

1. Introduction

Recent wildfires in the State of California have reached epic levels- homes, property, and lives have been destroyed as a result of wildfires burning during unprecedented weather events.

As a result, legislation has been enacted requiring every electric utility to prepare a wildfire mitigation plan (WMP).

SB 901 amended Public Utilities Code (PUC) section 8387. Section 8387 generally requires every publicly owned utility to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical facilities to minimize the risk of wildfire posed by those facilities. As amended by SB 901 section 8387 more specifically requires every publicly owned utility to prepare and present a WMP to its governing body by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter. As further required by Assembly Bill (AB) 1054 enacted in 2019, the WMP shall be submitted to the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board for review and advisory opinion by July 1, 2020. At least once every three years the submittal must be a comprehensive revision of the WMP.

The WMP must include vegetation management (VM) programs, inspection and maintenance programs, protocols for deactivating automatic reclosers and for de-energizing power lines in severe weather conditions. The plans are required to identify priority customers, such as first responders and local agencies, health care providers, water and telecommunication facilities, groups that assist children, elderly, mobility impaired and other vulnerable populations, and include communication programs for those customers. The plans need to describe how service will be restored after a wildfire and include processes for: (i) measuring the performance of the plan measures, (ii) identifying and correcting any deficiencies in the plan and; (iii) auditing implementation of the plan.

This document outlines LID's activities in accordance with these requirements.

Lathrop Irrigation District

The Lathrop Irrigation District is an irrigation district formed pursuant to Division II (Commencing at Section 20500) of the California Water Code supplying electrical service to residents of a 5000-acre development in the Lathrop area known as River Islands. Currently, the infrastructure is built out to only a portion of the service territory (approximately 800-1000 acres). The surrounding terrain is, for the most part, void of extensive forest or vegetation and consists of urban housing, low grasses and a few shrubs.

Within the LID service area, LID has approximately 1.1 miles of overhead transmission and approximately 1200 feet of overhead distribution lines, all of which are subject to the District's vegetation management program. The remaining infrastructure, with the exception of the substation and switch-yard are all underground. It is the belief of LID that the system as designed, poses minimal threat of fire to the nearby area. Conversely, because the majority of the system is underground, the LID system is also not threatened by the prospect of a local wildfire.

In addition to routine vegetation maintenance, construction of a fire department has been completed which will service the River Islands area as part of the Lathrop-Manteca Fire protection service area. This station is centrally located to respond to any outside threat of vegetation fire to the River Islands community or Lathrop Irrigation District facilities.

LID's service area has a much lower wildfire risk profile than other areas in the State that have suffered destructive wildfires in recent years due to the age of the utility and the nearly 100 percent underground infrastructure.

1.1 Policy statement

LID was formed to provide affordable electric service to its local community. In order to meet this goal, LID constructs, maintains and operates its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that minimizes any risk of wildfire posed by its electrical lines and equipment.

1.2 Purpose

This WMP describes the range of activities that LID is taking to mitigate the threat of power-line ignited wildfires, including its various programs, policies and procedures. This plan is subject to direct supervision by LID's Board of Directors and primary responsibility for its implementation resides with the Public Agency Liaison.

This plan meets or exceeds the requirements of PUC section 8387 for publicly owned electric utilities to prepare a WMP by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter. Reference Table 1 below for plan compliance and corresponding sections.

Table 1. Plan compliance with Public Utilities Code 8387(b)

SB901 Requirement	Description
b (2) (A)	An accounting of the responsibilities of persons responsible for executing the plan.
b (2) (B)	The objectives of the wildfire mitigation plan.
b (2) (C)	A description of the preventive strategies and programs to be adopted by the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative to minimize the risk of its electrical lines and equipment causing catastrophic wildfires, including consideration of dynamic climate change risks.
b (2) (D)	A description of the metrics the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative plans to use to evaluate the wildfire mitigation plan's performance and the assumptions that underlie the use of those metrics.
b (2) (E)	A discussion of how the application of previously identified metrics to previous wildfire mitigation plan performances has informed the wildfire mitigation plan.
b (2) (F)	Protocols for disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communication infrastructure.
b (2) (G)	Appropriate and feasible procedures for notifying a customer who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. The procedures shall consider the need to notify, as a priority, critical first responders, health care facilities and operators of telecommunications infrastructure.
b (2) (H)	Plans for vegetation management.
b (2) (I)	Plans for inspections of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's electrical infrastructure.
b (2) (J)	A list that identifies, describes, and prioritizes all wildfire risks, and drivers for those risks, throughout the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's service territory. The list shall include, but not be limited to both of the following:
b (2) (J) (i)	Risks and risk drivers associated with design, construction, operation and maintenance of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's equipment and facilities.
b (2) (J) (ii)	Particular risks and risk drivers associated with topographic and climatological risk factors throughout the different parts of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's service territory.

