LODI ELECTRIC UTILITY

WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

VERSION 2.0

December 08, 2020

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REVISION LOG, KEY CHANGES

Date of Change	Location	Description
10/23/2020	Sec. III-C	Updated with current staffing levels
10/23/2020	Sec. III-E	Updated infrastructure status
10/23/2020	Sec. IV-B	Eliminated redundant map
10/23/2020	Sec. V-C	Updated with latest vegetation crew information and adding tree-inventory
11/10/2020	Sec. V. G	Expanded list with additional de-energization consequences
10/23/2020	Sec. V-D	Added details of in-progress tree inventory
10/23/2020	Sec. VI	Replaced projected progress with dates of council presentations and other events which have since occurred
12/7/2020	Sec. VIII	Updated metrics
11/10/2020	Sec. IX	Replaced planned Audit with actual Audit dates and findings and other updates subsequent to prior year's plan.

I. OVERVIEW

A. POLICY STATEMENT

Lodi Electric Utility's (LEU's) overarching goal is to provide safe, reliable, and economic electric service to its local community. In order to meet this goal, LEU strives to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that minimizes the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by its electrical lines and equipment.

LEU is a department within the City of Lodi. As a public entity whose service territory is contained entirely within the City limits, LEU's interests are entirely aligned with the City's and the population we serve; we have no fiduciary obligation to any shareholders taking precedence over our customer-residents, nor any other priorities greater than Lodi's. LEU is singularly focused on serving Lodi, to the greatest extent possible. Lodi's wildfire prevention and mitigation efforts are thus benefited by Lodi's organizational structure and focus.

B. PURPOSE OF THE WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan describes the range of activities that LEU 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 Lodi's City Council and is implemented by the Electric Utility Director. This plan complies with the requirements of Public Utilities Code section 8387 for publicly owned electric utilities to prepare a wildfire mitigation plan by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter.

LEU is located in a region of the state with a very low wildfire risk. No part of LEU's service territory is located in or near the High Fire Threat District designed in the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Fire Threat Map. Lodi Electric's service territory is predominantly categorized as either "non-fuel" or "moderate" in the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CALFIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) Fire Threat Map[1]. Cal Fire also provides the following statement with regard to the Local Responsibility Area for the County of San Joaquin, which LEU's Service Territory is entirely within, "Update, 6/2008: CAL FIRE has determined that this county has no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA. Therefore [San Joaquin] county will not have a map of recommended VHFHSZ in LRA"[2]. Based on a review of local conditions and historical fires, Lodi Electric has determined that its electrical lines and equipment do not pose a significant risk of catastrophic wildfire.

Despite this low risk, LEU takes appropriate actions to help its region prevent and respond to the increasing risk of wildfires. In its role as a public agency, LEU closely coordinates with other local

[1] Cal Fire Map ID: FTHREAT_MAP, Oct. 20, 2005
[2] Cal Fire Map ID: FHSZL06_1_MAP, Oct. 02, 2007, http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fhsz_maps_sanjoaquin (05/22/2019)

safety and emergency officials to help protect against fires and respond to emergencies. LEU follows applicable design, construction, operation, and maintenance requirements that reduce safety risks associated with its system. This Wildfire Mitigation Plan describes the safety-related measures that LEU follows to reduce its risk of causing wildfires.

C. BACKGROUND

LEU has no known history of causing any widespread fire, nor suffering a widespread and prolonged outage due to any fire. While no utility is fully immune to fire, LEU's history of outages and fire is consistent with operating a utility in an urban area.

Per the City of Lodi's General Plan, "The Planning Area is not characterized by substantial areas of wildlands. The topography of the area is relatively homogenous and steep slopes that could contribute to wildland fires are not common. Data provided by the California Department of Conservation Fire and Resource Assessment Program in 2007 indicate that no portions of the [City's] Planning Area are classified as having a "High" or "Very High" risk."[3]

LEU's Service Territory is limited to a dense urban footprint (approximately 13.7 square miles of land). With an estimated service-territory population of more than 68,000, there are approximately on-average 5,000 persons per square mile of LEU service-territory, offering tremendous visibility on LEU's infrastructure. Problems within LEU's territory are therefore generally discovered very quickly. LEU's compact territory also allows LEU to reach nearly every utility asset within a 10-minute drive from its headquarters. The high visibility and close proximity generally result in quick discovery and addressing of problems. This is in contrast with utilities having thousands of miles of line in the middle of dry forests, far from urban areas, lacking any real visibility, and with potentially great travel distances required when responding to a problem.

Wildfire risk is greatly reduced by LEU's topography and setting. LEU is relatively flat, lacking mountains, valleys, and other hard to access locations. LEU is bordered on the northern edge by the Mokelumne River. LEU is further benefited by advantageous land use in the surrounding area. In contrast with utilities traversing through large wilderness areas with decades of dry fuel accumulation, LEU is surrounded by miles of actively managed grape vineyards. Grape vineyards, with their open-space, moisture content, and active management, are frequently considered a very good firebreak, "The fire just came up to the edge of the vineyard and stopped."[4] Further, much of LEU's underground circuitry exists on the perimeter of LEU's service territory, and functions as a buffer between LEU's overhead infrastructure and the unimproved land abutting LEU's service territory.

[3] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 8.4
[4] Mohan, Geoffrey. "Vineyards may have kept the wine country fire from getting worse." Los Angeles Times, web. https://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-vineyards-firebreak-20171012-story.html

D. ORGANIZATION OF THE WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan includes the following elements:

- Objectives of the plan;
- Roles and responsibilities for carrying out the plan;
- Identification of key wildfire risks and risk drivers;
- Description of wildfire prevention, mitigation, and response strategies and programs;
- Community outreach and education;
- Metrics for evaluating the performance of the plan and identifying areas for improvement; and
- Review and validation of the plan.

