APPENDIX A

Mapping

FIRE HISTORY

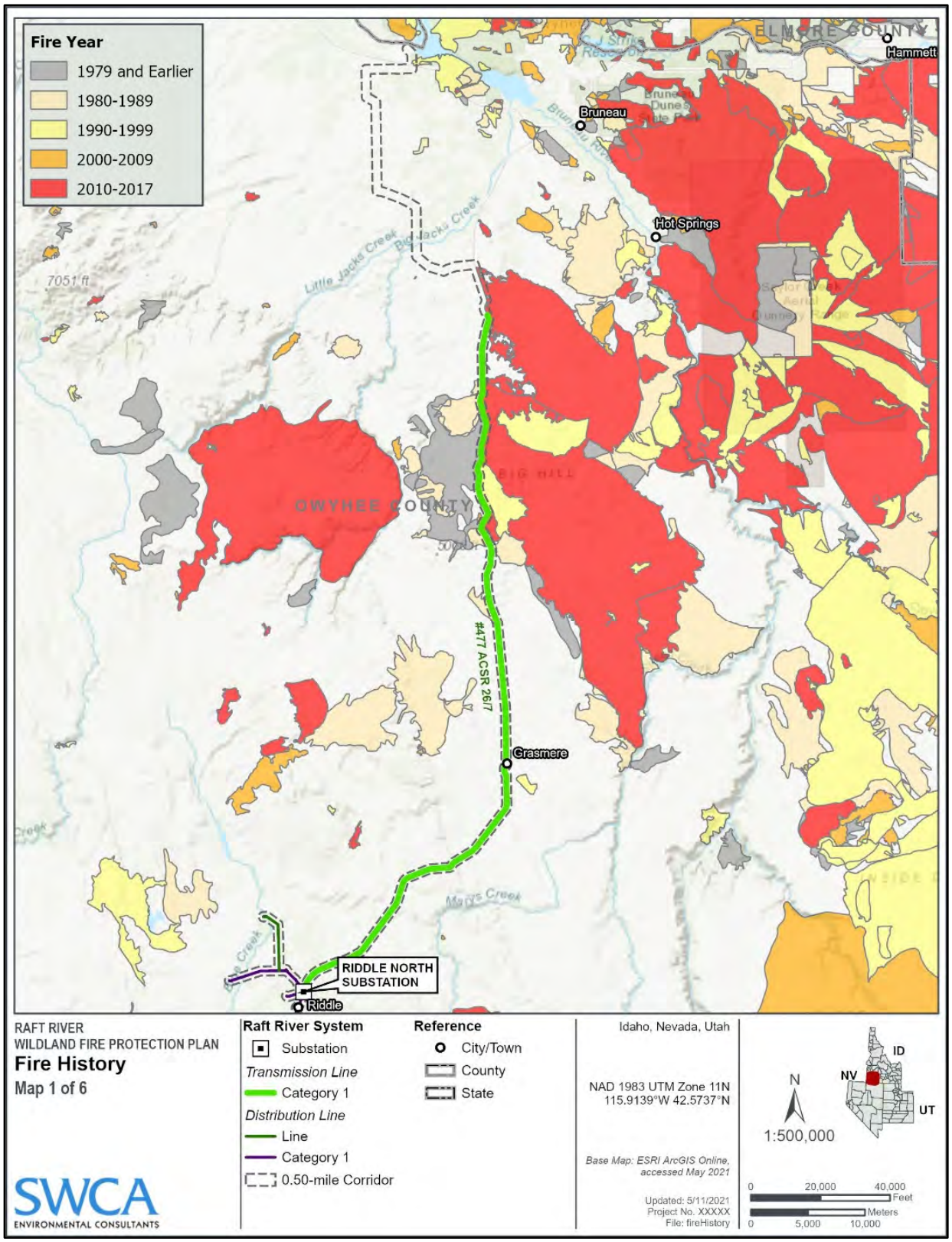

Figure A-1. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 1 of 6).

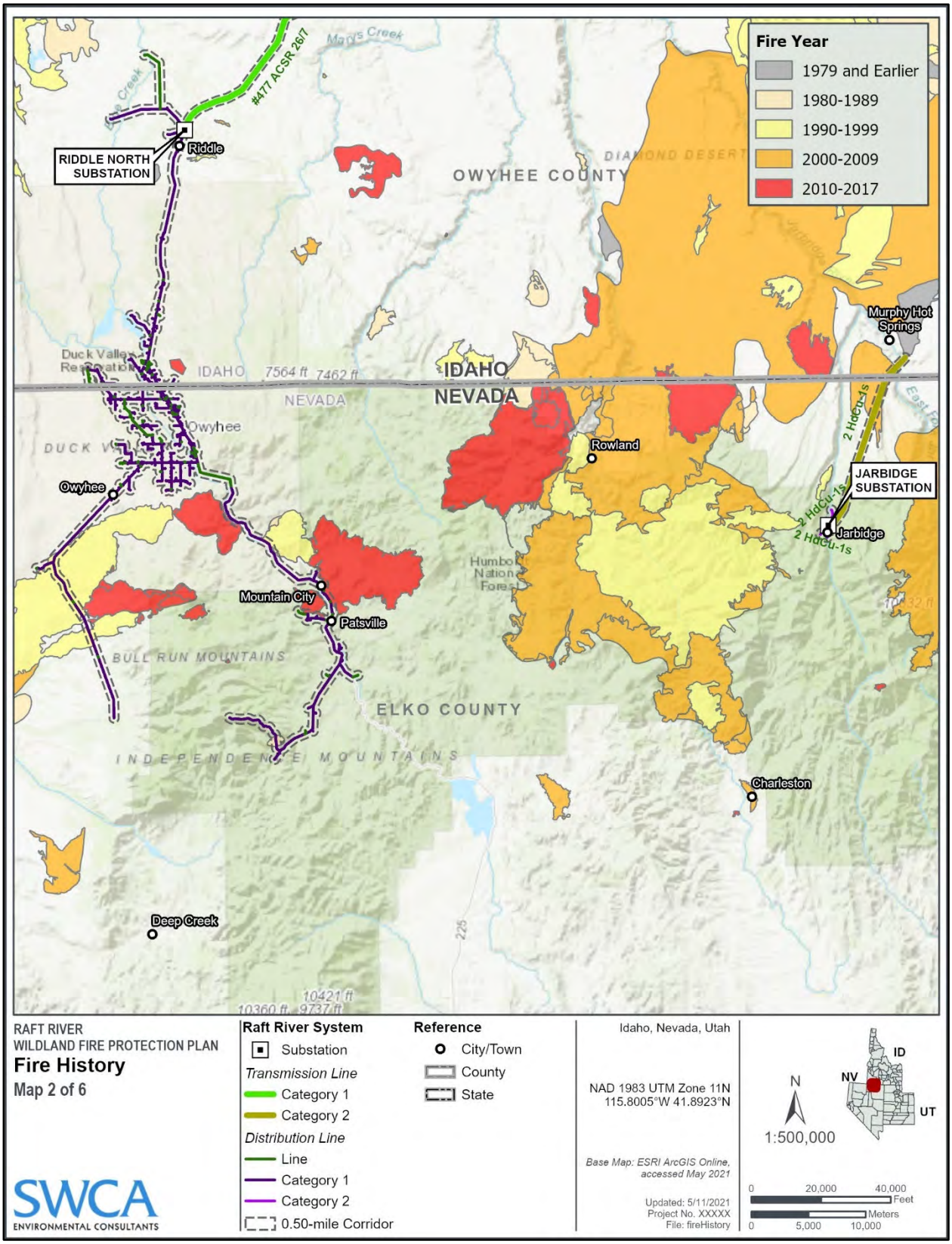

Figure A-2. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 2 of 6).

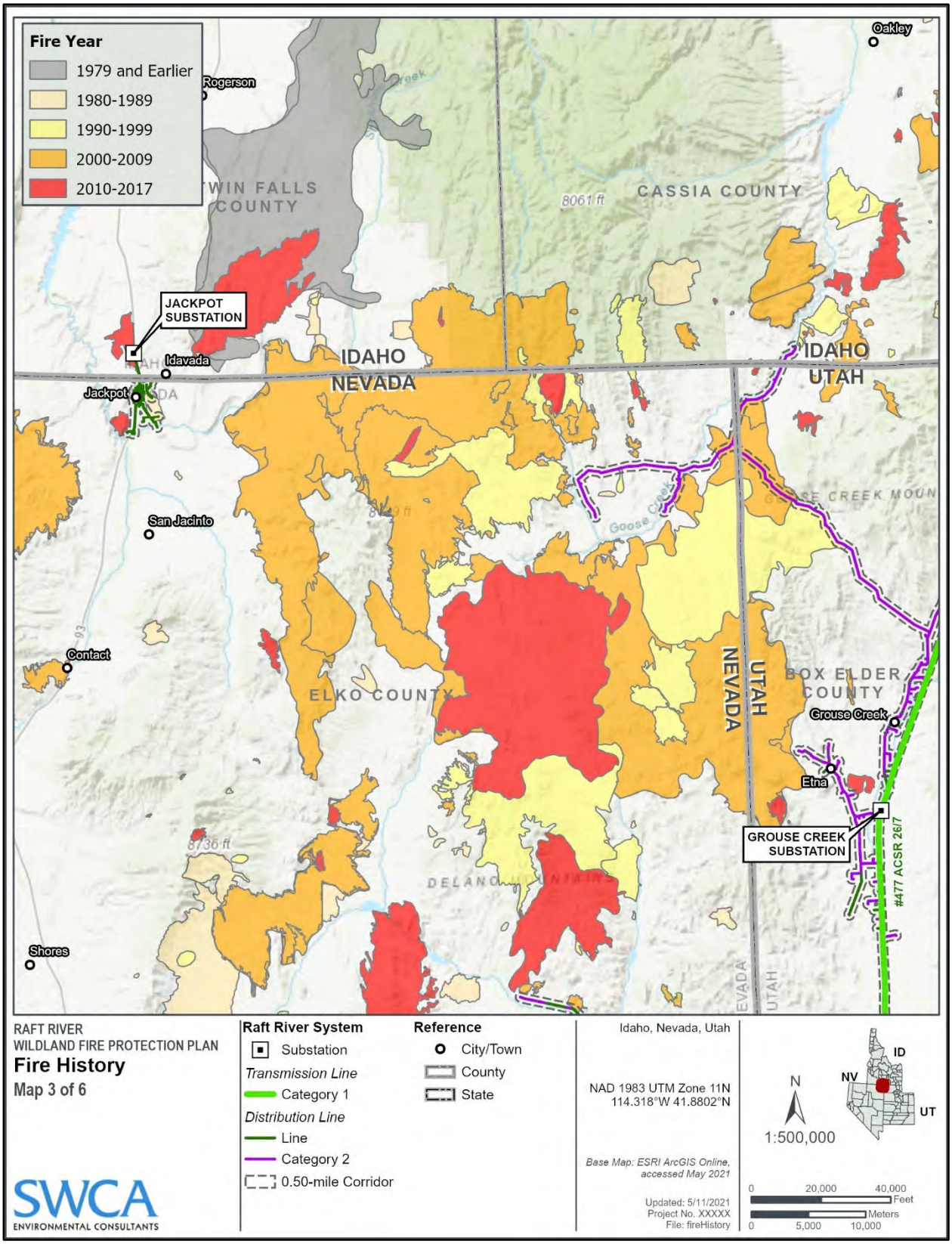

Figure A-3. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 3 of 6).