1.3 Objectives

The primary objectives of this WMP are to:

1. Minimize the probability that LID's transmission and distribution (T&D) system may be the origin or contributing source for the ignition of a wildfire;
2. Implement a wildfire plan that embraces safety, prevention, mitigation and recovery as a central priority for LID; and
3. Create a WMP that is consistent with state law and objectives.

LID has evaluated the prudent and cost-effective improvements to its physical assets, operations and training that can help to meet these objectives.

The secondary objective of this WMP is to improve the resiliency of LID's line standards and construction. As part of developing this plan, LID assesses new industry practices and technologies that will reduce the likelihood of an interruption (outage frequency) in service and improve the restoration (outage duration) of service.

This WMP outlines the actions LID is taking to reduce the risk of potential wildfire-causing ignitions associated with LID's electrical infrastructure. This plan outlines the activities and programs that LID has put in place to enhance public safety, improve grid reliability and explore new technologies to help reduce overall wildfire ignition risk.

This WMP also addresses customer outreach and communication programs for customers that may be impacted in the unlikely event of a wildfire related de-energization. LID's continued cooperation with local agencies are also discussed and outlined.

This WMP also provides methodologies to measure the effectiveness of specific wildfire mitigation strategies and how those strategies measurably reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. Where a particular action, program component, or protocol is determined to be unnecessary or ineffective, LID will assess whether a modification or replacement is merited. This plan will also help determine if more cost-effective measures would produce the same or improved results.

Examples of LID's communication and engagement with elected officials, government agencies and commercial customers include:

- Regular in-person briefings with federal, state, and local elected officials and key staff on wildfire risk mitigation and other utility-related issues
- Meetings with regional and local government staff and elected officials focused on individual districts, communities, and neighborhoods and mitigation opportunities
- Regular in-person and/or digital communication with critical facilities and key customers through LID Strategic Account Advisors
- Interagency projects, collaborative staff training efforts, and regular communication with first responders and essential service providers
- Cross-LID participation with the San Joaquin County Wildfire Mitigation Stakeholder Group and other government, public and community meetings
- Ongoing communication, collaboration and support for local Fire Safe Councils and other fire prevention agencies and nonprofits

8. Restoration of service

If a transmission or distribution line has been de-energized in anticipation of a wildfire threat, LID troubleshooters or patrollers must perform additional steps prior to re-energization. In an event of a wildfire where distribution poles or transmission structures were burned, additional steps must be taken to rebuild the lines.

Steps to restoration of service

- LID work crews must take several important steps prior to restoring electrical service after a de-energization event.
- **Patrol.** LID crews patrol the line to look for vegetation in lines and any obvious damage that may prevent safe energization. Depending on the length of the lines, and number of circuits, the patrols can take a several hours to days to complete.
- **Repair.** During patrol, crews look for potential damage to the lines and poles. Where equipment damage is found, additional crews are dispatched with new materials to repair or replace damaged equipment. In some cases, VM crews may be called in to help clear an area of downed trees or branches that have fallen into the power lines while it was de-energized.
- **Test.** Once the lines and poles are safe to operate, crews test the infrastructure by closing the fuse, or breaker to re-energize the line segment.
- **Restore.** Power is restored and the outage communication system provides notification of power restoration to customers.

Reconstruction after a wildfire

When infrastructure is damaged during a wildfire event, a lot of work is required to plan and execute the rebuilding effort. After local police and fire officials have given LID clearance, LID work crews can proceed with the assessment and rebuilding effort.

Assessment LID crews must patrol each line segment to determine the extent of damage that has occurred. The patrol involves assessing equipment damage, access issues, any cleanup/ debris removal issues and determining personal protective equipment requirements for the crews. LID works with the local agency in charge of the fire to access impacted areas as soon as the area is deemed safe by fire officials. During this phase the VM team assesses vegetation damaged by the wildfire that could impact LID's facilities.

Planning After the initial assessment, LID supervisors, managers and engineers meet to plan the restoration. The team will work with system operations to prioritize the restoration efforts, targeting the circuits that serve the most critical infrastructure needs.