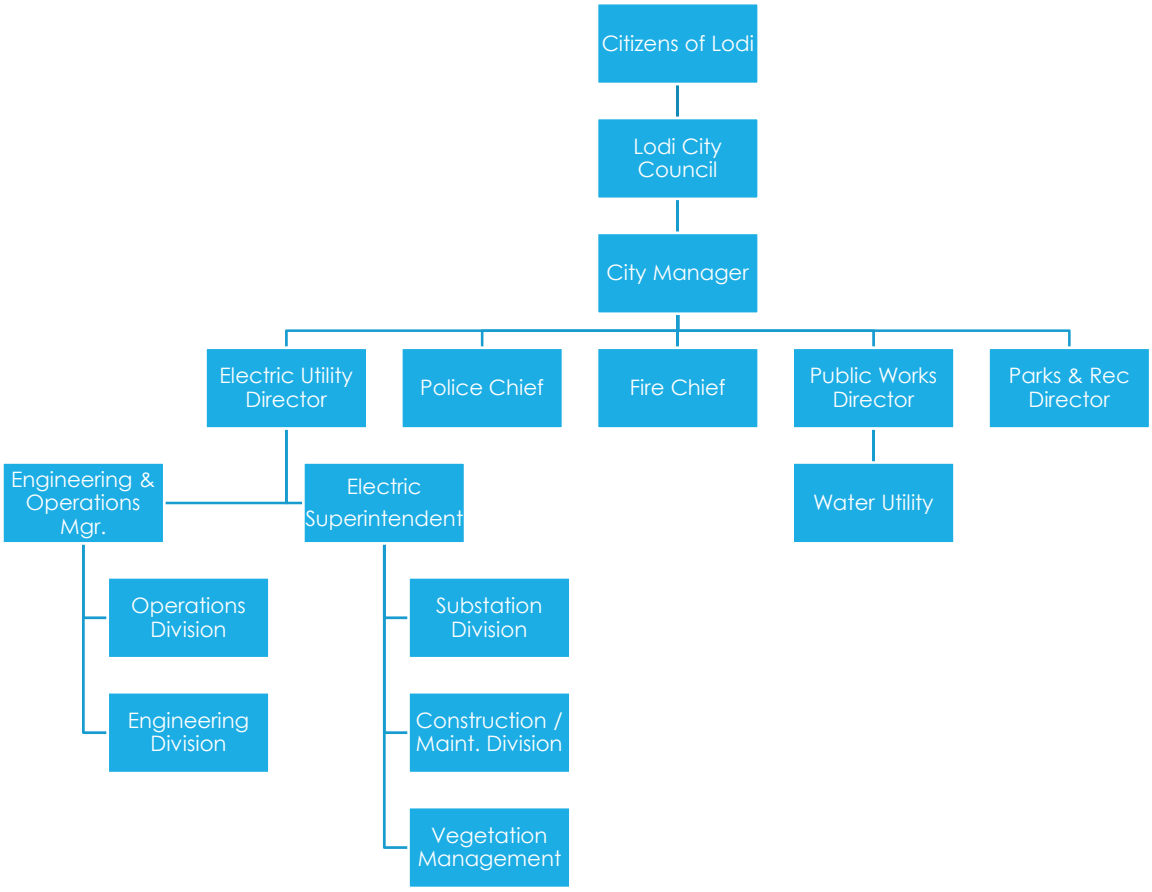
II. OBJECTIVES OF THE WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

The primary goal of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan is to describe LEU's programs, practices, and measures in-place, which effectively reduce the probability that LEU's electric supply system could be the origin or contributing source for the ignition of a wildfire; and in doing the aforementioned, comply with CA PUC Section 8387 and CA SB-901 2018 and its underlying goal to operate the electric-system safely when in high wildfire risk conditions. To support this goal, LEU regularly evaluates the prudent and cost-effective improvements to its physical assets, operations, and training that can help reduce the risk of equipment-related fires.

The secondary goal of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan is to improve the resiliency of the electric grid. As part this plan, LEU continues to assess and implement new industry practices and technologies that reduce the likelihood of an interruption (frequency) in service, improve the restoration (duration) of service, and increase public safety during high wildfire risk conditions.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. UTILITY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Excerpted City of Lodi Organization Chart, As Relevant to Wildfire Mitigation

LEU's governance begins with the citizens of Lodi electing a City Council. The City Council appoints a city manager who in turn hires directors and chiefs to run the various departments and utilities within the City's auspices.

A key difference between LEU and Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs) is that LEU is publicly owned and overseen by the very community it serves; LEU has no shareholders and is not-for-profit.

Some of these positions' duties, specific to wildfire mitigation include:

Lodi City Council:	• Oversight and approval of Wildfire Mitigation Plan
City Manager:	• Oversight responsibility for the underlying departments
Electric Utility Director:	• Management of the Electric Utility • Overall implementation of this plan
Fire Chief:	• Fire response • Medical-emergency response • Maintaining a high-state of readiness (including staffing, training, perpetrations, equipment status) • Implementation of Incident Command System protocols • Certain public safety functions, partly overlapping with the Police Chief
Public Works Director:	• Management of the water system (including ensuring adequate supply, delivery, redundancy and back-up) • Maintenance of any City-Owned street trees (trimming, removal, etc.)
Police Chief:	• Law enforcement • Certain public safety functions, partly overlapping with the Fire Chief
Parks & Rec. Director:	• Overall condition of City's Parks (including vegetation management and fuel removal)
Engineering & Operations Manager:	• Management of Engineering Division • Design practices • Specifications • Standards • Management of Operations Division • Utility Mapping
Electric Superintendent:	• Management of Substation Division • Management of Construction Division • Vegetation Management program (inspections & trimming) • Conducting system patrols and inspections

B. WILDFIRE PREVENTION

Under the City's organizational arrangement, LEU's Director has overall responsibility for the implementation and execution of this plan; LEU's Engineering and Operations Manager oversees responsibility for electric facility design; and LEU's Electric Superintendent oversees responsibility for construction, maintenance, inspections, and vegetation management.

Other City departments contribute greatly to wildfire prevention efforts. Lodi's Fire Department conducts various forms of community outreach and has historically worked with Lodi's Parks & Recreation Department to conduct annual inspections of trees and vegetation in certain within certain properties controlled by the City, with the goal of identifying and removing fire-fuels such as dead trees or underbrush which may have accumulated.

C. WILDFIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

LEU is available to its customers 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year. During a wildfire or other public safety event, LEU's operations center has the ability to dispatch personnel to aide as needed around the clock. In the event that an incident requires more personnel than LEU has on hand, LEU has mutual-aid agreements in place and available to provide nearly unlimited line-worker resources.

LEU staff has the following obligations regarding fire prevention, response, and investigation:

- Operate the electrical system in a manner that will minimize potential wildfire risks.
- Take all reasonable and practicable actions to minimize the risk of a catastrophic wildfire caused by LEU's electric facilities.
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local fire management personnel as necessary or appropriate to implement LEU's Wildfire Mitigation Plan.
- Immediately report fires, pursuant to existing POU practices and the requirements of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan.
- Take corrective action when the staff witnesses or is notified that fire protection measures have not been properly installed or maintained.
- Comply with relevant federal, state, and industry standard requirements, including the industry standards established by the California Public Utilities Commission.
- Collect and maintain wildfire data necessary for the implementation of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan.
- Provide suitable training programs for all employees having obligations for implementation of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

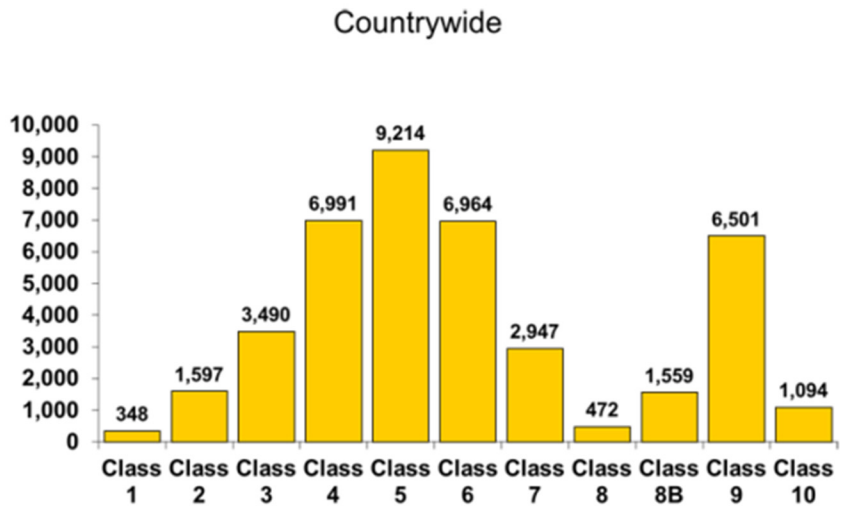
The City has established and positioned numerous public safety and water-utility resources, available to assist in combating wildfires and assisting with other public safety events and emergencies.

