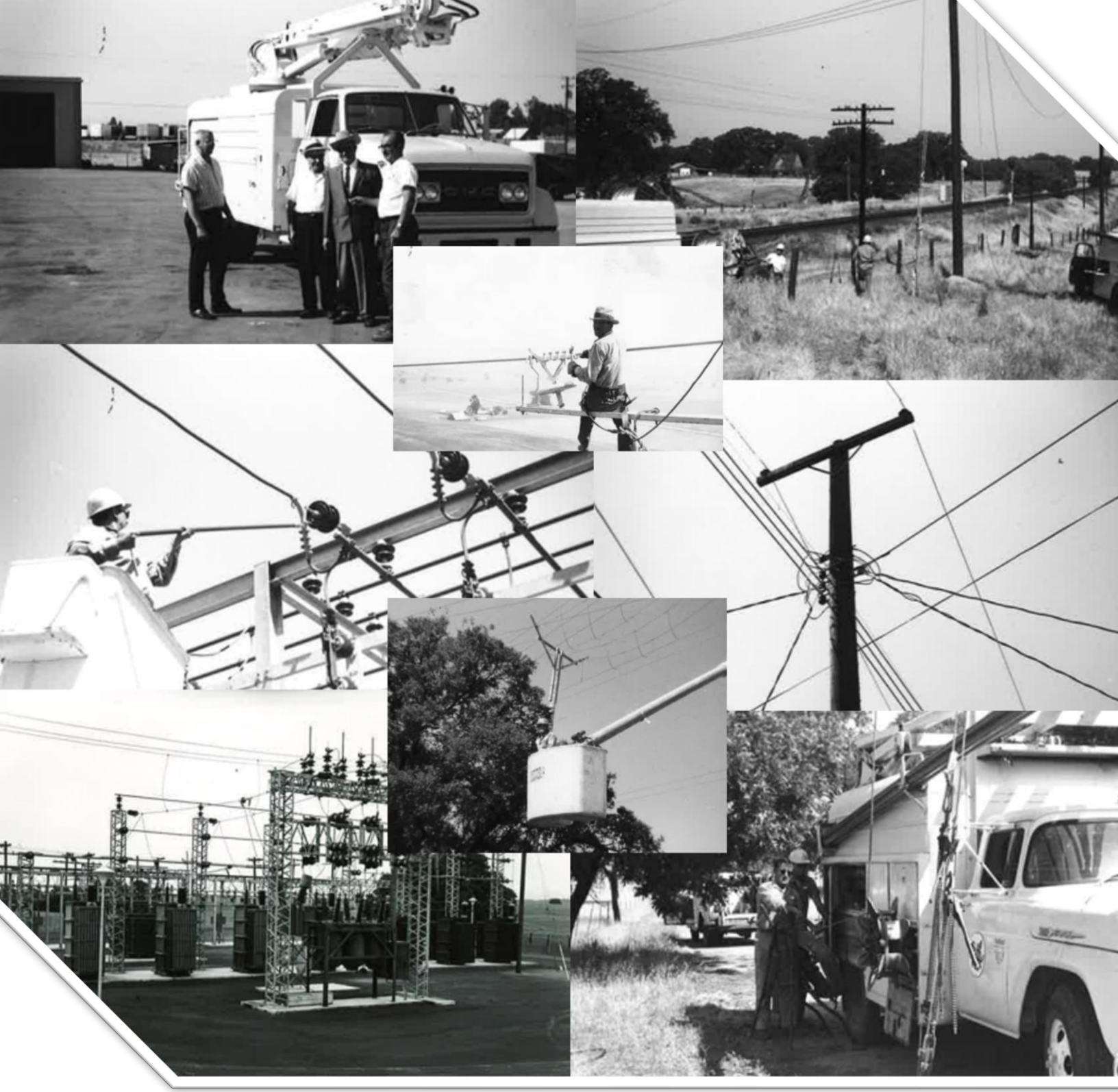


CITY OF ROSEVILLE
CALIFORNIA
Electric Utility

Roseville Electric Utility
Wildfire Mitigation Plan
Effective 07-17-25

Dan Beans
Electric Utility Director

Division:	Distribution Operations
Version:	V1
Date Effective:	07-17-2025
Date Revised:	06-16-2025

Table of Contents

1. UTILITY INFORMATION

Utility Name	ROSEVILLE ELECTRIC UTILITY
Size in Square Miles	43 +/-
Assets	☐ Transmission ■ Distribution ■ Generation
Number of Customers Served	71,000 +/-
Customer Classes	■ Residential ■ Government ☐ Agricultural ■ Small/Medium Business ■ Commercial/Industrial
Location/Topography	■ Urban ☐ Wildland Urban Interface ☐ Rural/Forest ☐ Rural/Desert ☐ Rural/Agriculture
Percent of Territory in CPUC High Fire Threat Districts	■ Includes maps | 0% in Tier 2 | 0% in Tier 3
CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones	■ Moderate (13%) ■ High (<1%) ☐ Very High (0%)
Existing Grid Hardening Measures	■ Describes hardened & non-hardened infrastructure
Utility Fire Threat Risk Level	☐ High ■ Low
Impacted by another utility's PSPS?	☐ Yes ■ No
Mitigates impact of another utility's PSPS?	☐ Yes ■ No
Expects to initiate its own PSPS?	☐ Yes ■ No
Prevailing wind directions& speeds by season	☐ Includes maps ■ Includes a description

2. PUC 8387 REQUIREMENT TABLE

PUC 8387	Requirement	Location in WMP
(A)	An accounting of the responsibilities of persons responsible for executing the plan.	Governance Structure (Pg. 12)
(B)	The objectives of the wildfire mitigation plan.	Plan Objectives (Pg. 8)
(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.	Wildfire Mitigation (Pg. 27)
(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.	Metrics for Measuring Plan Performance (Pg. 38)
(E)	A discussion of how the application of previously identified metrics to previous wildfire mitigation plan performances has informed the wildfire mitigation plan.	Impact of Metrics on the Plan (Pg. 39)
(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.	Reclosing Policy (Pg. 36)
(G)	Appropriate and feasible procedures for notifying a customer who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. The procedures shall direct notification to all public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure with premises within the footprint of potential de-energization for a given event.	De-energization (Pg. 37)
(H)	Plans for vegetation management.	Vegetation Management (Pg. 31)
(I)	Plans for inspections of the local publicly owned electric utility's or electrical cooperative's electrical infrastructure.	Inspections (Pg. 35)

(J)(i, ii)	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.	Wildfire Risks and Drivers (Pg. 21)
(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.	HFTD vs. FHSZ (Pg. 28)
(L)	A methodology for identifying and presenting enterprise wide safety risk and wildfire-related risk.	Enterprise-Wide Safety Risks (Pg. 21)
(M)	A statement of how the local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative will restore service after a wildfire.	Restoration of Service (Pg. 37)
(N)(i, ii, iii)	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 statues, or commission rules.	Plan Evaluation (Pg. 38)

3. PLAN OVERVIEW

Plan Statement

The City of Roseville's overarching goal is to provide safe, reliable, and economical electric service to its local community. In order to help meet this goal, Roseville Electric Utility (REU) constructs, maintains and operates its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that minimizes the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by its electrical lines equipment. This Wildfire Mitigation Plan, or "Plan," is enacted in order to ensure the safety of the public and City employees and maintain the reliability of the electric sub-transmission and distribution system.

The City applied careful consideration in the development of broad strategies to mitigate utility-posed wildfire risks while remaining consistent with the intention of Senate Bill 901 (SB 901) and other regulatory requirements. Based on the stated purpose of the Bill, and REU's electrical infrastructure, no wildfire mitigation measures are necessary or required since REU's service territory does not contain any areas that have a significant wildfire risk. As good utility practice, REU will maintain the metrics required in the plan and continue to update the plan if necessary.

Purpose of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan

This Plan outlines the comprehensive set of measures implemented by Roseville Electric Utility to address the risk of wildfires caused by power line infrastructure, encompassing a diverse array of policies and operational procedures. This Plan is subject to direct supervision by the City Council and is implemented by the Electric Department Director and his/her designees. This Plan complies with the requirements of the Public Utilities Code section 8387 for publicly owned electric utilities to prepare a wildfire mitigation plan by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter.

The City of Roseville is in a region of the state with a very low wildfire risk. No part of the City's electric service territory is located in or near the High Fire Threat District (HFTD) designated as Tier 3 "Extreme Risk" or Tier 2 "Elevated Risk" by the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Fire-Threat Map According to the updated 2025 Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps released by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM), the City of Roseville includes areas classified as Moderate risk on the western side and Moderate to High risk on the eastern side.
More than 85% of Roseville Electric Utility's electric supply system is located underground. Historically, underground electric lines have not been associated with catastrophic wildfires. The undergrounding of electric lines serves as an effective mitigation measure to reduce the potential of wildfires ignited by power lines. Based on a review of local conditions and historical fires, Roseville Electric Utility has determined that its electrical lines and equipment do not pose a significant risk of catastrophic wildfire.

Despite this low risk, Roseville Electric Utility takes appropriate actions to help its region prevent and respond to the increasing risk of wildfires. In its role as a public agency, REU closely coordinates with other local safety and emergency officials to help protect against fires and respond to emergencies. In its role as a utility, REU follows all 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 REU follows to reduce its risk of causing wildfires.

Plan Objectives

Minimizing Sources of Ignition

The primary goal of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan is to outline Roseville Electric Utility's (REU) existing programs, practices, and measures that effectively reduce the likelihood that REU's electric supply system could become the origin or a contributing source of wildfire ignition. This objective is primarily achieved by maintaining adequate clearance between electrical wires and vegetation, thereby minimizing the risk of electrical faults and reducing the potential for wildfire hazards resulting from vegetation contact or downed conductors.

To support this effort, Roseville Electric Utility utilizes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) statewide Fire-Threat Map, adopted on August 19, 2021, along with additional informational fire threat maps developed by other California state agencies. These resources are used to inform the development and continual improvement of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

As of the most recent update, all portions of REU's electric service territory remain outside of the CPUC-designated High Fire Threat Districts. No areas within REU's service territory are classified as "Tier 2 – Elevated Risk" or "Tier 3 – Extreme Risk."

To ensure proactive risk management, REU will conduct an annual wildfire risk evaluation meeting each calendar year. This meeting will serve to assess any changes in local fire threat conditions, review applicable fire hazard maps, and identify potential adjustments to mitigation strategies.

Resiliency of the Electric Grid

The secondary goal of this Plan is to improve the electric grid's resiliency. As part of the development of this Plan, Roseville Electric Utility assesses new industry practices and technologies that will reduce the likelihood of service interruptions (frequency) and improve service restoration (duration).

Distinctive inspections of the electric sub-transmission and distribution power lines/equipment located within designated City Wildfire Reduction Zones shall occur routinely in order to ensure that the probability is as low as practically possible that the Roseville Electric Utility electric supply system could be the origin or contributing source for, the ignition of a wildfire. To support this goal, REU regularly evaluates prudent and cost-effective improvements to its physical assets, operations, and training that can help reduce the risk of equipment-related fires.

Minimizing Unnecessary or Ineffective Actions

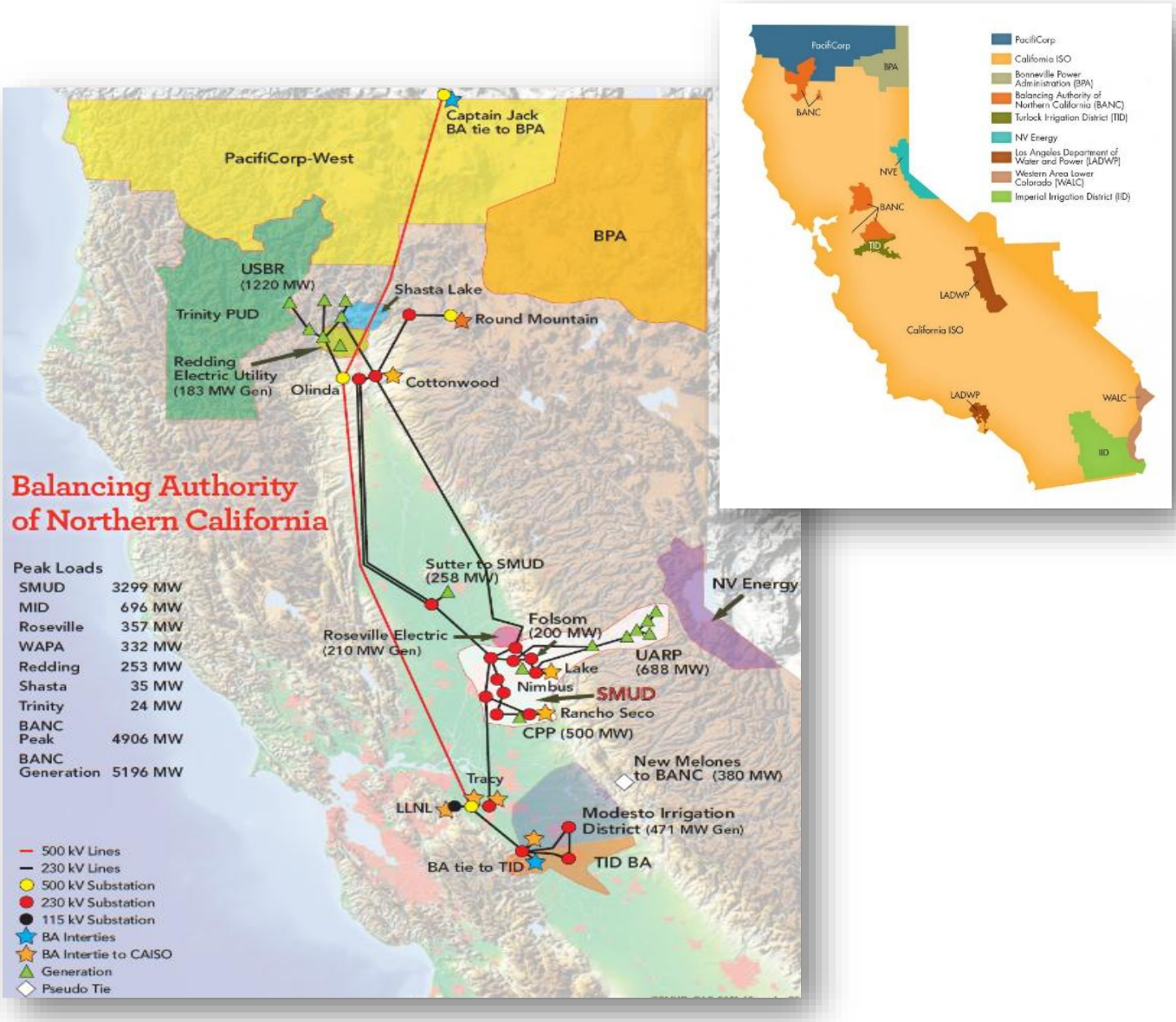
The final goal of the Plan is to evaluate the effectiveness of specific mitigation strategies as they apply to Roseville Electric Utility. Where a particular action, program, or protocol is determined to be unnecessary or ineffective, REU will evaluate whether modification or replacement is suitable. This approach will also help determine if more cost-effective measures would produce the same or better results.

