activities supporting the Maui wildfire recovery efforts through seven (7) State RSFs. These State RSFs align with the Federal and Maui County governments’ recovery structures, as pictured in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3: Alignment of County, State, and Federal Recovery Structures**

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The purpose of the State RSFs is to organize and coordinate State recovery activities with County of Maui, Federal agencies, and private partners to implement an integrated, “whole community”<sup>1</sup> approach to the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the communities impacted by the August Maui wildfires.

A Lead Agency was identified for each State RSF to leverage our State’s subject matter expertise in both addressing the State’s responsibilities and supporting the County of Maui for long-term recovery. See **Table 1** for RSF details.

*Table 1: State Recovery Support Functions and Lead Agencies Activated for DR-4724-HI*

Recovery Support Function	Description <sup>2</sup>	Lead Agency
Community Planning & Capacity Building	Support and build recovery capacities and community planning resources of local and State governments needed to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique, or catastrophic incidents.	Office of Planning & Sustainable Development
Economic	Assist local and State governments and the private sector in sustaining and/or rebuilding businesses and employment and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.	Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Infrastructure Systems	Support local, State, and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals.	Department of Transportation
Long-Term Housing	Address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate the delivery of resources and activities to assist local and State governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing, whenever feasible, and development of other new accessible permanent housing options.	Hawai'i Housing Finance Development Corporation
Natural & Cultural Resources	Help local and State governments, and communities address long-term natural and cultural resources recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.	Department of Land & Natural Resources
Public Health & Healthcare Services	Assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of public health and medical services, as well as healthcare networks, to promote the health and wellbeing of affected individuals and communities.	Department of Health
Social Services	Assist locally led recovery efforts in the restoration of services networks to promote the resilience and wellbeing of affected individuals and communities.	Department of Human Services

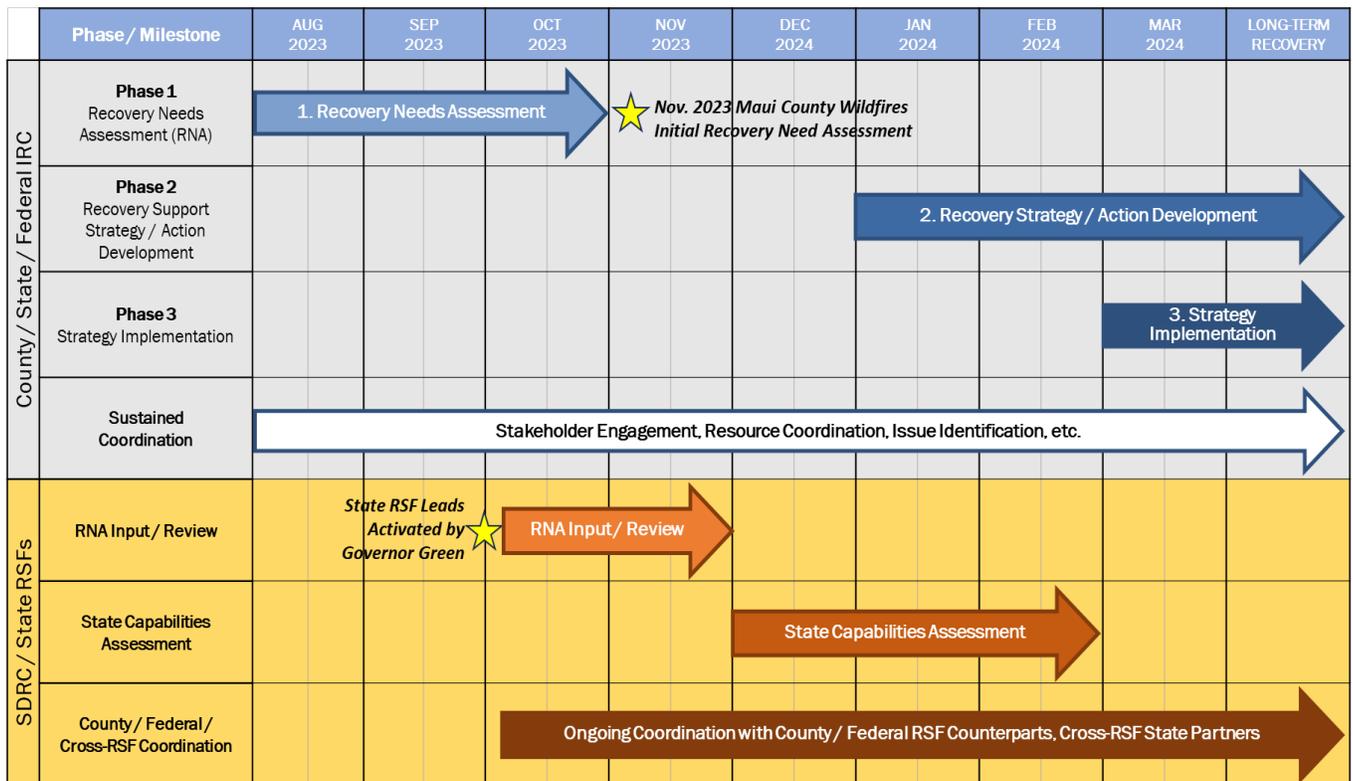
<sup>1</sup> “Whole community” is a concept put forth in the National Disaster Recovery Framework defined as individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government (local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal).

<sup>2</sup> RSF descriptions as per the Recovery Operations Plan (ROP).

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**Interagency Recovery Coordination**

Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC) refers to the collaboration between the County, State, and Federal agencies, through the recovery structure pictured above in **Figure 3**. The IRC—led by the Federal Recovery Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC), the SDRC, and the Maui County Recovery Manager—is employing a joint process comprising of the phases, outputs, and outcomes pictured in **Figure 4** below. It is designed to bring together knowledge and skills from across the federal government, state, county, and whole community to deliver integrated disaster recovery support through a collaborative approach to recovery.