As of October 2020 the City's Fire Department is staffed with 54 personnel, including 48 line staff.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) measures the effectiveness of fire-mitigation services in fire protection areas throughout the country[5]. The ISO assigns each area a Public Protection Classification (PPC) rating between one and ten (where one is the best, and ten is the worst). As of May 2019, Lodi has the nearly highest ISO PPC rating of two. The Lodi Fire Department's high ranking places Lodi, in the top 95 percent of the ISO's fire-mitigation effectiveness rankings,

[5] http://www.iso.com/isoPassportHelp/reading_loc_ppc_reports.htm

nationwide. A Class 2 ISO rating "indicates that the Fire Department is strategically placed throughout the City, and has adequate personnel, equipment, and expertise to serve the current population."[6]



Source:
https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/program-works/facts-and-figures-about-ppc-codes-around-the-country/
5/9/2019

Unlike many volunteer fire departments, Lodi's Fire Department is staffed with professional firefighters 24/7/365 and maintains a constant high-level of readiness." As of 8/7/2019, the department met the self-imposed National Fire Protection Association's response time criteria of 6 minutes for 90% of all calls.[7]

As of 2018, the City operated 28 groundwater wells providing a total pumping capacity of 37,910 gallons per minute[8,9] in addition to a Surface Water Treatment Plant, which currently has a capacity of 10-million gallons per day[10,11]. The 28 wells are computer controlled and "operate automatically on pressure demand, so that when water use increases, more wells are started"[12]. "Seven wells are fitted with emergency diesel powered generators. (….will help maintain water pressure during power outages….)"[13] The City has 4.1 million gallons of water storage, spread across three different tanks[14], and is scheduled to receive an additional million-gallon storage tank in October of 2019, increasing storage capacity to 5.1 million gallons[15]. During peak-season (roughly coinciding with high-heat and fire-season), the City's Water Utility's operating practice is to maintain its massive storage reserves at a nearly-full capacity.

[6] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 3.3
[7] Lodi Ca. Incident Compliance Percentage Report, June July 2019
[8] City of Lodi, Public Works, Annual Water Quality Report For 2018
[9] City of Lodi, Public Works, Water Master Plan, 2012, § 2.1
[10] City of Lodi, Urban Water Management Plan, Pg. 40
[11] City of Lodi, Public Works, Annual Water Quality Report For 2018
[12] City of Lodi, Public Works, Annual Water Quality Report For 2018
[13] City of Lodi, Public Works, Annual Water Quality Report For 2018
[14] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 3.3
[15] City of Lodi, Urban Water Management Plan, Fig. 6-1

"The City of Lodi owns and operates 28 emergency standby generator sets that range in size between six kilowatt (kW) to 2,000kW. The generators are located at critical facilities where operation during an extended power outage is necessary to maintain public health and/or safety. Examples of these facilities include fire stations, water wells, the Surface Water Treatment Plant, sanitary lift stations, White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility (WSWPCF), the police station, and Lodi Public Library."[16]

The City has also undertaken replacement projects to upsize two and three inch water mains, to larger sizes, capable of providing more flows during fires.[17] Additionally, Lodi's Fire Department has the ability to pump water from the Mokelumne River -- a nearly unlimited fire-water resource on the northern edge of town. Lodi's Fire Department also has access to wide-area mutual-aid resources, able to provide yet more water tenders and substantial additional fire-fighting resources.

For 2020, the Police Department has budgeted 109 full-time employees, comprised of 77 sworn officers, 32 support staff, and various additional volunteers."[18]

"The City has adopted the San Joaquin County Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan identifies measures to reduce the impacts of natural and manmade hazards and to facilitate the recovery and repair of structures if damage should occur from hazardous events."[19]

"The City provides street standards for all street types, thus ensuring appropriate standards for emergency access and evacuation."[20]

D. COORDINATION WITH WATER UTILITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Lodi's Fire Department, Lodi's Public Works (including the Water Utility), and Lodi's Electric Utility, are all departments within the same organization. This unified structure results in frequent contact and communication between the departments on many fronts and topics, and a beneficial familiarity in working together. Lodi's Fire Department, (generally by way of its 24-hour Fire Dispatch), is well-versed in requesting assistance from LEU during emergencies. Fire Dispatch requests LEU's assistance for every structure fire; for all other fires (e.g. vehicle fires) LEU assistance is always available, with utilization determined on a case-by-case basis by the event's Incident Commander. Examples of LEU assistance include, to de-energize lines for fire and rescue operations, and to assess the hazards when overhead lines are on the ground (such as due to car accidents). While Lodi's Police Department requests assistance from LEU less often, the same communication channels and access exist and are available.

[16] City of Lodi, City Council meeting, June-19 2019, Agenda Item C-11
[17] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 3.3
[18] PD provided info, 10/2020
[19] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 8.5
[20] City of Lodi, General Plan, 4/2010 § 8.5

The Water Utility's infrastructure is designed to automatically increase pressure and water-supply to the areas of the system where it's needed, 24 hours per day, without any human involvement required. In the rare event that an unusually large or prolonged event requires more water than is normally possible, Lodi's Water Utility staff are available 24 hours per day; Lodi's Fire Department is able to notify the Water Utility of any unusual need. Upon such notification, the Water Utility has some additional ability to manually increase supply and pressure, and allocate more water to certain parts of town.

E. COORDINATION WITH COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDERS

In the event of a disaster, Lodi has various different communication channels available for notifying and messaging the public.

- Lodi has access to the County of San Joaquin's emergency alert system – able to interrupt radio and television programming to provide an emergency message.
- The County of San Joaquin also has a cell-phone triangulation system, able to message cell phones within a user-definable region. This system is available to Lodi for emergency use.
- Lodi has the ability to broadcast a message onto the AM spectrum.
- Lodi Unified School District has public-messaging capabilities available to the City.
- Lodi recently implemented a reverse-911 system, whereby emergency personnel can send an emergency notification message to area cell-phones, land-lines, and VOIP phones.
- LEU also provides notifications on our website www.lodielectric.com and is presently developing an Outage Management System (OMS) and an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, to be used for notification purposes once completed.

F. STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As a local governmental agency,[21] the City of Lodi has planning, communication, and coordination obligations pursuant to the California Office of Emergency Services' Standardized Emergency Management System ("SEMS") Regulations,[22] adopted in accordance with Government Code section 8607. The SEMS Regulations specify roles, responsibilities, and structures of communications at five different levels: field response, local government, operational area, regional, and state.[23] Pursuant to this structure, the City of Lodi annually

[21] As defined in Cal. Gov. Code § 8680.2.
[22] 19 CCR § 2407.
[23] Cal. Gov. Code § 2403(b):

> (1) "Field response level" commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.
>
> (2) "Local government level" manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

coordinates and communicates with the relevant safety agencies as well as other relevant local and state agencies.