4. ELECTRIC SYSTEM BACKGROUND

Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC)

The Balancing Authority of Northern California is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) consisting of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), Modesto Irrigation District (MID), City of Roseville (RSC), Redding Electric Utility, City of Shasta Lake, and Trinity Public Utilities District (TPUD).

BANC assumed the Balancing Authority (BA) responsibilities on May 1, 2011 from SMUD that include the matching of generation to load and coordinating system operations with neighboring BA's – Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Turlock Irrigation District (TID), and California Independent System Operator (CAISO). The figure below shows the geographical map of the BANC system.



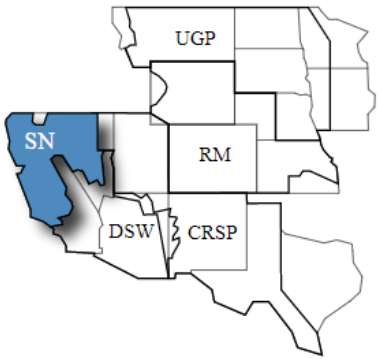
BANC is the third largest BA in California and the 16th largest BA within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) area. The Central Valley Project (CVP) generation, owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, and Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) transmission facilities, along with the 500 kV California Oregon Transmission Project (COTP), are included among other resources within the BANC footprint. BANC Members contract for about 40% of the CVP hydroelectric resource. The COTP is jointly owned by several parties, including WAPA and BANC members, via the Transmission Agency of Northern California (TANC).

The creation of the BANC as a partnership between public and government entities provides for an alternative platform to other BA's like the CAISO. BANC provides reliable grid operation consistent with standards developed and enforced by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), and the WECC. BANC contracts with SMUD for operations of the BA.

BANC provides its members an ownership voice in all BA decisions consistent with the principle of maximizing consumer value. It also provides members a unified voice and representation in topics pertaining to Balancing Area matters. The structure provides flexibility to expand, offers potential cost-saving opportunities by sharing future facility costs, and clarifies roles and responsibilities of the members regarding reliability standard compliance.

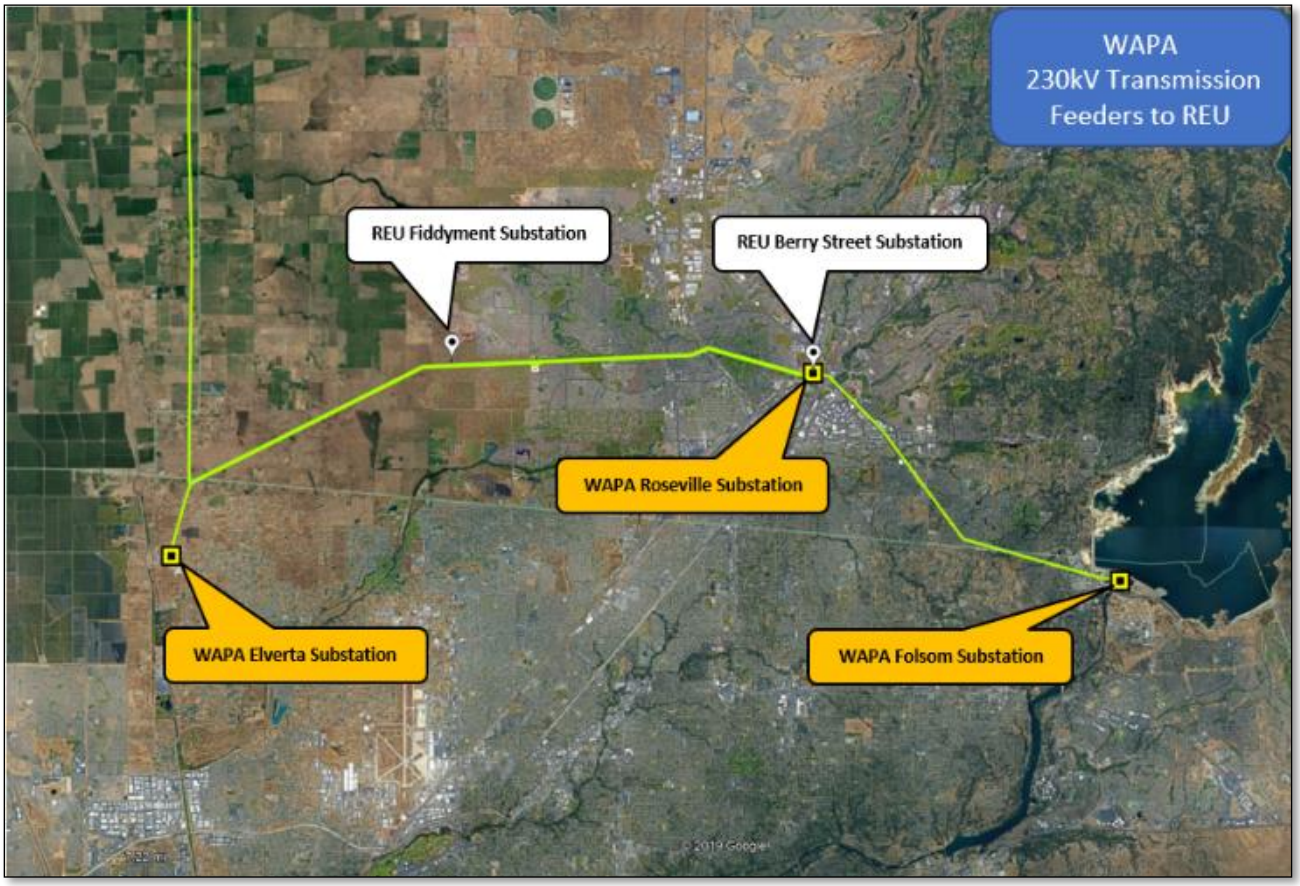
Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)

The Western Area Power Administration, a power marketing administration within the Department of Energy, markets and transmits more than 30 billion kilowatt-hours of wholesale federal hydropower through an integrated 17,000-plus circuit mile transmission system across 15 central and western states. Power is sold to more than 680 preference power customers including cooperatives, federal and state agencies, municipalities, Native American tribes, public utility and irrigation districts and other energy service providers. In addition, WAPA provides for the purchase and exchange of electric resources, operations and maintenance services, transmission system interconnections, shared capacity and use of transmission facilities, and joint construction opportunities.



The Sierra Nevada Region (SNR) is one of five offices in the Western Area Power Administration. SNR markets power in northern and central California, and portions of Nevada, to wholesale customers and Federal end-use customers such as towns, rural electric cooperatives, public utility and irrigation districts, Federal, state, and military agencies, Native American tribes and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation customers. Roseville Electric Utility is interconnected to the WAPA system on the BANC grid via two REU "receiving" substations.

The Roseville Electric Utility Grid (REU)



REU has been providing electrical power to the City of Roseville's residents, businesses, and the City's street lighting system since 1912. In 1956, the City signed a contract for 69 MW of electric power from the CVP which consists of a system of dams, reservoirs and power plants within central and northern California and marketed by WAPA. Steady population growth created a need to obtain resources beyond this allocation of Federal power.

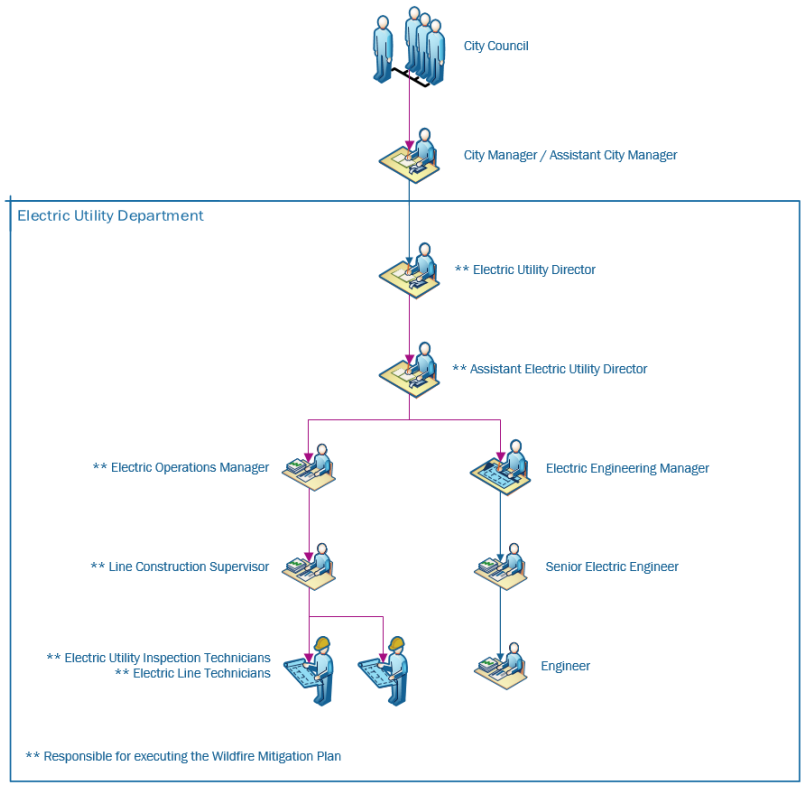
REU is under the supervision of the Roseville City Council. A five-member Roseville Public Utilities Commission (RPUC) serves as an advisory board to the City Council on matters relating to all utilities owned and operated by the City. The City Council appoints all five members of the RPUC. The Roseville Electric Utility Director manages REU and reports to the RPUC and an assistant City Manager.

Roseville's electric grid is interconnected to WAPA's Electric Transmission System through two 230kV receiving stations, *Fiddyment Substation* and *Berry Street Substation*.

Roseville maintains two permanent generation sites, *Roseville Energy Park* (REP) and *Roseville Power Plant #2* (RPP 2).

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Governance Structure



The City of Roseville is a Council-Manager form of government in which responsibilities are vested in the City Council and the City Manager. In this form of government, the City Council's role is that of a legislative policy-making body which determines not only the local laws that regulate community life, but also determines public policy and gives direction to the City Manager.

The *City Manager* administers the affairs of the city government in a businesslike and prudent manner. The public is invited to attend City Council meetings, which are typically held on the first and third Wednesday of the month in the City Council Chambers, 311 Vernon Street. Special meetings and workshops are scheduled as needed.

The *Electric Utility Director* has overall functional management of the Electric Utility and provides oversight of the Electric Utility. The Director utilizes *Assistant Electric Utility Directors* for division oversight. *The Electric Utility Director is responsible for executing the Plan.*

The *Electric Operations Manager* oversees the daily electric utility operations, including construction, maintenance, energy control, vegetation management, and other ancillary duties. The Electric Operations Manager maintains functional management of assigned sections within the Electric Utility and reports to an Assistant Electric Utility Director or the Director. *The Electric Utility Director has designated the Electric Operations Manager with the authority to implement, execute and modify the Plan as necessary*.

The *Electric Engineering Manager* oversees the design/engineering tasks associated with distribution system modification and development/maintenance of material specifications. The Electric Engineering Manager maintains functional management over the electrical engineering-related tasks within the Electric Utility and reports directly to an Assistant Electric Utility Director.

The *Electric Line Construction Supervisor/Operations Supervisor* oversees the daily staff/crew work including establishing schedules and methods for assigned staff, implementing policies and procedures, and acting as a technical lead in support of the department's computer maintenance management system.

Wildfire Prevention

Roseville Electric Utility facility design is performed by the engineering division using criteria that typically meets or exceeds relevant industry standards. Maintenance activities, inspections and vegetation management are performed by the operations division.

REU staff have the following responsibilities regarding fire prevention, response, and investigation:

- Conduct work and operate the electric supply system in a manner that will minimize potential fire risks
- Take all reasonable and practicable actions to prevent and suppress fires resulting from REU electric facilities
- Coordinate as needed with Federal, State, and local fire management personnel to ensure that appropriate preventative fire measures are in place
- Take corrective action when observing or having been notified that fire protection measures have not been properly installed or maintained
- Ensure compliance with relevant Federal, State, and industry-standard requirements
- Maintain adequate fire prevention training programs for all relevant employees
- 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 wildfire standard requirements, including the industry standards established by the CPUC

Wildfire Response and Recovery

Field Staffing Coverage during Business-Hours

Roseville Electric Utility typically operates an electric dispatch center from 0600 to 1900, Monday through Friday and the following operational personnel from 0600 to 1530, Monday through Friday:

- Line Construction Crews
- Warehousing

- Inspections/USA Locates
- Troubleshooting
- Metering
- Substations

Daily hours are subject to change based on various conditions such as weather, air quality and business needs.

