
2025 Update
2023 – 2025
Wildfire Mitigation Plan
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1. 2025 Update Executive Summary

SMUD adopted a three-year Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) in 2023. This 2023-2025 WMP was a comprehensive update of SMUD's WMP and included a risk assessment, analysis on the impact of climate change, descriptions of prevention and mitigation initiatives, discussion of project updates and outcomes, and metrics to evaluate the WMP performance. This 2025 update to the 2023-2025 WMP outlines progress made on several multi-year projects and provides other minor updates to reported initiatives.

The recent catastrophic wildfires in Southern California have underscored the importance of wildfire mitigation planning. While the cause of the fires hasn't yet been determined, SMUD has reviewed its WMP and assessed its wildfire prevention strategies with these recent events in mind. SMUD's geography, weather patterns and fuel types form a different and reduced risk profile from Southern California. SMUD continues to assess potential wildfire risk factors, and to maintain policies and implement strategies addressing those risks.

Projects. SMUD has completed two projects, which include the UARP 4kV UG conversion project in 2022 and replacement of #6 copper conductors in the PCA in 2023. The Aerial LIDAR, ortho and oblique imagery work is continuing to provide benefit. The installation of non-expulsion devices in PCA and the UARP fuels reduction project are both expected to be completed in 2025. Additionally, the installation of SCADA reclosers in the PCA is projected for completion in 2027.

SMUD is pro-actively continuing to research new technologies and plans to start an additional pilot project in 2025, which involves installing pole-mounted sensors on SMUDs poles and towers to enhance grid reliability

and support wildfire mitigation. The sensors provide near real-time monitoring by detecting faults, voltage fluctuations, and hazardous conditions, with a three-year pilot monitoring period. The project will start in 2025 with target completion in 2028.

SMUD also continues to improve its awareness of fire risk factors. In 2024 Cal Fire and the California Office of Emergency Services stood up the Wildfire Forecast & Threat Intelligence Integration Center (WFTIIC)[1] to serve as California's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting, weather information, threat intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination. WFTIIC also coordinates wildfire threat intelligence and data sharing among federal, state, local agencies, tribal governments, utilities, other service providers, academic institutions and nongovernmental organizations. SMUD acts as the publicly owned utility representative on the WFTIIC.

The various programs and projects described in the 2023-2025 WMP, as updated in 2024 and further for 2025, continue to provide a comprehensive and innovative approach to minimizing SMUD's wildfire risk.

Metrics. SMUD has established metrics, identified in Section 9 of the WMP, to measure the performance of its WMP. Initial data indicates SMUD's WMP is performing as intended. SMUD is on track to complete collecting a full five years of data on these metrics during calendar year 2025. SMUD will assess the data, identify any trends, and utilize the data to develop benchmarks and updates as part of its next comprehensive WMP revision in 2026.

Risk management. SMUD continuously assesses risk to the organization through an Enterprise Risk Management framework. Governance for Wildfire Mitigation Planning is provided through three oversight committees. First, Senior Leaders with management responsibilities for wildfire mitigation met as needed in the Wildfire Steering Committee. Second, the Risk Champion Network, made up of a cross-section of Directors meet quarterly to reassess all of the enterprise risks for emerging issues. Third, executive leadership meets quarterly in the Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee. Enterprise Risk Management has evaluated SMUD's risk environment and determined that several mitigations have been completed to mitigate and reduce the inherently high risk posed by potential wildfires.

In addition to SMUD's robust inspection and maintenance programs, the bulk of SMUD's efforts continue to be reducing fuel around our facilities to reduce ignition risk both of tree and ladder fuel inside and outside SMUD's easements and in some places 200' outside the easement to further improve forest health. The late winter season allowed vegetation contractors to continue working in our highest fire risk Upper American River Project (UARP) area late into the fall of 2024, enabling us to complete all planned work in 2024.

Northern CA has continued to benefit from atmospheric rivers and snowpacks that have delivered above average rain and water totals in 2024. The late wet winter/spring resulted in a shortened and mild wildfire season for Northern CA in 2024. The outlook for wildland fire potential in Northern California looks similar for 2025[2].

SMUD is currently assessing the impacts of climate change through a vulnerability climate adaption study and will incorporate the results into planning of its 2026 Wildfire Mitigation Plan revision.