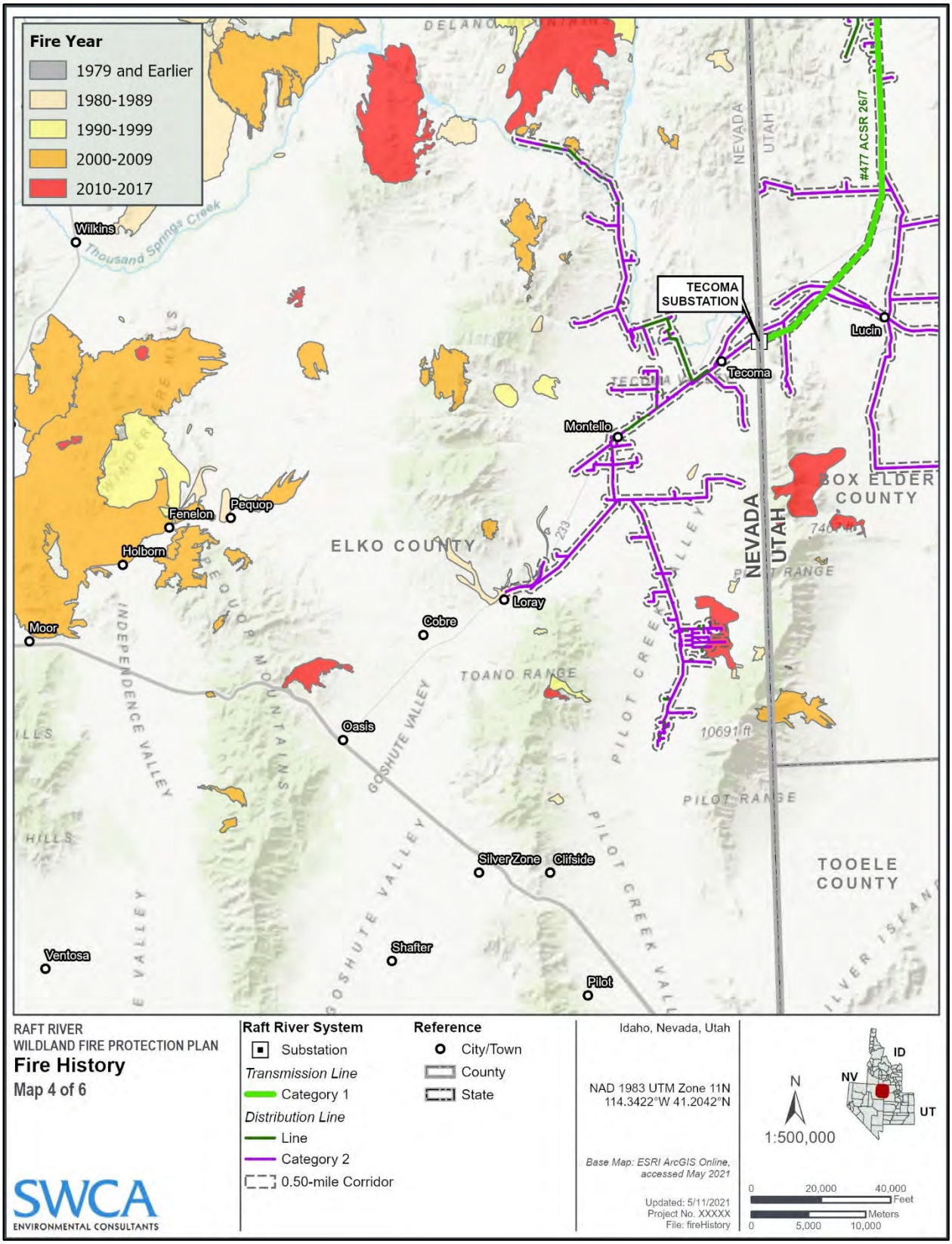

Figure A-4. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 4 of 6).

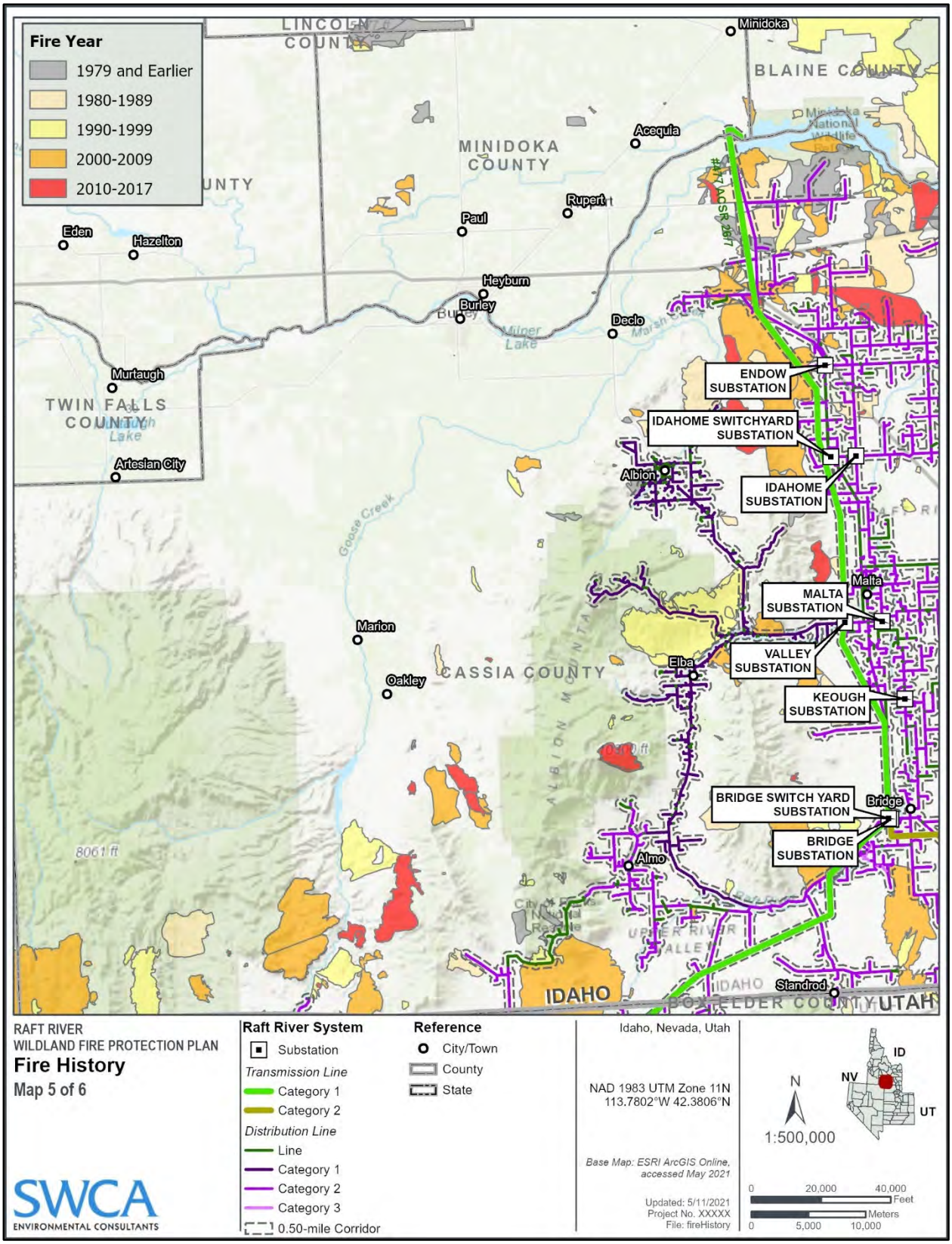

Figure A-5. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 5 of 6).

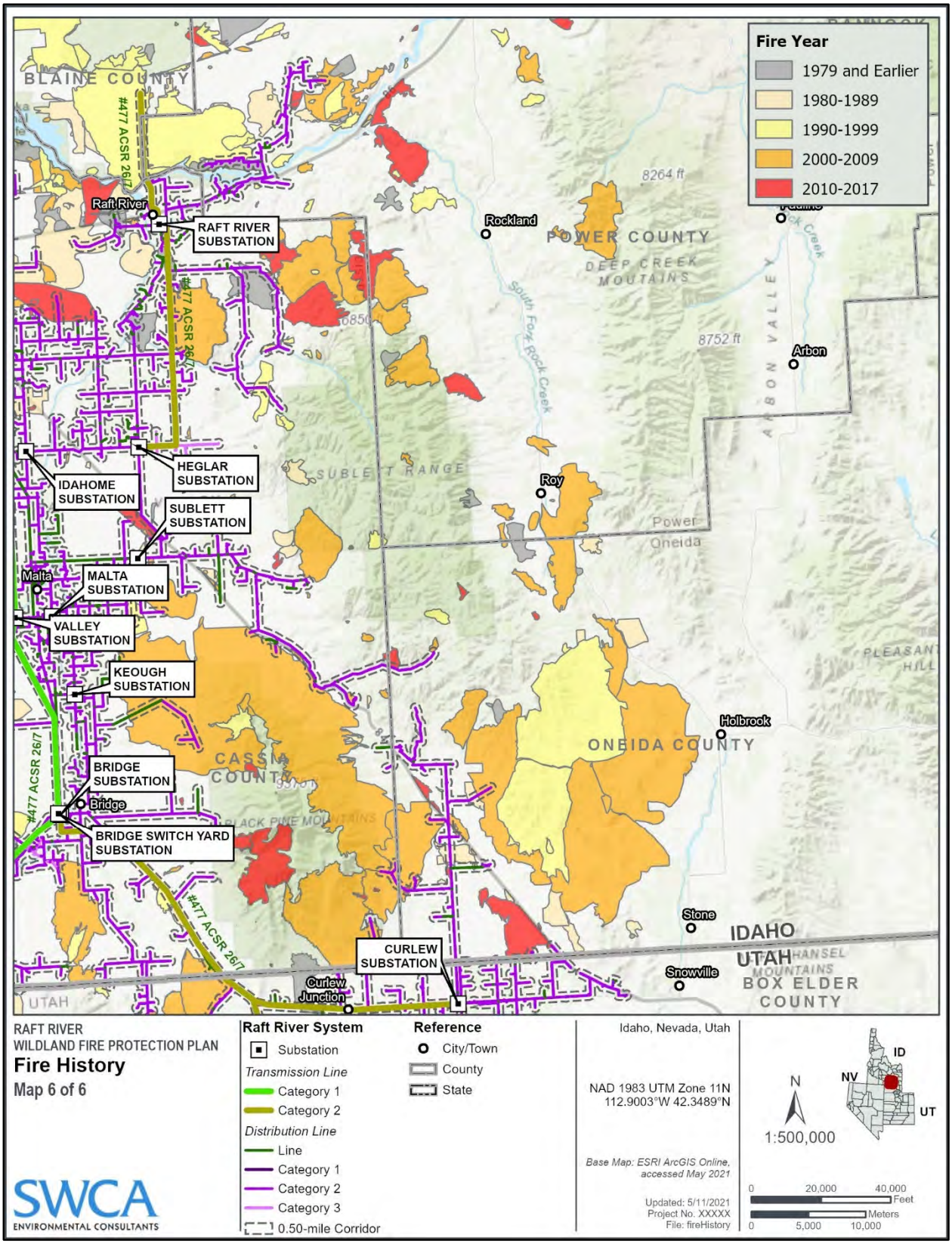

Figure A-6. Fire history across RREC service territory (map 6 of 6).