Field Staffing Coverage After-Hours

An organized standby and call-out protocol has been implemented to ensure prompt response in accordance with the City's statutory obligations, enabling Roseville Electric Utility distribution operations personnel to efficiently address emergent situations within our service territory.

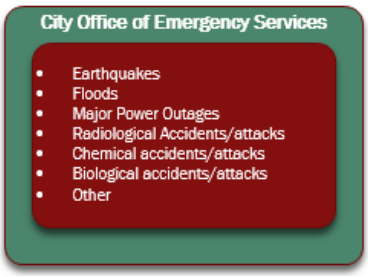
Roseville Electric Utility maintains coverage for after-hour emergencies per the Operations Standby Policy [1]:

- For conditions which must be responded to on short notice due to significant and immediate health and safety considerations, including, but not limited to, power outages, damage to electrical equipment or assets and Police/Fire emergency requests, or
- In order to respond to a civil emergency when a City Emergency Plan is implemented which results in the activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) or the Department Operation Center (DOC).

Standardized Emergency Management System

The City of Roseville has an Emergency Management Team (EMT) that meets regularly and has representatives from each City department as part of the team. The EMT works to ensure that the City is prepared to respond to disasters that may occur within the City. The City Manager acts as the Emergency Services Director. The Director works closely with city staff during a disaster; while the day-to-day operation of disaster preparedness and readiness lies with the Emergency Preparedness Manager, a Roseville Fire Department Battalion Chief.

As a local governmental agency, the City Office of Emergency Services has planning, communication, and coordination obligations pursuant to the California Office of Emergency Services' (Cal OES) Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations, 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. Pursuant to this structure, the City annually coordinates and communicates with the relevant safety agencies as well as other relevant local and state agencies and may activate its' EOC if necessary.

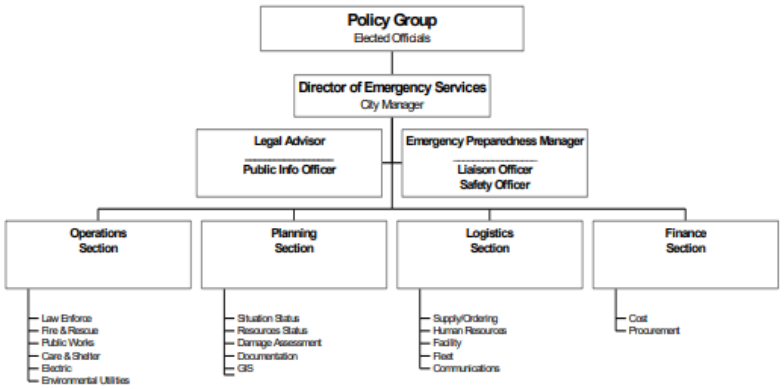


An EOC is the central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level during an emergency, and ensuring the continuity of operation of the City. It is a 24-hour operation. When a disaster occurs, the Emergency Services Director meets with city staff to prioritize and develop strategies to handle the disaster incident. The EOC becomes the center of communication and coordination of resources. The Emergency Preparedness Manager coordinates all of the functions within the EOC.

An EOC is responsible for strategic direction and operational decisions and does not normally directly control field assets, instead leaving tactical decisions to lower commands. The common functions of EOC's are to collect, gather and analyze data; make decisions that protect life and property, maintain continuity of the organization, and disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals. When activated, the EOC can be comprised of representatives from every department within the City, including Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, Public Works, Parks and Recreation (Care & Shelter), Electric Utility and Environmental Utilities. These operations can also include representatives from outside agencies such as Placer County or Cal OES.

Public external communications are handled by Public Information Officers who report to the EOC structure and include the use of electronic billboards, radio, and social media (see "Emergency Communications" Section).

City of Roseville EOC Positions

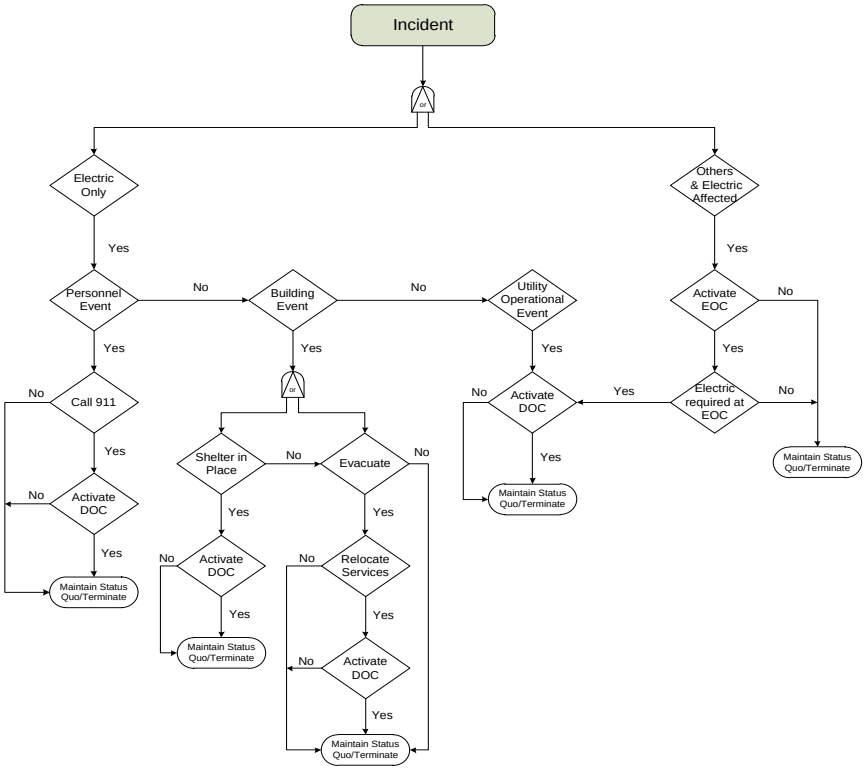


Function *	Primary Department Responsible
Operations Section Chief	Determined at the time of the emergency
Law Enforcement	Police Department
Fire and Rescue	Fire Department
Public Works	Public Works Department
Care & Shelter	Parks and Recreation
Electric	Electric Department
Environmental Utilities	Environmental Utilities Department
Planning Section Chief	Planning Department
Situation Status	Planning Department
Resources Status	Planning Department
Damage Assessment	Planning Department
Documentation	Planning Department
GIS	Fire Department
Logistics Section Chief	Central Services
Supply /Ordering	Central Services
Human Resources	Human Resources
Fleet	Central Services
Facilities	Central Services
Communications	Information Technology
Finance Section Chief	Finance Department
Cost	Finance Department
Procurement	Finance Department

The DOC is the Roseville Electric Utility Department Command Post during times of emergencies. The DOC functions similarly to the EOC, but at a department level. The DOC coordinates strategic, operational and tactical decisions for field operations. If an emergency, such as a widespread fire, necessitates the citywide activation of the EOC, the DOC will likely report directly to the EOC command structure. An independent DOC activation may be authorized by specific electric management staff.

Pursuant to the SEMS structure, the City of Roseville participates in annual training exercises. The subject matter of the exercise is chosen by the City of Roseville EMT. The subject could be fire related in nature but is variable and could be changed from exercise to exercise.

The City of Roseville is a member of the California Utility Emergency Association (CUEA), which plays a key role in ensuring communications between utilities during emergencies. CUEA serves as a point-of-contact for critical infrastructure utilities, Cal OES and other governmental agencies before, during and after an event to:



- Facilitate communications and cooperation between member utilities and public agencies; and with non-member utilities (where resources and priorities allow).
- Provide emergency response support wherever practical for electric, petroleum pipeline, telecommunications, gas, water and wastewater utilities.
- Support utility emergency planning, mitigation, training, exercises and education.

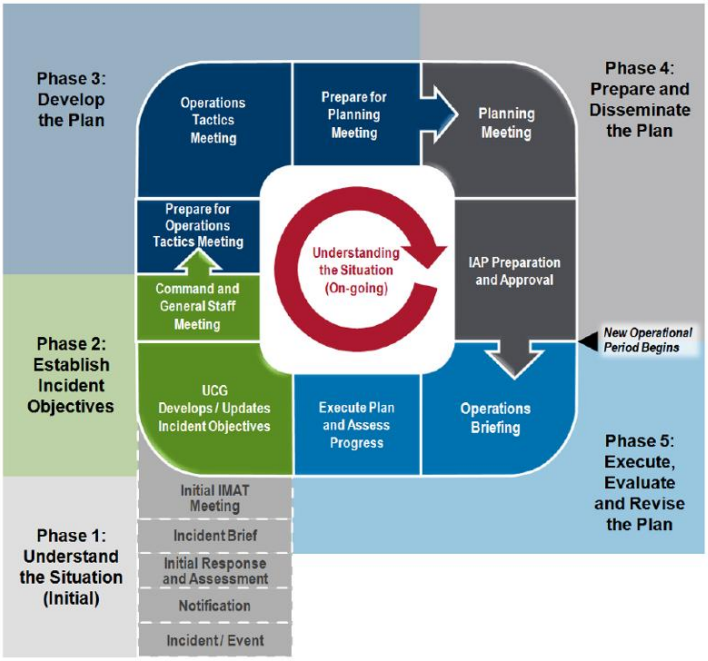
Once activated, the EOC/DOC utilizes the Planning Cycle to establish a continuum for Incident Action Planning (IAP) during both emergency and non-emergency operations and is an integral tool for managing an emergency incident.

Sound, timely planning provides the foundation for effective incident management. The planning process represents a template for strategic, operational, and tactical planning that includes all steps that an Incident Command/Unified Command (IC/UC) and other members of the Command and General Staff should take to develop and disseminate an IAP.

The planning process may begin with the:

1. Scheduling of a planned event
2. Identification of a credible threat
3. Initial response to an actual or impending incident

The process continues with the implementation of the formalized steps and the staffing required for the development of an IAP. Decisions on preemptive power shutoff will be evaluated based on the current (or pending) situation by either EOC/DOC or the Electric Dispatch Center.



Emergency Communications – Public Awareness During and Post Incident

Emergency Communication Priority

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the response of emergency services, and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery.

The magnitude of an emergency or disaster will directly affect the City of Roseville's emergency operations communication and recovery efforts and what resources we use to disseminate that to the public.

Emergency Public Information EOC Procedure

Emergency Public Information (EPI) is a priority of utmost importance during emergencies and disasters. The City of Roseville EPI organization and procedures for the dissemination of accurate and timely instructions and information to the public during periods of emergency are as follows: response to media inquiries and calls from the public; establishment of a 24 hour EPI contact point; and, establishment of a Public Information Officer function of the EOC.

Emergency Public Information Resources

The following are resources we have at our discretion to use during an emergency:

- City telephone system (Consolidated Communications land-lines). Designated emergency phone lines for information hotline and public information can be established. Emergency messages can be established on different main city voicemails to give out pertinent information.
- A Google number can be established for public information hotline if the need arises.
- Everbridge can be used to send alerts out to residents. Neighboring counties have access to this system and assist us in the use of this if needed. Everbridge includes the ability to call out to landlines as well as send messages to cell phones that have registered through Alert Placer. The company was initially focused on providing a way of sending 'Mass Notification' messages via SMS or email with very fast execution to ensure messages were received when there was a threat to life. Through acquisition of industry technologies and ongoing research & development, Everbridge has broadened its capabilities and now provides a Critical Event Management platform.
- Cellular phone network (Verizon), each PIO and City communicator has a City-issued cell phone.
- City website has an emergency page and banner that can be activated. This can be edited and updated throughout the duration of the event.
- Social Media. The City has several online social media accounts through several different platforms. Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor and Instagram can be used to push information out.
- Gov delivery email system (if practical and if working) can be used to send notifications to all utility billing customers. This also has a text function that can be used.
- Electronic Billboards.
- Local and regional television media.
- AM/FM Radio.
- City Private Radio System.
- EOC SharePoint Site (requires internet connection and VPN access to City IT Servers) will be used for internal communication.

External Communication Resources

The City of Roseville has the ability to work with local and state resources to ensure information is provided in a timely and efficient manner. The following are examples for the resources available:

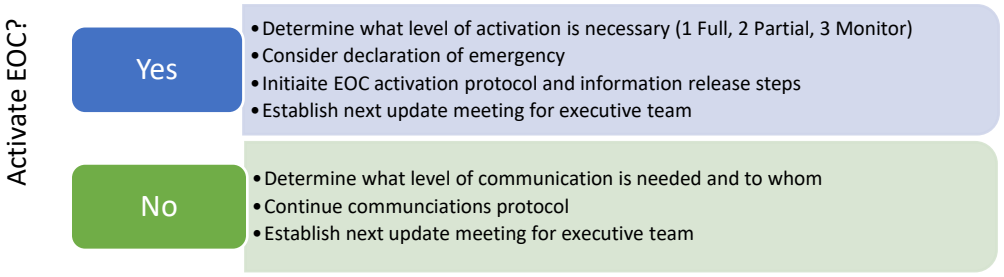
- Placer Operational Area Office of Emergency Services
- The State of California, Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- CAL FIRE
- Sacramento County
- Yolo County

Emergency Public Information Assumptions

The City of Roseville trains and is prepared to handle the follow EPI assumptions of communication issues that will arise during an emergency:

- The general public will demand information about the emergency situation and instructions on proper survival/response actions;
- The media will demand information about the emergency:
- The local media will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and periodic updates to the public;
- Depending on the severity of the emergency, or the media's perception of the severity of the emergency, regional and national media may also demand information and may play a role in reassuring (or alarming) distant relatives of disaster victims;
- Depending on the severity of the emergency, telephone communications may be sporadic or impossible;
- Local and regional radio/television stations without emergency power may also be off the air; telephones may be inoperative; and/or,
- The emergency organization will become overwhelmed by the demand for information if sufficiently trained staff is not available.

