Vegetation Management

TREE PRUNING AND REMOVAL ACTIVITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1 PURPOSE

This document outlines the procedures of the Tree Pruning and Removal activity including clearance requirements, enhanced clearances, and the Vegetation Management System (VMS).

2 APPLICABILITY

This document is intended for use by:

- Vegetation Management Contractors and Vegetation Management internal staff.
- Internal or external groups that need to understand the Tree Pruning and Removal activity for accountability and compliance purposes.

3 REGULATORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Table 1: Regulatory and Other Requirements

Code, Regulation, or Requirement	Description
GO 95, Rule 35	General Order (GO) 95, Rule 35, requires an 18-inch radial clearance always be maintained between vegetation and high-voltage conductors (750 volts to 22,500 volts). Clearance requirements increase for conductors carrying transmission voltages (69,000 volts and greater).
NCCP/HCP	This plan, developed in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, covers 2,245,800 acres of the service area and was designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to 110 Covered Species and their habitats while allowing San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) to install, maintain, operate, and repair its existing gas and electric system and undertake anticipated expansion of that system.
NERC FAC-003-5	In addition to meeting state requirements, utilities must meet federal reliability standards for clearances between vegetation and transmission lines. These standards for the nation's bulk-power system are set by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC). The Transmission Vegetation Management Reliability Standard, FAC-003-5, establishes a minimum vegetation clearance distance (MVCD) that must be maintained at all times between trees and certain transmission voltage conductors. Federally required clearances vary depending on voltage and in some cases are less stringent than state standards.
PRC§4293	This law is administered by the California Department of Forestry and Fire (CAL FIRE). It requires a 4-foot radial clearance always be maintained for conductors between 2,400 volts and 72,000 volts. The clearance requirements increase as the voltage increases. Public Resources Code (PRC)§4293 applies year-round in San Diego County areas designated as SRAs, where CAL FIRE is the primary fire suppression agency.

Code, Regulation, or Requirement	Description
CPUC Rulemaking 18-10-007).	Implements the provision of Senate Bill (SB) 901 that requires electrical corporations under the CPUC's jurisdiction to submit annual Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMP).
ESP113.1	This document describes the procedures used for coordination of fire suppression and SDG&E operations during wildland fires that have SDG&E facilities or equipment within or adjacent to an active fire boundary.

4 TREE PRUNING AND REMOVAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Tree pruning and removal is the activity of cutting vegetative material (branches, limbs, trunk) for the purpose of maintaining safe, reliable, and compliant clearance between trees and overhead electrical conductors. The Tree Pruning and Removal Activity generally occurs 2 to 3 months after the Pre-Inspection Activity per the annual Vegetation Management Master Schedule and follows accepted tree industry standards, including the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 and International Society of Arboricultural (ISA) best management practices. Clearances established at time-of-trim are determined by multiple factors including species, growth rate, minimum legal clearance, wind sway, line sag, proper pruning practices, and tree health. Clearances established at time-of-trim must be sufficient to ensure safety and compliance for at least one annual cycle.

Enhanced tree pruning is performed within the High Fire Threat District (HFTD) where fire risk is elevated or extreme. Enhanced clearances are defined as greater than 12 feet from the conductor. This clearance exceeds the clearance recommended by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) within the HFTD.