Mobilize Based on the size and complexity of the rebuild/restoration efforts, LID will coordinate the crews and material needs internally if possible. Mutual aid and contractors may be used on an "as needed" basis to provide additional support. VM crews will begin clearing the ROW and any dangerous trees that pose a threat to the restoration crews. LID maintains a critical material vendor list and has contracts it can draw on for labor and material needs; though in an instance of widespread catastrophic damage, necessary materials and labor could experience shortages that may delay work.

Rebuild The rebuild effort lead by LID will commence as soon as areas become safe and accessible. The lines will be rebuilt with a mix of temporary and/or permanent structures as determined during planning. The initial efforts will be to get the lines up and restore the damaged circuits. Depending on the extent of damage, demolition may be performed concurrently or after crews start installing new facilities. LID

will incorporate new materials and technologies as indicated and available.

Restore LID, mutual aid, or contract crews will restore electric services to our customers as soon as possible after the wildfire. Depending on the extent of damages, customers may have to perform repairs on their facilities and pass inspections by local agencies prior to having full electric service restored. These are coordinated on an as needed basis.

9. Performance metrics and monitoring

This section identifies LID's management responsibilities for overseeing this WMP and includes the operating departments and teams responsible for carrying out the various activities described in the previous chapters. This section also identifies the metrics which are used to demonstrate compliance with this WMP.

9.1 Accountability of the plan

LID's Public Agency Liaison Officer has overall responsibility for the WMP

Table 6 lists the responsibility for the departments or workgroups that are accountable for the various components of LID's WMP. In each case the Public Agency Liaison will be responsible for the accuracy of, and for operations in accordance with, the specified component of the plan.

Table 6. Accountability for the WMP components.

Mitigation Activities	Responsible Department and Workgroup
Risk analysis	Treasury & Risk Management
Fire threat assessment in service territory	Distribution Operations & Maintenance
Wildfire prevention strategy and programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable reclosers • Planned de-energizations 	Grid Operations (Transmission); Distribution Operations & Maintenance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T&D line patrols • Aerial patrols • 69kV & Transmission line IR inspections • Wood pole intrusive inspection • Splice assessment • Detailed line inspections 	Line Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substation visual inspections 	Substation Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management • Pole clearing program 	Line Assets
Fire mitigation construction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FR3 fluid • Non-expulsion equipment 	Distribution Operations & Maintenance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather stations 	Grid Operations (Transmission); Distribution Operations & Maintenance

9.2 Metrics

This section provides the metrics used to measure the performance of the WMP and outlined programs.

9.2.1 Metrics and assumptions for measuring WMP performance

LID will track metrics to measure the performance of this WMP, and its effectiveness in prevention of wildfires. As industry risk metric standards continue to develop, LID will identify additional metrics to measure the reduction of wildfire risk in future plans. In the initial years, LID anticipates that there will be relatively limited data gathered through these metrics. However, as the data collection history becomes more robust, LID will be able to identify areas of its operations that are disproportionately impacted. LID will then evaluate potential improvements in future updates to this WMP.

PUC section 8387 subsection b(2)(E) requires a discussion of how the application of previously identified metrics to previous WMP performances has informed the WMP. This discussion is not applicable to this initial WMP. LID expects to include discussion on this issue in its next WMP update.

9.3 Maintenance performance targets

This section lists metrics used to evaluate LID's inspection and maintenance programs (see table 8).

9.3.1 Maintenance program targets

Work is identified in annual work plans authorized on an executive level, and work that remains incomplete will be flagged in future work plans. Work may be field verified and open work notifications are regularly reviewed to allow management to prioritize work in accordance with current risks. LID's target is always to complete 100 percent of the work within the initially scheduled time frame; however, emergencies or other unforeseen contingencies can occur that requires material and labor resources to be otherwise assigned. In this instance delayed work will be prioritized in following time periods. All work is completed within time periods to allow for the safe and reliable operation of the electric system in accordance with applicable requirements and industry standards.