Steps for Information Releases



Key Audiences and Stakeholders

We will consider the most effective method of communicating with each stakeholder group, as it may be different based on the group.

Important questions we will consider include:

- Who will be most impacted and how?
- Are there stakeholders who need to keep in the loop? How will we prioritize them?
- How will we effectively reach each stakeholder group if they are busy dealing with the emergency at hand?

By categorizing the different interested parties, a strategy can be drafted for how to engage with each of them, in what order, and to what extent. The most critical stakeholders to engage with first will be those who have both influence and are impacted by the event.

Those stakeholders include, but are not limited to, Employees, Residents, City Council, Partner agencies/Cities/Placer County, Businesses, and Community Organizations.

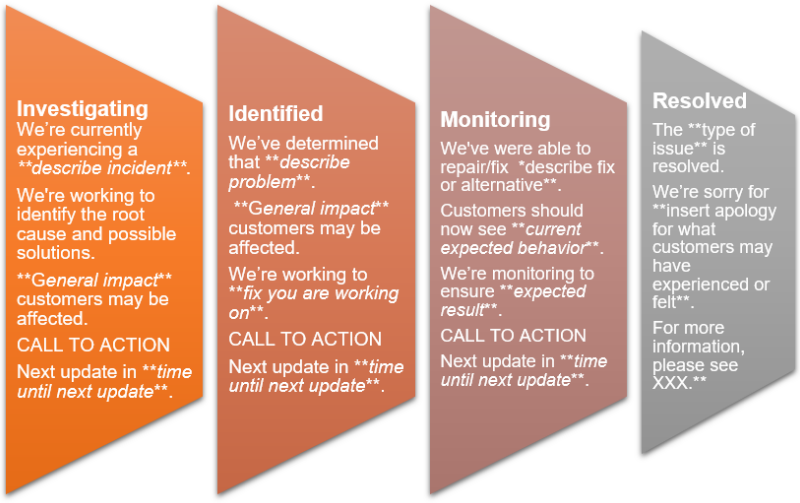
General Template Response

Given its scale, scope, and type of scenario, each incident/crisis will require specific and more directly relevant responses.

We will incorporate more details as they become available during each incident/crisis, but we will include a status update, what we are doing to rectify the issue, the general impact on customers, what customers should do (in the event a call to action is necessary), and when we will provide updates.

The information will be tailored for each communication channel and could be included as part of:

- The initial statement
- Key message development for customer service
- Common questions development for customer service, website copy, and social media posting
- Used for media relations
- Serve as content for social media posting



6. WILDFIRE RISKS AND DRIVERS

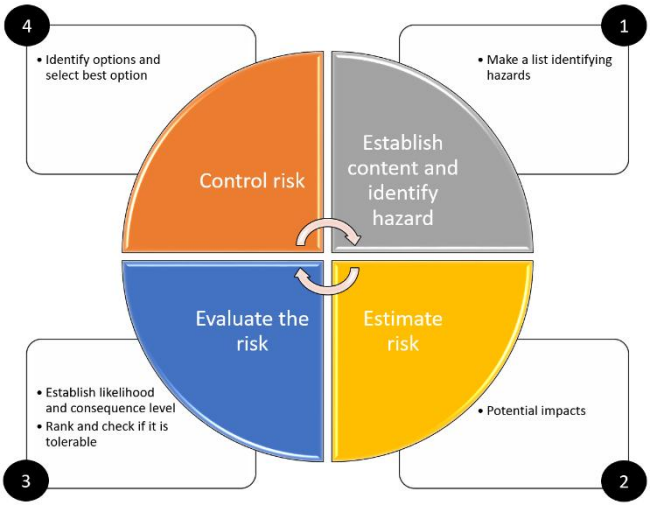
Enterprise-Wide Safety Risks

Roseville Electric Utility's approach to risk management includes an Enterprise Risk Profile (ERP) analysis with the goal of providing a unified picture of risks to the Utility, thereby improving the ability to manage the risks effectively.

Each risk analysis includes the following factors:

Likelihood

1. Effectiveness of controls and mitigations in place
2. Number of processes and systems involved
3. Skills and competencies managing the risk
4. Political/regulatory environment
5. Time horizon



Velocity

1. Early detection opportunities
2. Reaction time available
3. Current mitigation strategies
4. Sudden or gradual impact

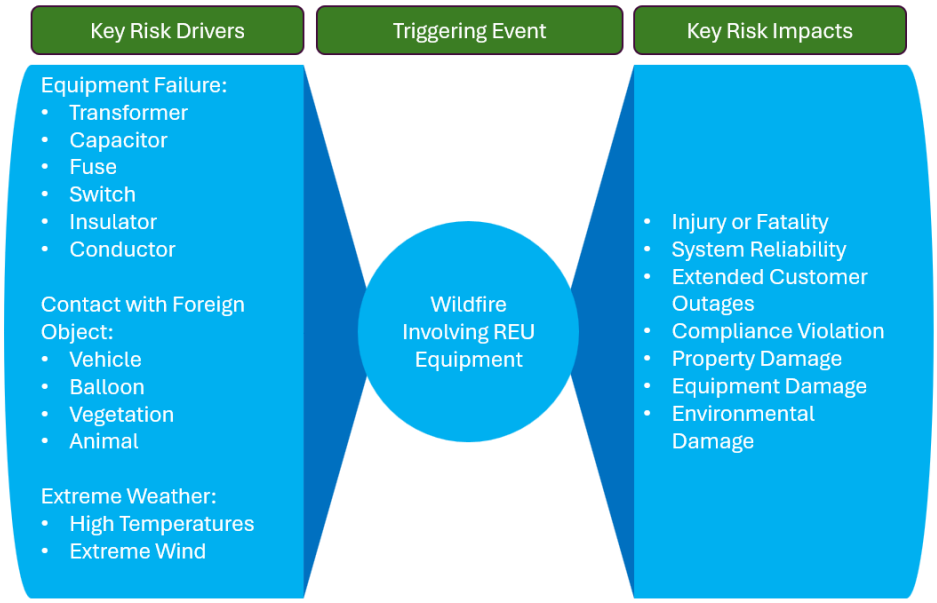
Trend – the likelihood or velocity of the risk is predicted to increase, remain constant or decrease over the next reporting period.

Ranking

1. **Extremely high** – very low level of comfort that mitigations will reduce level of risk to an acceptable level within the target timeframe. Immediate corrective action is necessary.
2. **High** – relatively low level of comfort that mitigations will reduce level of risk to an acceptable level within the target timeframe. Corrective action within specific period of time is necessary.
3. **Medium** – medium level of comfort that mitigations will reduce the level of risk to an acceptable level within the target timeframe. Corrective action is necessary.
4. **Low** – high level of comfort that mitigations will reduce the level of risk to an acceptable level within the target timeframe. No corrective but monitoring action is necessary.

REU Electric System Risks

Fire Risk Bowtie

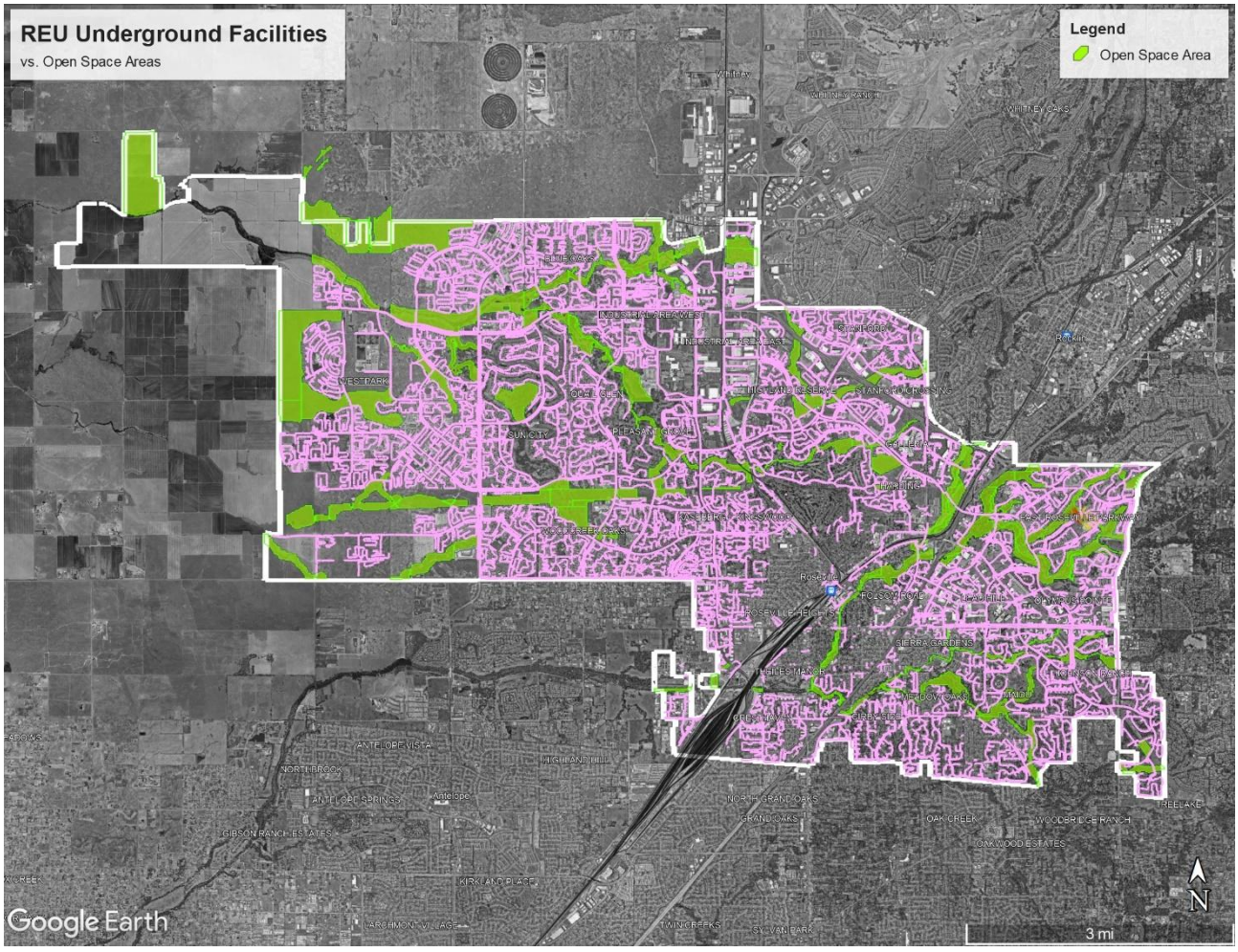


Consolidated Driver	Sub-components	How the Driver Can Lead to Ignition	Typical Pre-Fire Warning Signs
A. Equipment Failure	• Transformer • Capacitor bank • Fuse* • Switchgear • Insulator • Overhead conductor	• Thermal runaway, dielectric breakdown or mechanical fatigue can eject molten metal or create arcs capable of igniting nearby fuels. • Conductor parting ("wire-down") can drop an energised line onto receptive vegetation or the ground.	Elevated oil/gas level alarms, abnormal infrared scans, nuisance trips, audible corona, unusual sag or vibration.
B. Contact with Foreign Object	• Vehicle (traffic accidents, construction machinery) • Balloon (Mylar or latex) • Vegetation † • Animal (birds, squirrels, rodents, snakes)	• Creates phase-to-ground or phase-to-phase faults that shower hot particles or sever conductors. • May defeat relay fast-clear settings if contact is intermittent or high-impedance.	Tree growth reports, balloon-related outages, wildlife intrusion data, hot spots near poles or guy wires.
C. Extreme Weather	• High ambient temperatures • Extreme wind events	• Wind can push trees or debris into lines, slap conductors together, or topple poles. • Heat degrades insulation, increases conductor sag and loading on transformers/fuses.	National Weather Service Red-Flag Warnings (RFW), SCADA over-temperature alarms, field wind measurements exceeding design limits.