Under the SEMS structure, a significant amount of preparation is done through advanced planning at the county level, including the coordination of effort of public, private, and nonprofit organizations. San Joaquin County serves as the Operational Area; Lodi's representation includes the City of Lodi's Fire Chief. The Operational Area includes local and regional organizations that bring relevant expertise to the wildfire prevention and recovery planning process.

Pursuant to the SEMS structure, City of Lodi representatives participate in regular meetings (typically monthly) and various simulation exercises (typically yearly), wherein various disasters (e.g. flood, earthquake, fire, etc.) are simulated.

LEU is a member of the California Utility Emergency Association, which plays a key role in ensuring communications between utilities during emergencies. LEU also participate in the Western Energy Institute's Western Region Mutual Assistance Agreement, which is a mutual assistance agreement covering utilities across a number of western states.

IV. WILDFIRE RISKS AND DRIVERS ASSOCIATED WITH DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

A. PARTICULAR RISKS AND RISK DRIVERS ASSOCIATED WITH TOPOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS

Within LEU's service territory and the surrounding areas, the primary risk drivers for wildfire are the following:

- Extended drought
- High winds

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(3) "Operational area level" manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

(4) "Regional level" manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region designated pursuant to Government Code §8600 and between the operational areas and the state level. This level along with the state level coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities.

(5) "State level" manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, manages and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and state level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the federal disaster response system.

Specific risks from these risk-drivers include increased vegetation mortality, contributing dry-fuels to the region, as well as deceased vegetation in its weakened-state potentially falling into energized lines during high-wind events. As mentioned in this plan, in contrast with the vegetation encountered by utilities traversing vast stretches of the California wilderness, the vegetation within LEU's territory is much healthier, limited, less-dense, and managed, consistent with that of an urban/suburban utility; further the land-use surrounding LEU is overwhelmingly actively-managed grape vineyards extending for miles in every direction.

LEU is unable to identify any direct risks of catastrophic wildfire in LEU's service territory in connection with "dynamic climate change" risks. Indirect risks to LEU's territory include the possible reduction of local Fire Department resources at times of mutual-aid deployments including combatting wildfires in State Responsibility Areas (a 12/12/2017 News Release by Cal Fire, US Forest Service and the Tree Mortality Task Force reports 129 Million dead-trees in California, predominantly in the Sierra Nevada region of the state).

B. ENTERPRISEWIDE SAFETY RISKS

Fire risks due to drought and windy conditions are low within LEU's service territory. Lodi is a well-developed urban area with over 50 percent underground high voltage circuitry. In consultation with numerous experts and stakeholders, the CPUC created and adopted a statewide fire threat map to delineate the boundaries to identify, evaluate and potentially adopt stricter fire-safety regulations that apply to overhead power lines, electric equipment, and communications lines located within those boundaries. Drawing on the immense collective expertise responsible for the creation of the CPUC's map, LEU's methodology was to overlay LEU's service territory and overhead transmission lines coming into the City of Lodi onto the fire threat map and therein identify potential areas of concern. LEU's service territory and transmission all lines fall under the category of **Tier-1** (i.e. low risk). The description of tiered fire threat zones are shown in Table-1 and the overlay of LEU's service territory over the CPUC fire threat map is shown as Exhibit-1 below.

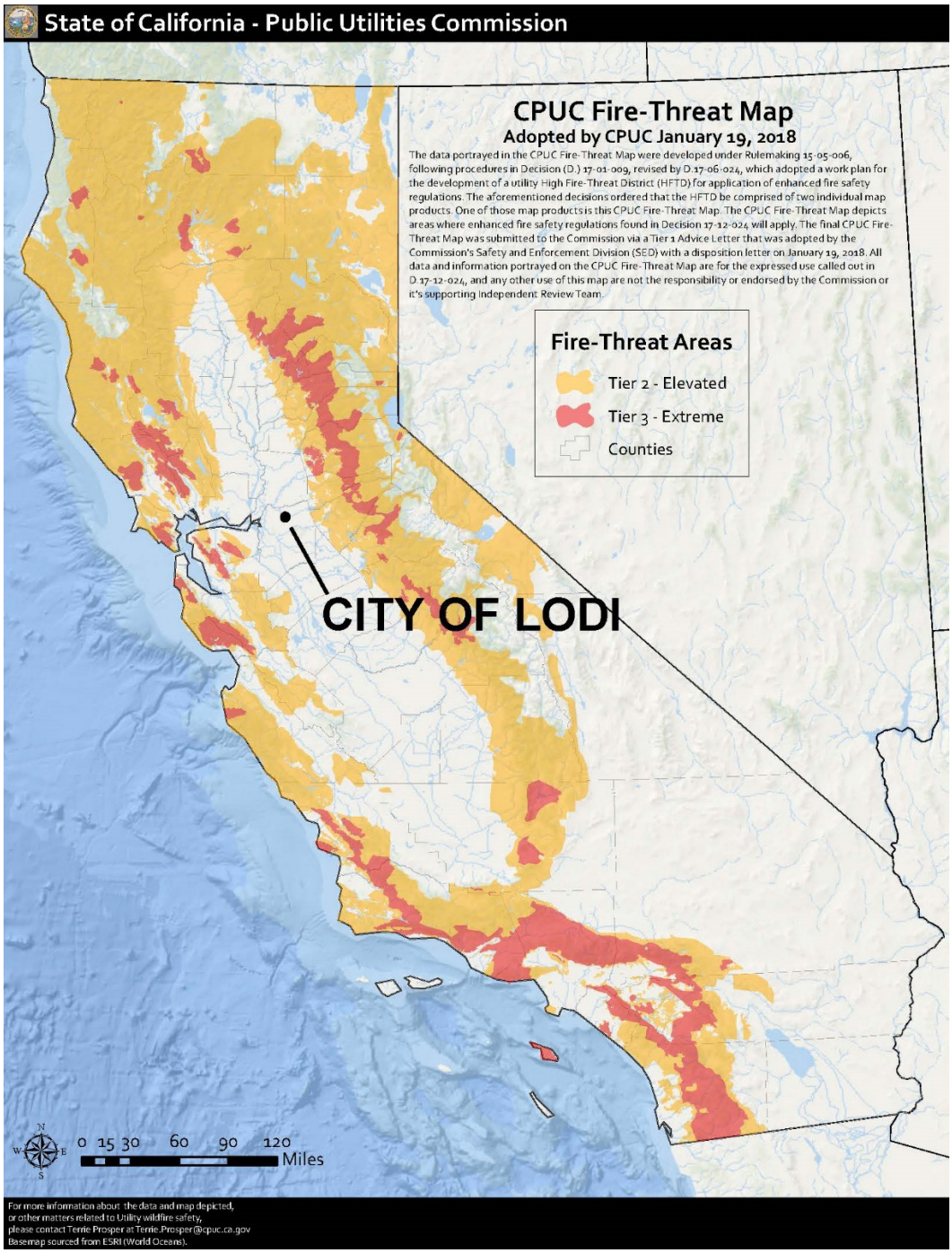
Table – 1

Description of tiered fire threat zones

Zone	Category	Description
Tier 3	Extreme	Wildland areas where exposure to overhead power lines, the availability of water resources, and emergency responder circulation routes affect response times to combat wildland fires.
Tier 2	Elevated	Elevated risk due to vegetation, high voltage regional transmission lines crossing the area, and adjacency to Tier 3 fire threat zones.
Tier 1	Low	Well-developed areas, typically with underground high voltage circuitry.