Figure 1: Tree Pruning Activity Process Flow

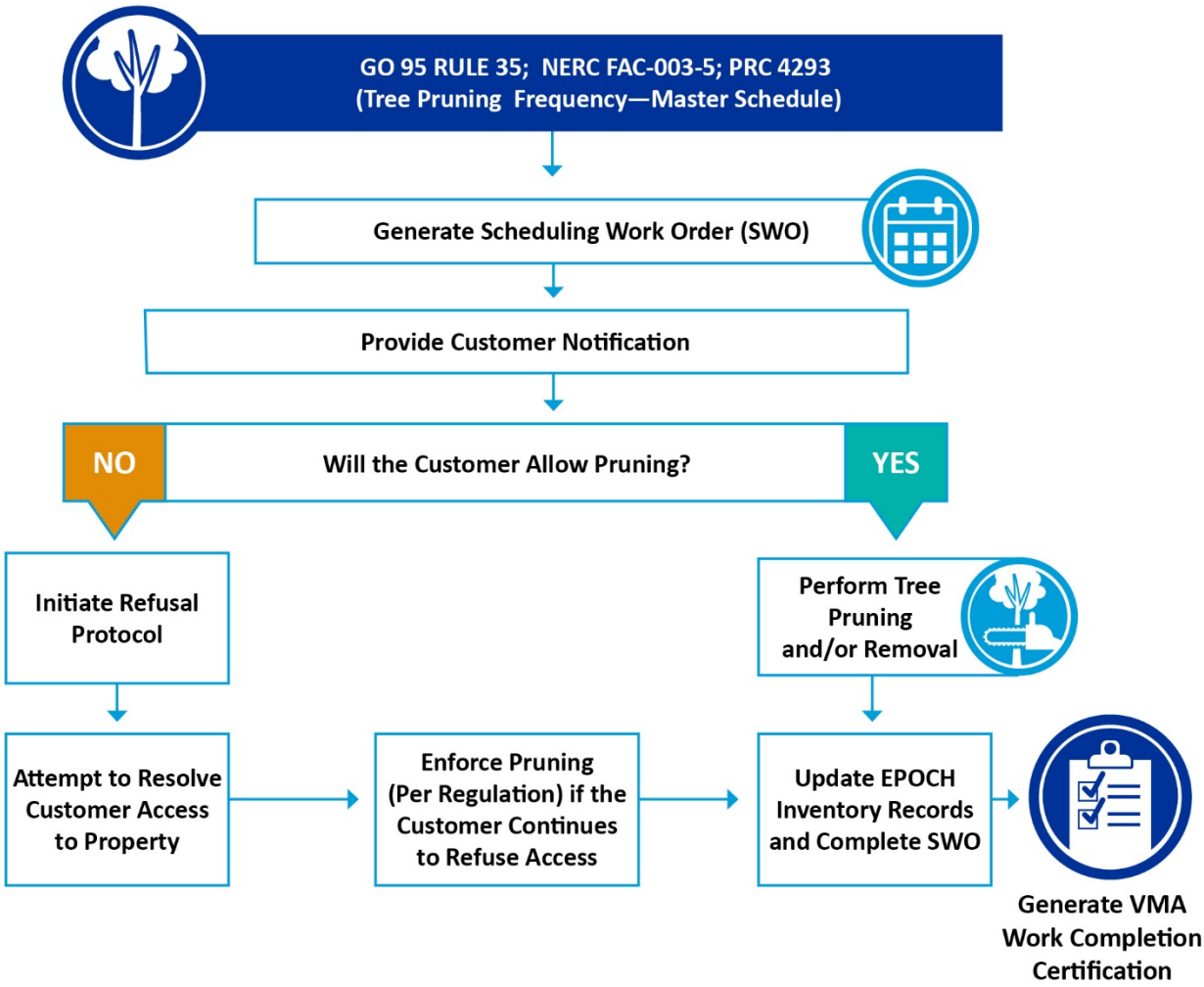


Table 2: Comparison of Routine and Enhanced Pruning in the Service Territory

	Routine Tree Pruning	Enhanced Tree Pruning
Schedule	Annual	Annual
Area	All Vegetation Management Areas (VMAs)	VMAs located in the HFTD
Electric Facilities	Transmission, Distribution, Open-wire Secondary	Transmission, Distribution, All Secondary
Pruning Scope	Prune to clearances to ensure compliance for at least one annual cycle	Prune to clearances 12 feet or greater for targeted species; target removal of fast-growing species
Inventory Tree Records	Update all inventory tree records assigned for pruning or removal	Update all inventory tree records assigned for pruning or removal
Regulatory Requirement	GO 95, Rule 35; PRC§4293; NERC FAC-003-5	GO 95, Rule 35; PRC§4293; NERC FAC-003-5
Memo Protocol	Standard	Standard
Pole Clearing Inspection	Included	Excluded

5 TREE PRUNING AND REMOVAL ACTIVITY

5.1 Activity Readiness

5.1.1 Requirements

Required Training

The Tree Pruning Contractor is responsible for performing tree pruning and tree removal and for hiring competent, professional individuals and providing the necessary training to ensure compliance with the applicable rules and regulations specific to vegetation management. The Tree Pruning Contractor is also expected to provide the required level of resource staffing at all times to successfully perform its function and to maintain established work schedules critical to operations. The Tree Pruning Contractor is expected to provide the necessary level of training for its field employees who are eligible to be certified as a Utility Line Clearance Arborist in accordance with state and federal rules.