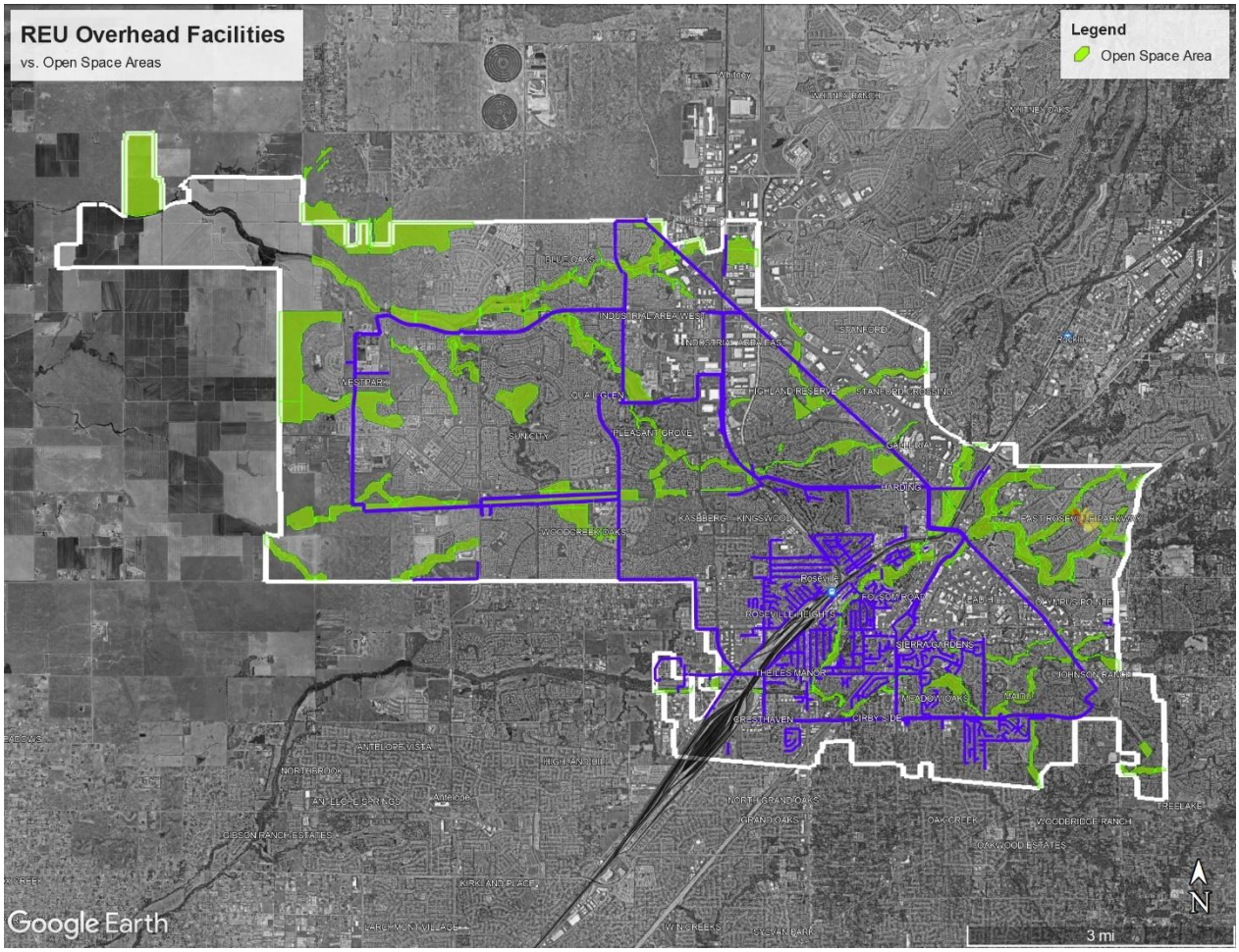
Risk Prioritization

Roseville Electric Utility (REU) evaluates wildfire-related risks and drivers based on a combination of system design characteristics, field inspection data, and environmental context. Due to the relatively low wildfire exposure in REU's service territory—where no overhead facilities exist within Tier 2 or Tier 3 High Fire Threat Districts and most distribution infrastructure is underground—identified risk drivers are not prioritized using a tiered scoring system. Instead, REU treats all wildfire-related risks with a consistent level of mitigation, inspection, and response effort to ensure uniform safety across the electric system. Where localized environmental or situational factors (e.g., proximity to open space, elevated vegetation density) present higher relative risk, these areas may receive additional attention through targeted vegetation management and inspection cycles, but REU maintains a systemwide standard of care rather than a formal risk hierarchy.

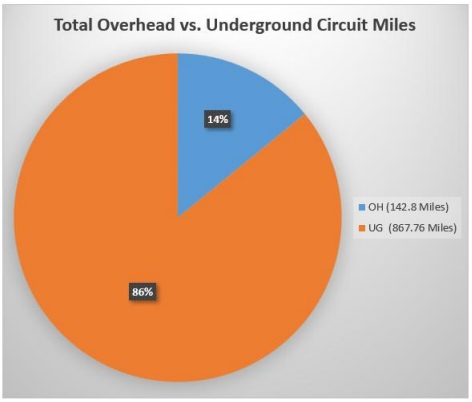
Roseville Facilities vs. Open Space Areas

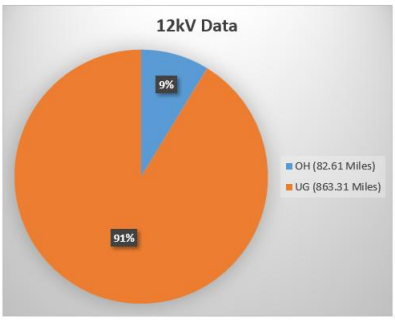


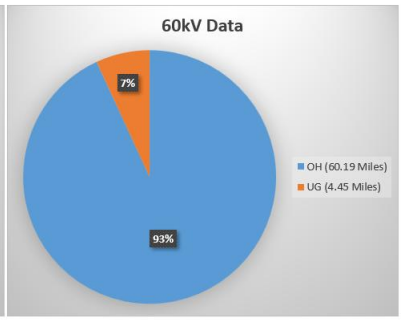
Circuit Miles = 863.3



Circuit Miles = 142.8







Other Risks

Supply Challenges: Global trade tensions and the prospect of new tariffs—rather than lingering COVID-19 effects—now dominate the supply-chain landscape. Unpredictable lead times, price volatility, and sporadic material shortages are lengthening construction schedules across the utility industry. To mitigate these risks, Roseville Electric Utility (REU) has extended its procurement forecasts for major capital projects to a 24-month horizon and is closely coordinating with key suppliers.

Key pressure points include:

- **Raw-material constraints:** limited availability of metals (especially transformer steel and conductor wire), silicone and petroleum-based products (polyurethane, paint, PVC), select plastic resins, and fiber-optic components.
- **Transportation bottlenecks:** port congestion, driver shortages in the trucking sector, and slower customs clearance for specialty equipment continue to impede deliveries.
- **Demand surge:** rapid economic recovery is driving heightened competition for utility-grade materials, intensifying price spikes.

REU remains actively engaged with regional and federal partners—including the U.S. Department of Energy—to quantify demand, highlight constraints, and advocate for policy solutions. Internally, REU has broadened its equipment specifications to qualify additional manufacturers, expanding sourcing options and bolstering supply resilience.

Qualified Labor: California's market-wide demand for Qualified Electrical Workers (QEWs) remains high. While Roseville Electric Utility has been successful in retaining a well-trained QEW workforce, extraordinary circumstances could create temporary staffing gaps. Such shortages may delay scheduled maintenance and inspections, gradually increasing the risk of equipment failures across the Roseville system.

Electric Supply Lines: Under extreme conditions, the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) transmission circuits that supply power to Roseville could experience interruptions. Thanks to multiple WAPA interconnections, the likelihood of a widespread outage is low; however, these lines operate beyond REU's direct control. If a supply disruption does occur, REU would first maximize its internal generation resources. Only if necessary, would the utility implement load-curtailment measures to safeguard grid reliability and protect critical customers.

Topographic and Climatological Risk Factors

Impacts from climate change are happening now. These impacts extend well beyond an increase in temperature, affecting ecosystems and communities in the United States and around the world. Things that we depend upon and value — water, energy, transportation, wildlife, agriculture, ecosystems, and human health — are experiencing the effects of a changing climate. [2]

Climate change will make forests more susceptible to extreme wildfires. By the year 2100, if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, one study found that the frequency of extreme wildfires burning over approximately 25,000 acres would increase by nearly 50 percent, and that average area burned statewide would increase by 77 percent by the end of the century. [3]

An extensive scientific review supported by the Fourth Assessment found that reducing tree density and restoring beneficial fire can improve long-term resilience to California's forests. Simulations of large-scale fuels

treatments in Sierra Nevada forests substantially reduce increases in burned area. Improving forest health by removing fuels can have important impacts to reduce rising wildfire insurance costs. Increasing understanding of megafires remains a critical research need for California. [3]

Within its service area, Roseville Electric Utility does not contain a high hazard for wildfires. The flatness of Roseville (as a whole) is a benefit, since steep canyons can make a heavier fuel load. Within Roseville Electric Utility's service territory and the surrounding areas, the primary risk drivers for wildfires are the following:

- Extended drought
- Vegetation type
- Vegetation Density
- Weather
- High winds
- Terrain
- Changing Weather Patterns (Climate Change)

Should climate change result in sustained higher temperatures, risk factors will include added stress on electrical equipment, leading to increased equipment failures and reduced reliability.

In an emergency, de-energization of circuits due to (or in preparation of) a major weather-related event would typically be directed from the Emergency Operation Center or Department Operation Center (see "Standardized Emergency Management System", Section 5).

Open space areas are any open piece of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

- Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.
- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods.

7. WILDFIRE MITIGATION

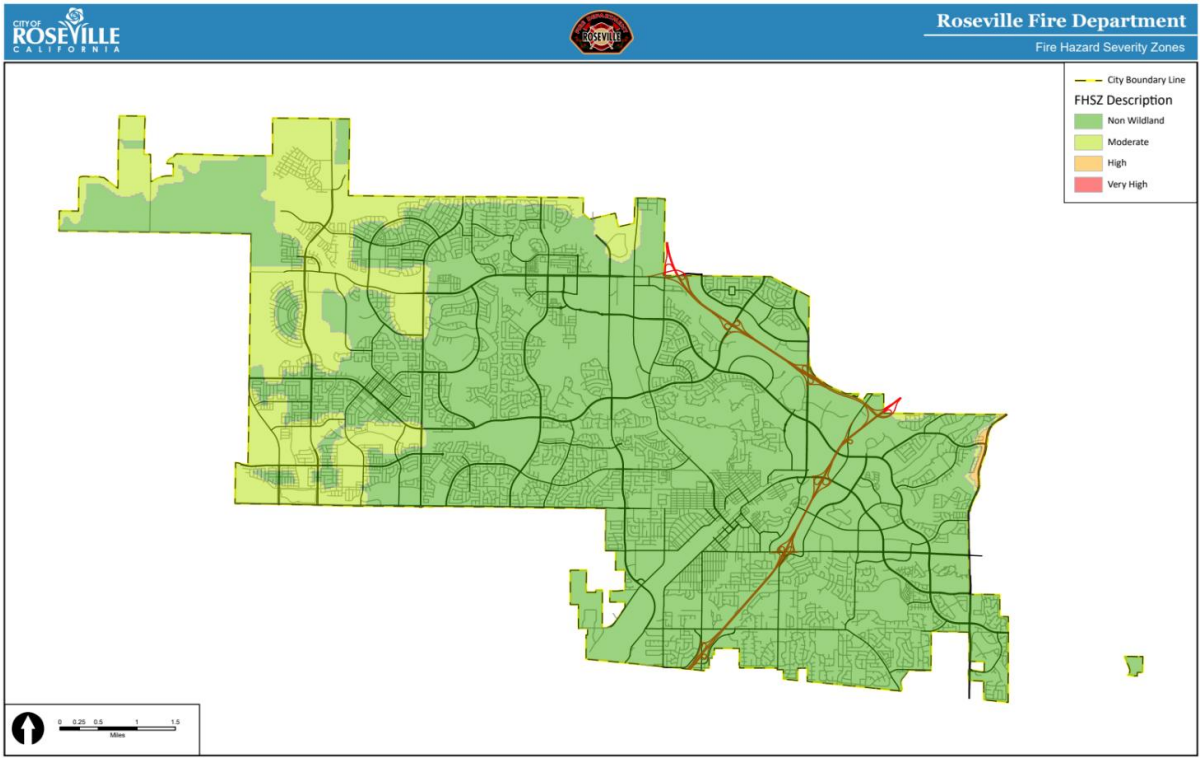
Fire-Threat and Fire-Hazard Designations in Roseville (2025 update)

The CPUC High-Fire-Threat District (HFTD) remains unchanged since its adoption (Decision 17-12-024, January 19 2018). As verified in June 2025, no portions of Roseville Electric Utility's (REU) service territory lie within Tier 2 (Elevated) or Tier 3 (Extreme) polygons; the nearest Tier 2 area is roughly 2.5 miles east of the city boundary near the Granite Bay wildland interface*.

Separately, the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) issued new 2025 Fire-Hazard Severity-Zone (FHSZ) maps for Local-Responsibility Areas**. On 10 February 2025 the City received its official designations under Senate Bill 63 and Government Code §51179. The map assigns:

- High FHSZ along portions of Dry Creek, Secret Ravine, and the riparian preserve west of Fiddyment Road;
- Moderate FHSZ throughout additional open-space fingers (Pleasant Grove Creek, Linda Creek) and scattered parcels on the western urban fringe.

While these FHSZ classes are *hazard* rather than *risk* designations, their presence triggers stricter monitoring for REU assets located within or adjacent to the mapped corridors.



*cpuc.ca.gov

**roseville.ca.usroseville.ca.us

HFTD vs. FHSZ

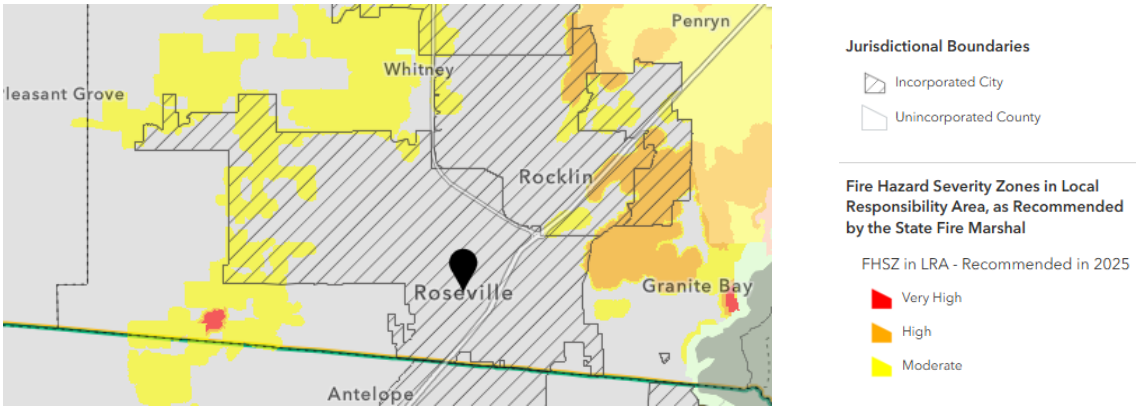
Public Resource Code 4202; The State Fire Marshal shall classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones. Each zone shall embrace relatively homogeneous lands and shall be based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors present, including areas where winds have been identified by the department as a major cause of wildfire spread. Government Code 51178; The State Fire Marshal shall identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones shall be based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors including areas where winds have been identified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal as a major cause of wildfire spread.