**Figure 4: Interagency Recovery Coordination Phases and Milestones**

## State Capabilities Assessment Overview

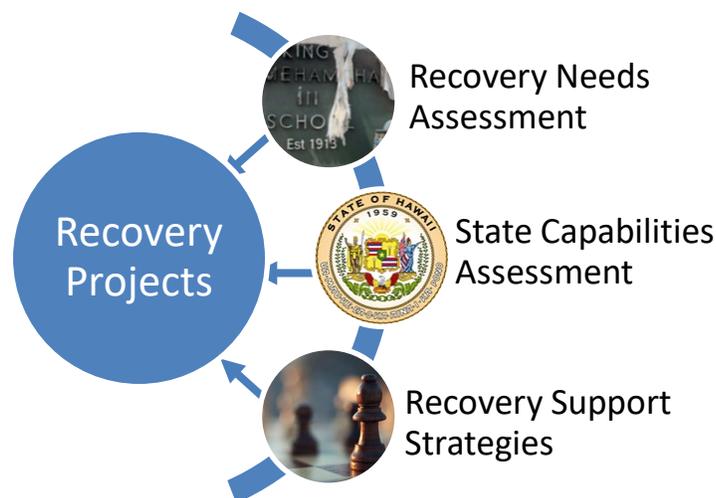
In support of the Recovery Support Strategy Development phase of the IRC process (see **Figure 4** above), the SDRC and State Recovery Support Function (RSF) Lead Agencies have prepared a State Capabilities Assessment (SCA). Whereas the State of Hawai'i Recovery Operations Plan (ROP) provides a general framework for the State's disaster recovery operations, the SCA builds on this and specifies both the State's role in addressing recovery and resilience needs under its direct purview, as well as its capabilities to support the County of Maui for long-term recovery from the August wildfires.

The SCA is a compilation of the following components.

- **State Capabilities Assessment Synopsis** – The State Capabilities Assessment Synopsis (this document) provides a high-level summary of the State's recovery operations structure and relationship to that of the county and federal governments. It also includes an overview of recovery focus areas by RSF.
- **State Capabilities Matrix** – The State Capabilities Matrix is a dynamic resource that details statutory responsibilities, enabling statutes, resources, and constraints, for each of the State's identified recovery focus areas, organized by RSF. (link provided)
- **Impacted State Assets StoryMap** – The Impacted State Assets StoryMap provides a visual tool to view the State of Hawai'i assets destroyed or damaged by Hurricane Dora and the wildfires. This StoryMap provides a list of State properties and financed projects in the Lahaina wildfire burn zone. It also contains an interactive GIS map that identifies state properties, the Lahaina Burn Zone, State tax map key (TMK) parcels of note, and other State parcels. Images of before and after are displayed to highlight the extent of the damage. (link provided)

### Purpose

The purpose of the SCA is to document the State's roles and capabilities in supporting recovery activities to restore, strengthen, and revitalize the communities impacted by the Maui wildfires. The SCA identifies recovery focus areas for which the State has statutory or regulatory responsibilities, as well as capabilities that can be leveraged in supporting County activities. It is intended to inform decision makers of the State's recovery priorities and constraints. The SCA will also inform recovery support strategies and the identification, development, and implementation of recovery projects, see **Figure 5**. Finally, the SCA will serve as a basis for recovery in future disaster incidents and will be incorporated into the ROP.



**Figure 5: State Capabilities Assessment and other recovery products**

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## Methodology

The SCA is a living document and builds on the [2023 Maui County Wildfires Recovery Needs Assessment \(RNA\)](#), which was completed by Maui County, State, and Federal partners to identify potential needs to support the impacted people, property, infrastructure, and environment.

Each State RSF Lead Agency first identified support State agencies relevant to consult with on the recovery needs identified in the RNA. Lead Agencies then examined and restated the RSF recovery needs as focus areas specific to State statutory responsibilities, based on consultation with support State agencies. Lead Agencies also examined recovery needs from other RSFs to identify cross-RSF perspectives through a State of Hawai'i perspective.

For each State recovery focus area, Lead Agencies identified specific State statutory responsibilities, regulatory responsibilities, enabling statutes, or other resources and capabilities such as funding sources or existing programs that allow them to provide support on the focus area. The RSFs also identified potential constraints and other considerations. These findings are summarized by RSF on [pages 10 to 16](#).

More detailed information can be found in the [State Capabilities Matrix](#). The matrix contains the following information.

1. **Issue ID:** Unique issue ID
2. **Recovery Focus Area:** Previously identified recovery focus areas
3. **Focus Area Description:** A more in-depth description of the recovery focus area
4. **Lead State Agency:** Lead State agency identified for each recovery focus area
5. **Support State Agencies:** Support State agencies having relevant responsibilities and authorities to address identified issue each recovery focus area
6. **State Statutory Requirements and Responsibilities:** Statute(s) that mandate State agency legal / regulatory responsibilities to address the identified recovery focus area (i.e., “shall”)
7. **State Enabling Statutes:** Statute(s) that authorize capabilities to address the identified recovery focus area (i.e., “may”)
8. **Leverageable Resources – Funding:** Existing funding sources (e.g., grants, special / revolving funds)
9. **Leverageable Resources – Programs:** Existing State programs that can be leveraged towards wildfire recovery
10. **Leverageable Resources – Other:** Other resources (e.g., policies and procedures) to address the identified recovery focus area
11. **Constraints:** Limitations to address the identified recovery focus area (e.g., funding, capacity, policy, etc.)

## Cross-Cutting Themes

The cross-cutting themes below are recovery challenges that heavily involve or impact multiple RSFs. These challenges require cross-RSF coordination and often have significant down-stream implications for multiple RSFs. These cross-RSF issues are listed below in no particular order.