Tree Pruning Contractors are required to be fully prepared to perform every aspect of their job duties. This includes, but is not limited to, completing all required initial training for safety, electrical awareness, species identification, hazard tree assessment, fire preparedness, applicable regulations, workflow processes, and hardware and software proficiency. Tree Pruners must retain all required safety and fire personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain it in proper working order, and be properly trained on its

deployment and use. Tree Pruners must be trained on and have hard copies or electronic copies of all work-related documents, regulatory requirements, and training and reference materials.

The Tree Pruning Contractor is required to develop and train employees on details of activity processes, procedures, and workflows that are in addition to what is covered in this manual.

Prior to beginning tree pruning activities, personnel must complete the following internal contractor training:

- Fire prevention and awareness training, including proper use of fire PPE.
- San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Operations and Maintenance Wildland Fire Prevention Plan (ESP 113.1)

Required Equipment

Tree Pruners are required to carry in their work vehicle and have staged at the work site when required, the following items:

- PPE including hard hat, safety glasses, and safety vest
- Shovel (round head)
- Pulaski tool
- 5-gallon, water back-pack-pump
- One serviceable “2A10BC” fire extinguisher, minimum UL rated
- Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measuring tape
- Employee ID badge

Required Documentation

All field personnel must retain copies (electronic or hard copy) of the following documents:

- Vegetation Management Tree Pruning and Removal Activity
- SDG&E O&M Wildland Fire Prevention Plan (ESP 113.1)
- SDG&E Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) or subsequent Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Amendment
- California Powerline Fire Prevention Field Guide
- PowerWorkz Tree Pruning User Guide

5.1.2 Vegetation Management Areas

The service territory is divided into 133 Vegetation Management Areas (VMAs) that are delineated variably by city boundaries, SDG&E Districts, roads, geographical characteristics, etcetera. In addition, boundaries were drawn to contain a relatively comparable number of inventory trees within each VMA. The service territory is further delineated by jurisdictional and fire designation areas including the State Responsibility Areas (SRAs), Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs), and the HFTD. These designations determine which vegetation clearance rules and regulations apply. Each VMA has a unique three-digit

identification number. The VMAs where Public Resource Code (PRC)§4293 (See Table 1 for regulatory requirements) applies are identified with a second digit number of 5 or greater (ex: VMA 453; 463). One exception to this rule is VMA 552 which is located within the LRA. In VMAs where the second digit of the VMA number is 4 or less (ex: VMA 210; 220), the minimum conductor clearances of General Order (GO) 95, Rule 35 apply.

VMAs are used to create the Vegetation Management Master Schedule that includes the core activities of Pre-Inspection, Tree Pruning and Removal, Audit, and Pole Clearing. Tree pruning for each VMA is performed annually according to the Master Schedule.

5.1.3 High Fire Threat District

The HFTD outlines areas of the state designated by the CPUC as having increased risk from utility-related wildfires.[1] The HFTD is separated into Tier 2 and Tier 3, where the risk of wildfire is considered elevated and extreme respectively. Fire risk factors include the presence of utility infrastructure, vegetation type and density, weather conditions, and fire history. Approximately two-thirds of the service territory is within the HFTD (see Appendix A). Approximately one-half of the total population of inventory trees are located within the HFTD. Of the 133 total VMAs, 106 are located partially or entirely within the HFTD.

5.1.4 Wildfire Operating Guides

5.1.4.1 ESP.113.1

The Fire Potential Index (FPI) was developed to communicate the wildfire potential on any given day to promote safe and reliable operations. The 7-day FPI forecast, which is produced daily, classifies the fire potential based on weather and fuels conditions, and historical fire occurrences.

The FPI is represented in the following scale:

Figure 2: FPI Rating Scale

Normal	Elevated	Extreme
≤ 11	12 to 14	≥ 15

Operating Conditions (e.g., Normal condition, Elevated condition, Extreme or Red Flag Warning [RFW]) and associated fire mitigations are designated for work activities as outlined in the Electric Standard Practice (ESP) document: SDG&E Operations and Maintenance Wildland Fire Prevention Plan (ESP 113.1). As the fire potential increases in severity, activities that present an increased risk of ignition have additional mitigation requirements. Where risk cannot be mitigated, work activity might cease.