DOMINANT FUEL MODELS

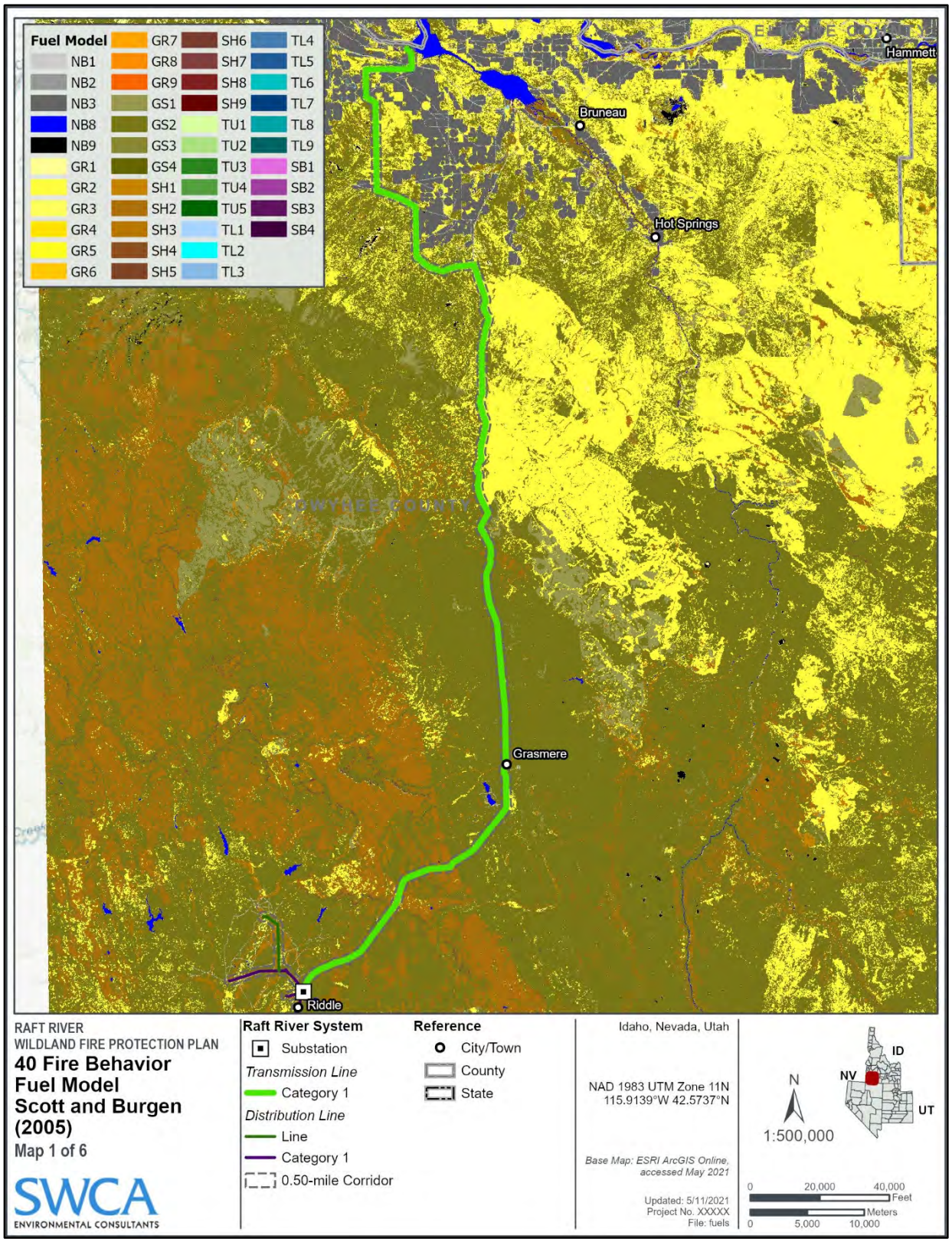

Figure A-7. Fire behavior fuel models (map 1 of 6).

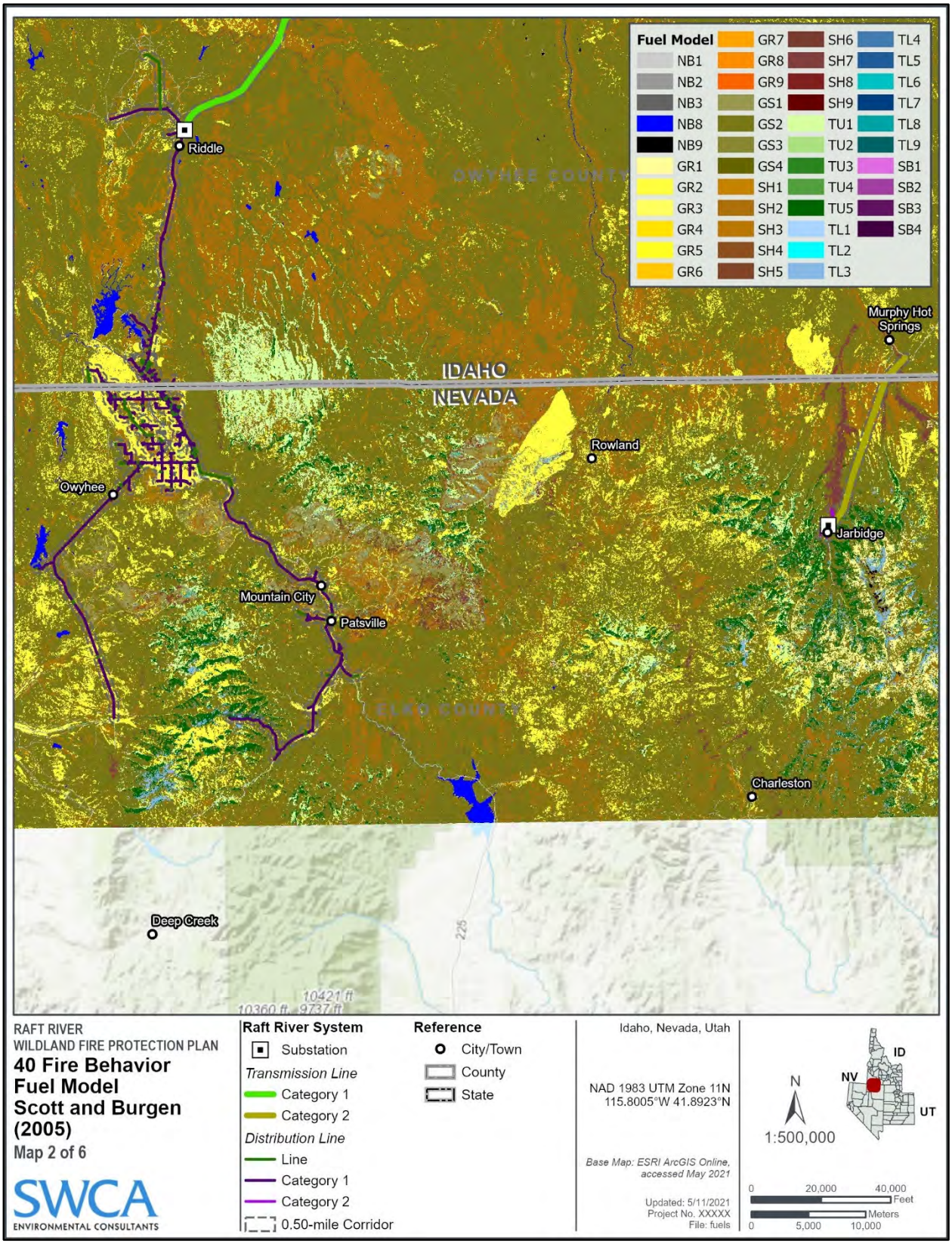

Figure A-8. Fire behavior fuel models (map 2 of 6).

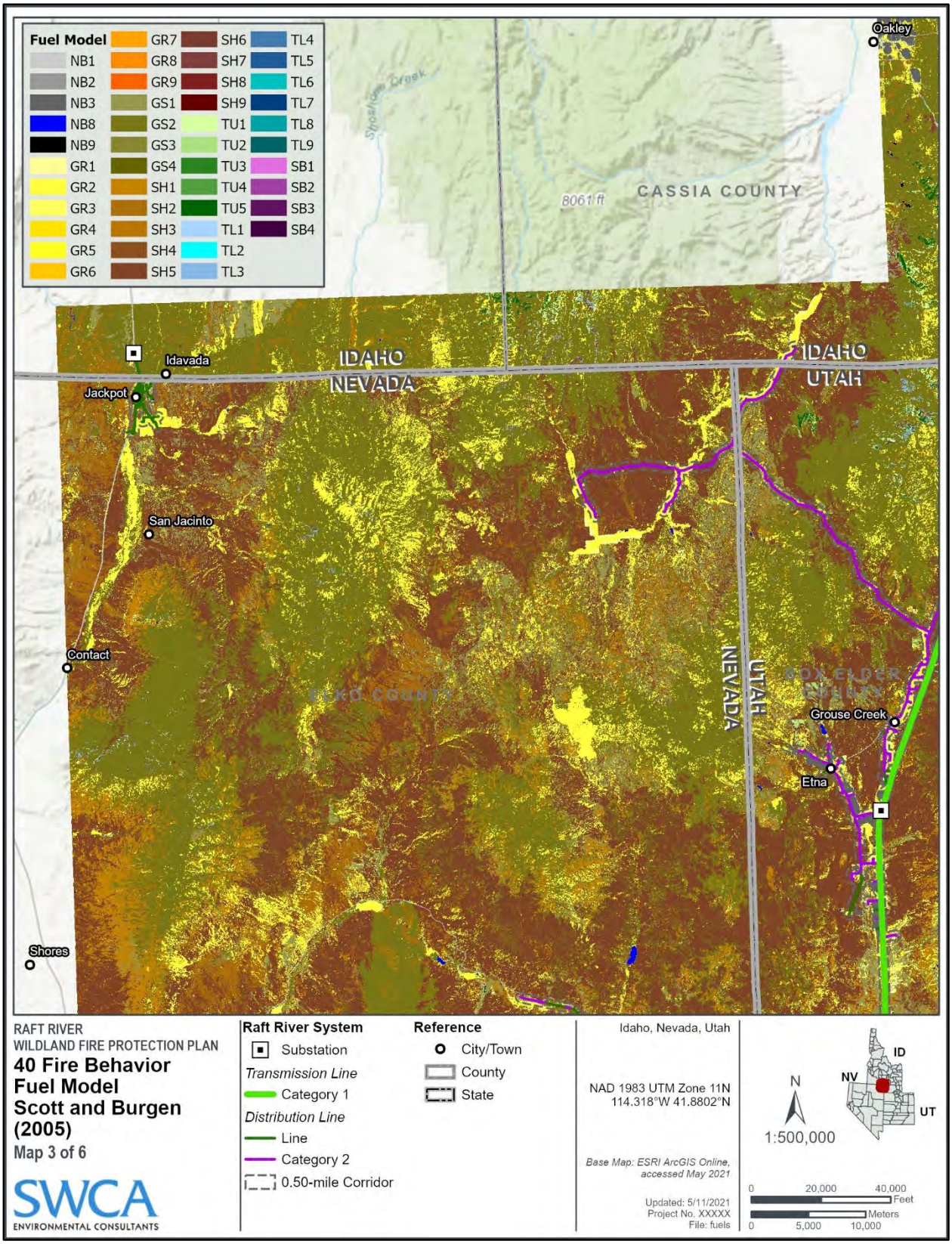

Figure A-9. Fire behavior fuel models (map 3 of 6).