The Fire Hazard Severity Zone map evaluates “hazard,” not “risk”. The map is like flood zone maps, where lands are described in terms of the probability level of a particular area being inundated by floodwaters, and not specifically prescriptive of impacts. “Hazard” is based on the physical conditions that create a likelihood and expected fire behavior over a 30 to 50-year period without considering mitigation measures such as home hardening, recent wildfire, or fuel reduction efforts. “Risk” is the potential damage a fire can do to the area under existing conditions, accounting for any modifications such as fuel reduction projects, defensible space, and ignition resistant building construction.

The zones are used for several purposes including to designate areas where California’s defensible space standards and wildland urban interface building codes are required. They can be a factor in real estate disclosure, and local governments may consider them in their general plan.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) sponsored map, known as "CPUC High Fire Threat District Map” (HFTD), includes similar factors as those in the FHSZ maps, however the CPUC HFTD Map is designed specifically for identifying areas where there is an increased risk for utility associated wildfires. As such, the CPUC map includes fire hazards associated with historical powerline-caused wildfires, current fuel conditions, and scores areas based on where fires start, as opposed to where potential fires may cause impacts.

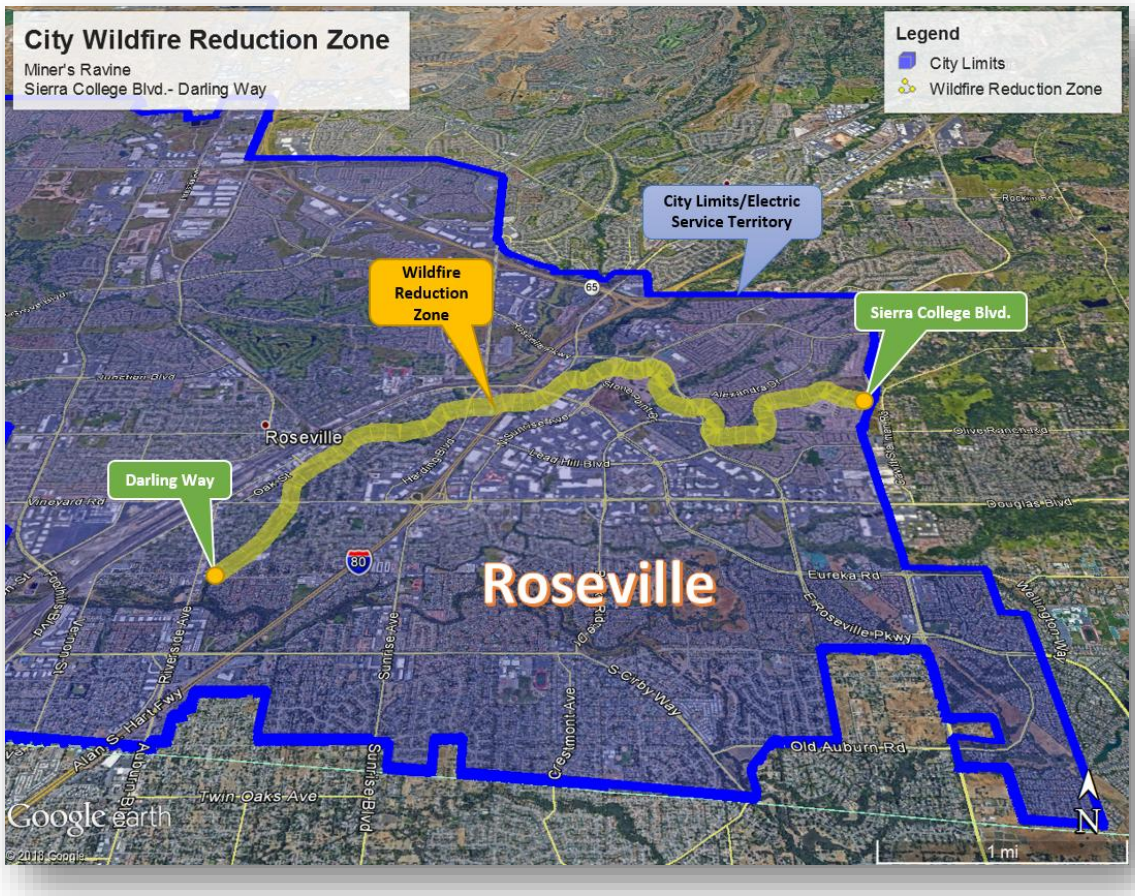
Roseville is in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA), meaning the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires is primarily the responsibility of a Local agency (city, county, city and county, or district).



City Wildfire Reduction Zone

The area designated as the "City Wildfire Reduction Zone" (WRZ) incorporates a specific section of Miners Ravine that runs through a portion of the city. This is a **self-designated** area (mostly an open space area) that has increased precautionary measures for electric utility inspections and fire-prevention maintenance actions.

City Wildfire Reduction Zone



Grid Hardening

Roseville had adopted a Cal-Fire approved expulsion proof fusing for all overhead transformer assets within the WRZ, which are ideal for areas prone to grass fires with the goal of wildfire-risk reduction.

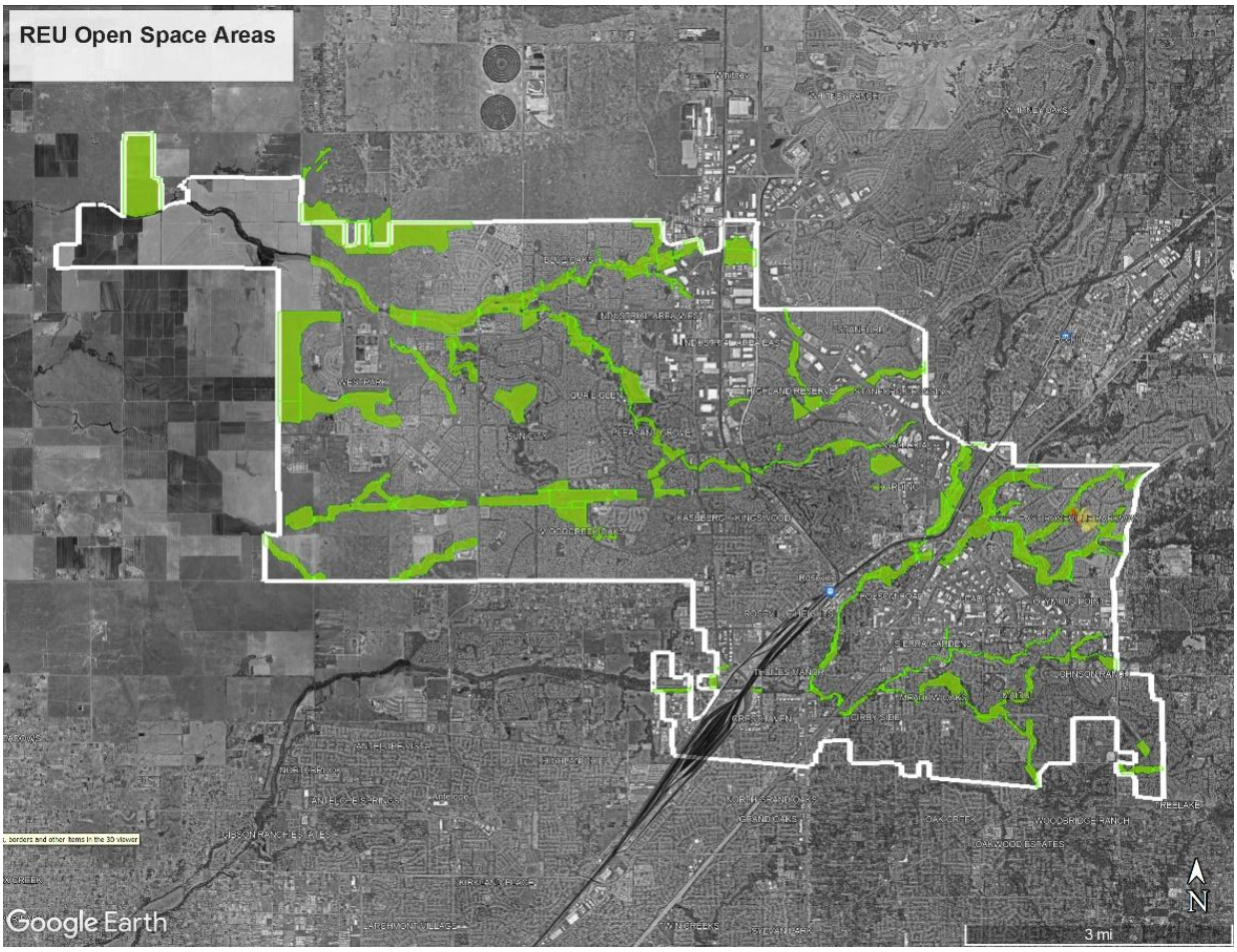
Expulsion Proof Fusing

S&C Fault Tamer Fuse - Closed

S&C Fault Tamer Fuse - Open

The S&C Fault-Tamer Fuse Limiter is a drop-in replacement for a standard overhead cut-out that merges an expulsion fuse link with a sand-filled, high-speed current-limiting element inside one sealed tube. Designed for distribution systems and interrupting currents up to 100 kA, it mounts on the existing hinge without structural changes. During low-energy faults the expulsion link blows and the tube drops open for visual isolation; during severe faults the current-limiting core quenches the arc in less than half a cycle, so no molten particles or sparks are expelled—earning "Spark Production Class A" certification and virtually eliminating fuse-related ignition sources in open-space corridors and the Wildfire Reduction Zone.

For the 2025 year, the project was expanded to include all transformers on overhead distribution poles located in open space areas in the City.



Design and Construction Standards

Roseville Electric Utility's electric facilities are designed and constructed to meet or exceed the relevant Federal, State, or industry standards. REU treats CPUC General Order (GO)95 and GO128 as a key industry standard for design and construction standards for overhead and underground electrical facilities. REU meets or exceeds all standards in GO95, GO128, and GO165. For example, if a wood pole in Roseville passes an intrusive test, Roseville will perform another intrusive test in roughly five years instead of the 20-year maximum allowed by CPUC General Orders. Additionally, REU monitors and follows, as appropriate, National and/or California Electric Safety Codes. In the self-designated City Wildfire Reduction Zone, Roseville has installed Cal Fire approved fault-tamer equipment, which is intended to result in no sparking on the ground should a fault occur.

Vegetation Management

Roseville Electric Utility meets or exceeds the minimum industry standard vegetation management practices. For distribution level facilities, Roseville Electric Utility meets (1) Public Resources Code section 4292; (2) Public Resources Code Section 4293; (3) GO 95 Rule 35; and (4) the GO 95 Appendix E Guidelines to Rule 35. These standards require significantly increased clearances in the High Fire Threat District (HFTD), which do not apply to Roseville; however, REU's goal is a more effective separation distance by increasing the trim around primary lines to 10-feet at the time of the trimming. Internal staff review has shown that this approach to high-voltage vegetation management in Roseville has historically proven beneficial in preventing the REU electric system from starting wildfires.

REU utilizes two overhead (aerial) voltage levels: 12kV and 60kV. Per GO95, Rule 35, Table 1, the radial clearance of bare line conductors from vegetation in an HFTD is 48 inches (18 inches for 12kV in non-HFTD). Roseville tree contractors exceed this separation distance by increasing the trim around primary lines to 10 feet in order to obtain a more effective clearance. This safety and reliability effort typically allows the REU tree crews enough time to return to the same location and trim again before the tree branches grow within the minimum allowable clearances.

Vegetation includes trees, brush, weeds, grass and other plants.

GO95, Rule 35, Table 1

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

GO95 Appendix E, Guidelines to Rule 35

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**	**Case 14**
Radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 2,400 or more volts, but less than 72,000 volts	4 feet	12 feet

Tree Pruning

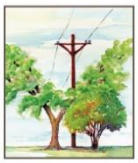
REU utilizes industry-standard vegetation management practices recommended by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 for Tree Care Operations - Standard Practices for Tree Pruning, California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). All personnel, equipment and tools meet regulations as written in the American National Standard Institute Z.133.1 requirement for pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining and removing trees and for cutting brush.

Directional pruning methods are used to encourage trees to grow away from electric lines. Sometimes the situation requires pruning only one side of the tree, pruning one side more than the other, or pruning just the middle of the tree. These variations are known as side pruning, slope pruning or “V pruning.” Trees may appear unbalanced at first, but a healthy tree will cope with the changes, and its appearance will soften over time.

The primary pruning of deciduous trees is typically during the dormant season. Damaged trees, or those that constitute health or safety hazards, are pruned at any time of the year as required. All pruning cuts are usually made to lateral branches. Clearing of vegetation around poles and equipment is also performed.


Side Pruning


Slope Pruning


V-Pruning


Crown reduction (when necessary)

Priority for Trimming

Routine tree-trimming priorities are based on the total number of customers potentially impacted due to a tree/vegetation event:

1. 60KV sub-transmission facilities,

2. 12KV distribution facilities,
3. 12KV distribution taps (down-stream of fuses).