Table 7. Metrics

Specific metric	Indicator	Measure of effectiveness	Bounds
Wire down events caused by LID equipment failure	Count of events	No material increase	Fire season (May 1 thru October 31)
Ignition events	Count of events	No material increase	

Table 8. Programmatic targets

Program	Target	Description
Distribution Line Inspections	≥95%	Perform all detailed line inspections within the compliance period set in General Order (GO) 95/165 by the end of the year. The inspections must be completed within the specified time intervals set for each inspection type. See section 6.4.1 for a detailed description of the program.
Distribution Wood Pole Intrusive Tests	≥95%	Perform all wood pole intrusive tests scheduled for the year. LID's goal is to perform wood pole tests within 10 years of installation, and 10 years thereafter. LID is on its fourth year of a re-baseline program to get all poles on the 10- year schedule. See section 6.3.2 for a detailed description of the program.
Distribution Annual Line Patrol	≥95%	Perform all annual distribution line patrols within the compliance period set in GO 95/165. See section 6.4.2 for a detailed description of the program.
Annual Pole Clearing Program	≥95%	Complete all vegetation clearing activities within the Pole Clearing Area (PCA) prior to the beginning of fire season of each year. See section 6.3.2.5 for a detailed description of the program.
Transmission Structure Patrols	≥95%	The goal is to perform all scheduled patrols prior to the end of the year. See section 6.3.1.2 for a detailed description of the program.
Pole Clearing Area	≥95%	LID will continue to annually manage the PCA to ensure compliance with PRC 4292 to prevent ignition and propagation of fire caused by LID electric overhead assets.
Distribution Vegetation Pruning/ Clearing	≥95%	LID will continue to annually patrol and complete respective tree work to insure compliance with PRC 4293 to prevent ignition and propagation of fire caused by LID electric overhead assets.
Transmission Vegetation Pruning/ Clearing	≥95%	LID will continue to annually patrol and complete respective tree work to insure compliance with PRC 4293 and NERC FAC-003-4 to prevent ignition and propagation of fire caused by LID electric overhead assets.

9.4 Monitoring and auditing of the WMP

The WMP will be reviewed annually. This annual review will align with LID's existing business planning process. This review will include an assessment of the WMP programs and performance.

LID's business planning process includes budgeting and strategic planning for a 3-5-year planning horizon.

9.4.1 Accountability

LID's Public Agency Liaison will be responsible for monitoring and auditing the targets specified in the WMP to confirm that the objectives of the WMP are met.

9.4.2 Identify deficiencies in the WMP

At any point in time when deficiencies are identified, the Public Agency Liaison or its delegates are responsible for correcting the deficiencies.

9.4.3 Written processes and procedures

The operational areas conduct their work according to written processes and procedures. Having written processes and procedures provides for consistency in the execution of programs and activities.

Monitor and audit the effectiveness of inspections LID has existing quality control processes embedded into its existing general practice. However, for certain programs, there is a formal quality control process. The following depicts a few of these programs.

9.4.3.1 Distribution system inspections

LID's maintenance planning group manages T&D line and substation assets. A key component in managing assets is the development of comprehensive inspection and maintenance programs. The maintenance planning group develops inspection and maintenance programs driven by the need to ensure the safe operation of T&D line and substation facilities, reduce risk of power-related wildfire, meet federal and state regulatory requirements, achieve reliability performance within mandated limits and optimize capital and operations & maintenance (O&M) investments. In addition, this group regularly monitors inspection and corrective maintenance records, as well as diagnostic test results to adjust maintenance plans and develop new programs. LID uses best industry practices in developing its maintenance plans.

LID's inspection and maintenance programs focus on the following objectives:

- Ensure employee and public safety
- Minimize risk of wildfire posed by power lines and equipment
- Maintain regulatory and LID policy compliance
- Improve the availability and reliability of the system
- Employ industry best practices
- Extend the useful life of equipment
- Minimize the total cost of equipment ownership

The maintenance planning group develops and issues annual inspection work plans during the last quarter of the current year for the following year, which are maintained in LID's Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) system.

LID's Grid Assets Department is responsible for performing the inspections and corrective maintenance. When deficiencies in LID facilities are identified, corrective maintenance notifications are created in SAP. The priority for corrective maintenance is to remove safety hazards immediately and repair deficiencies according to the type of deficiency, severity and HFTD tiers. Inspection notifications are monitored throughout the year to ensure timely completion via regular internal reports using SAP data. Enterprise applications are used to deploy, visualize and

validate work based on business rules. These applications provide the visibility and monitoring of work required to make informed decisions and to achieve compliance with our inspection and maintenance programs.

9.4.3.2 *Vegetation management (VM)*

LID's vegetation clearing/pruning activities are performed by contractors. The contractors are quality audited by LID (VM) personnel. Distribution system related work and contractors are field audited and approximately 100% of the tree work (pruning and removal) is reviewed. This quality assurance (QA) effort is tracked to monitor program effectiveness and overall tree work performance. For transmission, LID VM staff perform a quality control (QC) audit of 100% of the transmission system related work performed by the contractor. For both T&D QA efforts all deficiencies are reissued to the contractor management team and corrective action is required.