[1] https://hub.wftiic.ca.gov/

[2] https://www.nifc.gov/nicc-files/predictive/outlooks/monthly_seasonal_outlook.pdf. Accessed March 5th, 2025. (The link will open the most current month. To view historical data, use this link to access the archived monthly reports: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/outlooks)

1.1 Document Introduction

The numbered sections in this 2025 WMP update are intended to replace the respective numbered sections within the 2023 – 2025 WMP published in July 2023, as updated by the 2024 Update published in July 2024. The table below highlights the changes in the 2025 update to the 2023-2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Table of Changes 2025 Update to 2023-2025 WMP

Section	Change
1	A new Executive Summary is provided, including an analysis of the recent Southern California fires and a summary of the status of SMUD's wildfire projects and metrics.
2.5.1, Table 3	Added new Pole-Mounted Sensor installation project under the responsibility of the Director, Specialized Enterprise Initiatives
4.6	Language updated to reflect current status of enhancement and mitigation projects.
5.2, Figure 4	Updated percent or line circuit miles in the HFTD in description following the map.
5.4	Updated status of CAL FIRE FRAP FHSZ maps covering SMUD Service Area.
6	Included description of SMUD procedures that exceed minimum standards set forth in the CPUC's General Orders 95 and 165.
6.2	Updated list of situational awareness tools to include Watch Duty. Also clarified that SMUD has not initiated preventative de-energizations in response to wildfire conditions.
6.6	Updated status for enhancement and mitigation projects.
6.7	Added new pilot project for installation of pole mounted sensors that will provide near real-time power line monitoring.
7	Updated counts of MED Rate and EAPR customers.
Appendix	Provided updated webpage Links for footnote references.

SMUD will be formatting this document for PDF accessibility to ensure that individuals with disabilities can effectively access and engage with the content. This will be accomplished by following a variety of guidelines and techniques designed to create PDF documents that are compatible with assistive technologies, such as screen readers, and that cater to users with visual, auditory, motor, or cognitive disabilities.

2. Introduction

2.5 Accountability of the plan

SMUD's Chief Operating Officer has overall responsibility for the WMP. The Chief Operating Officer and Chief Customer Officer are responsible for executing the various components of the WMP.

2.5.1 SMUD operating unit responsibility specific to each component of the plan

Table 3 lists the Director with responsibility for the departments or workgroups that are accountable for the various components of SMUD's WMP. In each case the Director or the Director's designees will be responsible for the accuracy of, and for operations in accordance with, the specified component of the plan.

Table 3 Accountability for the WMP components.

Mitigation Activities	Responsible Department and Workgroup
Risk analysis	Manager, Enterprise Strategy and Risk
Fire threat assessment in service area and UARP	Director, Distribution Planning & Operations
Wildfire prevention strategy and programs	
- Disable automatic reclosing - Planned de-energizations	Director, Transmission Planning & Operations, Director, Distribution Planning & Operations
- T&D line patrols - Aerial patrols - 69kV & Transmission line IR inspections - Wood pole intrusive inspection - Splice assessment - Detailed line inspections	Director, Line Assets
- Substation visual inspections	Director, Substation, Telecom & Metering Assets
- Vegetation management - Pole clearing program	Director, Line Assets
Fire mitigation construction	
- Natural Ester-based fluid - Cal FIRE exempt equipment in PCA	Director, Distribution Planning & Operations
- Weather stations	Director, Transmission Planning & Operations
Enhancement projects	
- Install SCADA reclosers in PCA	Director, Distribution Planning & Operations Director, Line Assets
Pilot projects	
- Light Detection and Ranging and Ortho Imagery	Director, Line Assets
- Pole Mounted Sensor Installation	Director, Specialized Enterprise Initiatives
Emergency preparedness	
- SMUD Emergency Operations Centers	Director, Facilities, Security & IPPS
- Public and agency communications for wildfires	Director, Customer Operations & Community Energy Services, Director, Customer Experience Delivery, Director, Corporate Communications, Director, Commercial Development & Solutions

4. Risk analysis and risk drivers

4.6 Risk reduction efforts under the WMP

Since the adoption of its initial WMP, SMUD has initiated multiple projects to directly reduce the risk of ignitions from SMUD owned powerlines in the UARP and PCA. Two of those projects have been completed. The conclusion of these projects resulted in direct ignition risk reduction in Tier 2 and Tier 3 of HFTD areas. SMUD is making progress on the remaining projects and a new multi-year pilot program.