Other priorities include:

1. Trees/Vegetation in contact with primary wire (Burners),
2. Trees/Vegetation within 18 inches of contact with primary conductor,
3. Trees/Vegetation within 10 feet of primary conductors and based on the growth rate of species,
4. Trees/Vegetation in contact with secondary conductors.

Firebreaks and Weed Abatement

REU firebreak clearances are utilized in open-space areas for structural protection of power poles. Firebreak clearances are applicable within an imaginary cylindroid space surrounding each pole on which a switch, fuse, transformer or lightning arrester is attached and surrounding each dead end or corner pole unless such pole is exempt from minimum clearance requirements by provisions of California Code of Regulations Title 14 CCR 1255 or PRC 4296. The radius of the cylindroid is 3.1 m (10 feet) measured horizontally from the outer circumference of the specified pole. Flammable vegetation and materials located wholly or partially within the firebreak space is treated as follows:

a) At ground level -remove flammable materials, including but not limited to, ground litter, duff and dead or desiccated vegetation that will allow fire to spread, and;
b) From 0-2.4 m (0-8 feet) above ground level -remove flammable trash, debris or other materials, grass, herbaceous and brush vegetation. All limbs and foliage of living trees are removed up to a height of 2.4 m (8 feet).
c) From 2.4 m (8 feet) to horizontal plane of highest point of conductor attachment -remove dead, diseased or dying limbs and foliage from living sound trees and any dead, diseased or dying trees in their entirety.

In order to maintain firebreaks, chemical vegetation management is used in open-space areas (as needed). Treatment around the base of poles in these areas include pre-emergence or post-emergence herbicides in order to control young emerging and existing vegetation. Chemical treatments are completed every other year for each location with the use of alternative methods, such as weed-eaters, for the gap treatment year. Treatment records are submitted to REU after application.

Responsible Parties

REU relies on Subject Matter Experts (SME's) in order to utilize their expertise to assist in Plan review and/or individual recommendations for specific Plan items. This includes consulting with the following City positions as needed:

- Roseville Fire Department, Fire Division Chief – position requires eight years of increasingly responsible experience in municipal fire suppression duties, including five years of supervisory responsibility at the Fire Captain level or higher.
- Roseville Urban Forester – requires three years of professional experience performing assessment and maintenance of trees in an urban environment, including one year of lead responsibility and training from an accredited college or university in urban forestry, biology, environmental science, ornamental horticulture or a related field.

- Park Planning and Development Superintendent – position requires training from an accredited college or university with major course work in landscape architecture, park planning, construction management.

REU personnel that manage and execute the electric utility Vegetation Program:

- Electric Utility Director and Assistant Electric Utility Director (Operations) - the Utility Director plans, organizes, directs and reviews the broad activities and operations of the Electric Department including distribution, generation, planning, retail and administrative services. This position coordinates assigned activities with other departments and outside agencies and provides highly responsible and complex administrative support to an Assistant City Manager.
- Electric Operations Manager – the Operations Manager plans, organizes, directs, and coordinates the activities of electric distribution operations within the Electric Utility Department including installation, construction, operation and maintenance of the electric utility distribution system to include substations, warehousing, and metering; coordinates operation and maintenance activities with other sections, divisions, departments or outside agencies and utilities; and provides highly responsible technical support to the Assistant Electric Utility Director. Position requires five years of increasingly responsible experience in electrical systems construction, maintenance and repair work, including two years of supervisory responsibility.
- Electric Operations Supervisor – the Operations Supervisor plans, organizes, directs and supervises electric operations within the Electric Utility Department. The position may be assigned to one or more of the following electric utility operational areas: line construction and maintenance, troubleshooting, metering, dispatch, warehouse, vegetation management, or street lighting. This position requires three years of increasingly responsible experience in electric utility systems operations, construction, maintenance and repair work; including one year providing technical and functional supervision over assigned personnel.
- Tree-Trimming Contractors – most Electric Utility tree pruning/vegetation management work are performed by an outside tree-trimming contractor, but may be performed by REU crews as needed. The contractor work consists of furnishing all labor, supervision, training, methods, tools, fuel, disposal of brush/chips and equipment necessary to accomplish the vegetation management work. The contractor crew must be qualified and able to perform all high-voltage energized line clearance tree trimming work utilizing an aerial device, such as a bucket truck, or by climbing. In addition to certified tree workers, the contractor must also employ a certified arborist.

  The REU contractor patrols all City owned overhead power lines annually. Tree-trimming schedules are prioritized based on the level of corrective maintenance action needed. The contractor will also respond to service order requests and other maintenance work requiring tree/vegetation trimming or removal at the direction of REU management.

Work Review

Contractor trimming work includes the use of hand saws, pruners, pole saws, hand pruners, wood chippers, axes and wedges, and chain-saws. Most work is performed by a crew utilizing a variety of vehicles and equipment including bucket trucks and woodchippers. REU regularly reviews and inspects the equipment the contractor intends to use. A supervisor provided by the contractor is required to perform safety inspections and perform training as needed to assure the safety of contractor's personnel. All contractor trimming or pruning work near high voltage distribution and transmission lines are performed by a certified and qualified line clearance tree trimmer.

Record Keeping

A complete record of all tree work is maintained by the contractor and REU. Line clearance tree trimming records include the type of tree work performed, date, species, and location.

Property Owner Notification

Property owners are typically notified a minimum of 24 hours prior to trimming on private property. Door hangers are left at each location or with the occupant of the property. A "Letter of Understanding" must be signed by the property owner prior to removal of any tree (unless an emergency condition exists). Public notification may not be required for emergency call-out work.

Emergency Work

Emergency vegetation trimming/removal work is performed for the safety of the public, REU employees and the safety/reliability of the REU electric system. Standard notifications may not be issued for emergency work depending on the severity of the issue.

Inspections

Roseville Electric Utility meets or exceeds the minimum inspection requirements provided in CPUC GO 165 and CPUC GO 95, Rule 18. Pursuant to these rules, utilities inspect electric facilities in the HFTD more frequently than the other areas of its service territory. As described above, Roseville Electric Utility currently does not have any overhead power lines located within or near the HFTD within the CPUC's Fire-Threat Map. However, Roseville Electric Utility performs a detailed-type inspection within the City Wildfire Reduction Zone on an annual basis, as stated in the Wildfire Reduction Zone Inspection and Maintenance Program [5].

The inspection target is to be completed annually before the start of fire season each year. Intrusive-type inspections will be performed approximately every five-years as per the standard Distribution Inspection and Maintenance Program. The inspection process is unchanged during high-risk and red flag days.

Note: if Roseville Electric Utility employees find a facility that is in need of repair but is not owned by the Utility, REU will send the facility owner a notice to repair (Safety Hazard Notification) so that the correct party can make the required repairs.

Undergrounding Policy

Converting powerlines to underground can eliminate safety issues that arise from vehicles crashing into poles or from vegetation igniting fire when contacting the overhead conductors (CPUC 2024). Roseville Electric Utility's electric system is predominantly underground (85%), and the City of Roseville's municipal code requires all existing and future overhead utilities, including communications and cable TV facilities are required to be undergrounded in the portions of the city designated as underground districts .The REU has published a guidance document, Roseville Electric's specifications for residential construction and specifications for commercial construction, to ensure new electrical equipment is installed in a manner that minimizes the risk of electrical equipment causing a wildfire. All REU-owned and operated underground utilities are built in accordance with established construction standards, including California Public Utility Commission, General Order 128 (City of Roseville, 2005).

Reclosing Policy

Roseville Electric Utility's electric system does not currently have any distribution recloser equipment installed on electric supply circuits and thus, no policy is currently needed:

> REU does not have 12kV reclosers located along distribution feeders. Reclosing operations are performed by feeder breakers located in REU's substations. In most instances, the reclose function is set to operate once for underground feeders and twice for overhead feeders. In most cases, 60kV substation line breakers are set to reclose one time.

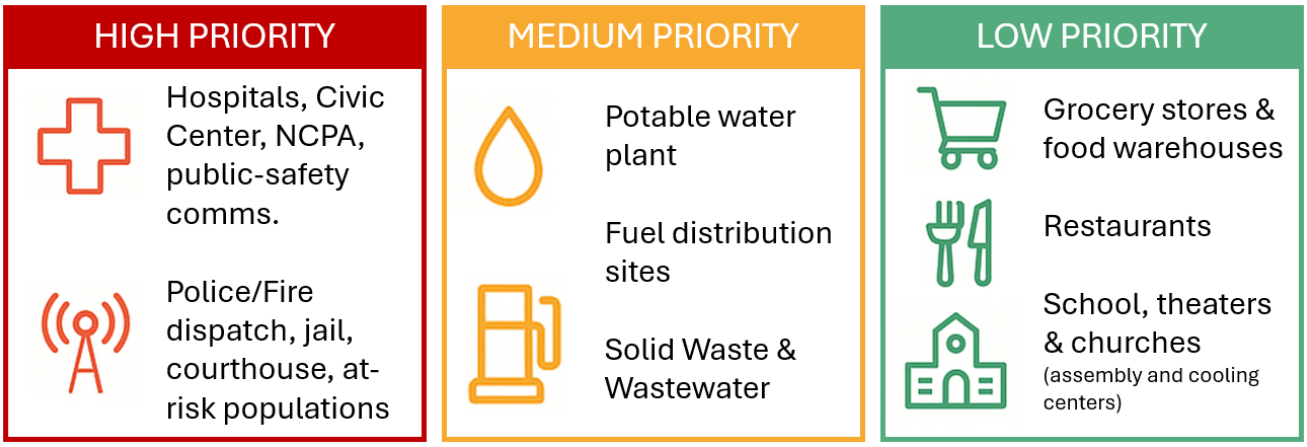
Engineering and operations management have reviewed the current system protection (reclose) philosophy and, considering our annual summer preparedness work, have determined there is no immediate apparent advantage to changing our approach to protection reclosing.

Note: Substation breakers are placed in "no-test" during maintenance procedures that necessitate that action.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

Protocols for de-energizing portions of the electrical system are selected according to the specific nature and severity of each incident. Because Roseville Electric Utility (REU) is not directly interconnected with investor-owned utilities (IOUs), its customers are not subject to IOU-initiated Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events. Although REU has never needed to implement a PSPS within its service territory—and does not anticipate doing so—the utility maintains a comprehensive plan should load curtailment become necessary. In such a scenario, REU would invoke the emergency procedures detailed in its Summer Preparedness Plan, including activation of the City and Electric Department Emergency Operations Centers, execution of emergency communications and public-information protocols, coordination of mutual-assistance resources, and special consideration for critical and at-risk customers.

Working alongside the City's Police and Fire Departments, REU has also developed a service-restoration priority list that may be applied to guide any required load-shedding actions:



De-energization

Roseville Electric Utility has the authority to preemptively shut off power due to fire-threat conditions, however, this option will only be used in extraordinary circumstances. Upon confirmation of a planned fire-threat de-energization event, advance notice (as much as possible and/or practical) will be given to all Roseville customers, such as residences and businesses, through the communication tactics as previously stated.

Critical facilities and some key electric customers, such as Fire Departments, Law Enforcement and Hospitals, may be contacted directly to give as much notice as possible as to the planned de-energization of their electric service due to a fire-threat condition.

Typical methods used for internal city communication of a major de-energization event may be through Dispatch (for example, Electric Dispatch to Police Dispatch), radio or cellular equipment. Should a major de-energization event occur due to a fire-threat, it is likely that the EOC will be activated and the Electric, Police and Fire Departments will be directly involved in the emergency process.

8. RESTORATION OF SERVICE

Electric Outage Restoration Procedure

REU has procedures for electric outage restoration [6]. The purpose of these procedures are to provide a consistent set of procedures for Electric System Dispatchers and field personnel to communicate, safely assess, isolate and restore power to areas affected by an unscheduled power outage. The same procedures apply after an electric outage event due to a wildfire.

This procedure classifies unscheduled outages in the following categories:

- 12kV Feeder – Laterals
- 12kV Feeder – Mainline
- 60/12kV Distribution Substation
- 230/60kV Receiving Station
- Complete System Blackout

Steps are outlined for each outage category restoration effort. All overhead circuits will be inspected and cleared prior to re-energization per applicable regulations.

Outage Notification Procedure for Electric Dispatch

REU establishes broad power outage notification procedures [7] that is adhered to by all REU Electric System Dispatchers involved in the notification process for scheduled and unscheduled power outages. Notification procedures for REU Dispatchers and describes their role in the notification process for scheduled and unscheduled power outages during and after normal working hours are divided into the following categories:

- Scheduled Power Outages
- Unscheduled Power Outages – Non-Circuit/Normal Hours
- Unscheduled Power Outages – Non-Circuit/After Hours
- Unscheduled Power Outages – Circuit/VIP Normal Hours

- Unscheduled Power Outages – Circuit/VIP After Hours

Priorities:

1. Physical safety of employees and the public
2. Integrity and reliability of the power system
3. Protection of equipment
4. Service to the customer

9. PLAN EVALUATION

Metrics for measuring plan performance

Roseville Electric Utility will track two metrics to measure the performance of this Wildfire Mitigation Plan: (1) number of fire ignitions and (2) wires down within the service territory.

Metric 1: Fire Ignitions

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

- A Roseville Electric Utility distribution asset was associated with the fire;
- 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,
- Roseville Electric Utility has knowledge that the fire occurred.