**Contamination Monitoring, Reporting, Cleanup, Disposal, and Environmental Remediation:** The wildfires left behind potentially toxic chemicals and other materials such as paints, solvents, batteries, and asbestos that can pose significant health and environmental risks. Dealing with the challenges associated with these environmental and health risks is an issue crossing multiple RSFs. The monitoring and remediation of these environmental and health risks such as air and water quality monitoring are the joint responsibility of the Public Health & Healthcare Services RSF and Natural & Cultural Resources RSF. The timeline for remediation efforts will

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heavily impact other RSFs as work on infrastructure and housing is often contingent upon the completion of these remediation efforts.

**Community Engagement and Visioning:** Community Engagement is an all RSF issue as efforts to conduct public outreach and engage the community are essential to the recovery process and fostering public trust. Coordinated community engagement across all RSFs and levels of government is vital to ensure that community is heard, feels heard, and does not experience engagement fatigue. In addition, coordinated community engagement can create synergies and reduce duplication of effort while ensuring that the community has a voice in the recovery. While this is a cross-RSF need, the Community Planning & Capacity Building RSF is taking lead on supporting the County with community engagement and coordinating these activities with the State RSFs.

**Rebuilding and Redevelopment Plan:** Planning for the rebuilding of the burn areas will be a whole of government effort requiring expertise and coordinated action across all RSFs. In addition to requiring the community engagement efforts described above, each RSF will have a substantial role to play in the creation of a rebuilding plan for the burn areas. While the Community Planning & Capacity Building RSF will be heavily involved in the process, the development of a plan will require expertise and input on infrastructure, housing, health, social services, economics, and natural and cultural resources.

**Permitting:** In support of residents, business, non-profit, and government entities, streamlining and expediting the permitting and other entitlements processes to prevent delays in temporary and permanent construction is a cross-RSF issue. In Hawai'i, the permitting process crosses multiple state departments and agencies with substantive statutory and regulatory roles. Permits touch multiple RSFs such as planning, infrastructure, health, and natural and cultural resources. Rebuilding from the wildfires is likely to place significant demands on the agencies involved permitting process as residents and businesses seek to rebuild. Expediting or adopting programmatic approaches may be necessary to deal with the volume of expected permits.

**Damaged and Destroyed State Assets:** Many state agencies lost facilities and infrastructure in the wildfires or had facilities that they managed or financed. Restoring temporary services and rebuilding these destroyed public assets is an issue involving multiple RSFs and government agencies as rebuilding these assets will require environmental remediation, infrastructure, planning, permitting, and actual construction. A StoryMap for these destroyed facilities can be found [here](#) and a list of impacted state assets is provided by RSF within [this document](#).

**Workforce:** Workforce is a cross-RSF issue with workforce development programs being an important component of providing for the social and economic well-being of residents. Workforce development is also essential to addressing pre-existing workforce shortages, responding to increased demand, and developing a surge capacity to meet current and future disaster needs particularly in areas such as healthcare and construction. State agencies have significant responsibilities either in promoting education and workforce development or in addressing workforce shortages.

**Resilience and Hazard Mitigation:** Preparing for future disasters by mitigating future hazards and building resilience is an issue that encompasses all RSFs. The rebuilding of the burn areas offers unique opportunities to create a resilient community better prepared for fire, sea level rise, and other natural disasters; however, these opportunities must be balanced against the rights of property owners and other community concerns. Significant possible issues include creation of fire breaks, emergency evacuation routes, and shoreline setbacks. More broadly, hazard mitigation and resilience are state-wide issues to better prepare other communities and the state as a whole for future disaster incidents.

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### Takeaways

The State of Hawai'i bears substantial statutory and regulatory responsibilities that must be addressed to fulfill its role in wildfire response, recovery, and resiliency. In these instances, the State government is often the lead actor and has partial if not total responsibility for the issue in question. Many of these responsibilities have been included in the cross-cutting themes above. For instance, the Department of Health and Department of Land and Natural Resources have significant statutory responsibilities relating to environmental monitoring and environmental remediation including air and water quality monitoring and pollutant runoff control. Similarly, while some of these responsibilities are waived by emergency proclamation, the State also has substantive permitting and other entitlement responsibilities including water use, 6E historic preservation, flood review, safe drinking water, wastewater, 343 environmental review, special management areas, State Land Use Commission, and federal consistency reviews.

Other core state responsibilities include restoring damaged or destroyed state [infrastructure or assets](#), implementing disaster case management, providing various health and social services, and supporting the development of interim and long-term housing. The State also has significant capabilities and expertise to bring to recovery issues including pre-existing [funding](#) and programs (see [State Capabilities Matrix](#)) that may be leveraged to better support recovery. Significant constraints mentioned across RSFs include capacity, pre-existing vacancies, and the need for additional funding.

### Next Steps

The SCA will guide the development of recovery support strategies and facilitate the identification, development, and execution of recovery projects. The SCA will also be an input into the ROP with the intent of serving as a baseline for future disaster incidents. The development of the SCA is a blueprint for creating a repeatable process that could also become programmatic function for future disaster recovery planning.

The SCA in conjunction with current RSF tasks can also serve to identify process and requirements to be potentially waived in future emergency proclamations. By identifying the State government's statutory and regulatory responsibilities, the SCA can help to define future emergency proclamations for current and future disasters to prevent delays in the construction of temporary housing and long-term rebuilding.

The SCA also identifies potential [sources of federal funding](#) that can be used for wildfire recovery and resiliency. These federal resources are critical as State finances are already strained because of the wildfires. Pursuing these sources of federal funding and ensuring that current and future projects will receive the maximum possible federal reimbursements is an important recovery priority.

The SCA is a dynamic document. The recovery effort is an ongoing process with many different actors and processes in motion. It is vital to maintain and align the SCA with future legislative and federal budgets. The [State Capabilities Matrix](#) may also be updated as new tools become available via existing programs or as existing programs are better adapted to meet wildfire needs. Information on document maintenance can be found [here](#).