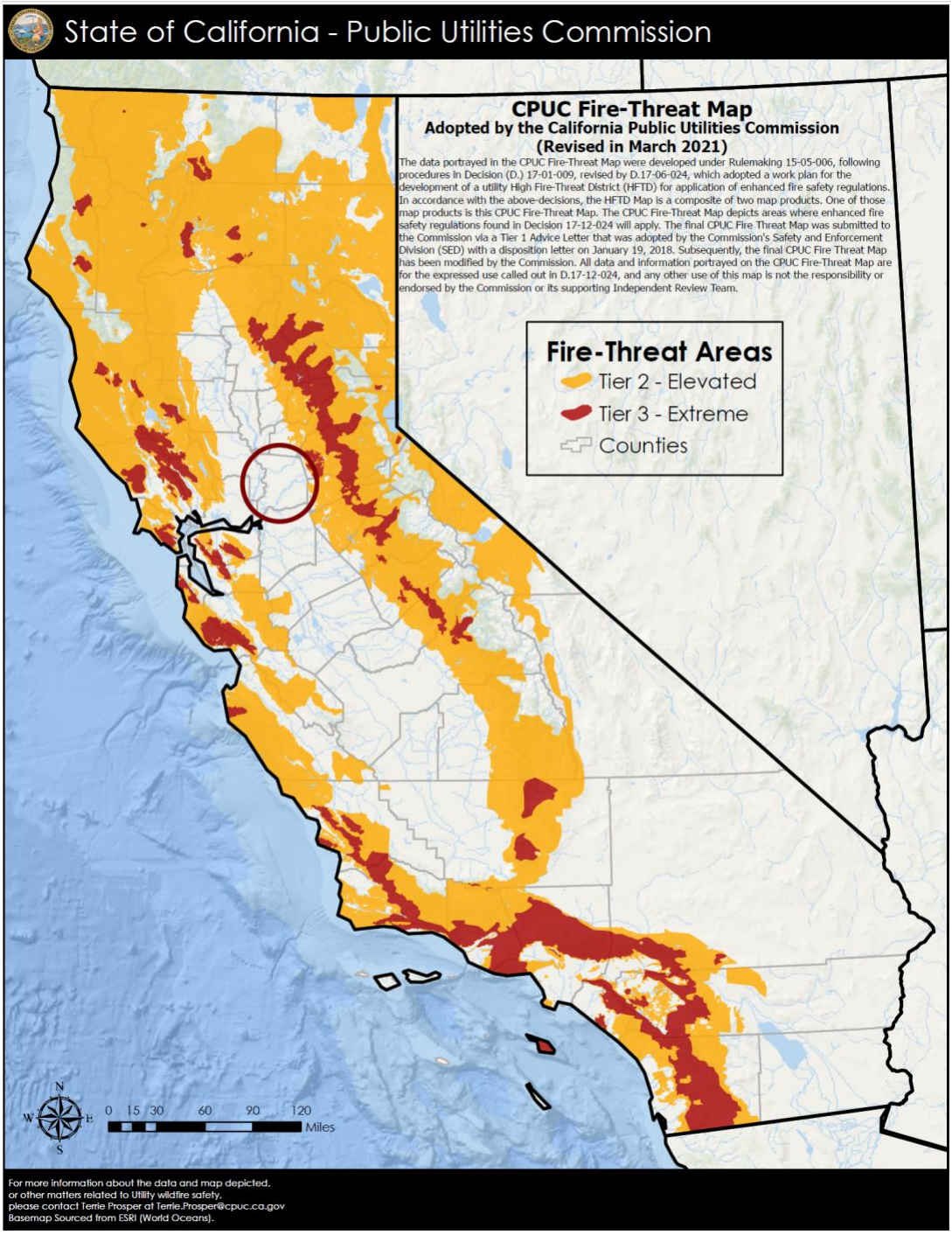
5. SMUD assets fire threat overview

5.2 Fire threat assessment in SMUD service area

SMUD has never experienced a catastrophic wildfire involving its facilities. SMUD's service area in Sacramento County has a much lower wildfire risk profile than other areas in the State that have suffered destructive wildfires in recent years. When ignition events occur, they have historically been limited in scope. This is largely due to SMUD's more urban environment, flatter accessible terrain, low grasslands and other fuel sources outside forested areas and fewer wind events.