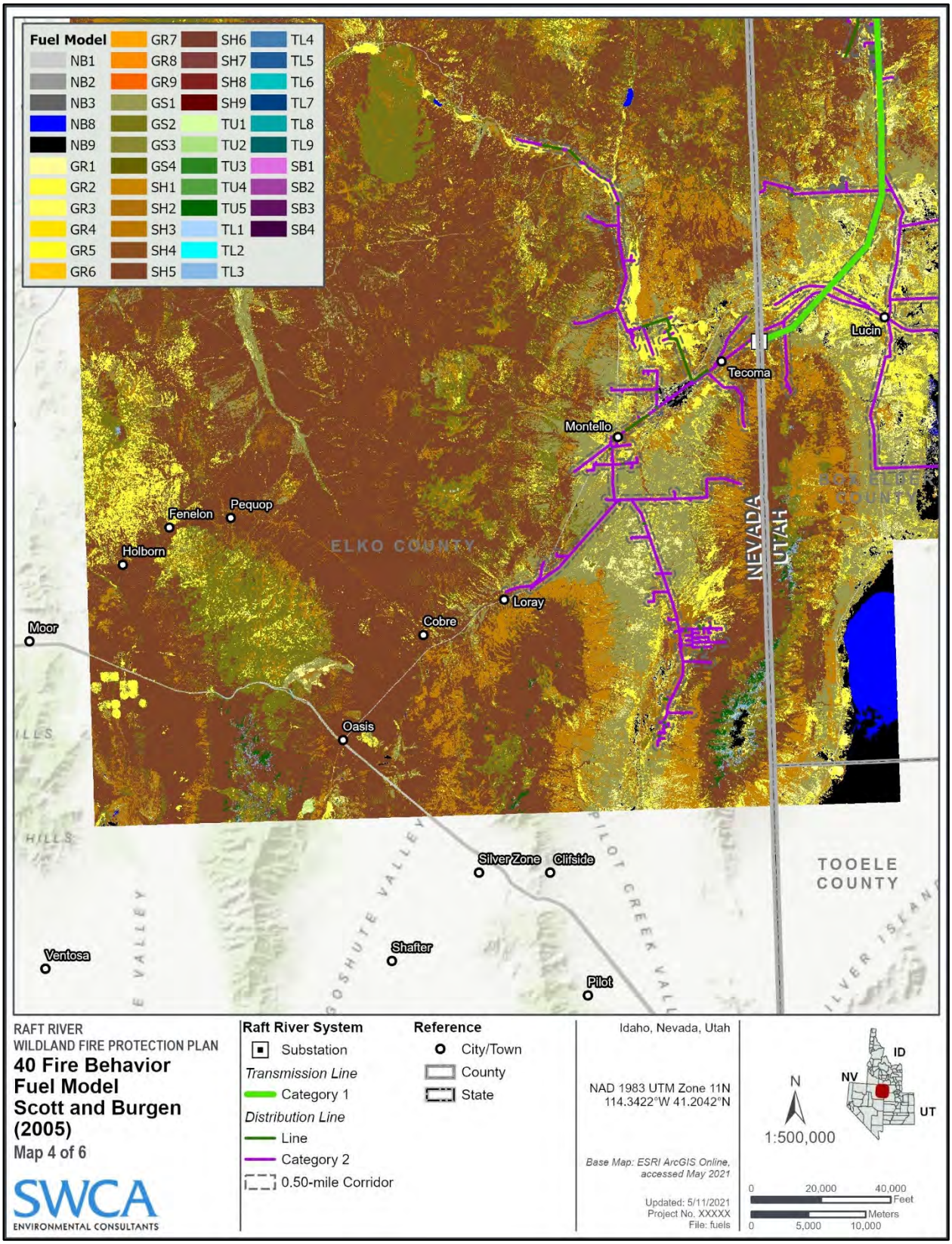

Figure A-10. Fire behavior fuel models (map 4 of 6).

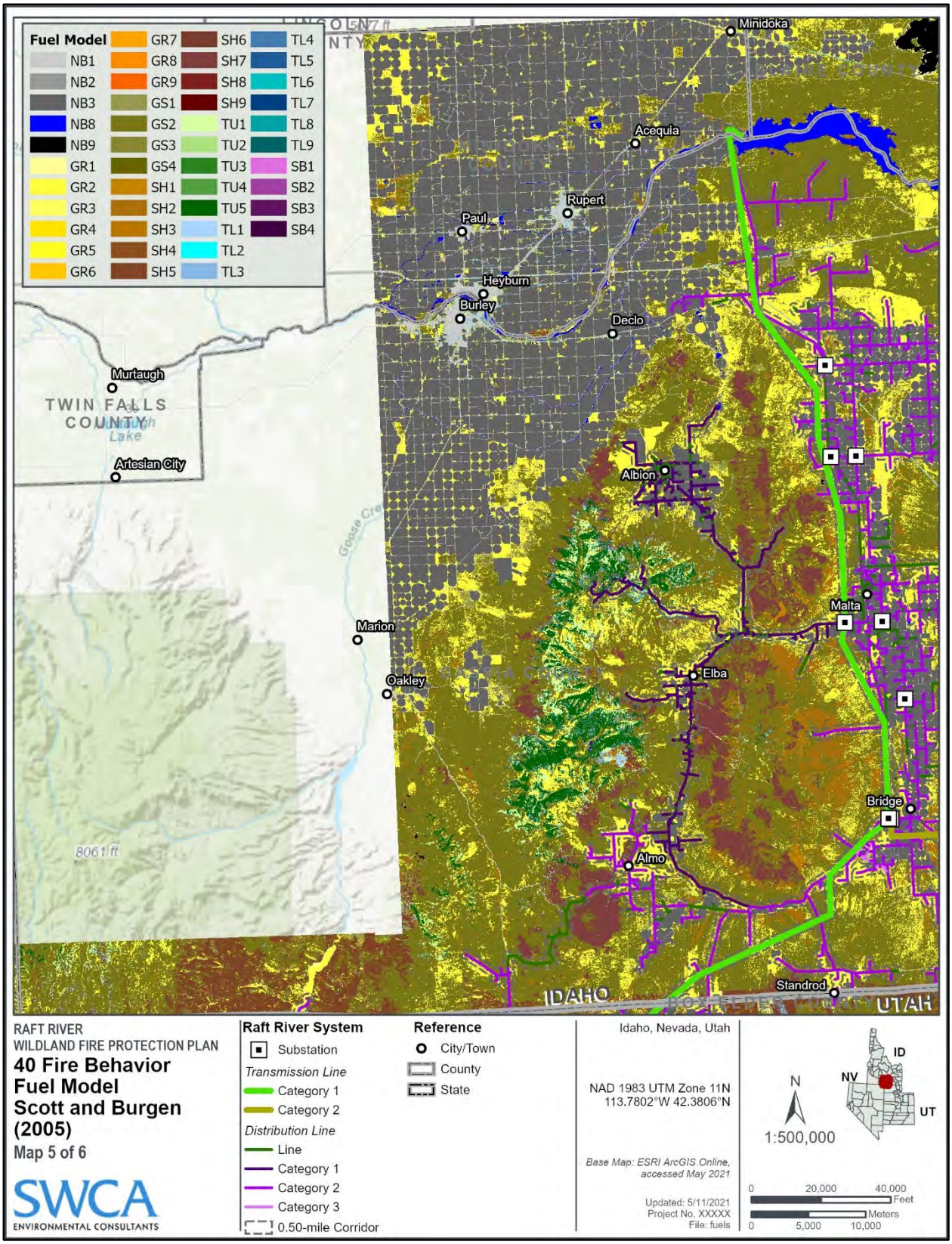

Figure A-11. Fire behavior fuel models (map 5 of 6).

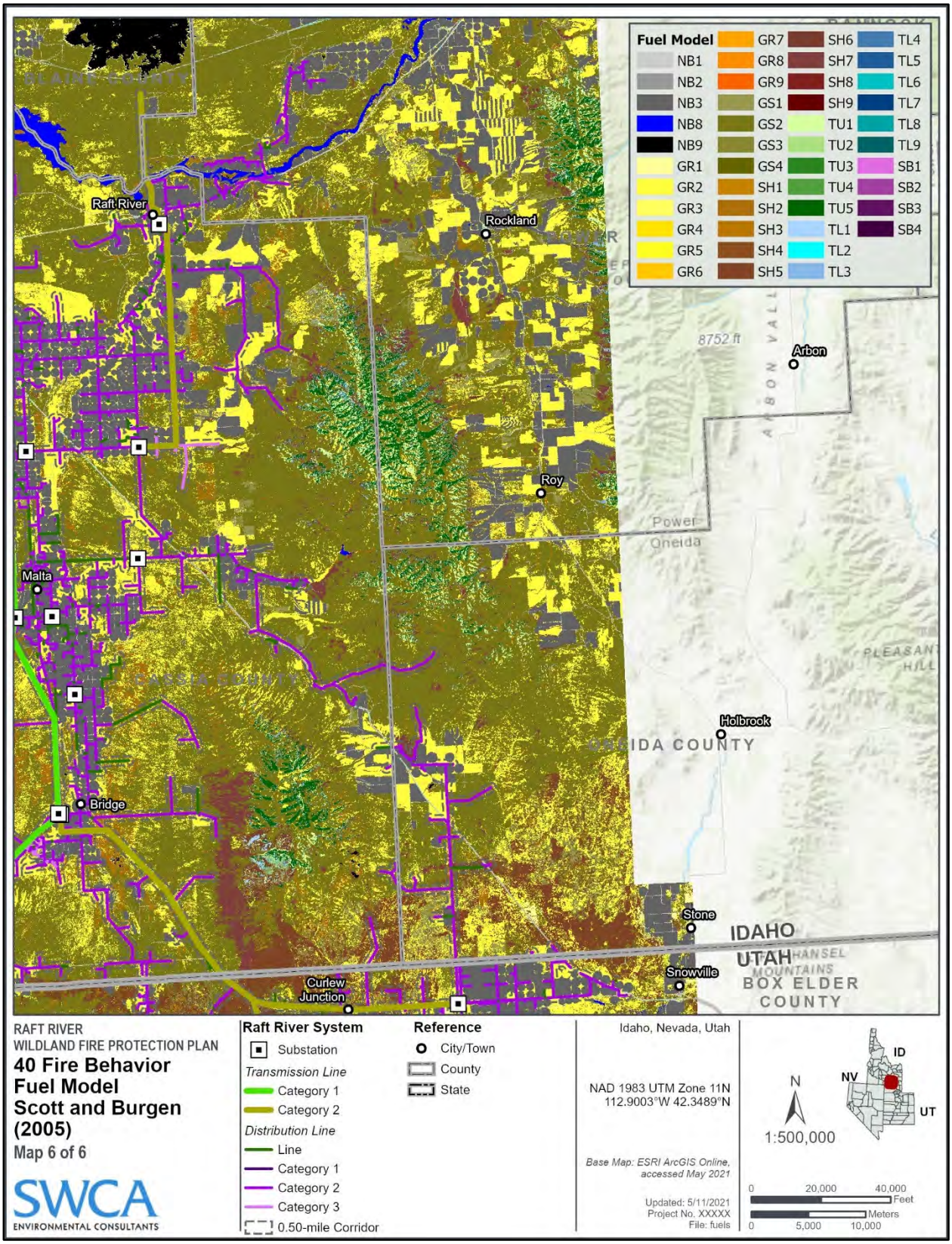

Figure A-12. Fire behavior fuel models (map 6 of 6).