[1] see the CPUC's Fire-Threat Maps and Fire-Safety Rulemaking; https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/wildfires/fire-threat-maps-and-fire-safety-rulemaking

All internal Company and Contracted personnel are required to be trained on SDG&E's fire prevention procedures annually. Tree Pruning Contractors are also required to develop and perform their own company fire prevention and safety training. In addition, fire prevention measures are discussed at pre-job briefings (tailboards, tailgates). These practices are implemented in all areas of the service territory where at-risk activities are performed.

5.1.4.2 Cleveland National Forest Operations & Maintenance Plan

In addition to complying with the ESP 113.1 protocols, Vegetation Management contractors must comply with all fire prevention protocols contained within the Cleveland National Forest (CNF) Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Fire Plan when operating on U.S. Forest Service lands. The Plan describes the fire equipment requirements to work within specific Project Activity Levels (PALs) and when work is prohibited. PAL level severity ranges from A, the lowest, to Ev, the highest level.

5.2 Access and Notification Protocols

5.2.1 Public Agency Lands

State and federal agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Parks, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service require specific access and notification protocols for performing work on these properties that may be guided by specific easement rights, use-permits, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), or other agreements. These agency properties require specific environmental and/or cultural review prior to performing work. Agency lands are identified in the geographic information system (GIS) mapping layer in the electronic field application (Epoch), and within inventory tree records.

5.2.2 Military Bases

Military base facilities are identified via a GIS mapping layer in Epoch and within the inventory tree and pole clearance records under property ownership. Access to military facilities is restricted and requires advance notification and identification to gain entry. The respective SDG&E Land Management Department representative has the most current protocol for accessing specific military base installations.

5.2.3 Environmental Procedures

Procedures developed between SDG&E and state and federal wildlife agencies serve to ensure vegetation management activities follow applicable rules and regulations. SDG&E's Subregional NCCP and subsequent HCP Amendment were developed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to sensitive and protected flora and fauna species and for the protection of cultural resources. The NCCP follows a comprehensive habitat approach to species protection while allowing the utility to perform maintenance and construction activities to meet safety, compliance, and reliability responsibilities. All internal and contracted personnel are required to understand and follow the requirements and operational protocols outlined in the NCCP and HCP Amendment.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are naturally occurring areas within the service territory that contain or provide habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species or encompass protected

cultural resources that are state and/or federally protected. As they pertain to Vegetation Management activities, ESAs are predominantly located within and/or adjacent to major riparian areas where nesting avian (bird) species inhabit. Annual Pre-Inspection and Tree Pruning and Removal activities are scheduled to occur outside traditional bird breeding season (generally February 15-September 1) in areas classified ESA.

5.2.4 Customer Engagement

Customer engagement and understanding of utility vegetation management is crucial to the success of the program. Tree Pruners actively engage and educate customers regarding work scheduled on their property and on the overall benefits of utility line clearance pruning including safety, fire mitigation, electrical reliability, and tree health.

Tree Pruners must follow property notes within the inventory tree records prior to entering a property. Tree Pruners shall always place their personal safety first and leave a property if safety is a concern. Safety incidents should be communicated immediately to the SDG&E Area Forester for resolution.

5.3 Vegetation Management System

The Vegetation Management System (VMS), PowerWorkz, is used to track and record inventory assets (trees and poles) and manage all work activities via work orders. The field (mobile) application of PowerWorkz, Epoch, is the mapping interface used to navigate and to perform data entry to record completed work. Epoch includes multiple GIS layers, electric infrastructure, land ownership, and parcel information, and houses the electronic records and activity history for all tree and pole assets.

Tree Pruners enter information into PowerWorkz using a mobile data terminal (MDT). The information is tracked at the asset (individual tree) level within the inventory tree record.

5.3.1 Inventory Tree Records

An inventory tree record is created in Epoch for each new tree that meets the inventory tree definition. An inventory tree is defined as one that could encroach within the required minimum clearance distance by growth or tree failure within 3 years of the inspection date for distribution and transmission lines. The inventory tree record includes all attributes unique to a tree including species, growth rate, height, diameter, location, customer information, and activity history. Inventory tree records may be deleted from the database if the inventory tree is physically removed or if it no longer meets inventory tree criteria.

A tree unit represents the number of trees or the volume of brush material documented in an inventory tree record. Trees are quantified as individual units and brush is measured into units of specified volume (square feet). A tree is defined as vegetation with a diameter at breast height of 3 inches or greater. Brush is defined as vegetation with a DBH of less than 3 inches.