The CPUC Fire-Threat map identifies Tier 3, extreme fire risk, Tier 2, elevated fire risk, and areas outside of the HFTD. Figure 4 depicts the CPUC Fire-Threat Map and SMUD's service area location within the map.

Figure 4 SMUD's service area within CPUC Fire-Threat Map



SMUD's assets are located both within CPUC HFTD areas (including Tier 2 and 3) and areas not deemed within the HFTD (referred to as CPUC non-tier or outside HFTD in this document). Approximately 31% of SMUD's overhead transmission and generation circuit-miles of wires are located within the CPUC HFTD, with approximately 12% located within Tier 3 ("Extreme Fire Threat"). None of SMUD's distribution substations are located within the HFTD.

5.4 CAL FIRE – Fire Resource and Assessment Program (FRAP)

CAL FIRE publishes multiple maps related to fire threat throughout the state. SMUD refers to the Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ)[3] map to inform and plan maintenance activities. CAL FIRE published a new State Responsibility (SRA) FHSZ map in March 2025. The new map depicts slight changes in fire hazard severity in the PCA. SMUD staff has completed importing and analyzing the map data as we continue to review and update our wildfire prevention and mitigation strategies. However, CAL FIRE has not published a new map depicting FHSZ for Local Responsibility Areas (LRA)[4] and Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA). The LRA and FRA depict fire hazard within Sacramento County areas, and portions of the UARP where SMUD has transmission lines respectively. SMUD staff will continue monitoring CAL FIRE's website for updates to these two maps.

Although SMUD takes CAL FIRE's FHSZ mapping into consideration as part of its wildfire mitigation planning, SMUD's Wildfire Mitigation Plan references the CPUC Fire Threat Map that focuses on the risk of utility associated wildfires.[5]

6. Wildfire prevention strategy and program

SMUD has a robust set of measures to address potential wildfire risks. The WMP incorporates existing efforts and identifies the process moving forward to supplement these efforts where a need is identified.

SMUD regularly coordinates with local fire agencies and other first response agencies. It also participates with emergency operations activities in its system areas.

SMUD has robust Vegetation Management (VM) programs with accelerated and targeted VM work (pruning & removal) risk and conditions approaches, including not to exceed 24-month inspection cycles in SMUD's service territory. Our VM programs are using enhanced technologies including LiDAR and Ortho Imagery (these technologies can help identify diseased trees and trees that are a risk to SMUD facilities).

SMUD also has robust inspection and maintenance programs that include traditional aerial patrols with helicopters, IR inspections using helicopters (which can detect heat from power equipment before an event occurs), inspections using unmanned aircraft systems (drones) to capture high-resolution photos, and regular ground inspections of all facilities (including core testing of the wood poles) with SMUD employees.

SMUD has implemented design standards and maintenance programs for its facilities that meet or exceed the relevant federal, state, or industry standard, including the minimum standards set forth in the CPUC's General Orders (GO) 95 165. SMUD recognizes these GOs reflect industry standard for design and construction of overhead electrical facilities, and specifically that GO 95 specifies a set of minimum design, inspection, and maintenance requirements for specific categories of electric supply facilities. In addition to these minimum requirements, GO 95, Rule 31.1 emphasizes that the design, construction and maintenance requirements should be implemented considering the local conditions under which the facilities are to be operated. Consistent with Rule 31.1, SMUD assesses best practices to protect the safety and reliability of its system by implementing design, construction, maintenance, or inspection protocols consistent with or exceeding the GO minimum standards. Two key examples of where SMUD has implemented standards exceeding the GO minimums are (1) SMUD's intrusive wood pole testing interval is every 10 years which is more frequent than

[3] https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones
[4] https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps
[5] https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/wildfires/fire-threat-maps-and-fire-safety-rulemaking

the minimum requirements of GO165 , and (2) SMUD has removed vegetation and potential hazard trees up to 200 feet from either side of the transmission lines in the UARP which exceeds the vegetation clearance requirements of GO 95. SMUD's pro-active strategies are intended to identify and resolve wood pole and tree concerns at an early stage to mitigate wildfire caused by a potential failure.