FLAME LENGTH

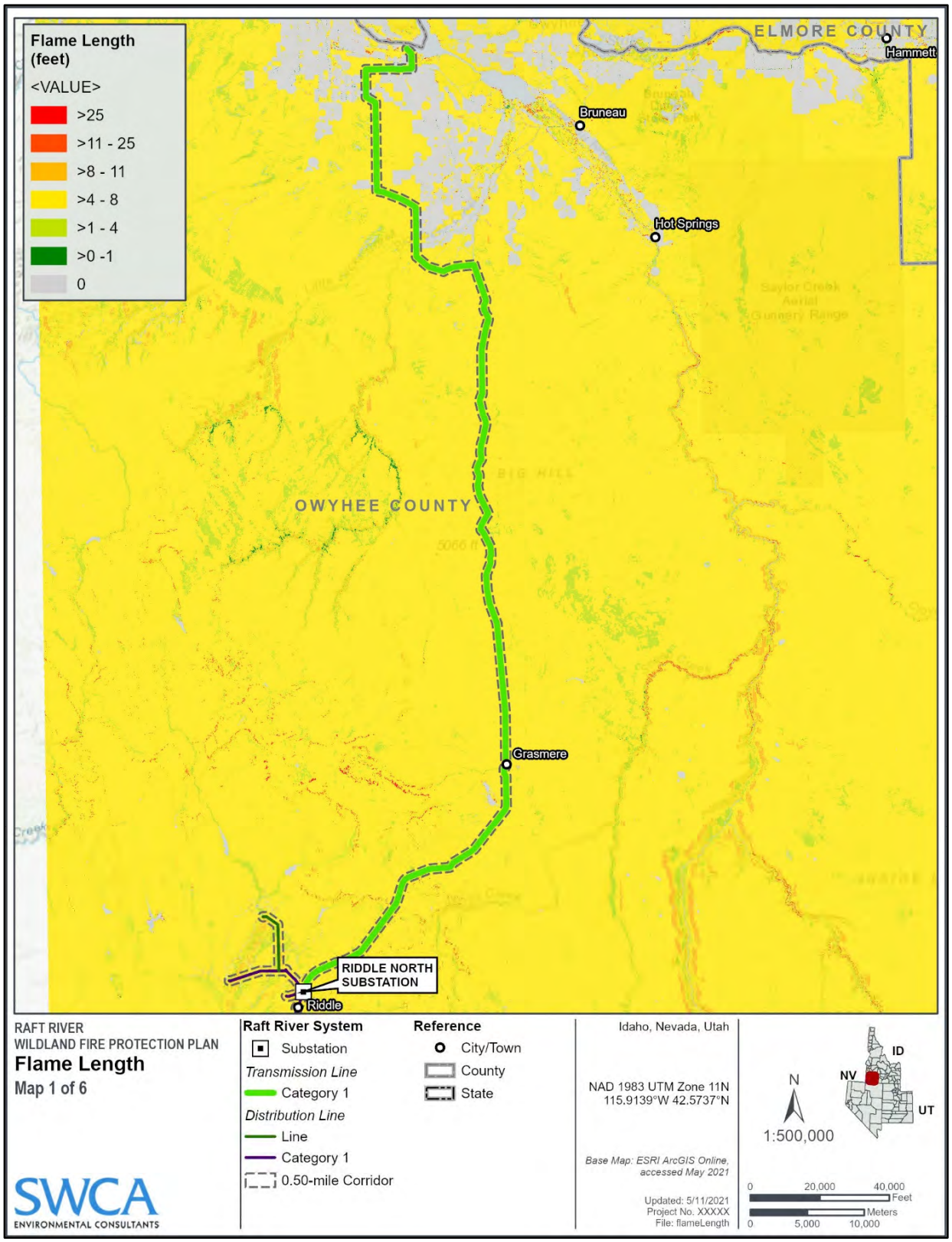

Figure A-13. Flame length (map 1 of 6).

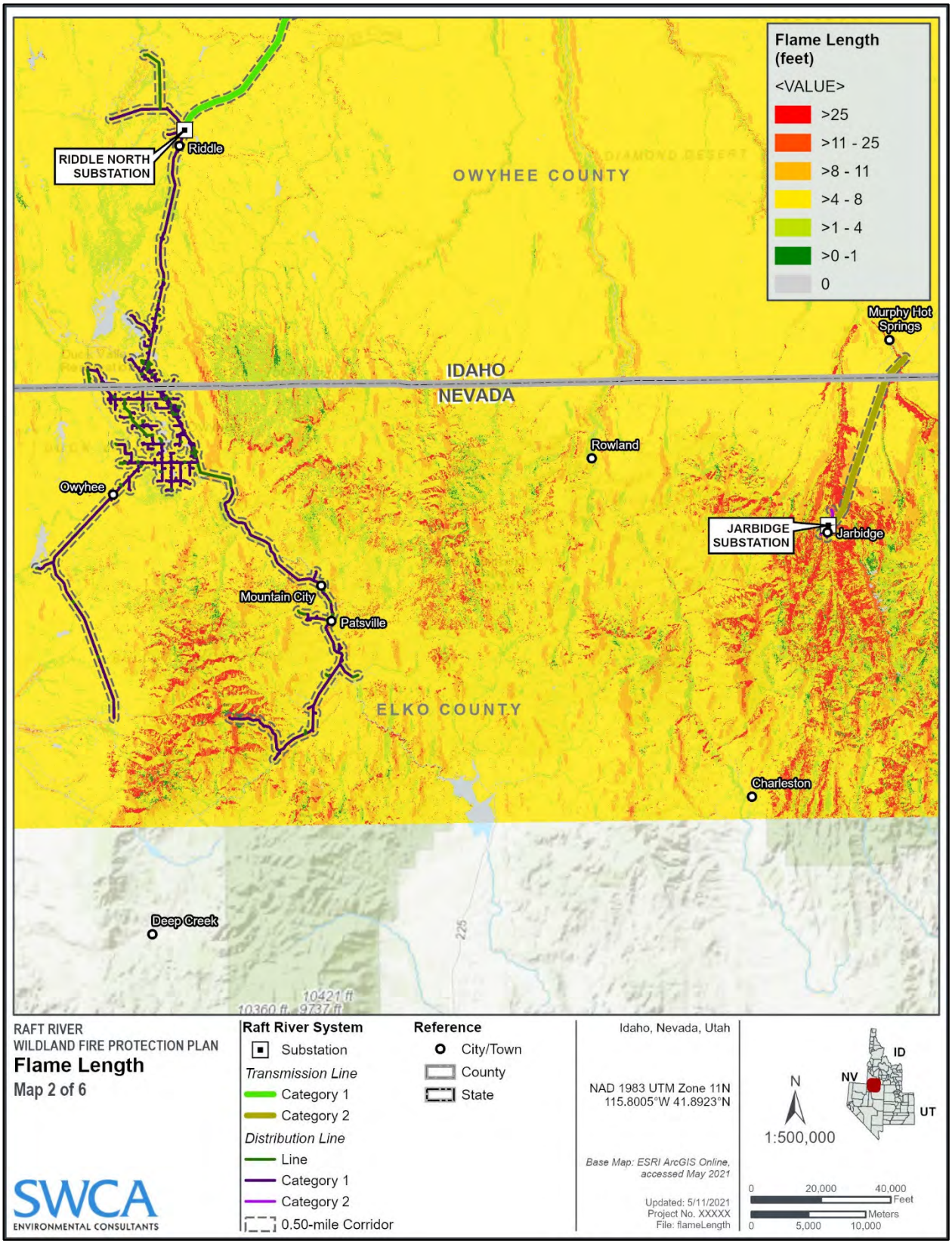

Figure A-14. Flame length (map 2 of 6).

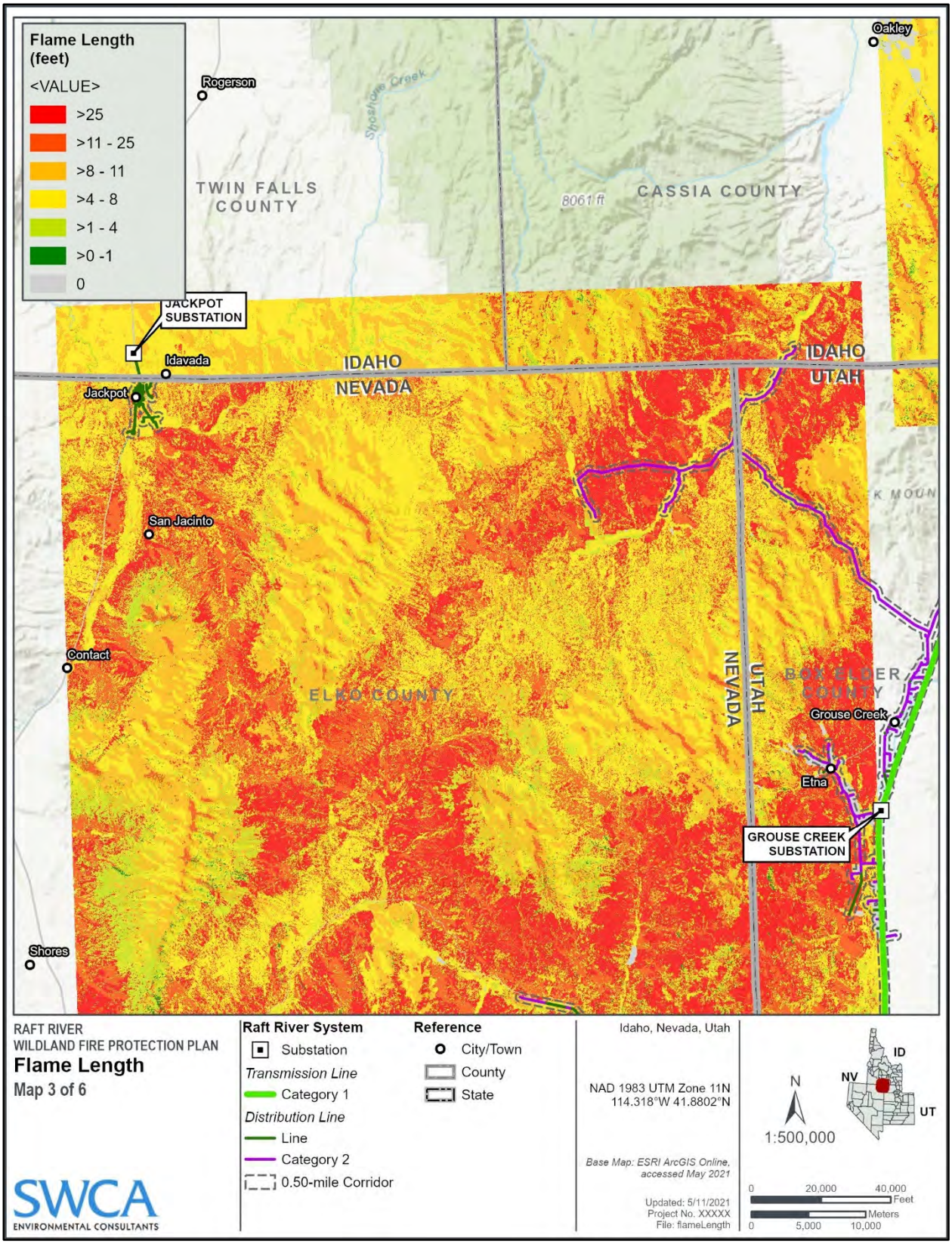

Figure A-15. Flame length (map 3 of 6).