Metric 2: Wire Down

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

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

Impact of Metrics on the Plan

In the initial years, Roseville Electric Utility anticipates that there will be relatively limited data gathered through these metrics. However, as the data collection history becomes more robust, Roseville Electric Utility will be able to identify areas of its operations and service territory that are disproportionately impacted. Roseville Electric Utility will then evaluate potential improvements to the plan.
From 2020 to 2023, REU recorded 0 ignitions and 0 wire-down events. The 0 fire ignitions metric data reinforces the conclusion that REU's service territory has a low risk of a utility equipment-ignited wildfire and that REU is able to reduce this risk through the effective implementation of its wildfire prevention strategies, specifically the equipment and vegetation inspections and vegetation management.

Monitoring and Auditing the Plan

Review of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan will occur by REU staff annually, or as needed throughout the year. The annual review will include an assessment of this Plan's associated programs and performance. This Plan will be presented publicly to City Council on an annual basis or consistent with State mandates. Additionally, a qualified independent evaluator may present a report on this Plan to the City Council.

Identifying and Correcting Deficiencies to the Plan

During any review of the Plan, the Electric Director, or his/her designee, has the authority to, and is responsible for, correcting the deficiencies.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of Inspections

Roseville Electric Utility uses General Orders 95 (GO95), 128 (GO128) and 165 (GO165), respectively as it's guide to inspect its electric supply system. Field staff routinely inspect assets (typically based on an interval process) within the electric service territory and identify and perform corrective action as deficiencies are encountered. Inspections are recorded in our computer maintenance management system (Maximo) and regularly monitored by REU management and our preventative data system technician.
For reactive maintenance that cannot be repaired upon discovery, a priority level is assigned and a subsequent work order is created. Work orders require personnel to input information, which establishes accountability for those charged with completing the order along the order processing continuum. REU tracks inspections and reactive maintenance in its Computerized Maintenance Management System and, per GO165, reports information to the CPUC annually.

REU staff meets regularly (typically monthly) to review electric outages. Several metrics, such as outage response times, fire ignition, wires down, and reliability indices, undergo review. In addition to the regular staff meetings, a report for any inspections left outstanding is run at least once a year.
Below are the metrics that will be used to measure the performance of this Plan:

Specific metric	Indicator	Measure of effectiveness
Fire ignition	Count of events	Reduction in general trends
Wires down	Count of events	Reduction in general trends

Spot Checks for Inspection Effectiveness

In addition to scheduled inspections performed by field personnel, REU employs spot-check procedures as a quality assurance measure to verify the effectiveness of its asset inspection program. Supervisors or designated staff periodically and randomly select completed work orders or inspected assets to physically re-inspect and compare against documentation in Maximo and associated work notes. This independent validation ensures inspection standards are consistently applied in the field, supports accountability, and helps identify any training or procedural gaps. These spot checks are logged and, if discrepancies are found, used to initiate corrective actions or revisions to the inspection program to improve overall effectiveness.

10. Executive Summary of Key Wildfire-Mitigation Activities (FY 2025)

Because 86 % of REU's system is underground and no facilities lie in CPUC Tier 2 or Tier 3 High-Fire-Threat Districts, REU's wildfire-risk posture is inherently low. Mitigation therefore focuses on (1) keeping the small overhead portfolio safe and clear, (2) sustaining the City-designated Wildfire Reduction Zone (WRZ), and (3) verifying that contracted and in-house work meets REU standards.

Major FY 2024 accomplishments

- 0 equipment-related ignitions and 0 primary wires-down events (2020-2024), reinforcing the effectiveness of existing programs
- Completion of the annual WRZ detailed inspection and confirmation that all Cal Fire-approved "Fault Tamer" expulsion-proof fuses remain in service.
- City-wide vegetation trimming to a 10-ft radial clearance on all 12 kV and 60 kV conductors—even though no segments fall in an HFTD.

For FY 2025, REU will maintain the same safety baseline while adding a formal QA/QC spot-check protocol to validate performance and effectiveness.

Key Wildfire-Mitigation Activities, Targets & Costs

Program Category	Activity / Project	Completion Target	Estimated Cost	FY 2024 Accomplishments
1. Grid Design & System Hardening	Maintain Cal Fire-approved "Fault Tamer" expulsion-proof fusing on 100% of overhead transformers in WRZ; verify every fuse during annual inspection	Verification complete	---	All installed fuses visually checked in 2024 – none required replacement
2. Grid Design & System Hardening	Add "Fault Tamer" expulsion-proof fusing on 100% of overhead transformer feeds in remaining overhead facilities within open space areas	100% by end of Year 2025	$550K	*Note: 90% Complete as of June 12, 2025*
3. Vegetation Management	Trim all overhead circuits to 10-ft clearance at time of trim; perform firebreak/weed-abatement treatments around poles in open-space areas	100% cycle complete by June 2028 (3-year cycle)	$1.26M (FY '25/'26) $1.29M (FY '26/'27) $1.34M (FY '27/'28)	100 % of overhead circuits trimmed; firebreak herbicide cycle completed

4. Inspection & Maintenance	Detailed annual inspection of all scheduled overhead assets including WRZ; log findings in Maximo	100% by end of year 2025	Included in Ops. budget	2024 cycle achieved 100 % completion: no critical defects
5. Inspection & Maintenance	Intrusive pole tests (5-yr cycle)	100% by end of year 2025	Included in Ops. budget	2024 intrusive tests met 5-yr schedule
6. QA/QC Protocol	Launch spot-check protocol: re-inspect 5% of completed tree trimming contractor work orders each quarter	Program live July 2025	Included in Ops. budget	Pilot spot check system developed
7. Workforce Training & Capacity	Conduct WMP review training; certify new hires on WMP procedures	100% by end of year 2025	Included in Ops. budget	---
8. Emergency Ops	Annual refresh of critical facility contact list and de-energization protocols	100% by end of year 2025	Included in Ops. budget	2025 list fully updated

11. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Public Utilities Code section 8387(c) required Roseville Electric Utility to contract with a qualified independent evaluator with experience in assessing the safe operation of electrical infrastructure to review and assess the comprehensiveness of the initial Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The independent evaluator issued a report that was posted to the City's website and presented to City Council at a public meeting to ensure best practices were implemented based on the risk assessment of the electric utility system.

12. PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

1. The Plan undergoes an annual internal review that includes associated policies, procedures and tasks associated with wildfire mitigation efforts, plans and procedures. The review may include senior operations personnel, administrative, compliance and government relations staff. Training needs are included in the review to ensure employees understand their role in maintaining compliance.

2. During the review process, new or additional wildfire mitigation items may be assessed and added or deleted to an electric operations budget or engineering rehabilitation budgets. These items are typically budgeted for the next fiscal year. Funding undergoes several approval processes, both internally in the Electric department – which requires Director approval - and then at the City level, which requires City Management approvals. When complete, the budget then moves to a public process at City Council, which reviews and authorizes the final approval. The financial budgeting process is publicly available to all Roseville customers. Should an unexpected and/or unbudgeted mitigation expense become necessary, the expense will typically be funded from an existing approved electric department budget.

3. Once staff has reviewed the Plan, an independent auditor may be chosen to make an impartial review of the Plan, policies and procedures as well as compliance with current regulations. Adjustments are made to the next version of the Plan during this process until the auditor and the City are satisfied that all statutes have been met. When ready, the Plan is posted on the City website and available in print for public review and comment. The final part of the process includes City Council approval for use.

13. REFERENCES

[1] REU, EOP 2.0, *REU, EOP 2.0 Operations Standby Policy.*

[2] "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admistration," [Online].

[3] "Californias Fourth Climate Change Assessment," [Online]. Available: https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-07/Statewide%20Reports-%20SUM-CCCA4-2018-013%20Statewide%20Summary%20Report.pdf.

[4] "California Public Utilites Commission," [Online]. Available: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/firethreatmaps/.

[5] REU, EOP 1.07, *REU, EOP 1.07 Wildfire Inspection and Maintenance Plan.*

[6] REU, SOP 6.01, *REU, SOP 6.01 Electric Outage Restoration Procedures.*

[7] REU, SOP 6.02, *REU, SOP 6.02 Outage Notification Procedures.*

[8] REU, SOP 6.02A, *REU, SOP 6.02A External and Internal Outage Notification Procedures.*

[9] E. 1. D. I. a. M. P. REU.

[10] BANC, "Balancing Authority of Northern California," [Online]. Available: http://www.thebanc.org/.

[11] WAPA. [Online]. Available: https://www.wapa.gov/About/Pages/about.aspx.

14. DOCUMENT REVISION

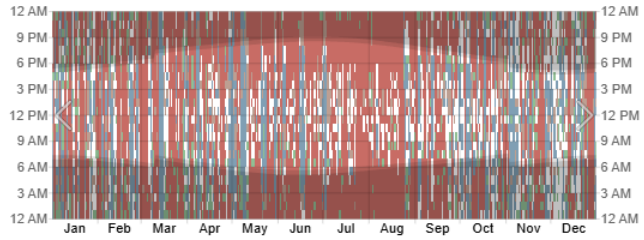
2025 Revisions:

Document Section	Change Description
All	Modified document to include additional/clarifying language in various locations, including charts and graphs.
All	Updated data to current numbers (customers, etc.)

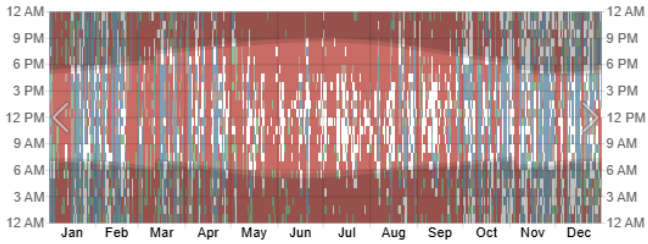
15. Appendix A – Average Temperatures and Wind Speeds in Roseville

*data from: www.weatherspark.com

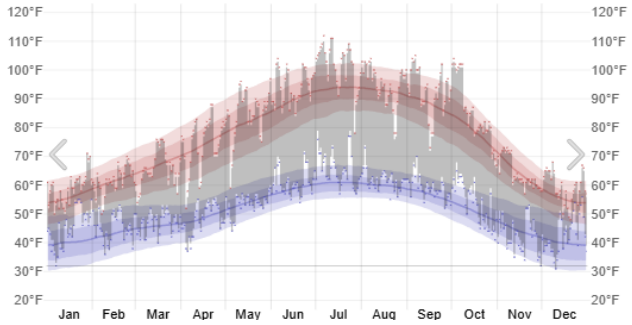
Hourly Wind Direction in 2024 in Roseville



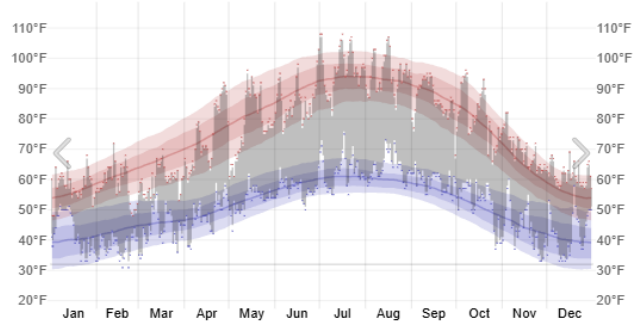
Hourly Wind Direction in 2023 in Roseville



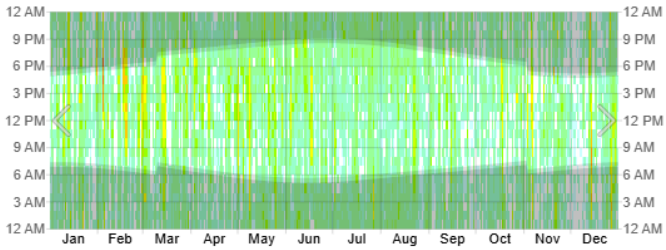
Temperature history in 2024 in Roseville



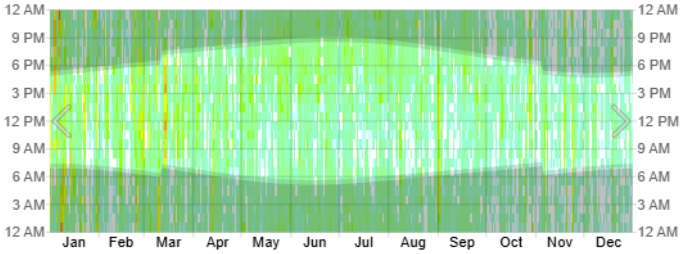
Temperature history in 2023 in Roseville



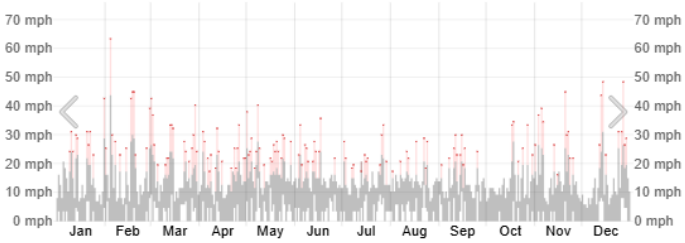
Hourly Wind Speed in 2024 in Roseville



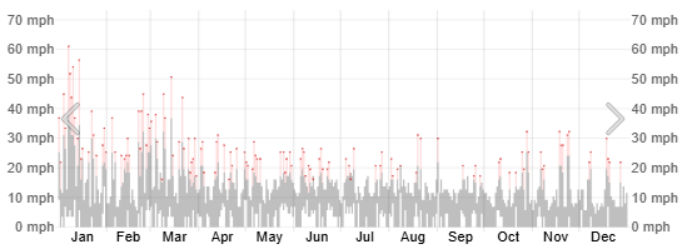
Hourly Wind Speed in 2023 in Roseville



Wind Speed in 2024 in Roseville



Wind Speed in 2023 in Roseville



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