SMUD has explored potential system improvements in certain locations such as the use of non-sparking equipment in key areas (e.g., use of CAL FIRE exempt fuses), replacing wood poles with steel or ductile iron in certain cases and the use of covered conductor alternatives.

SMUD has protocols for disabling automatic reclosing and for de-energizing lines for public safety. Some conditions that factor into these protocols include: RFW, forecasted temperatures above 100°F, winds exceeding design standards and low humidity. It also has an Outage Communications Plan that addresses potential de-energization events. SMUD will include targeted messaging for affected areas that will set expectations and identify support resources. Table 7 describes activities that address SMUD's key wildfire risk factors.

Table 7 Activities that address wildfire risk factors

Risk factor	Activity
Fuel	Vegetation management Fuels reduction Use of LiDAR and Ortho Imagery
Equipment/facility failure	Routine maintenance Focused design and construction standards to reduce ignition sources *(e.g.*, use of non-expulsion fuses and arrestors, replacement of wood poles, undergrounding and other options) Transmission and distribution line detailed inspections and annual patrol No reclosing during fire season Intrusive pole testing and pole replacement De-energization of lines during certain conditions
Contact from object(s)	Animal/bird guards Raptor construction (increased line spacing) Increased vegetation clearances (at time of work)
Wire to wire contact	Weather station and monitoring
Other	SMUD worker/contractor education on fire ignition sources from normal work activities Fire watch (daily 30 minutes after work completion in high-risk areas)

6.2 Transmission grid operational practices

6.2.2 Preventative De-energization Plans

SMUD's Power System Operators (PSO) have the authority to de-energize portions or all the Valley and UARP transmission line(s) for safety, reliability, conditions beyond design criteria, threat of wildfires and during emergency conditions when requested by local law enforcement or fire officials. Per existing protocols, planned de-energizations are coordinated with interconnected agencies.

During active fire season as declared by CAL FIRE the PSO is authorized to de-energize portions or all the Valley and UARP transmission line(s) when there is imminent fire danger, mandatory fire orders are in effect, and/or the transmission system is experiencing conditions beyond design criteria. The PSO will take a combination of many factors into consideration when implementing de-energization procedures, which include

the triggers listed below, as well as power system knowledge and potential community impacts. De-energization decisions require a balancing of all these factors as well as a knowledge of the area and operation of the power system. No single element is determinative.

- Extreme fire danger threat levels, as classified by the National Fire Danger Rating System
- A RFW declaration by the National Weather Service
- Low humidity levels lower than what is required for a RFW
- Sustained winds exceeding design standards
- Site-specific conditions such as temperature, terrain, and local climate
- Critically dry vegetation that could serve as fuel for a wildfire
- On-the-ground, real-time observation from SMUD or other agency field staff

The PSO utilizes various operational and situational awareness tools to determine when de-energization is appropriate. The tools are listed below:

- Weather data telemetered into SMUD's Energy Management System, such as wind speed, wind direction, air temperature, barometric pressure and relative humidity
- US Forest Service – Wildland Fire Assessment System, https://www.wfas.net/
- CAL FIRE Incidents Information, https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents
- CAL FIRE California Statewide Fire Map: https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/
- National Weather Service: https://www.weather.gov/
- Indji Watch real time operational tool: https://www.indjiwatch.com/
- Geographic Information System (GIS) based tools
- ALERTWildfire: http://www.alertwildfire.org/tahoe/index.html
- NOAA/National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center: https://www.spc.noaa.gov/
- National Significant Wildland and Fire Potential Outlook, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/outlooks
- Wildfire Forecast & Threat Intelligence Integration Center (WFTIIC), https://hub.wftiic.ca.gov/
- Watch Duty: Watch Duty - Wildfire Maps & Alerts

SMUD did not de-energization its lines due to wildfire conditions in 2023 or 2024. As a result, the disruption to power services associated with preventative de-energization events has not occurred during this period.