In the immediate term, the SCA will serve as a baseline to formulate recovery support strategies and to identify, develop, and refine additional recovery projects. An awareness of the State's capabilities plays a pivotal role in generating State strategies and projects by providing a framework to assess which projects are feasible based on the current resources and skills are available within the State and which projects will require additional resources or capacity.

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## State Recovery Support Functions

A summary of each RSF as described in the [State Capabilities Matrix](#) is provided below. These summaries contain a description of the RSF, the primary and supporting State agencies, a list of the State recovery focus areas, a summary of the issues and capabilities of each RSF, and a list of any impacted State assets.

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### Community Planning and Capacity Building

**RSF Description / Scope:** Support and build recovery capacities and community planning resources of local and State governments needed to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique, or catastrophic incidents.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism - Office of Planning and Sustainable Development / DLNR; DOH; DOD-HI-EMA; DBEDT-HHFDC; DOT; DOE

**State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Facilitate State reviews and permitting for temporary and permanent structures
- Support Lahaina, Kula, and Olinda rebuilding and long-term recovery planning
- Coordinate State-level community engagement with County
- Document State responsibilities in recovery as baseline for future incidents
- Track recovery structures, processes, strengths, and limitations to inform recommendations for future incidents
- Build recovery planning capacity through whole community partnerships

**Summary:** Recovering from the wildfires presents an enormous planning challenge for the County of Maui and the State. At the State level, one of the core responsibilities of this RSF is to support and coordinate with SDRC and other RSFs to address many of the cross-cutting challenges mentioned above. The scale and scope of permitting and other reviews will require additional capacity and potentially novel solutions to effectively support redevelopment efforts in a timely manner. Redevelopment will require considerable planning resources, the coordination of community engagement efforts, and balancing the demands of expediency against resilience and other community desires. Finally, building capacity for current and future incidents is essential to recovery and resilience.

The Office of Planning & Sustainable Development is the State RSF lead and is responsible for assisting the governor, legislature, and state and county agencies in “maintaining an overall framework to guide the development of the State through a continuous process of comprehensive, long-range, and strategic planning to meet the physical, economic, and social needs of Hawai‘i’s people, and provide for the wise use of Hawai‘i’s resources in a coordinated, efficient, and economical manner, including the conservation of those natural, environmental, recreational, scenic, historic, and other limited and irreplaceable resources which are required for future generations” (HRS 225M). This includes ensuring “comprehensive planning and coordination to enhance the quality of life of the people of Hawaii.” Supporting State agencies primarily include those having direct permitting and review responsibilities such as DOH and DLNR, as well as those overseeing infrastructure critical to rebuilding in the burn areas.

**Impacted State Assets:** Not Applicable

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### **Long-Term Housing**

**RSF Description / Scope:** Address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate the delivery of resources and activities to assist local and State governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing, whenever feasible, and development of other new accessible permanent housing options.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism - Hawai'i Housing Finance & Development Corporation / DHHL; DLNR-SHPD, CWRM; DBEDT-OPSD; DOT; DOH; DHS-HPHA

#### **State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Develop a comprehensive housing plan including a housing continuum for affordable housing and rentals in partnership with the County
- Identify opportunities to develop replacement housing on state lands
- Repair or replace damaged or destroyed public and affordable housing development projects
- Identify opportunities to fund housing infrastructure upgrades
- Develop financial programs and policies to assist impacted homeowners with reconstruction and mortgage costs
- Develop or expand special financing products and incentives to ease burden on affordable housing projects and affordability of ongoing housing

**Summary:** Long-term housing is a vital component of the recovery and uncertainty surrounding housing has been one of the largest areas of concern for wildfire survivors. At its core, the lack of affordable housing or rental options coupled with the destruction of a significant percentage of Maui's housing stock has presented an enormous challenge when housing wildfire survivors. Creating a comprehensive housing plan across the housing continuum from non-congregate sheltering to interim to long-term housing is a core focus area for this RSF. Providing long-term housing could involve developing replacement housing on state lands and restoring damaged or destroyed housing projects (see below). In addition, this RSF is concerned with ensuring that individual homeowners, private, and public actors have access to sufficient financial resources for rebuilding and the construction of necessary supporting infrastructure.

The Hawai'i Housing Finance Development Corporation is the state RSF lead and has a toolbox of resources to facilitate the development of affordable housing including financing, expedited land use approvals, exemptions from general excise taxes, and real property. In the intermediate term, these assets are being leveraged in partnership with DHS to expedite the development of interim housing for non-FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) eligible wildfire survivors. Finally, the Joint Housing Task Force, a partnership between the State, County, and FEMA plays a critical role and is also focused on developing housing solutions for wildfire survivors.

#### **Impacted State Assets:**

- Kaiaulu O Kupuohi (HHFDC)
  - Complete loss, discussions to rebuild are underway; Financed (LIHTC) but not owned by HHFDC; StoryMap State Asset #3, TMK Property Number 2-4-5-010:047
- Piilani Homes (HPHA)
  - Major damage; Managed by HPHA; StoryMap State Asset #4, TMK Property Number 2-4-5-007:005
- David Malo Circle (HPHA)
  - Complete loss; Managed by HPHA; StoryMap State Asset #5, TMK Property Number 2-4-6-010:028

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### **Infrastructure Systems**

**RSF Description / Scope:** Support the restoration and development of infrastructure systems in the affected disaster area and to support long-term resilience and sustainability.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Transportation / DOH; DLNR; DBEDT-HSEO, OPSD; DOE, DOE-Libraries; DOD-HI-EMA

#### **State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Seek opportunities to utilize green construction methods
- Support County in landfill expansion / new design for final debris disposal site
- Support County repair / replacement of buses and transfer facilities
- Invest in more resilient State highway infrastructure
- Facilitate investments in more resilient power infrastructure
- Restore Lahaina Harbor
- Restore educational facilities
- Repair water treatment facilities and improve water and wastewater capacity
- Support County efforts to strengthen resilience of County infrastructure
- Facilitate enhancements of statewide emergency communication systems

**Summary:** The restoration of infrastructure is essential to recovery and the success of other RSFs, most notably Long-Term Housing. Intermediate-term efforts include supporting community driven visioning and landfill expansion or new design to support debris cleanup and environmental remediation efforts. In the longer term, restoring the necessary infrastructure in the burn areas such as highway, bus, harbor, and educational facilities while supporting long-term resilience and sustainability such as green construction methods.