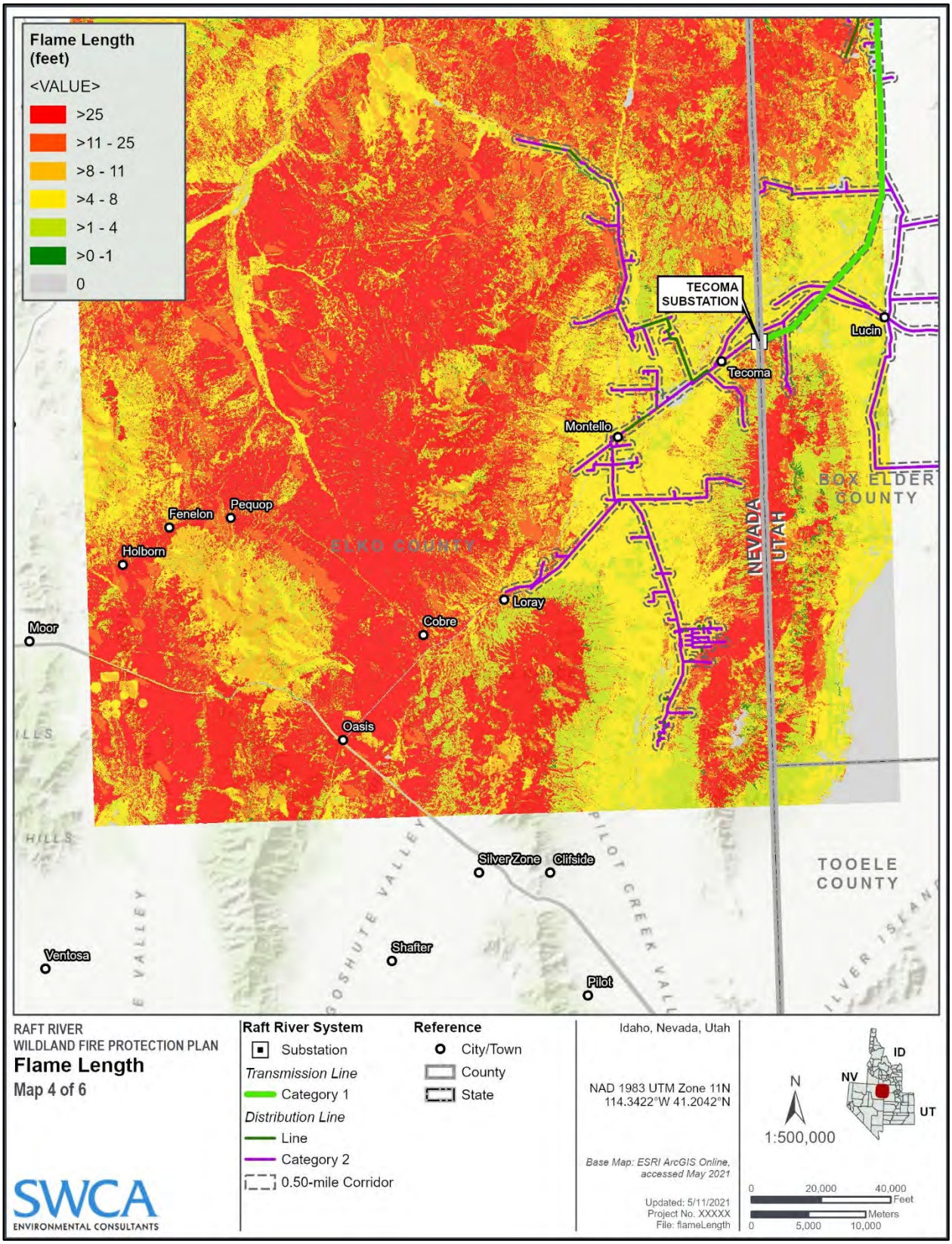

Figure A-16. Flame length (map 4 of 6).

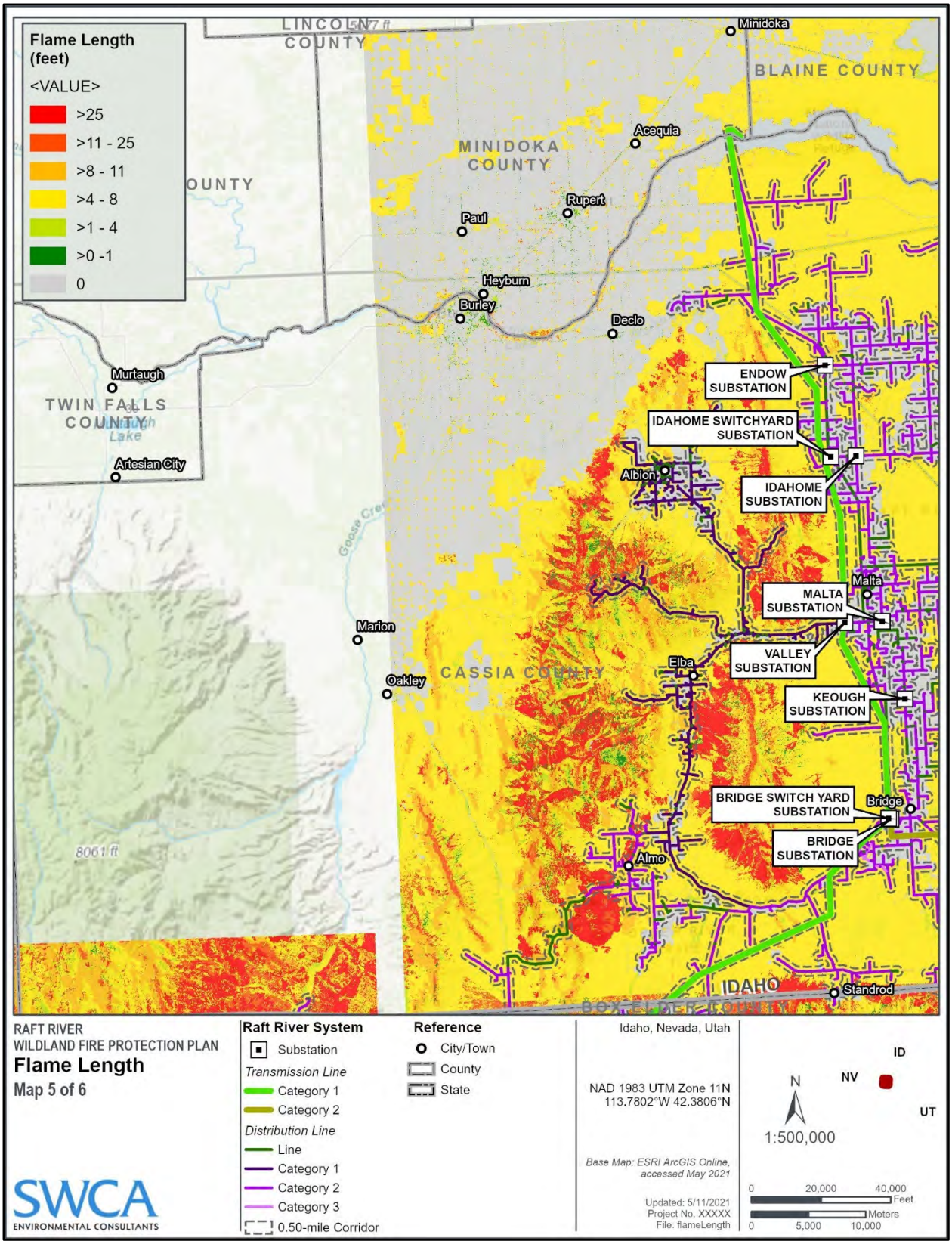

Figure A-17. Flame length (map 5 of 6).

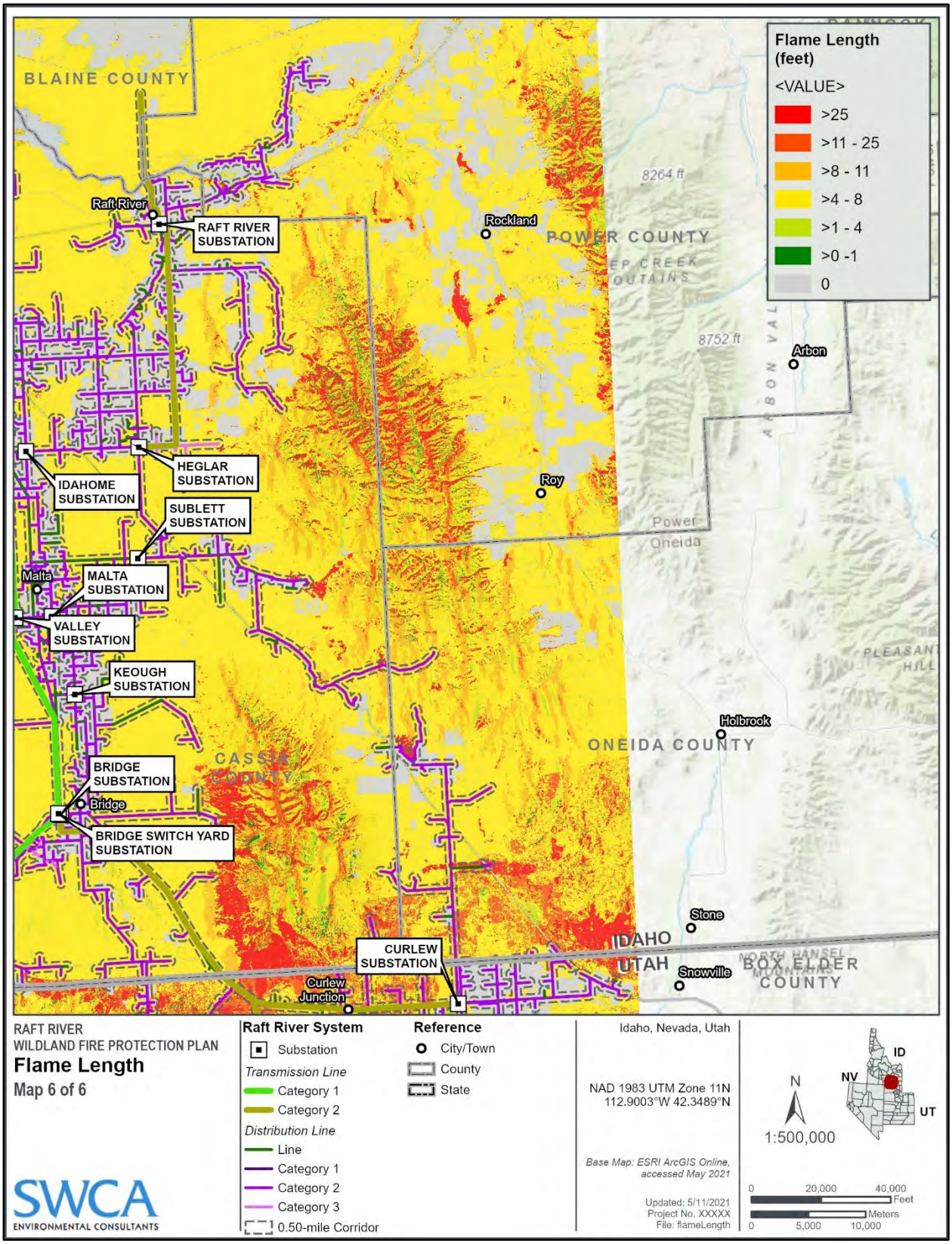

Figure A-18. Flame length (map 6 of 6).