6.6 Enhancement and mitigation projects

SMUD forecasts and plans for upcoming work several years in advance. This planning process allows adequate level of staffing and funding for needed projects. This section identifies the specific upcoming projects that help reduce SMUD's wildfire risk.

6.6.1 Install non-expulsion devices in PCA

Status: On-track to be completed by the end of 2025 barring any ongoing supply chain constraints.
Start date: 2020
Expected completion: 2025

This project targets SMUD's PCA to reduce the risk of fire ignitions by installing non-expulsion equipment (CAL FIRE exempt equipment). Existing overhead fuses and fuse holders will continue to be replaced with non- expulsion type fuses. Existing arresters are being replaced with new arrestors that have arc protection. In addition, the connectors used to attach the devices to conductors are being replaced with Cal FIRE exempt wedge-type connectors.

6.6.2 Replace #6 Copper conductors in PCA

Status: Completed 2023
Start Date: 2021
Expected Completion: 2023

This project targets SMUD's PCA for removal of #6 copper conductors and replacement with heavier gauge aluminum. The project was proposed in conjunction with Eagle Take Permit mitigation work to reduce avian contacts issued in connection with the expansion of SMUD's Wind Farm in Solano County. The mitigation activity involves re-framing approximately 185 poles to increase overhead conductor spacing.

6.6.3 UARP 4kV UG conversion

Start Date: 2020
Completed: 2022

After performing a feasibility study of alternatives, SMUD decided to remove the 4kV bare wire lines in the UARP and install underground infrastructure. Two of the shorter lines were undergrounded in 2020 and 2021. Construction was completed on the longest of the three lines in summer of 2022.

6.6.4 UARP Fuels Reduction

Status: On-track to be completed in 2025
Start Date: 2019
Expected Completion: 2025

This project is designed to help protect the UARP transmission lines and strengthen the fire break value it provides. The project area includes the entire length of SMUD's UARP transmission line within the existing right-of-way corridor plus targeted work approximately 200 feet on each side. Project treatments are designed to increase the area of forest lands treated for fuels reduction and prescribed fire and contribute to the longer-term restoration of the Crystal Basin forested landscape. Implementation measures will reduce the density of surface and ladder fuels by mechanical thinning, mastication, and hand crew work as part of a larger suite of silvicultural prescriptions that restore mixed conifer composition, health, and vigor. The project seeks to establish conditions outside the easement where reasonable and practicable that allow for a mosaic of multiple age class forest stands, variation in tree size, density, and species composition through treatments that retain the largest trees where reasonable and without defects while establishing conditions that allow for safe and efficient fire suppression, especially around private inholdings of Sierra foothill communities. This project has finished 99% of the work in 2023, with the remaining tasks mainly hindered by challenging landowner situations. At present, SMUD has one remaining landowner to finalize work with.

6.6.5 Install SCADA reclosers in PCA

Status: Deferred 2025 to 2027 due to unforeseen supply chain constraints
Start Date: 2025
Expected Completion: 2027

The existing 12kV feeders serving PCA customers are non-SCADA. This project will install SCADA enabled reclosers on feeders that serves SMUD's PCA customers. The SCADA reclosers will provide distribution operators visibility to the circuits and ability to operate the recloser remotely, including remotely disabling the reclosing function. The SCADA enabled reclosers will have modern microprocessor-based controllers, which will provide SMUD engineers the flexibility of fast-trip settings during fire season, and normal settings for improved reliability during storm season. Visibility to circuit's measured values will provide distribution operators the ability to remotely de-energize the circuit(s) when conditions warrant or when requested by

emergency response personnel. This project is anticipated to be completed in 2027, provided there are no disruptions in the supply chain.

6.6.6 VM Aerial LiDAR,10 ortho and oblique imagery

Start Date: 2017 and annually as needed
Completed: Work Plan developed and completed annually as needed

SMUD contracts with an external vendor to utilize LiDAR and remote sensing to supplement or enhance traditional "boots on the ground" vegetation patrols. Both LiDAR and Ortho imagery is obtained from rotary and fixed wing aircraft. The technology measures vegetation clearance distances from the conductor in both "as flown" and modeled conditions. Modeling is taking all the engineering calculations for maximum load and wind ratings to calculate clearance distances in "full operating range of the respective facility." Ortho Imagery is used to provide a more accurate and pre-mature visibility of vegetation in decline that may not yet be visible to the human eye.