The Department of Transportation is the state RSF lead as it has responsibility for a large array of assets within the burn areas; however, many state agencies had infrastructure assets that were damaged or destroyed by the wildfires. At the state level, this RSF also requires the input of the agencies responsible for state permitting such as DOH, DLNR, and OPSD.

#### **Impacted State Assets:**

- Lahaina Public Library
  - Total loss along with library contents; StoryMap State Asset #6, TMK Property Number 2-4-6-001:007.
- King Kamehameha III Elementary School
  - Nearly Complete Loss, one surviving structure; StoryMap State Asset #7, TMK Property Number 2-4-6-002:014
- Lahaina Small Boat Harbor
  - Loss of ferry boat terminal and finger pier, dredging necessary to restore navigability; State DLNR office damaged but not destroyed; Responsibilities for rebuilding shared between DOT and DLNR; StoryMap State Asset #8, TMK Property Number 2-4-6-001:002
- DOT Infrastructure
  - Destroyed stoplights, damage to some roads and other assets

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**Economic**

**RSF Description / Scope:** Assist local and State governments and the private sector in sustaining and/or rebuilding businesses and employment and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) / DBEDT- ADC, BDSO, READ, HTDC, HTA, OPSD, HCDA; DOA; DOH; DLNR-DOBOR, DOFAW; UH

**State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Provide economic relief and assistance for impacted business owners (non-agricultural) in partnership with County
- Support and revitalize agricultural lands and businesses
- Provide technical assistance to local businesses including assistance for those seeking government contracts
- Restore compassionate, sustainable tourism
- Support the County with developing a long-term economic recovery plan including restoring businesses and supporting economic growth and resilience
- Support workforce resilience and reintegration

**Summary:** Economic recovery from the wildfires will be a multi-year, complex, inter-related process requiring the support of all levels of government, business, and non-profits. In the intermediate term, assessing the needs of impacted businesses and providing relief to businesses in the form of direct aid, alternate locations for business operations, technical assistance, and restoring tourism will be important actions. In the long term, the promotion of long-term economic growth and economic diversification from vulnerable industries will be priorities along with supporting a resilient workforce for these new opportunities.

The Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), with its mandate to make “broad policy determinations with respect to economic development and to stimulate through research and demonstration projects those industrial and economic development efforts,” is the state RSF lead. Supporting agencies include divisions and other agencies attached to DBEDT including the Hawai‘i Tourism Authority, Hawai‘i Community Development Authority, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Land and Natural Resources for harbor and agricultural issues, and the University of Hawai‘i for workforce development. DBEDT has also established the Maui Economic Recovery Commission in partnership with the Maui Office of Economic Development to identify strategies and solutions to these challenges.

**Impacted State Assets:** Not Applicable

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### Public Health and Healthcare Services

**RSF Description / Scope:** Assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of public health and medical services, as well as healthcare networks, to promote the health and wellbeing of affected individuals and communities.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Health / DOH-BHA, HRA, CO, OPPPD, PHNB, EHA; DHS; DLIR-HIOSH; DAGS; DOD-HI-EMA

**State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Ensure accessible and culturally informed mental health and substance abuse services
- Increase healthcare and public health workforce capacity and resiliency
- Ensure accessible and culturally informed healthcare, wellness, and community-based services
- Increase public health and safety communications capacity across all agencies
- Rebuild and modernize healthcare infrastructure
- Support environmental monitoring and improve environmental health systems and infrastructure
- Strengthen response readiness to public health emergencies and disasters

**Summary:** The wildfires have created significant risks to the physical and mental health of wildfire survivors and residents of the burn areas. Ensuring that there is accessible, culturally and trauma-informed healthcare for all will be an ongoing concern with mental health care playing a particularly important role. Terrestrial and aquatic environmental destruction and contamination also pose significant ongoing risks to residents. Monitoring these risks to air and water quality and environmental remediation is essential to the well-being of residents and a vital step in allowing residents to return and rebuild.

The Department of Health is the state RSF lead and has primary responsibility for administering “designed to protect, preserve, care for, and improve the physical and mental health of the people of the State.” In addition, director of the Department of Health has responsibilities to “prevent, control, and abate air pollution” and to “prevent, control, and abate water pollution.” Supporting agencies include the Department of Land and Natural Resources for issues relating to environmental remediation particularly as they relate to coastal issues and the Department of Human Services for issues relating to care for survivors.

**Impacted State Assets:** Not Applicable

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### Social Services

**RSF Description / Scope:** Assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of services networks to promote the resilience and wellbeing of affected individuals and communities.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Human Services / DOH-Health Resources, BHA, FHS; DOE; DOT; DLIR; DHRD; DBEDT-HHFDC; UH; DCCA

**State Recovery Focus Areas:**

- Expand existing State social services to address immediate and emerging needs
- Implement the Disaster Case Management program
- Facilitate development of additional childcare facilities
- Reduce and remove barriers to childcare access for impacted families
- Support compassionate re-employment of vulnerable populations
- Implement housing solutions and wrap-around services for impacted homeless and houseless residents
- Implement housing solutions for FEMA-ineligible residents

**Summary:** The Maui wildfires have generated significant demands on social services including mental health support, food assistance, and childcare services. Of particular importance is disaster case management which connects survivors with case managers to assess and address their needs through the creation of a disaster recovery plan. This RSF, in conjunction with the Housing RSF, has worked to address the housing needs of those displaced by the wildfires including via the construction of temporary residences. These efforts face significant staffing and funding challenges due to increased demand.