Exhibit – 1

Overlay of LEU's service territory over the CPUC fire threat map



C. CHANGES TO CPUC FIRE THREAT MAP

Currently LEU does not propose any changes to the borders of the High Fire Threat District boundaries as indicated in CPUC's fire threat map (adopted by the CPUC January 19, 2018).

V. WILDFIRE PREVENTATIVE STRATEGIES

A. HIGH FIRE THREAT DISTRICT

LEU, as a member of California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), participated in the development of the CPUC's fire-threat map which designates a high-fire threat district. In the map development process, LEU served as a territory lead, and worked with utility staff and local fire and government officials to identify the areas of LEU's service territory that are at an elevated or extreme risk of power line ignited wildfire. It was determined that LEU's service territory and 60 kV transmission lines leading into the service territory are located outside of the high fire threat district as designated by the CPUC Fire-Threat Map.

LEU's efforts to improve this plan and achieve its goals are ongoing, including its efforts to identify existing and emerging fire threats and validate the characterization of LEU's service territory. LEU will continue to review any new information, and any future updates in the CPUC's Fire-Threat Maps, and revisit the above assessment as necessary.

B. WEATHER MONITORING

LEU monitors current and forecasted weather data from a variety of sources including:

- LEU's in-house weather station
- United States National Weather Service
- "PG&E Weather Awareness" website[24] (an aggregation of regional PSPS, wind, temperature, Red-Flag and other information)
- "PG&E PSPS Maps" website[25]

[24] https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/emergency-preparedness/natural-disaster/wildfires/psps-weather-map.page?WT.mc_id=Vanity_weather
[25] https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/emergency-preparedness/natural-disaster/wildfires/psps-event-maps.page

C. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

LEU's electric facilities are designed and constructed per the City of Lodi's Electric Overhead Construction Standards to meet or exceed the relevant federal, state, or industry standards. LEU treats CPUC General Order (GO) 95 as a key industry standard for design and construction of overhead electrical facilities. LEU meets or exceeds all standards in GO 95. Additionally, LEU monitors and follows as appropriate the National Electric Safety Code.

Additional wildfire-mitigating design and construction standards LEU employs include:

- LEU stocks a wide range of covered-wires for use as jumpers and lead-wires

- LEU has specified all overhead transformers and capacitors to have bushing covers pre-installed. In targeting the locations where distance between energized medium-voltage phases are in their closest proximity to each other (or ground potential), the combination of bushing covers and covered leads greatly reduces the ability for wildlife, foliage, balloons or other foreign objects to make contact with energized parts and potentially ignite a fire

- All new distribution pad-mount transformers and switches have their medium-voltage interfaces specified as dead-front. In contrast with live-front equipment, dead-front equipment reduces the possibility of wildlife (snakes, burrowing-rodents, etc.) entering the equipment, making contact with energized components and igniting a fire; other fire-reduction examples include a dropped-tool or a piece of foliage or debris which blows-in while the cabinet is energized and open for servicing

- LEU recently introduced natural ester oil (Envirotemp/FR3) into its specifications for oil-filled distribution transformers and switches. "Envirotemp FR3 fluid has exceptionally high fire and flash points of 360°C and 330°C, respectively - the highest ignition resistance of any high fire point dielectric fluid currently available. It qualifies as a "high fire point", "less flammable", "IEC Class K", and "non-propagating" fluid. FR3 fluid is FM Global Approved and Underwriters Laboratories Classified as a Less-Flammable Dielectric Liquid. FR3 fluid possesses a 100% fire safety record, and is an ideal choice for transformers positioned indoors, underground, and in close proximity to buildings and other equipment"[26]

- New subdivisions and large commercial customers are connected by extending underground facilities, limiting the creation of additional overhead exposure[27]

[26] Cargill, *Envirotemp™ FR3™ Natural Ester Dielectric Fluid Overview*, Page-1
[27] Very rare exceptions may exist, such as for new minor-infill subdivisions found in overhead regions and where design constraints preclude underground infrastructure

D. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

LEU strives to meet or exceed the minimum industry standard vegetation management practices. The recommended time-of-trim guidelines do not establish a mandatory standard, but instead provide useful guidance to utilities. LEU will use specific knowledge of growing conditions and tree species to determine the appropriate time-of-trim-clearance in various circumstances.

GO 95, Rule 35, Table 1					
Case	Type of Clearance	Trolley Contact, Feeder and Span Wires, 0-5kv	Supply Conductors and Supply Cables, 750 - 22,500 Volts	Supply Conductors and Supply Cables, 22.5 - 300 kV	Supply Conductors and Supply Cables, 300 - 550 kV (mm)
13	Radial clearance of bare line conductors from tree branches or foliage	18 inches	18 inches	¼ Pin Spacing	½ Pin Spacing
14	Radial clearance of bare line conductors from vegetation in the Fire-Threat District	18 inches	48 inches	48 inches	120 inches

Appendix E, Guidelines to Rule 35

The radial clearances shown below are recommended minimum clearances that should be established, at time of trimming, between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts where practicable. Reasonable vegetation management practices may make it advantageous for the purposes of public safety or service reliability to obtain greater clearances than those listed below to ensure compliance until the next scheduled maintenance. Each utility may determine and apply additional appropriate clearances beyond clearances listed below, which take into consideration various factors, including: line operating voltage, length of span, line sag, planned maintenance cycles, location of vegetation within the span, species type, experience with particular species, vegetation growth rate and characteristics, vegetation management standards and best practices, local climate, elevation, fire risk, and vegetation trimming requirements that are applicable to State Responsibility Area lands pursuant to Public Resource Code Sections 4102 and 4293.

Voltage of Lines	Case 13
Radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 2,400 or more volts, but less than 72,000 volts	4 feet
Radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 72,000 or more volts, but less than 110,000 volts	6 feet
Radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 110,000 or more volts, but less than 300,000 volts	10 feet

Radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 300,000 or more volts	15 feet

LEU's typical practice for trimming exceeds GO-95 Table-1, as well as the recommendations in GO-95 Appendix-E Case-13. LEU's standard practice in trimming is to provide a minimum five-foot clear zone area around all secondary-voltage overhead infrastructure, a minimum ten-foot clear zone around all primary-voltage overhead infrastructure, and a minimum 15-foot clear zone around all sub-transmission and transmission overhead infrastructure. In instances including when our arborists believe that this high degree of trimming may kill a tree, they will occasionally reduce these large clearances, never going below GO-95's proscribed values.