In 2023 and 2024 the vendor captured LiDAR data along the transmission corridors in the UARP, as well as the portions of Sacramento County designated as CAL FIRE's State Responsibility Area (SRA) for both T&D circuits. The LiDAR detections are categorized by priority. As soon as SMUD VM receives notification, SMUD VM field staff use the data to support patrols. Urgent and future potential conflicts are field checked and tree work is prescribed as needed (Transmission & SRA Distribution). These are reviewed by SMUD VM planners during annual patrols and tree work prescribed as required. Imagery work is budgeted for 2025.

6.7 Pilot *projects*

Pilot projects are initiated to explore technologies and practices that are new to SMUD. These projects are intended for SMUD staff to evaluate the effectiveness and benefits of the technologies or practices. The pilot must prove successful to implement the technology or practice. Some of the factors considered at the conclusion of a pilot are proven risk reductions, material and installation costs, ease and efficiency of installations and overall effectiveness of the technology. Based on the results of the pilots, SMUD may elect to integrate the technologies or practices into its various ongoing maintenance programs. Current pilot projects are described below.

6.7.1 Pole-mounted Sensor Pilot Program

Status: Installation of devices is planned to start in 2025
Start Date: 2025
Expected Completion: 2028

This project involves installing pole-mounted devices on hundreds of SMUD's poles and towers, including select locations within the UARP and PCA. Once deployed, the pilot program will consist of a three-year monitoring period. These pole-mounted sensors provide near real-time power line monitoring to improve grid reliability. These devices continuously assess grid conditions, detecting faults, voltage fluctuations, line sag, conductor damage, vegetation contact, and other anomalies. Utilizing machine learning, the system alerts key personnel to potential issues, enabling faster response times. Additionally, the sensors are expected to support SMUD's wildfire mitigation strategy by identifying hazardous conditions such as sparking conductors and other abnormal grid behaviors.

7. Response Guidelines

7.2 Public and agency communications for a potential wildfire

Public safety is a guiding principle at SMUD. While SMUD's WMP activities are designed to mitigate wildfire danger, in instances of high fire threat conditions, interruption of electrical service by de-energizing powerlines may be necessary as a last resort. De-energizing powerlines may be the safest approach and makes sense if the risk of a wildfire starting and spreading is severe. SMUD proactively communicates with customers and key stakeholders through multiple channels about preparing for potential power outages, and the power restoration process. SMUD recognizes that many entities and individuals are particularly vulnerable during extended power outages and makes every effort to provide up-to-date information to these populations prior to, during and after an event.

This proactive communication is utilized for:

1) A wildfire threat to localized circuits within the SMUD service territory that results in localized de-energization.
2) A wildfire threat to SMUD's UARP hydroelectric generation and transmission system that results in a de-energization event causing a capacity/energy shortage (rotating outages).
3) A wildfire threat to a major shared transmission line(s) that impacts the statewide grid or parts of it and creates a resource shortage for the utilities, including SMUD, that rely on the resources the line(s) provides.

SMUD has implemented an opt-in program on smud.org that allows for vulnerable populations to receive additional information or notifications in the unlikely event of a wildfire in SMUD service territory.

Among SMUD's most vulnerable customers are those enrolled in the Medical Equipment Discount Rate program (MED rate). These customers rely on specialized medical equipment that may require power. SMUD also has a Vulnerable Customer program which allows customers to self-identify as vulnerable for concerns not covered by our MED Rate, we include our Energy Assistance Program Rate (EAPR) and 3rd Party/Senior ID customers in this group. SMUD has more than 11,000 customers who rely on specialized medical equipment and who are enrolled in the MED rate program, 3rd Party/Senior ID program or enrolled in our Vulnerable Customer program. Additionally, SMUD has nearly 75,000 customers that participate in our EAPR program. SMUD will send these customers an email or letter each year to remind them of the risk of wildfire danger, to have an emergency back-up plan if an outage occurs, to update their contact information and refer them to Smud.org/wildfiresafety for more information.