The Department of Human Services is the state RSF lead and has responsibility for many of the social services provided and disaster case management. Supporting agencies include the Department of Health for various health services such as behavioral health and family health services and DBEDT’s Hawai’i Housing, Finance, and Development Corporation to address the housing needs of wildfire survivors.

**Impacted State Assets:** Not Applicable

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### Natural and Cultural Resources

**RSF Description / Scope:** Help local and State governments, and communities address long-term natural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents. Help local and State governments and communities address cultural resource needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

**Primary / Support State Agencies:** Department of Land and Natural Resources / DLNR- DOFAW, SHPD, SWCD, OCCL; DOD-HING; DOT; DBEDT-OPSD-CZM; DOH- CWB; DOA

#### State Recovery Focus Areas:

- Assess, preserve, and restore historically and culturally significant sites
- Identify opportunities to implement fire prevention strategies
- Identify strategies to mitigate impacts to coastal resources and downstream environmental and public health consequences
- Identify comprehensive approach to mitigate proliferation of invasive species in post-disaster conditions
- Identify opportunities to address and mitigate impacts of terrestrial and aquatic environmental destruction, degradation, and contamination to ecological health

**Summary:** The Maui wildfires damaged or destroyed many significant natural and cultural resources. Restoring these natural and cultural resources as well as preventing further damage is a critical part of the recovery. The preservation of historically significant structures and cultural sites is particularly important as Lahaina is a National Historic Landmark District and former capital of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. This RSF also has significant responsibilities in environmental monitoring and remediation including for coastal resources.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources is the state RSF lead and has responsibility for the “prevention, control, and extinguishment of wildland fires within forest reserves, public hunting areas, wildlife and plant sanctuaries, and natural area reserves,” protection and preservation of historic properties, and managing water resources, ocean waters, coastal areas, state parks, forests, and other areas encompassing nearly 1.3 million acres.

#### Impacted State Assets:

- Olinda Rare Plant Nursery
  - Significant damage, structure needs to be replaced; StoryMap State Asset #10, TMK Number 224-013:005
- Cabin – Waihou Springs State Forest Reserve
  - Significant Damage; StoryMap State Asset #10, TMK Number 224-015:006

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## Federal & State Funding Programs

A variety of federal and state resources are available before and after a disaster, including grants, loans, reimbursement, technical assistance, and other types of assistance. A list of key federal and state programs that can be leveraged for disaster recovery can be found in **Table 2**, along with a description of the program, the funding agency, state implementing agency (if any), and type of funding. This list is non-comprehensive and focuses primarily on federal funds that can be used for state opportunities or that are implemented by state agencies. It also includes the Community Disaster Loan Program as this program provides resources to county governments and can be used in lieu of state resources. In addition, certain programs require Congressional appropriation of supplemental funds, such as the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery and Disaster Supplemental Funding from the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Deadlines associated with these programs depend on if and when supplemental appropriations are passed by Congress.

A more comprehensive list of federal programs organized by RSF is available can be found in the [Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery](#) with a specific list of wildfire related programs in [Annex A of the roadmap](#) (p. 271).

**Table 2: Disaster Recovery Resources**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Funding Agency, State Implementing Agency &amp; Funding Type</b>
<a href="#">FEMA Public Assistance (PA)</a>	FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures and Permanent. FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.	FEMA; HI-EMA (Grant: Annual & Supplemental)
<a href="#">Individual and Households Program</a>	Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. DR-4724-HI authorized Individual Assistance (IA) enabling individual rental assistance. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration.	FEMA (Direct Payment: Annual)
<a href="#">Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)</a>	Small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and most private nonprofit organizations located in a declared disaster area and which have suffered substantial economic injury may be eligible for a Small Business Administration (SBA) Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL). EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere.	DOC-SBA (Loan: Annual)
<a href="#">SBA Disaster Loan Program (Physical Damage Loans)</a>	SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. Covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources. Disaster loan funds may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes.	DOC-SBA (Loan: Supplemental)
<a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</a>	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.	FEMA; HI-EMA (Grant: Annual)
<a href="#">Social Services Block Grant</a>	The Social Services Block Grant is a flexible funding source that allows States and Territories to tailor social service programming to their	HHS; DHS (Grant: Annual)

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Program Name	Description	Funding Agency, State Implementing Agency & Funding Type
	population’s needs. States provide essential social services that help achieve a myriad of goals to reduce dependency and promote self-sufficiency; protect children and adults from neglect, abuse, and exploitation; and help individuals who are unable to take care of themselves to stay in their homes or to find institutional arrangements.	
<a href="#">EDA Disaster Supplemental Funding</a>	The EDA Disaster Supplemental funding addresses disaster recovery and resilience needs of communities and businesses impacted by Presidentially-declared natural disasters through annual and supplemental disaster appropriations from Congress. At present, the FY 2024 Disaster Supplemental has yet to be approved by Congress.	DOC-EDA (Grant: Supplemental)
<a href="#">EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance</a>	The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA’s most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts.	DOC-EDA (Grant: Annual & Supplemental)
<a href="#">EDA Public Works</a>	The Public Works program helps distressed communities revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure. This program enables communities to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, generate local investment, and create or retain long-term jobs through land acquisition, development, and infrastructure improvement projects that establish or expand industrial or commercial enterprises.	DOC-EDA (Grant: Annual)
<a href="#">FHWA Emergency Relief Program</a>	Funding for the repair and reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage because of natural disasters or other external causes.	FEMA; DOT (Grant: Annual & Supplemental)
<a href="#">Disaster Case Management</a>	Disaster Case Management (DCM) is a time-limited collaboration between a trained case manager and a disaster survivor involving the development of a disaster recovery plan and a mutual effort to meet those disaster-caused unmet needs described in the plan. DCM is most often funded by FEMA as a federal award or cooperative agreement to the State or local territory.	FEMA; DHS (Federal Award: Annual)
<a href="#">Disaster Unemployment Assistance</a>	Disaster Unemployment Assistance is funded by FEMA and implemented by the Department of Labor via the applicable State Workforce Agency; it provides unemployment benefits for those who cannot work due to the disaster and are ineligible for other forms of unemployment payment.	DOL; DLIR (Grant: Annual & Supplemental)
<a href="#">Maui Relief Temporary Assistance to Needy Families</a>	Maui Relief Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) will provide up to four months of financial support for families who were directly affected by the 2023 Maui wildfires. The Maui Relief TANF Program is designed to provide survivors of the 2023 Maui wildfires who have at least one dependent child in their household, with financial support for housing, transportation, utilities and other specific needs. The Maui Relief TANF Program is separate from the ongoing TANF cash assistance benefit and has a different application process, eligibility criteria and requirements.	DHHS; DHS (Grant: Annual)
<a href="#">Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance</a>	The Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) gives food assistance to low-income households with food loss or damage caused by a natural disaster. D-SNAP uses different standards than normal SNAP and covers expenses the applicant experienced from the effects of	USDA-FNS; DHS (Grant: Annual)