9.4.4 *Internal audit*

LID's internal audit department, known as Audit and Quality Services (AQS) provides independent, objective assurance and consulting services to the Board of Directors and management designed to add value and improve LID's operations. The AQS mission is to enhance and protect organizational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance advice and insight. The work of AQS provides reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following areas:

- Adherence to plans, policies and procedures
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Effectiveness and application of administrative and financial controls
- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- Reliability of data
- Safeguarding assets
- Accuracy of the SD monitoring reports

As part of AQS' process to develop its annual audit plan, AQS considers all enterprise risks and performs audits over a selection of processes across electric T&D as well as substation assets.

10. Independent evaluation, public comment and board presentation

LID will continue to include stakeholder outreach during the preparation of and amendments to the WMP. Input from local fire agencies and fire safe councils, OES and local government organizations. In addition, LID invites federal, state and local agencies, representatives of utilities, telecommunication providers, and critical care customers to attend stakeholder outreach meetings where information regarding the preparation and contents of the WMP are provided. A draft of the WMP posted on LID's website, is available for public comment. Interested parties were also invited to comment on the plan at the time it was presented to LID's Board of Directors in noticed public meetings.

10.1 **Public comment**

A draft copy of the WMP was made available to the public for comment prior to and during public meetings. LID Board and Board Committee meetings are open and accessible to the public. Meeting notices and agendas are posted, at a minimum, 72 hours in advance at the LID office and on LID's website. LID offers the opportunity for persons interested in wildfire related matters to sign up to receive notifications any time wildfire is being discussed at an upcoming Board or committee meeting at www.lathropirrigation.com.

10.2 Board presentation

The WMP will be posted on LID's website and be presented to the Board at least one noticed public meeting in Winter 2019.

10.3 Independent evaluation

LIDw will identify the best qualified independent evaluator to assess the comprehensiveness of LID's WMP. LID will contract with a qualified independent evaluator with experience in assessing the safe operation of electrical infrastructure. The independent evaluator's report will be posted to LID's website and presented to LID's Board of Directors at a noticed public meeting.

10.4 California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board

On or before July 1, 2020, LID will submit the WMP to the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board (CWSAB). The CWSAB will review and provide comments and advisory opinions regarding the content and sufficiency of the WMP. LID will consider comments and opinions received by the CWSAB in future plans.

11. Appendix

This section contains supporting information to the document.

11.1 Definitions

Distribution System Operations (DSO): LID's DSO personnel is responsible for directing the safe and reliable operation of LID's Distribution system while operating within current policies and procedures during normal and emergency situations. Distribution system operators prepare, check and administer the execution of safe and reliable switching procedures. DSO will monitor and maintain equipment loading levels to prevent damage to equipment. This group is also responsible for updating outage information timely and accurately so that information can be provided to internal and external customers.

Fire Hazard¹⁸: "Hazard" is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30 to 50-year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts.

Fire Risk¹: "Risk" is the potential damage a fire can do to the area under existing conditions, including any modifications such as defensible space, irrigation and sprinklers and ignition resistant building construction which can reduce fire risk. Risk considers the susceptibility of what is being protected.

Hardening: Modifications to electric infrastructure to reduce the likelihood of ignition and improve the survivability of electrical assets.

High Fire Threat District (HFTD)¹⁹: The HFTD identifies areas of elevated and extreme fire risk related to electric utility facilities. These areas are reflected in a map adopted by the CPUC after an extensive public process. It is a composite of two maps:

1. Tier 1 High Hazard Zones (HHZs) on the U.S. Forest Service - CAL FIRE joint map of Tree Mortality HHZs ("Tree Mortality HHZ Map"). Tier 1 HHZs are zones in direct proximity to communities, roads, and utility lines and are a direct threat to public safety.
2. Tier 2 and Tier 3 fire-threat areas on the CPUC Fire- Threat Map. Tier 2 fire-threat areas depict areas where there is an elevated risk (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) from utility associated wildfires. Tier 3 fire-threat areas depict areas where there is an extreme risk (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) from utility associated wildfires.

Pole Clearing Area (PCA): LID defined area where poles with non-exempt equipment have annual vegetation clearing and/or pruning within a 10-foot radius in compliance with PRC 4292 prior to the start of fire season, currently May 1 of each year. The custom-defined PCA boundary includes SRA boundary and adjacent areas with similar vegetation, and portions of a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) in the southern part of Sacramento County.