The condition code indicates the status of an inventory tree based on the most recent activity update.

5.3.2 Work Orders

Electronic work orders are used to schedule, create, assign, and complete work for all Vegetation Management activities. A scheduling work order (SWO) is created in PowerWorkz for each annual activity within a VMA. The SWO is the assignment of the work activity to the Contractor and includes all related activity assets in the VMA. Dispatch work orders (DWO) are created within a SWO for individual work assignments and are assigned to field workers. The multiple DWOs comprise all the assets within the SWO.

When a worker has completed the update for all assets within a DWO, the DWO is completed electronically in VMS. Once all DWOs within the parent SWO are completed, the SWO is also completed electronically.

5.4 Requirements

5.4.1 Tree Pruning and Tree Removal

Tree pruning and removal activities are performed on transmission, distribution, and secondary voltage conductors to comply with state and federal regulations. Routine tree pruning and removal follows the annual Master Schedule and generally occur 2 to 4 months following the scheduled Pre-Inspection Activity.

Tree pruning is performed by a professional, trained, and qualified workforce following ANSI A-300 and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) industry standards and requirements. To maintain the minimum clearance requirements at all times, the clearances obtained at time of pruning must hold compliance for at least one annual cycle. When determining the scope of pruning, the Tree Pruner must take into account the minimum clearance requirement, growth potential, species, characteristics, proper pruning practices, and the health of the tree.

Clearances are recorded in the inventory tree record as the distance in feet between the overhead electrical conductors and the closest portion of the vegetation. Minimum clearances must be maintained year-round and in all weather conditions. See Table 3 and Figure 3 for minimum radial clearance requirements.

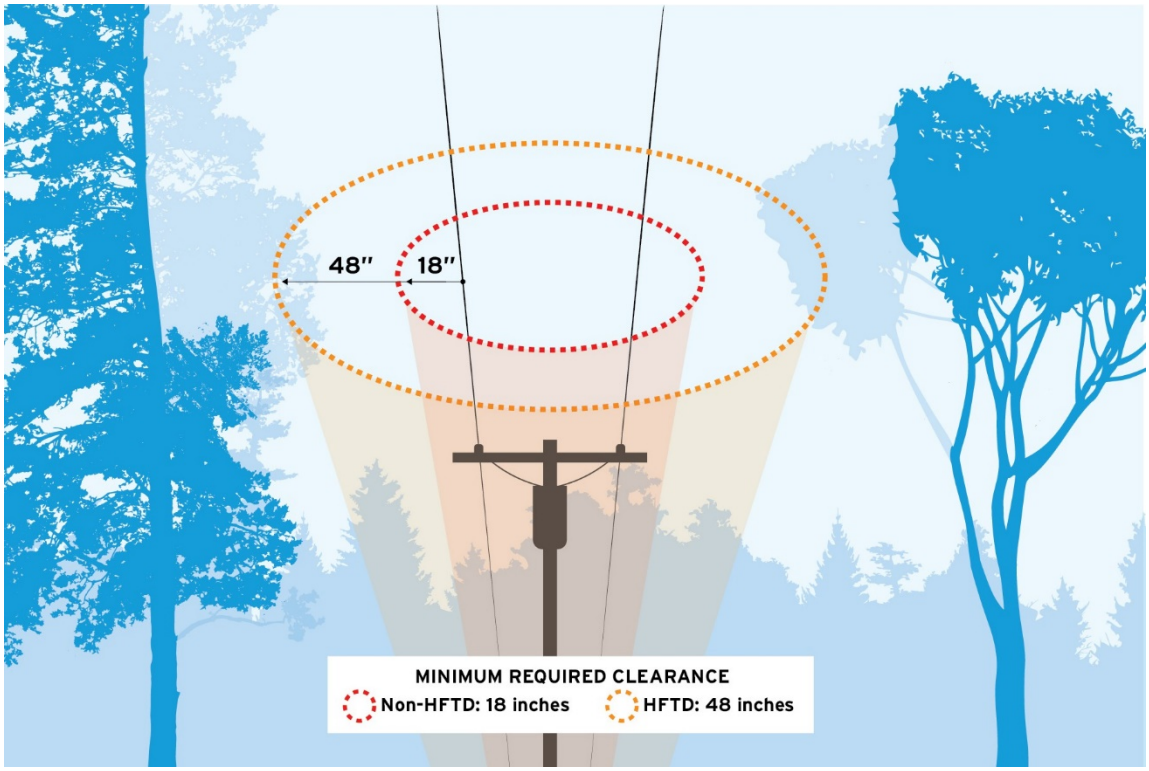
Table 3: Minimum Radial Clearance Requirements

