

## Understanding the HLOA's and professional's roles in wildfire preparedness and response

### General principles

- Success varies depending on many factors including community preparation.
- Prior fuel reduction by individual owners provides safe access and defensible space for ODF/USFS response.
- “Every fire is different & requires different management. But multiple water sources, water storage, & pre-deployed hoses and sprinklers increases the likelihood that we and you will be more successful. Those resources provide us with greater flexibility in our strategy and a more robust response.” – paraphrasing ODF/USFS wildfire professionals
- HLOA and ODF/USFS water distribution systems are kept separate.

The chart briefly describes the interweaving of roles and elements of preparation and response.

	Preparation → → →	Response
<b>Our role</b> - We partner with wildfire professionals in preparing for a wildfire. Our preparation helps us and professionals better respond to a wildfire, particularly prior to full implementation of response by professionals. This contributes to a more successful outcome. - Goals are to stockpile water and use low-volume sprinklers to minimize the chance of structure ignition. - Utilize a combination of centralized (HLOA) and distributed (individually-owned) water resources.	When fire is in area, stockpile water in reservoir. →	Water operator manages well pump settings and reservoir fill settings.
	Pre-deploy hoses and low-volume sprinklers (via house spigot(s), a.k.a. reservoir water). Limit of 8 gal/minute/lot. →	Turn on sprinklers when told to by ODF/USFS (unless threat is imminent and they aren't on site yet). If we're told to evacuate, ODF/USFS will turn on owner's sprinklers (e.g., during firebrand storms or usually about 2 hours prior to fire arrival).
	If a surface water source is available, pre-deploy individually-owned pump & hoses** to run low-volume sprinklers. →	
	Fill individually-owned water tank** prior to fire season & pre-deploy hoses & pump to run low-volume sprinklers. 8 gal/minute is typically adequate. →	** Reservoir water could be exhausted in just a few hours, so individual owners are encouraged to consider developing a second source of water to extend the run-time of their low-volume sprinklers.
	Permanent weir and pipe to deliver stream water from western common lot. →	ODF/USFS uses the secondary water source to stockpile water in collapsible tanks on upper Tamarack Road.
	Back-up power with autotransfer. Runs the well pump if power is lost or intentionally turned off in a wildfire. →	Stockpile water in reservoir when fire activity is low. Alternatively, supplies low-volume sprinklers on 2-3 lots.
	Response	Purpose
<b>Professional role</b> - Goal is to reduce fire proximity & intensity, save structures, and stop/limit fire spread. - <u>Significant</u> implementation of assets typically requires 1-4 hours post-arrival depending on the severity of the threat. - <u>Full</u> implementation of assets typically requires 2-16 hours post-arrival depending on the severity of the threat; can extend to multiple days if fire threat worsens.	Draft water from bridges over Lostine River into large pump engines and tenders. →	Vehicular distribution of water: tenders deliver water to collapsible tanks & large (2k-3k gal.) pump engines.
	Setup collapsible tanks. →	Stockpile water for running hose lines or for filling small pump engines.
	Lay hose lines (+ pumps) from water sources -to- collapsible tank sites and homes. →	Hose distribution of water: defend structures with hose nozzles and ODF/USFS sprinklers.
	Air support if necessary. →	Supplement ground-based attack.