LEU, Typical Trimming Clearances:		
Secondary Voltage ≤ 600V	Primary Voltage 12 kV LL	Sub-Transmission / Transmission Voltage 60 kV LL
5'	10'	15'

While LEU's typical-practices already greatly exceed the state's GO-95 requirements, LEU will at times trim vegetation even further for various reasons including arboricultural best practices, matching prior trimming cuts, aesthetics, or customer request.

Additional features of LEU's tree trimming program:

- Prioritization given to dense-vegetation areas.
- Consideration for vegetation-species, when determining prioritization.
- When LEU encounters fast-growing or invasive species beneath overhead power lines, subject to permission from tree's owner, LEU will undertake complete removal in lieu of trimming.
- If LEU can anticipate an imminent seasonal growth spurt, LEU will generally trim deciduous trees beyond LEU's typical amounts.
- LEU averages two dedicated tree crews throughout the year; LEU's tree contractor has over 900 employees[28], and offers the ability to greatly scale-up the number of crews on a job-by-job basis should a particular job need additional crews and resources.
- LEU's contractor can provide cranes, as needed.
- Every tree in proximity of electric infrastructure will be visited every 18-24-months, some even more frequently.

[28] https://westcoastarborists.com/

- LEU is currently collecting a detailed tree inventory of all trees in proximity to power lines, collecting: species, height, GPS coordinates, imagery, health, condition, and trimming priority. LEU anticipates this survey to be completed 12/31/2020;
- While customer-initiation is not required, customers with concerns can submit a request to have their vegetation situation reviewed. Customer-initiated requests are visited for assessment purposes within 48-hours, and frequently as fast as same-day.
- Minimization of fuel-accumulation by removal of trimmings and resulting wood byproducts (with rare exceptions for property owners requesting to maintain possession).

LEU's urban service territory is again distinguished from utilities having lines traversing vast, isolated, rural lands and dry wild forests. The fuel-loading underneath LEU's assets is consistent with the health, levels and species of vegetation found in other urban/suburban settings. Nearly all vegetation in the vicinity of LEU's lines and Rights-of-Way belongs to private parties or the City of Lodi. These parties bear the responsibility for the removal of any accumulation of fuels (e.g. fallen logs, dead shrubbery) on their respective properties. LEU believes that the vegetation-owning parties within its territory succeed at removing accumulated fuels at a level vastly exceeding what is seen in California's wildland areas.

E. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS

Periodic patrols and inspections provide the opportunity of identifying and remedying certain anomalous conditions prior to realization of any harm, possibly including wildfire.

LEU meets or exceeds the minimum inspection cycles provided in CPUC GO 165 and CPUC GO 95, Rule 18. Additionally, LEU staff uses their knowledge of the specific environmental and geographical conditions to determine when certain areas require more frequent inspections.

General Order 165

Table 1 -- Distribution Inspection Cycles (Maximum Intervals in Years)

	Patrol		Detailed		Intrusive	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Transformers						
Overhead	1	2[1]	5	5	---	---
Underground	1	2	3	3	---	---
Padmounted	1	2	5	5	---	---
Switching/Protective Devices						
Overhead	1	2[1]	5	5	---	---
Underground	1	2	3	3	---	---
Padmounted	1	2	5	5	---	---
Regulators/Capacitors						
Overhead	1	2[1]	5	5	---	---
Underground	1	2	3	3	---	---
Padmounted	1	2	5	5	---	---
Overhead Conductor and Cables	1	2[1]	5	5	---	---
Streetlighting	1	2	x	x	---	---
Wood Poles under 15 years	1	2	x	x	---	---
Wood Poles over 15 years which have not been subject to intrusive inspection	1	2	x	x	10	10
Wood poles which passed intrusive inspection	---	---	---	---	20	20

(1) Patrol inspections in rural areas shall be increased to once per year in Extreme and Very High Fire Threat Zones in the following counties: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura. Extreme and Very High Fire Threat Zones are designated on the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) Map prepared by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire and Resource or the modified FRAP Map prepared by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and adopted by Decision 12-01-032 in Phase 2 of Rulemaking 08-11-005. The fire threat map is to be used to establish approximate boundaries and Utilities should use their own expertise and judgment to determine if local conditions require them to adjust the boundaries of the map.

F. RECLOSING POLICY

In contrast with the majority of electric utilities in California, at present, LEU does not have any reclosers deployed downstream of LEU's substations.

Power outages create adverse impacts to life-safety (information on the impacts to life-safety can be found in Section-V, Subsection-G. De-Energization), these impacts often increase as outages are extended. While momentary-faults account for greater than 70-80% of all faults[29], policies which direct the disabling of reclosing functionality, have the feature of extending what would otherwise be momentary and self-clearing power-outages and consequently, increasing the life-safety impacts of an outage. Further, undertaking such actions based largely upon weather predictions of unknown accuracy, carries the risk of doing so unnecessarily

It is LEU's goal to reduce outages both in count and duration. In determining a policy for reclosing, LEU has considered its complete lack of field-reclosers, its unique and low-risk urban setting and its beneficial service-territory specifics; LEU has additionally considered the large-scale adverse customer impacts arising from disabling reclosing at the substation-level. In consideration of the above, LEU finds that the public-interest is better served by not disabling substation-level reclosing functionality as a wildfire precautionary measure, and that doing-so would yield hard-to-identify benefits to wildfire reduction in LEU's territory.

G. DE-ENERGIZATION

In the 100+ years of LEU's existence, there is no known instance of LEU ever conducting a de-energization for precautionary wildfire prevention purposes. Due to minimal risk of LEU's electrical supply facilities causing a power-line ignited wildfire, LEU has taken the position that the practice of voluntarily de-energizing lines on a precautionary basis due to fire-threat conditions is not applicable to LEU's service territory and system, and as a result LEU is not adopting specific protocols for doing so. LEU will re-evaluate this determination in future updates to this Wildfire Mitigation Plan. This decision is in-line with various other utilities, including Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)[30].

Some of LEU's rationale for this are as follows:

Since the practice of de-energizing lines (aka "Public Safety Power Shutoff" or "PSPS") is undertaken as a preventative measure to prevent a potential event of unknown certainty, based largely upon weather predictions of unknown accuracy, it carries the risk of being undertaken unnecessarily.