Conductor Voltage	PRC 4293 (SRA)	GO 95, Rule 35 (LRA)	GO 95, Rule 35 (HFTD)	NERC FAC-003-5*
500 kV	10.0 ft	9.7 ft	10.0 ft	7.8 ft
230 kV	10.0 ft	2.7 ft	10.0 ft	4.5 ft
138 kV	10.0 ft	1.9 ft	10.0 ft	N/A
69 kV	4.0 ft	1.5 ft	4.0 ft	N/A
12 kV	4.0 ft	1.5 ft	4.0 ft	N/A
4.0 kV	4.0 ft	1.5 ft	4.0 ft	N/A
2.4 kV	4.0 ft	1.5 ft	4.0 ft	N/A

Conductor Voltage	PRC 4293 (SRA)	GO 95, Rule 35 (LRA)	GO 95, Rule 35 (HFTD)	NERC FAC-003-5*
<750 V	No strain abrasion	No strain abrasion	No strain abrasion	N/A

*North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) FAC-003-5 applies to transmission lines operated at 200 kV and above or any lower voltage conductors as critical to the reliability of the bulk electrical system. NERC minimum vegetation clearances reflect highest elevational values for San Diego County.

Figure 3: Vegetation Management Clearances



5.4.1.1 Tree Growth Rate

The tree growth rate is determined by species and site-specific conditions. The individual tree, not just the species, is considered when determining whether pruning is required. Drought, lack of irrigation, declining health, or poor soil may lead to slower growth. Irrigation, favorable soil, heavy pruning, or fertilization may lead to faster growth. See Table 4 for growth-rate selection options.

Table 4: Growth Rate Selections

Growth Type	Growth Rate
Very Fast	Greater than 6 feet per year

Growth Type	Growth Rate
Fast	4 to 6 feet per year
Medium	2 to 4 feet per year
Slow	Less than 2 feet per year

5.4.1.2 Tree Growth Regulators

Tree Growth Regulators (TGRs) are products designed to limit shoot growth in trees and have been studied and used for over 50 years. TGRs are applied in the service territory, reducing the pruning frequency for certain trees from annually to once every 3 years. The application of TGRs is focused on eucalyptus trees, which comprise 21% of trees in the VMS, of which 60% to 80% are pruned on an annual basis. With the exception of a few species, Memo trees are also targeted for removal or TGR application.

TGR treatments do not work on all species. The following species are not pursued for TGR application:

- Fruit/Nut Trees
- Ash
- Bay
- Brisbane Box
- Bamboo
- Coral
- Cottonwood
- Ficus
- Palms
- Pines
- Sycamore/Plane
- Willow