This boundary area exceeds the current SRA boundary due to similar vegetation and risk of ignition. Overhead electrical facilities crossing into and within the boundary of the PCA fall under special operating conditions and fall under enhanced maintenance programs.

Power System Operations (PSO): LID's PSO personnel analyze, direct, monitor, control and/or operate LID's Transmission Systems and associated facilities in a safe, reliable and efficient manner during routine and emergency situations. This position has the responsibility and authority to support and implement real-time actions.

Red Flag Warning (RFW)²⁰: A term used by fire-weather forecasters to call attention to limited weather conditions of particular importance that may result in extreme burning conditions. It is issued when it is an on-going event, or the fire weather forecaster has a high degree of confidence that Red Flag criteria will occur within 24 hours of issuance. Red Flag criteria occurs whenever a geographical area has been in a dry spell for a week or two, or for a shorter period, if before spring green-up or after fall color, and the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is high to extreme and the following forecast weather parameters are forecasted to be met:

- a sustained wind average 15 mph or greater
- relative humidity less than or equal to 25 percent and
- a temperature of greater than 75 degrees F

In some states, dry lightning and unstable air are criteria. A Fire Weather Watch may be issued prior to the RFW.

State Responsibility Area (SRA)¹: “The California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection classify areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires is that of the state. California Department of Forestry (CDF) has SRA responsibility for the protection of over 31 million acres of California’s privately-owned wildlands.”

Transmission and Distribution (T&D): At LID, for line maintenance purposes, the transmission system includes 230 kV, 115 kV, and 69 kV lines tied to generation facilities. The distribution system includes 69 kV lines not tied to generation facilities and 21 kV, 12 kV, and 4 kV lines.

Wildfire²¹: An unplanned, unwanted fire in an area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities and structures, if any, are widely scattered (“wildland”), including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

11.2 References

- CPUC Fire Threat Map, ftp://ftp.cpuc.ca.gov/safety/fire-threat_map/2018/PrintablePDFs/8.5X11inch_PDF/CPUC_Fire-Threat_Map_final.pdf
- Public Utilities Code, Chapter 6. Wildfire Mitigation [8387], http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=8387&lawCode=PUC
- County Maps of Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA, <https://frap.fire.ca.gov/frap-projects/fhsz-in-sra-county-maps/>
- General Order 95²² contains rules for the design, construction, maintenance, inspection, repair and replacement of overhead utility lines. <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M209/K464/209464026.pdf>
 - General Order 165²², Inspection Requirements for Electric Distribution and Transmission Facilities. <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M209/K552/209552704.pdf>
 - General Order 166²², Standards for Operation, Reliability and Safety During Emergencies and Disasters <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M209/K451/209451792.pdf>
 - General Order 174²², Rules for Electric Utility Substations <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M031/K879/31879476.PDF>
- Power Line Fire Prevention Field Guide, 2008 ed. (New version being prepared by Cal Fire) <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/8482/fppguidepdf126.pdf>

11.3 Acronym glossary

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) AQS (Audit and Quality Services)

CAISO (California Independent System Operation)

CAL FIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)

CPUC (California Public Utilities Commission) CUEA (California Utilities Emergency Association) DLI (Detailed Line Inspections)

DSO (Distribution System Operations) EAM (Enterprise Asset Management) ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) EROC (Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee)

FAC (Facilities Design, Connections and Maintenance) FRAP (Fire Resource and Assessment Program)

GHG (Greenhouse gas)

GIS (Geographic Information System) GO (General Order)

HFTD (High Fire Threat Districts) IR (Infrared)

IVM (Integrated Vegetation Management) KV (Kilovolt)

KWH (Kilowatt Hours)

LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) LRA (Local Responsible Area)

MED (Medical Equipment Discount)

MVCD (minimum vegetation clearance distance)

MW (Mega Watts)

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) O&M (Operations & Maintenance)

EOC (Emergency Operations Centers) OES (Office of Emergency Services) PCA (Pole Clearing Area)

PG&E (Pacific Gas & Electric) PSO (Power System Operations) PUC (Public Utilities Code)

QA (Quality Assurance) QC (Quality Control) RFW (Red Flag Warning) ROW (rights-of-way)

SB (Senate Bill)

SD (Strategic Direction)

SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System) SME (Subject Matter Expert)

SRA (State Responsibility Area) T&D (Transmission and Distribution) TTX (Table Top Exercise)

VM (Vegetation Management)

WAPA (Western Area Power Administration) WMP (Wildfire Mitigation Plan)

WUI (Wildland-Urban Interface)