[29] Cooper Power Systems, Electrical Distribution System Protection, P.7
[30] LADWP Wildfire Mitigation Plan Ver. 1.1, April 17, 2020, section 4.7, pages 30, 34

While utilities in certain sparsely populated, hard-to-access wildland areas will occasionally conduct a de-energization, the decision to do so in dense urban population centers such as the City of Lodi, introduces greater safety concerns and other drawbacks:

- A large percentage of Lodi's signalized intersections do not have battery backups. During loss of power, numerous four-way arterial intersections (and others) lose their traffic-signal and street-lighting, greatly increasing the risk of traffic accidents.
- Depending on the area involved, de-energization may remove the primary source of power to certain Water Utility infrastructure, whose wells, pumps and other assets are distributed across LEU's territory. The continued delivery of water is integral to combating fires and providing safe clean drinking water to the residents of the City.
- Lodi occasionally reaches high summertime temperatures. Upon loss of power, certain vulnerable residents who depend on air conditioning can suffer heat-related medical issues.
- Some customers' medical conditions require specialized powered medical equipment. While the best-practice would be for these customers to maintain backup sources and to pre-arrange exit plans, many do not. Further, these customers do not always identify themselves to LEU, creating the situation where any power-line under consideration for de-energization risks disconnecting an unknown number of these critical customers.
- Industry-wide, many house fires have been caused by customers who attempt to use a stove during a power outage, mistakenly leaving it in the on-position, and are not present when power is restored.
- Under fire-threat conditions, which may already cause first responders to be stretched thin, de-energization imposes additional demands on first responders, such as combating looting, controlling unpowered intersections, evacuating residents, responding to heat-related medical issues, etc. and more.
- Cell phones, laptops, electric cars, electric wheelchairs, and other battery-powered objects are unable to charge during loss-of-power.
- During an evacuation or other emergency, turning off the power to streetlights, gas pumps, elevators and other equipment can compound the severity.
- During Northern California's 2017 wildfires, five persons died, unable to open their garage-doors after loss of power[31].
- Once the conditions triggering de-energization have passed, utilities usually methodically patrol every section of every line to verify their condition is acceptable for re-energization (e.g. free of tree-branches and in good condition). Unlike a momentary

[31] https://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article218811560.html

outage with an instantaneous restoration, this methodical inspection process can be very lengthy and increases each of the above impacts.

In the extraordinary and yet-to-occur event that an upstream feed to LEU, operating beyond LEU's control, is de-energized as part of a PSPS, LEU would utilize the communication and notification approach identified in Section III-E of this report.

VI. COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

LEU presented the draft version of this plan to the Lodi City Council and the public during the October 15, 2019 Council meeting and the final version of the inaugural plan at the November 20, 2019 Council meeting. In addition to having provided continuous public access to this document on LEU's homepage, LEU will present an annual review and revision to the Lodi City Council for 2021. As detailed further in Section IX, LEU contracted with an independent third party to perform an audit of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The audit findings were presented to the Lodi City Council at a public meeting, giving the general public an opportunity to provide comments. LEU also posted the plan and auditor's findings on LEU's website www.lodielectric.com and made both available for public review and comment.

VII. RESTORATION OF SERVICE

LEU has an Electric Emergency Plan (EEP) which governs the order in which loads are restored to service. The EEP shows the order in which circuits are to be brought up following a city-wide blackout. Vital loads are restored first followed by non-vital loads. In the event of a partial outage, circuits will be brought back as conditions permit in the order of priority listed in the EEP.

In the case of wildfires involving lines and other utility assets and resulting in outages, once conditions have been made safe to do so, LEU will visually inspect every involved asset looking for visual damage and any hazards potentially remaining. Patrols will be conducted using a combination of human resources (both internal and depending on the scale, mutual aid resources) and may involve certain technology (possibly including drones, binoculars, etc.) prior to reenergizing circuits.

VIII. EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

A. METRICS AND ASSUMPTIONS FOR MEASURING PLAN PERFORMANCE

LEU will track four metrics to measure the performance of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan: (1) number of fire ignitions; (2) wires down within the service territory; (3) inspection-cycle completion; and (4) vegetation-management cycle completion.

Assumptions underlying the use of these metrics: As catastrophic wildfires are a subset of all fires, tracking and reporting *all* fire ignitions (as defined in metric-1) will necessarily capture wildfires. As wires-down events have the possibility of causing wildfires, tracking and reporting these events (as defined in metric-2) will over-time reveal LEU's success at minimizing their occurrence and in-turn fires caused by such events. As inspections provide the opportunity of remedying certain conditions prior to realization of any harm, the successful progression of inspections is important to capturing this opportunity.

METRIC 1: FIRE IGNITIONS

For purposes of this metric, a fire ignition is defined as follows:

- An LEU facility was associated with the origin of the fire[32];
- The fire was self-propagating and of a material other than electrical and/or communication facilities;
- The resulting fire traveled greater than one linear meter from the ignition point; and
- LEU has knowledge that the fire occurred.

In future Wildfire Mitigation Plans, LEU will provide the number of fires that occurred that were less than 10 acres in size. Any fires greater than 10 acres will be individually described.

In 2020, LEU had **zero** known events meeting the above criteria[33] [34].

METRIC 2: WIRES DOWN

The second metric is the number of distribution and transmission wires downed within LEU's service territory. For purposes of this metric, a wires-down event includes any instance where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor falls to the ground or on to a foreign object.

[32] Origin of the Fire distinguishes from fires of external origin e.g. a discarded cigarette butt, arson etc., which then spreads to involve utility facilities. This distinction is in keeping with the goal of identifying and minimizing utility-sources of fire, and not diluting the metric's value with fires of unrelated origin.
[33] Data per LEU Operations, 11/20/2020.
[34] At least one known fire grew to involve LEU assets (outage 57-20), however, the fire was started by a homeless person and was not utility-caused. This incident and possibly others, were not counted in this year's metric, as their external origin did not meet the defined criteria, nor the intention of this metric.

LEU will not normalize this metric by excluding unusual events, such as severe storms. Instead, LEU will supplement this metric with a qualitative description of any such unusual events.

In 2020, LEU had **one** such documented event meeting this criteria (outage No. 83-20), due to the failure of a hot-tap.[35]

METRIC 3: INSPECTION-CYCLE COMPLETION

The Third metric relates to the completion percentage of each system-inspection cycle. As discussed in Section V-D System Maintenance and Inspections, LEU practices the inspection cycles specified in GO-165. For Urban utilities, GO-165 provides a maximum detailed-inspection cycle of 5-years for overhead, underground and padmounted infrastructure. LEU has decided to prioritize detailed overhead inspections ahead of underground & padmounted inspections. LEU is approximately 55% complete with its overhead 5-year inspection cycle. Upon completion of the overhead inspections, LEU will embark on the underground and padmounted inspections, therefore at present LEU is 0% complete these latter inspections.

METRIC 4: VEGETATION-MANAGEMENT CYCLE COMPLETION

The Fourth metric relates to the completion percentage of each vegetation-management cycle. As discussed in Section V-D Vegetation Management, all vegetation within proximity of LEU assets is visited at a minimum every 18-24 months. LEU tracks the progress of this by dividing its service territory into sixty-six similarly sized grids, and focusing and containing vegetation-management efforts to service one grid at a time until that grid's completion, before advancing to the next grid. While the amount of vegetation needing addressing in each grid is not exactly equal, the metric of number of grids complete out of the total, serves a reasonable approximation for progress towards the stated goal.

To satisfy the above stated targets, LEU would normally complete vegetation management in approximately 50 – 66% of the system grids each year. In the past year, however, LEU increased and accelerated its efforts on vegetation management; resulting in an increase in the number of vegetation crews and a substantial increase in utility-spend. As a result of this increased effort, as of November 2020, **LEU successfully completed vegetation management in 100% of its system grids** in the prior 12 months.

B. IMPACT OF METRICS ON PLAN

A discussion of how the application of previously identified metrics to previous plan performance has informed the plan, is required by SB-901. With LEU's Wildfire Mitigation Plan having been in-place for approximately one year, metric gathering provides no other data points for

[35] Data per LEU Operations, 11/20/2020.

comparison. LEU anticipates that as the data collection history becomes more robust, LEU may be able to identify areas of its operations and service territory that are disproportionately impacted and may be better positioned to evaluate potential improvements to the plan.