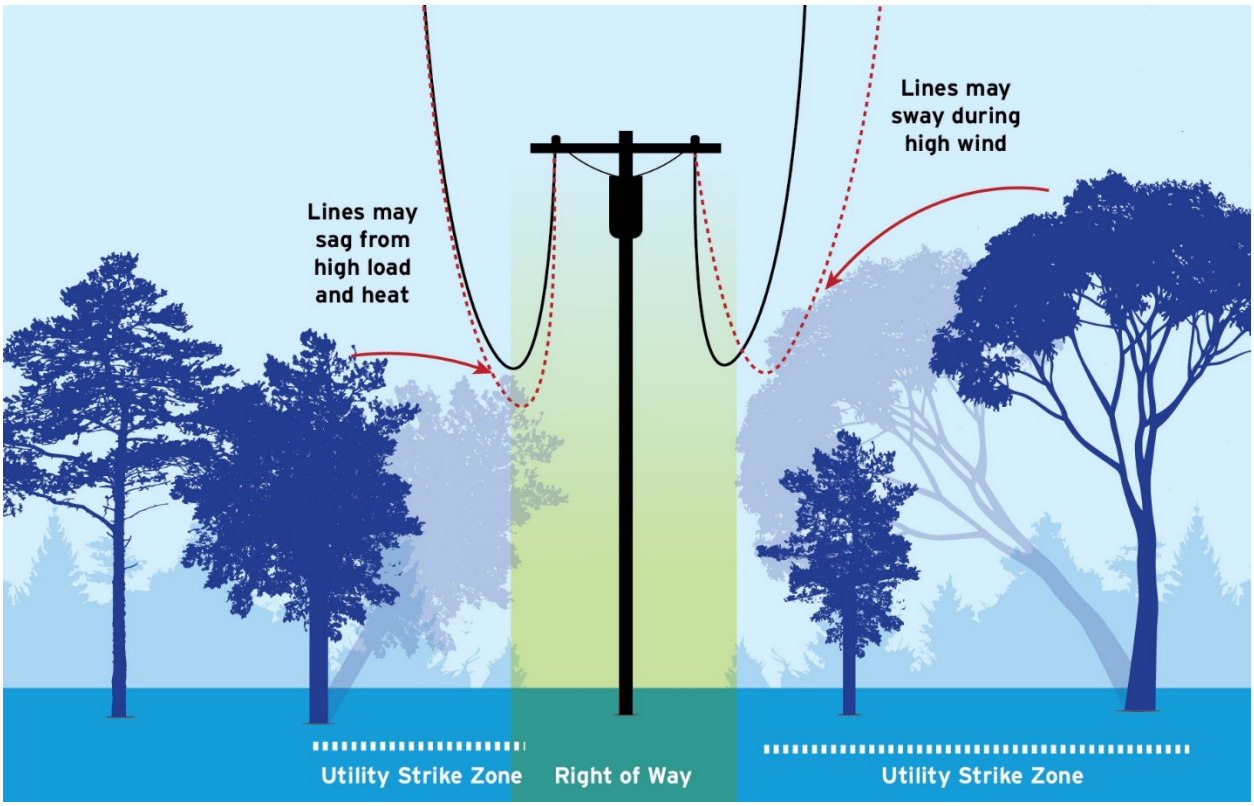
5.4.1.3 Diameter at Breast Height

Determining the correct Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) is important for identifying trees in the field and is the primary factor in the cost of removing a tree. The DBH is a horizontal, radial measurement of the circumference of a tree taken at 4.5 feet above the ground. For multiple-trunked trees, each trunk with a DBH of 3 inches and greater is aggregated to determine the overall DBH. If a tree is located on a slope, the measurement is taken from the high side of the slope. The DBH of a tree may require updating over time due to growth, pruning, or damage to the tree.

5.4.1.4 Utility Strike Zone

The utility strike zone is the area within and adjacent to an overhead right-of-way where a complete tree failure or branch breakout could physically strike the lines (see Figure 4). The tree contractor should report any tree observed within the Utility Strike Zone they believe threatens overhead utility infrastructure not assigned to work.

Figure 4: Utility Strike Zone



5.4.1.5 Reliability or Hazard Tree

The terms “reliability tree” and “hazard tree” are used synonymously to describe a tree that poses a potential danger to overhead electrical facilities due to poor health, structural deficiency, and/or site-specific conditions, and that should be mitigated within the annual inspection cycle. Hazard trees may be located inside or outside of the utility right-of-way and may require pruning to prevent encroachment into the minimum vegetation clearance distance (MVCD).

5.4.1.6 Memos

Memos are issued for vegetation that requires priority pruning in advance of the routine tree-trim schedule timeframe. They are issued for vegetation that is currently non-compliant, violates the current project minimum clearance allowances such as on NERC lines, represents imminent hazard threats due to partial or total tree failure, or for required species or patrol specifications such as with Century plants or ESA patrols. A memo may be issued for a prune or removal based on the condition and appropriate mitigation. A memo is identified as prune or removal via the assigned condition code.

Memos, including reliability trees, are classified and assigned ‘Same Day/Next Day’ or ‘Group' based condition and urgency. The memo classification is as follows:

- Same Day/Next Day: Vegetation that is in direct contact or potential intermittent contact with primary or transmission conductors or has the potential to contact the lines prior to a group memo issuance is processed as a same/next day memo. Trees that have visible signs of a defect or structural weakness that represents an imminent threat which will likely cause the tree to fail into the energized facilities are also processed as a same/next day memo.
- Group: All vegetation that requires priority work that does not require a same/next day response but will not hold compliance until the routine pruning occurs is issued within a group memo. Trees that have visible signs of a defect or structural weakness that may cause the tree to fail into the energized facilities prior to routine pruning are processed as a group memo.