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Program Name	Description	Funding Agency, State Implementing Agency & Funding Type
<a href="#">Program</a>	the Kula and Lāhainā wildfires, such as damage to, or destruction of a household.	
<a href="#">USDA Disaster Assistance Programs</a>	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster incidents. Programs include the Emergency Loan, Disaster Set-Aside, Livestock Forage Disaster, Noninsured Disaster Assistance, and Tree Assistance Programs.	USDA-FSA (Grant / Loans: Annual)
<a href="#">Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery</a>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs.	HUD (Grant: Supplemental)
<a href="#">Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program</a>	The Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act provides capitalization grants to states, eligible federally recognized tribes, territories and the District of Columbia to establish revolving loan funds that provide hazard mitigation assistance for local governments to reduce risks from natural hazards and disasters.	FEMA; DOD-HI-EMA (Revolving Loan Fund, Annual)
<a href="#">Community Disaster Loan Program</a>	The Community Disaster Loan Program provides funding for local governments to operate their essential community services after substantial revenue loss caused by a disaster. The loan amount will not exceed 25 percent of the local government’s annual operating budget for the fiscal year. The maximum amount is \$5,000,000. The loan may be cancelled if the local government can show it has a cumulative operating deficit.	FEMA (Loan: Annual)
<a href="#">Maui Business Bridge Grants</a>	The purpose of this grant program is to support Maui-based businesses that have been directly or indirectly impacted by the August 8, 2023 Lahaina, Kula and Olinda wildfires. Funds may be used for the following costs incurred as of August 9, 2023 or later: 1) rent, lease payments, or mortgage payments on new property secured as a replacement for property destroyed or damaged, 2) utility deposits and bills for a new business location secured as a replacement for property destroyed or damage, insurance premiums, inventory, equipment, supplies and marketing.	State & County of Maui (Grant)
<a href="#">Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)</a>	The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program is a financing tool for private developers and non-profit entities to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental units. Federal and state tax credits are awarded by the HHFDC, and may be used to obtain a dollar for dollar reduction in income tax liability for 10 years for federal tax credits and 5 years for state tax credits awarded after December 13, 2016, or may be syndicated to generate project equity. A state LIHTC equal to 50% of the federal LIHTC is also available to qualified applicants.	IRS; DBEDT- HHFDC (Tax Credit)
<a href="#">Dwelling Unit Revolving Loan Fund (DURF)</a>	The DURF fund is a revolving loan fund to carry out the purposes of the Housing Development Program. Funds may be used for the acquisition of real property; development and construction of residential, commercial and industrial properties; interim and permanent loans to developers; and other expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Housing Development Program, including administrative expenses.	DBEDT- HHFDC (Revolving Loan)

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Program Name	Description	Funding Agency, State Implementing Agency & Funding Type
<a href="#">Hawaii Small Business Capital Program (Hi-CAP)</a>	<p>The Hi-CAP program provides collateral, loans, microloans, and other capital assistance to Hawaii’s businesses, start-ups and entrepreneurs. It is funded by the U.S. Treasury for the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) and some elements of the program are implemented by financial institutions. HTDC has made supporting businesses impacted by the wildfire a priority.</p>	<p>USDT; DBEDT- HTDC, HGIA (Grants &amp; Loans, Supplemental)</p>
<a href="#">INNOVATE Hawaii Grants</a>	<p>The INNOVATE Hawaii program supports the Manufacturing Assistance Program Grant (MAP) and the Hawaii Small Business Innovation Research (HSBIR) grant which offers matching grants to help companies further develop new products HSBIR offers matching grants to manufacturers who received federal Small Business Innovation Research grants to expand or become energy efficient. HTDC has made supporting businesses impacted by the wildfire a priority.</p>	<p>DBEDT-HTDC (Grants)</p>

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## Document Maintenance

The maintenance of this document is crucial to ensure its accuracy, relevance, and effectiveness in guiding current and future disaster recovery efforts. Regular reviews and updates will be necessary to reflect changes in legislative frameworks, federal budgets, procedures, agency responsibilities, and emerging best practices in disaster management.

Outside of error correction, the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator with the support of the Planning RSF and the other State RSFs will revisit this document six months following the release of the SCA with subsequent maintenance to be performed on a periodic basis thereafter at the discretion of the SDRC until the RSF structure has been stood down. These updates will include changes to the SCA Synopsis, the [State Capabilities Matrix](#) and any relevant additions to the [Impacted State Assets StoryMap](#).