C. MONITORING AND AUDITING THE PLAN

The inaugural version of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan was presented to the Lodi City Council, and LEU will present updates to this plan to the Lodi City Council on an annual basis. Additionally, a qualified independent evaluator has evaluated the plan and presented a report on their findings to the Lodi City Council. Key findings include (emphasis added):

- **"LEU's Plan appropriately responds to each of the required elements of PUC Section 8387."**[36]
- "After internal review of the latest version of the WMP and associated data collection products, Navigant concludes this Report with the following: **1. LEU's WMP aligns appropriately with PUC Section 8387 and includes all required elements.8 2. LEU's Plan is determined to be comprehensive as described through this Report for an electric utility operating completely within Tier 1 fire risk areas."**[37]

The LEU Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be internally audited for completeness, effectiveness and implementation annually by the Electric Utility Director, in preparation for the presentation to the Lodi City Council.

D. IDENTIFYING AND CORRECTING DEFICIENCIES IN THE PLAN

LEU's Utility Director shall identify any deficiencies in the plan's implementation and take appropriate action to remedy any issues found.

Additionally, the third-party auditor described in VIII.C will review the plan and provide feedback to LEU and the Lodi City Council. Findings from the above audits will be recorded and appropriate corrections to the Wildfire Mitigation Plan and supporting procedures and processes will be made.

E. MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INSPECTIONS

A key mitigation measure against wildfires in LEU's service territory is vegetation management, (described in greater detail in section V-D, Vegetation Management). All vegetation program matters are overseen by LEU's Electric Superintendent. LEU uses contract tree trimmers who audit the vegetation in need of management and maintain the proscribed clear-zones. LEU audits the contractors and conducts Quality Assurance as to their successful implementation of

[36] Page-14, Navigant, 2019, "Wildfire Mitigation Plan Independent Evaluation"
[37] Page-14, Navigant, 2019, "Wildfire Mitigation Plan Independent Evaluation"

LEU's requirements, by at times working directly with them, and also by conducting audits (approximately weekly) of their work.

In addition, LEU Staff performs system patrols and inspections (described further in section V-E, System Maintenance and Inspections) to identify system issues and deficiencies. The results of these patrols and the associated corrective action are prioritized based on their degree of safety-concern.

The findings of the above audits, together with any trending provided by the metrics tracked in VIII-A of this plan will provide evidence of the effectiveness of the LEU Wildfire Mitigation plan.

IX. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Public Utilities Code section 8387(c) required LEU to contract with a qualified independent evaluator with experience in assessing the safe operation of electrical infrastructure to review and assess the comprehensiveness of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The independent evaluator must issue a report which is posted to Lodi Electric Utility's website and presented to the Lodi City Council at a public meeting.

LEU is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA). In 2019, LEU leveraged the expertise of NCPA in selecting and engaging an independent evaluator (Navigant) as required in PUC Section 8387(c). Navigant performed an audit of LEU's Wildfire Mitigation Plan and was given the opportunity to audit the LEU processes as necessary to complete the audit. Following the completion of their audit, Navigant briefed relevant LEU staff and prepared a written report of its findings. In November of 2019, Navigant provided its Independent Evaluation report, which LEU made available to the public at the November 2020 Council meeting; the Wildfire Mitigation Plan and Navigant report were also made available to the public on LEU's website where they have remained continuously since their completion. Key findings include (emphasis added):

- **"LEU's Plan appropriately responds to each of the required elements of PUC Section 8387."**[38]
- "After internal review of the latest version of the WMP and associated data collection products, Navigant concludes this Report with the following: **1. LEU's WMP aligns appropriately with PUC Section 8387 and includes all required elements.8 2. LEU's Plan is determined to be comprehensive as described through this Report for an electric utility operating completely within Tier 1 fire risk areas."**[39]

All records associated with these audits shall be retained by LEU for at least five years.

X. CROSS REFERENCES TO SB-901 REQUIREMENTS

CROSS REFERENCES TO SB 901 REQUIREMENTS		
Requirement	**Statutory Language**	**Location in POU Template**
Persons Responsible	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(A):** An accounting of the **responsibilities of persons** responsible for executing the plan.	Section III
Objectives of the Plan	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(B):** The **objectives** of the wildfire mitigation plan.	Section II

[38] Page-14, Navigant, 2019, "Wildfire Mitigation Plan Independent Evaluation"
[39] Page-14, Navigant, 2019, "Wildfire Mitigation Plan Independent Evaluation"

Preventive Strategies	**PUC § 8387(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.	Section V
Evaluation Metrics	**PUC § 8387(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.	Section VIII.A
Impact of Metrics	**PUC § 8387(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.	Section VIII.B
Deenergization Protocols	**PUC § 8387(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.	Section V.F Section V.G
Customer Notification Procedures	**PUC § 8387(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.	Section III.D Section III.E Section III.F Section V.G
Vegetation Management	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(H):** Plans for vegetation management.	Section V.D
Inspections	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(I): Plans for inspections** of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's electrical infrastructure.	Section V.E
Prioritization of Wildfire Risks	**PUC § 8387(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: **(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. **(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.	Section IV.A Section IV.B

CPUC Fire Threat Map Adjustments	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(K):** Identification of any **geographic area in the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's service territory** that is a higher wildfire threat than is identified in a commission fire threat map, and identification of where the commission should expand a high fire threat district based on new information or changes to the environment.	Section IV.C
Enterprisewide Risks	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(L):** A methodology for identifying and presenting **enterprisewide** safety risk and wildfire-related risk.	Section IV.B
Restoration of Service	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(M):** A statement of how the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative will **restore service after a wildfire**.	Section VII
Monitor and Audit	**PUC § 8387(b)(2)(N):** A description of the processes and procedures the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative shall use to do all of the following: (i) **Monitor and audit** the implementation of the wildfire mitigation plan. (ii) **Identify any deficiencies** in the wildfire mitigation plan or its implementation, and correct those deficiencies. (iii) Monitor and audit the effectiveness of electrical line and equipment inspections, including inspections performed by contractors, that are carried out under the plan, other applicable statutes, or commission rules.	Section VIII.C-E
Qualified Independent Evaluator	**PUC § 8387(c):** The local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative shall contract with a qualified independent evaluator with experience in assessing the safe operation of electrical infrastructure to review and assess the comprehensiveness of its wildfire mitigation plan. The independent evaluator shall issue a report that shall be made available on the Internet Web site of the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative, and shall present the report at a public meeting of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's governing board.	Section IX

Information NOT REQUIRED BY SB 901	
Template Topic	**Location in POU Template**
Policy Statement	Section I.A
Purpose of the Plan	Section I.B
Background	Section I.C
Organization of the Plan	Section I.D
Coordination with water utilities	Section III.D
Coordination with communication companies	Section III.E
Standardized Emergency Management Systems	Section III.F
High Fire Threat District	Section V.A
Weather Monitoring	Section V.B
Design and Construction	Section V.C
Community Outreach	Section VI