FIRE LINE INTENSITY

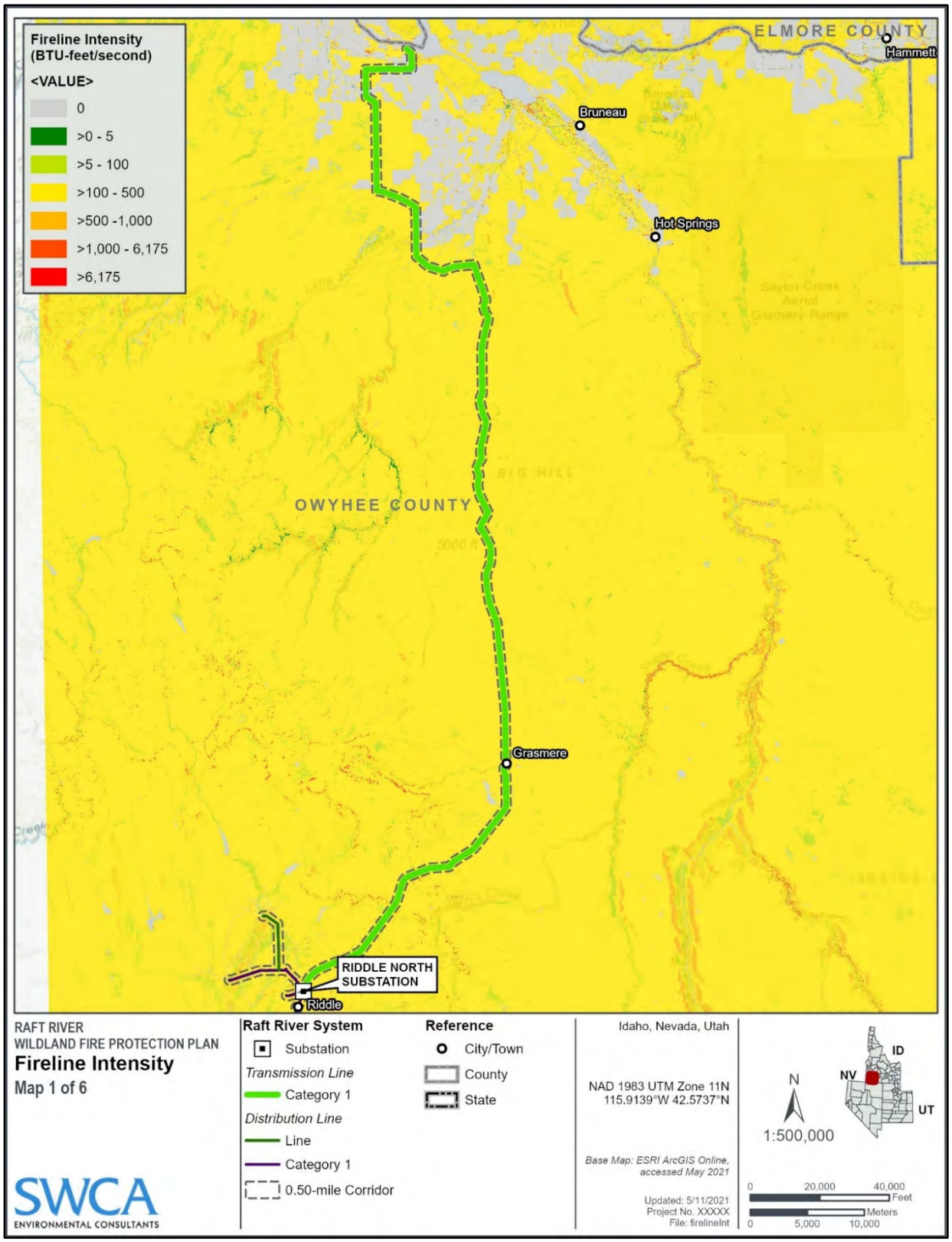

Figure A-19. Fireline intensity (map 1 of 6).

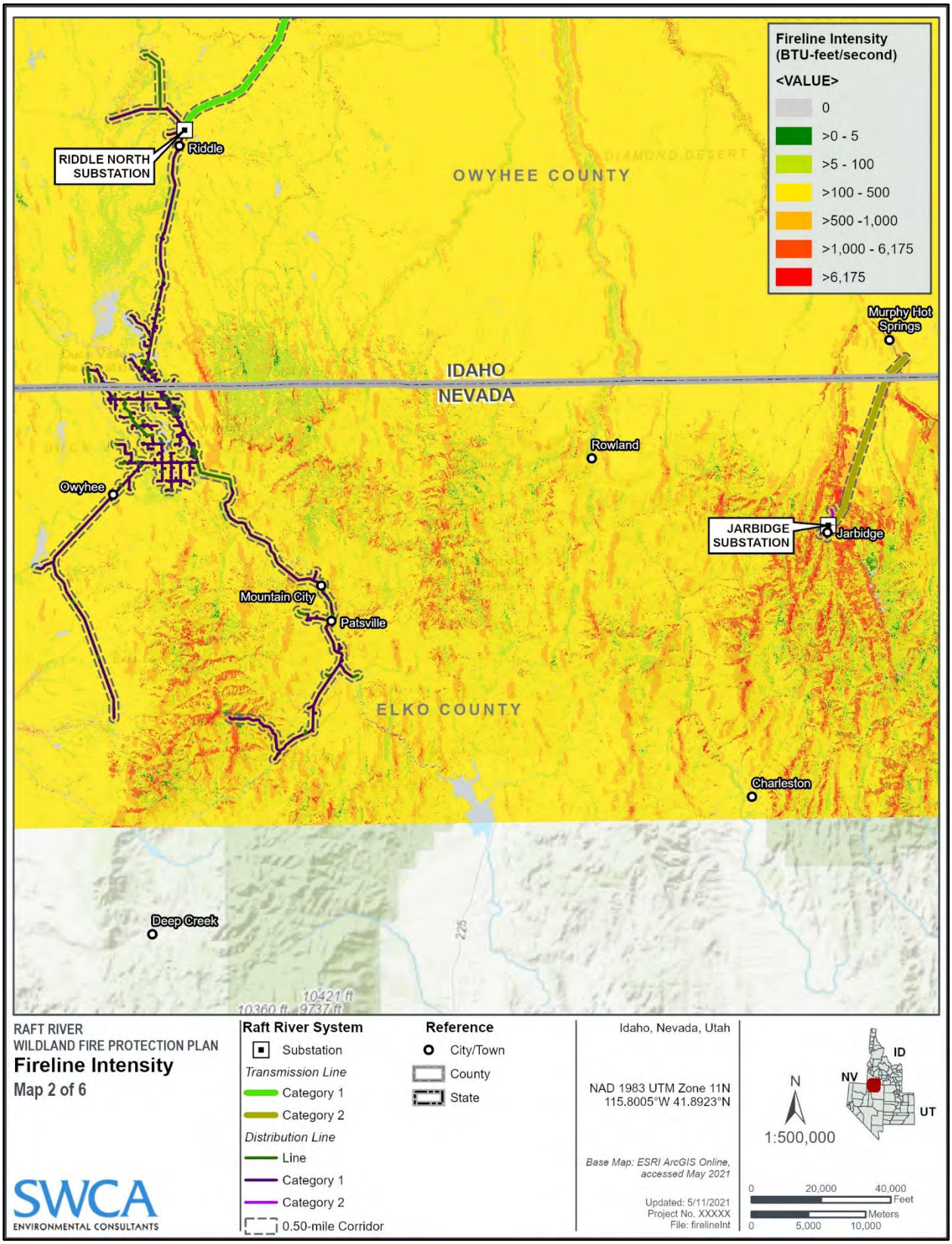

Figure A-20. Fireline intensity (map 2 of 6).

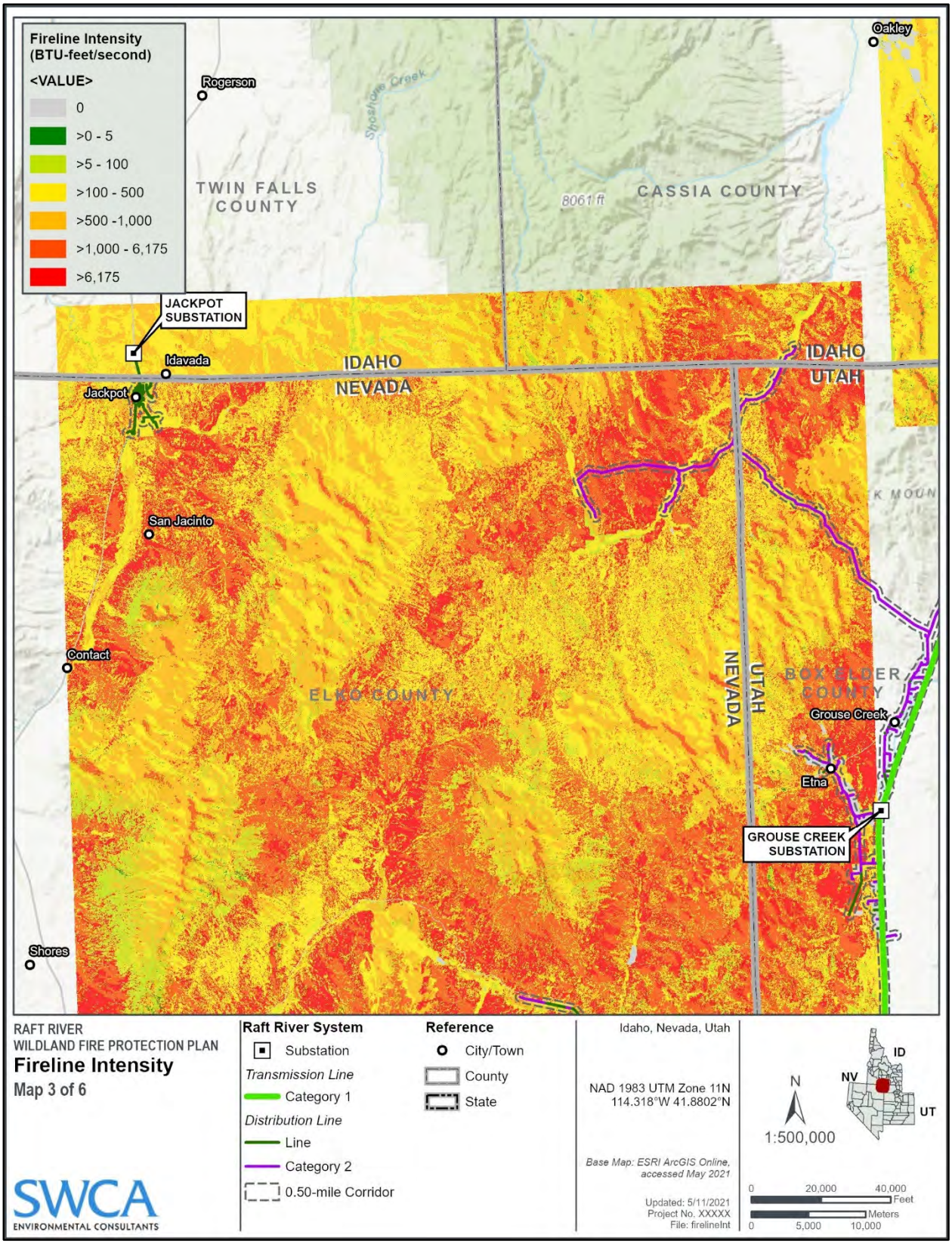

Figure A-21. Fireline intensity (map 3 of 6).