## Conclusion

The State of Hawai'i bears significant statutory and regulatory responsibilities essential for effective wildfire response, recovery, and resiliency efforts. These responsibilities often designate the State government as the primary actor with partial or total accountability for the relevant issues. Many of these duties have been highlighted within the cross-cutting themes discussed earlier including, environmental monitoring and remediation, restoring destroyed state assets, and state permitting responsibilities. Other state duties extend to restoring infrastructure, implementing disaster case management, providing social and health services, and constructing temporary and permanent housing.

In addition to bringing capabilities and expertise, the State can repurpose funds and programs to bolster recovery efforts. However, constraints such as capacity limitations, vacancies, and funding shortages present challenges across all RSFs. Moving forward, the SCA will guide recovery strategies, project development, and execution, while serving as a foundational resource for future disaster incidents.

## Acknowledgements

The SDRC, Luke Meyers – CEM, would like to express the deepest appreciation to all those who provided their time and efforts for the possibility to complete the SCA. A special gratitude to our Community Planning & Capacity Building RSF from the OPSD Team - including Mary Alice Evans, Lurne Primiano, David Kobayashi, and Scott Allen whose contributions helped to coordinate the development and production of the components of the SCA.

Furthermore, the SDRC would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of Craig Clouet, Data Scientist – Office of the Governor, whose insight and expertise were invaluable in the production of the SCA with a particular focus on the [Impacted State Assets StoryMap](#) and [State Capabilities Matrix](#).

Last but not least, the SDRC wishes to thank the RSF Leads: Community Planning & Capacity Building - Office of Planning & Sustainable Development; Economic - Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism; Infrastructure Systems - Department of Transportation; Long-Term Housing - Hawai'i Housing Finance Development Corporation; Natural & Cultural Resources - Department of Land & Natural Resources; Public Health & Healthcare Services - Department of Health; and Social Services - Department of Human Services. Their input and leadership in pulling the content and data together from their respective agencies and support agencies was vital and their willingness to give their time so generously has been very much appreciated.

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## Acronym List

• <b>DAGS:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services
• <b>DBEDT:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
○ <b>ADC:</b> Agriculture Development Corporation
○ <b>BDSB:</b> Business Development and Support Division
○ <b>HADA:</b> Hawai'i Community Development Authority
○ <b>HGIA:</b> Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority
○ <b>HDFDC:</b> Hawai'i Housing, Finance, and Development Corporation
○ <b>HSEO:</b> Hawai'i State Energy Office
○ <b>HTA:</b> Hawai'i Tourism Authority
○ <b>HTDC:</b> Hawai'i Technology Development Corporation
○ <b>OPSD:</b> Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
▪ <b>CZM:</b> Coastal Zone Management Program
○ <b>READ:</b> Research and Economic Analysis Division
• <b>DCCA:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
• <b>DCM:</b> Disaster Case Management
• <b>DHHL:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Homelands
• <b>DHRD:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Human Resources Development
• <b>DHS:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services
○ <b>HPHA:</b> Hawai'i Public Housing Authority
• <b>DLIR:</b> Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
○ <b>HIOSH:</b> State of Hawai'i Occupational Safety and Health
• <b>DLNR:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources
○ <b>SHPD:</b> State Historic Preservation Division
○ <b>CWRM:</b> Council on Water Resources Management
○ <b>DOBOR:</b> Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
○ <b>DOFAW:</b> Division of Forestry and Wildlife
○ <b>SWCD:</b> Soil and Water Conservation District Program
○ <b>OCCL:</b> Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
• <b>DOA:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Agriculture
• <b>DOC:</b> U.S. Department of Commerce
○ <b>EDA:</b> Economic Development Administration
○ <b>SBA:</b> Small Business Administration
• <b>DOD:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Defense
○ <b>HI-EMA:</b> Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency
○ <b>HING:</b> Hawai'i National Guard
• <b>DOE:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Education
• <b>DOH:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Health
○ <b>BHA:</b> Behavioral Health Administration
○ <b>CO:</b> Communications Office
○ <b>CWB:</b> Clean Water Branch

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○ <b>EHA:</b> Environmental Health Administration
○ <b>FHS:</b> Family Health Services
○ <b>HRA:</b> Health Resources Administration
○ <b>OPPPD:</b> Office of Planning, Policy, and Program Development
○ <b>PHNB:</b> Public Health Nursing Branch
● <b>DOL:</b> U.S. Department of Labor
● <b>DOT:</b> State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation
● <b>D-SNAP:</b> Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
● <b>DURF:</b> Dwelling Unit Revolving Loan Fund (Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation)
● <b>EIDL:</b> Economic Injury Disaster Loan (Small Business Administration)
● <b>ESF:</b> Emergency Support Functions
● <b>FDRC:</b> Federal Recovery Disaster Recovery Coordinator
● <b>FEMA:</b> Federal Emergency Management Agency (U.S. Department of the Homeland Security)
● <b>HHS:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
● <b>HMGP:</b> Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
● <b>HUD:</b> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
● <b>IRC:</b> Interagency Recovery Coordination
● <b>IRS:</b> Internal Revenue Service
● <b>LIHTC:</b> Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
● <b>NDRF:</b> National Disaster Recovery Framework
● <b>NPS:</b> National Preparedness System
● <b>PA:</b> Public Assistance (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
● <b>RNA:</b> 2023 Maui County Wildfires Recovery Needs Assessment
● <b>ROP:</b> State of Hawai'i Recovery Operations Plan
● <b>RSF:</b> Recovery Support Functions
● <b>SCA:</b> State Capabilities Assessment
● <b>SDRC:</b> State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
● <b>SSBG:</b> Social Services Block Grant (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
● <b>STORM Act:</b> Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Act
● <b>TANF:</b> Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
● <b>TMK:</b> Tax Map Key
● <b>UH:</b> University of Hawai'i
● <b>USDA:</b> U.S. Department of Agriculture
○ <b>FNS:</b> Food and Nutrition Service
○ <b>FSA:</b> Farm Services Administration
● <b>USDT:</b> U.S. Department of Treasury

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