5.4.2 Enhanced Clearance

The Enhanced Vegetation Management Program applies expanded post-pruning clearances on targeted species identified as higher risk due to growth rate, failure characteristics, and/or outage frequency. Targeted species include Eucalyptus, Sycamore, Palm, Oak, and Pine. These species generally contribute to the majority of all vegetation-caused outages, particularly when measured against their overall percentage of the tree inventory. The criteria for determining post-trim clearances includes multiple factors such as species, height, growth rate, health, location of defect, site conditions, pruning schedule, and proper pruning cuts.

The compliance goal is to prune to an appropriate clearance to prevent a tree from encroaching within the minimum clearance or contacting the power lines either by wind sway, branch breakout, or tree/root failure. ANSI and ISA standards are applied using the concept of directional pruning. If a tree cannot be mitigated by pruning, complete removal may be required. Emergency pruning may also occur when a tree requires priority mitigation to clear an infraction or if it poses an imminent threat to the electric facilities.

Vegetation Management defines enhanced clearances as greater than 12 feet at time of prune, which is the CPUC-recommended post-prune clearance for distribution voltages in the HFTD. Trees are pruned to clearances that exceed the recommended time-of-prune clearances in GO 95.

Clearances in excess of 20 to 25 feet may be required for safety, compliance, and reliability. This is commonly the case for very fast-growing species where tree removal is not an option or to abate a hazard tree condition. The Tree Pruning Contractor determines the proper clearance for each tree at the time of pruning. If a tree cannot be mitigated by pruning, complete removal may be necessary. Emergency pruning may also occur when a tree requires priority attention to clear an infraction or if it poses an imminent threat to the electric facilities.

6 CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Upon completion of the routine pruning and removal activities within a VMA, the tree contractor documents the work via the certification process. This process includes the electronic completion of all assigned dispatch and schedule work orders within Cityworks, a summary report of all completed work,

and documentation of all deferred (e.g., refusal and exception) work. VMA certifications are reviewed by the SDG&E Area Forester for accuracy and completeness. Tree contractors are to complete all assigned work by the scheduled due date work. Any deviations from completing VMA by its scheduled due date are to be requested in advance and approved by the Area Forester. An electronic copy of the VMA certification is retained by SDG&E for documentation and auditing purposes for the duration of the department's retention period.

7 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Document Type	Document Name
Internal	Audit Activity (document in development)
External	California Power Line Fire Prevention Field Guide
External	CNF O&M Fire Plan
Internal	ESP113.1
External	Fire-Threat Maps and Fire-Safety Rulemaking
Internal	PowerWorkz Tree Trim Manual
Internal	Pre-Inspection Activity (document in development)
External	Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)
Internal	Tree Trim User Guide
Internal	Vegetation Management Master Schedule
Internal	Vegetation Management Program Overview Guide (document in development)
Internal	VMS Condition Code
Internal	2023-2025 WMP

8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and Responsibilities used in this document can be found on the Vegetation Management SharePoint site.

9 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

9.1 Definitions

Definitions for terms used in this document can be found on the Vegetation Management SharePoint site.

9.2 Acronyms

Abbreviation	Name
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire
CNF	6.1.5.2 Cleveland National Forest
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DWO	dispatch work orders
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESP	Electric Standard Practice
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPI	Fire Potential Index
GIS	geographic information system
GO	General Order
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFTD	High Fire Threat District
ISA	International Society of Arboricultural
LRA	Local Responsibility Areas
MDT	mobile data terminal
MOU	Memorandums of Understanding
MVCD	minimum vegetation clearance distance
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAL	Project Activity Level
PPE	personal protective equipment

Abbreviation	Name
PRC	Public Resources Code
RFW	Red Flag Warning
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SWO	scheduling work order
TGR	Tree Growth Regulator
VMA	Vegetation Management Area
VMS	Vegetation Management System
WMP	Wildfire Mitigation Plan

10 REVISION HISTORY AND APPROVALS

Rev. Number	Description	By	Approved By	Date
1	Document creation	Michael Daleo, Leigh Ratcliffe, Lana Radchenko	Michael Daleo	11/01/2024
2				
3				

Appendix A: High Fire Threat District Map