All SMUD customers can visit the smud.org/wildfiresafety webpage where they'll be able to find:

- Wildfire mitigation plan
- Information on how SMUD mitigates fire risk
- Emergency preparedness planning guide (7 languages)
- Links to additional resources
- Video on wildfire mitigation efforts
- Rotating outage map and periodic event updates
- Frequently Asked Questions on the de-energization process

Smud.org/WildfireSafety provides access to information about SMUD's effort in wildfire planning and prevention (including an archive of this and prior WMPs), how to identify fire risk in areas where SMUD maintains electric facilities, a video on our wildfire mitigation efforts, emergency planning and preparation) and SMUD's de-energization protocols.

SMUD also proactively communicates before potential emergency events about our efforts to prepare for and reduce wildfire risk.

In advance of peak wildfire season, SMUD conducts ongoing communications about how to prepare for emergencies in the event of a wildfire, natural disaster or major outage. The communications include:

- Letters and emails to MED Rate, EAPR 3rd Party/Senior ID and self-identified vulnerable customers, with preparation checklists.
- Outdoor billboards
- Digital monitors in our customer lobby
- Bill inserts
- Reminders on SMUD.org homepage encouraging customers to update contact information
- Customer newsletters (print and email) on safety tips, preparation.

SMUD's public information specialists will provide ongoing updates on multiple platforms, including social media, to provide customers and the community with up-to-date information about an emergency or potential emergency.

SMUD's government affairs representatives will reach out to the executive staff of local governments, elected officials, SMUD's state delegation, federal and tribe representatives and appropriate agency staff to provide initial contact and ongoing communications by email and phone with messages for their constituents.

In the time leading up to a potential or imminent de-energization event or emergency, SMUD makes every effort to maintain contact with customers it believes may be impacted and keep the media, local agencies and the public aware of the number of customers affected, and SMUD's activities and restoration efforts.

Key stakeholders and public safety partners, including potentially impacted federal, state and local elected officials, City and County executive staff, tribe representatives and first responders are also contacted via a variety of channels. SMUD has specific personnel assigned to elected officials and agencies, and to critical customers including water and telecommunications utilities potentially affected by de-energized powerlines.

Appendix

The table below provides new links for existing links on the 2023-2025 full plan that are no longer working.

Table with updated links

Foot note	Page	Existing Link	New Link
2	8	https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/rmap/rmap_nrs8.pdf	https://www.fs.usda.gov/nrs/pubs/rmap/rmap_nrs8.pdf
6	31	https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones
8	31	https://www.cafirefoundation.org/cms/assets/uploads/2020/05/CPUC_Fire-Threat_Map_final.pdf	https://files.cpuc.ca.gov/safety/fire-threat_map/2021/CPUC%20Fire%20Threat%20Map_v.3_08.19.2021.Letter%20Size.pdf
N/A	34	https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm	https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/outlooks
9	39	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/8482/fppguidepdf126.pdf	https://34c031f8-c9fd-4018-8c5a-4159cdff6b0d-cdn-endpoint.azureedge.net/-/media/osfm-website/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/prevention-field-guides/fppguidepdf126.pdf?rev=842b1eb3375e430e9c58a69f9f39b633&hash=E94151A6AE6D329FEE4DFF82439DC5AF
12	55	http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_protection/downloads/siege/2007/Overview_Glossary.pd	https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/ttpi3n3m/full-14-b-vhfhsz-frequently-asked-questions.pdf
13	55	http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/FireThreatMaps/	https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/wildfires/fire-threat-maps-and-fire-safety-rulemaking
14	55	https://w1.weather.gov/glossary/index.php?word=red+flag+warning	https://www.weather.gov/gjt/firewxcriteria
N/A	56	https://www.cafirefoundation.org/cms/assets/uploads/2020/05/CPUC_Fire-Threat_Map_final.pdf	https://files.cpuc.ca.gov/safety/fire-threat_map/2021/CPUC%20Fire%20Threat%20Map_v.3_08.19.2021.Letter%20Size.pdf
N/A	56	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation
N/A	56	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/wildfire-planning-engineering/wildfire-prevention-engineering/prevention-field-guides/	https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/prevention-field-guides
15	56	https://www.nwcg.gov/term/glossary/wildfire	https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms205/nwcg-glossary-of-wildland-fire-pms-205