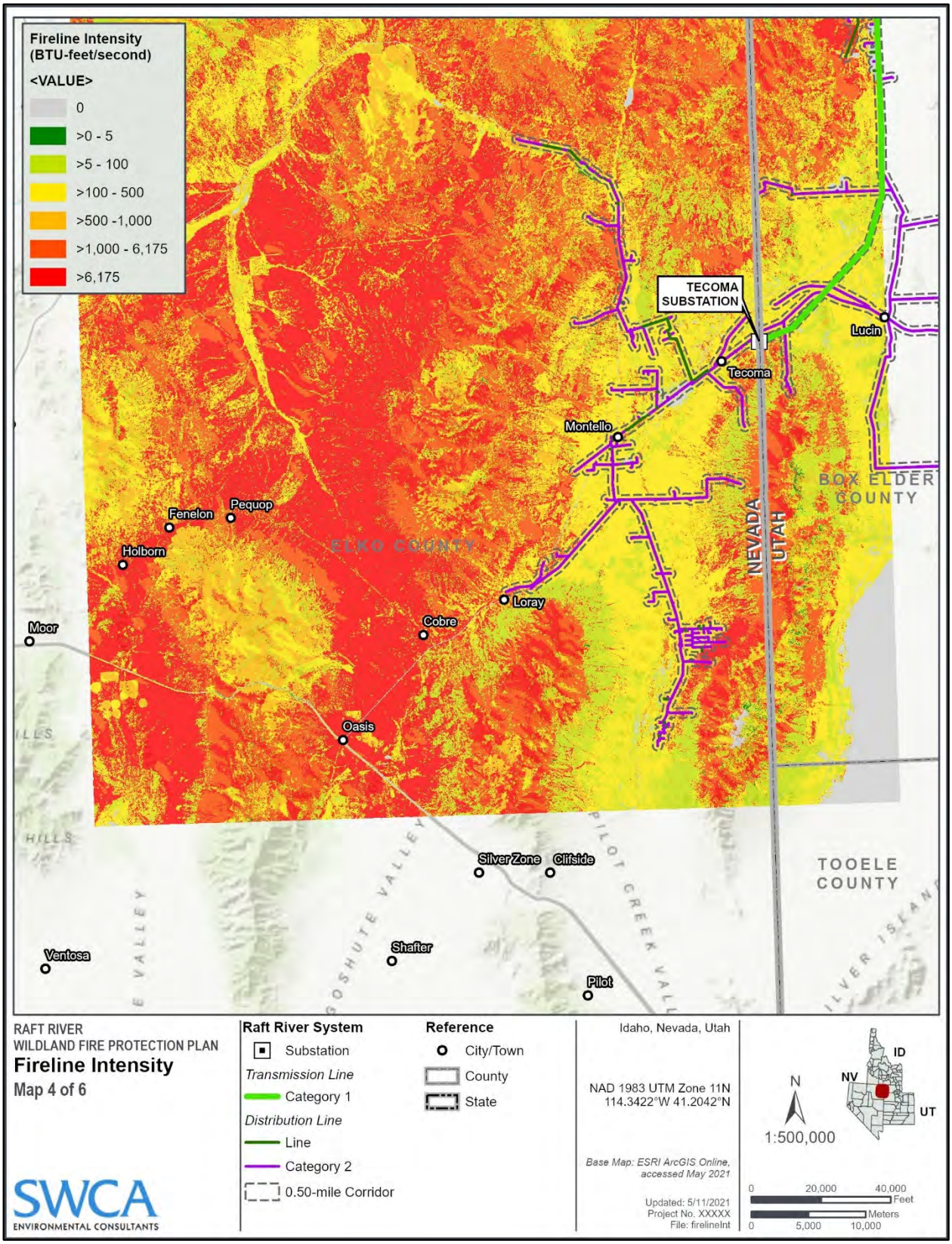

Figure A-22. Fireline intensity (map 4 of 6).

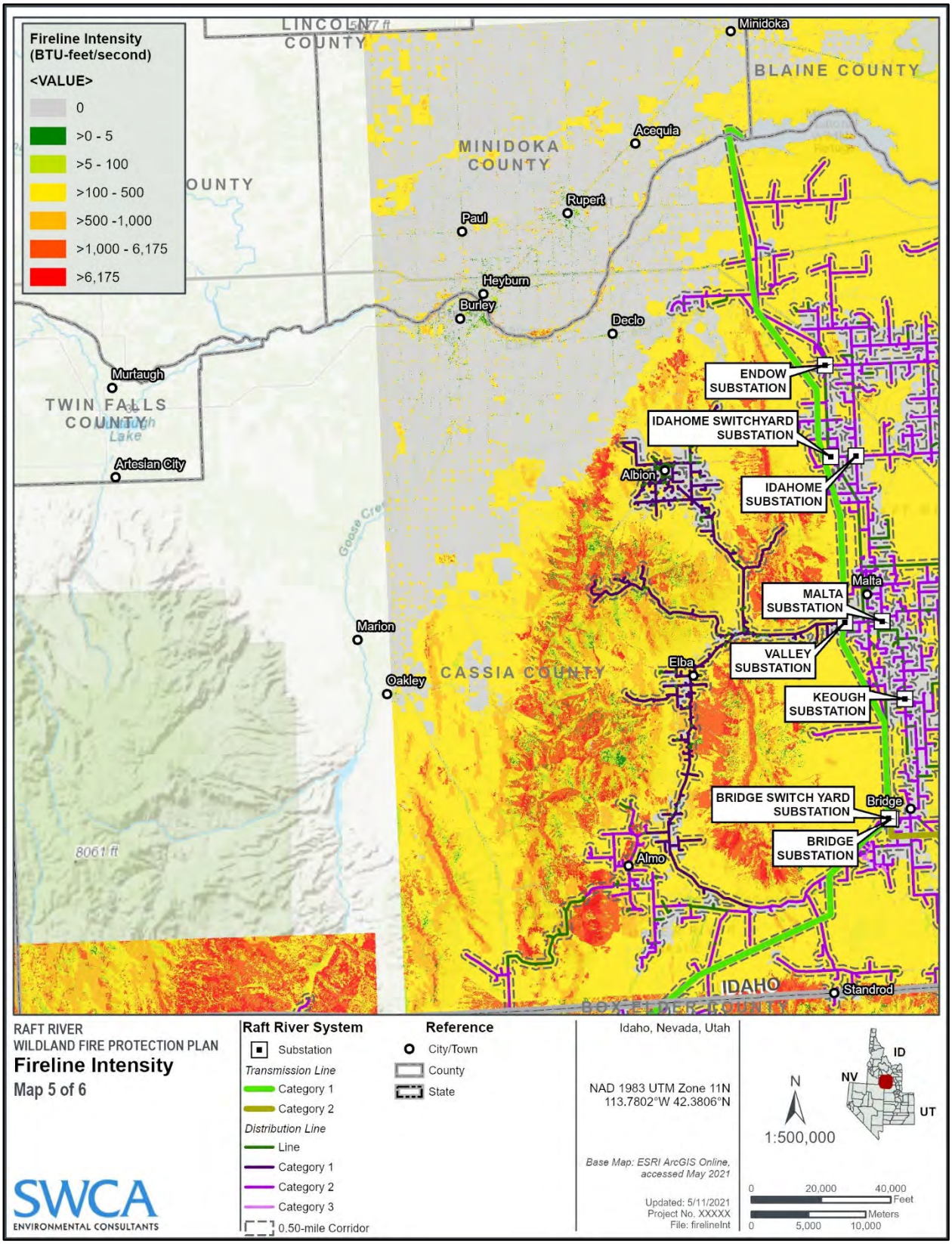

Figure A-23. Fireline intensity (map 5 of 6).

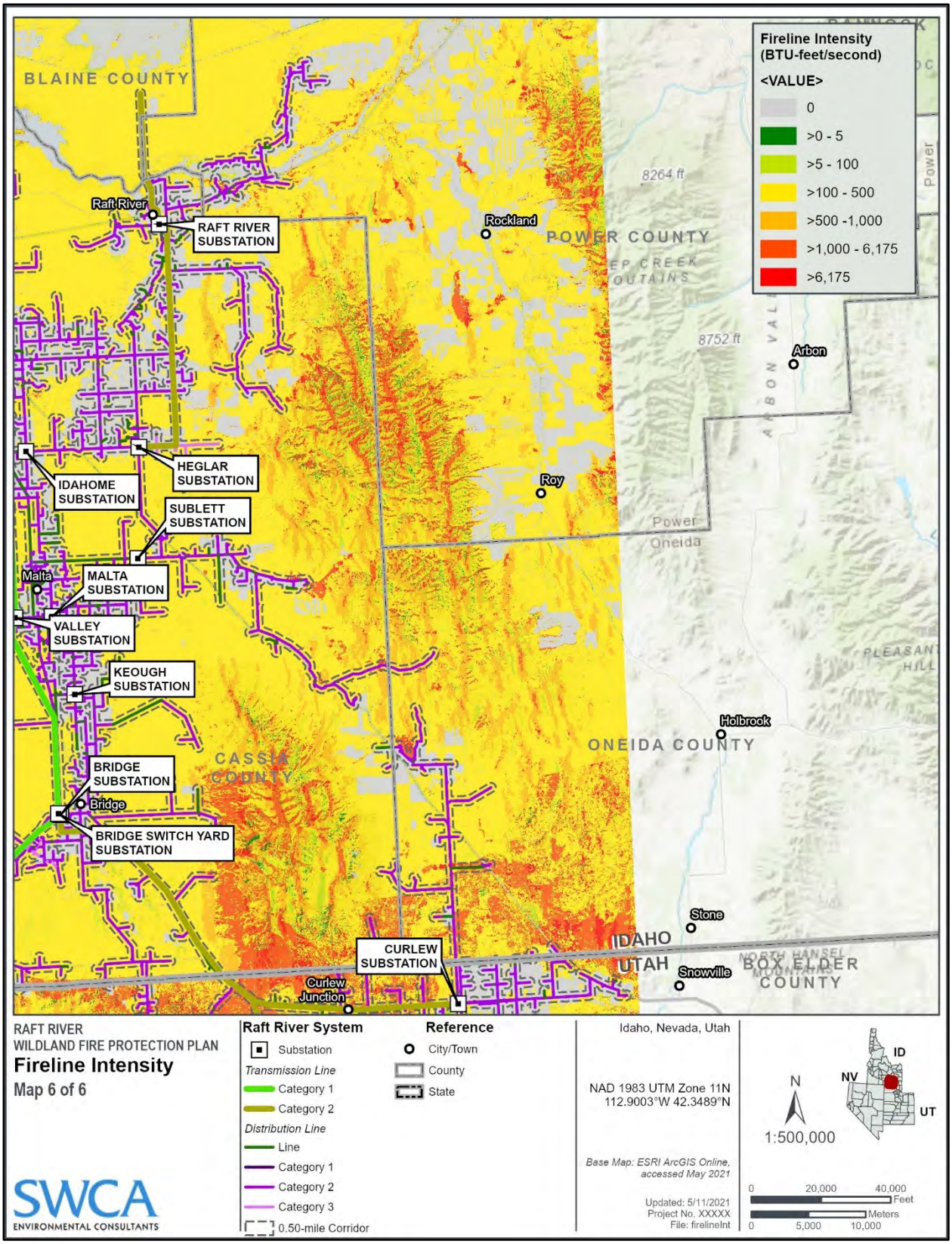

Figure A-24. Fireline intensity (map 6 of 6).

RATE OF SPREAD

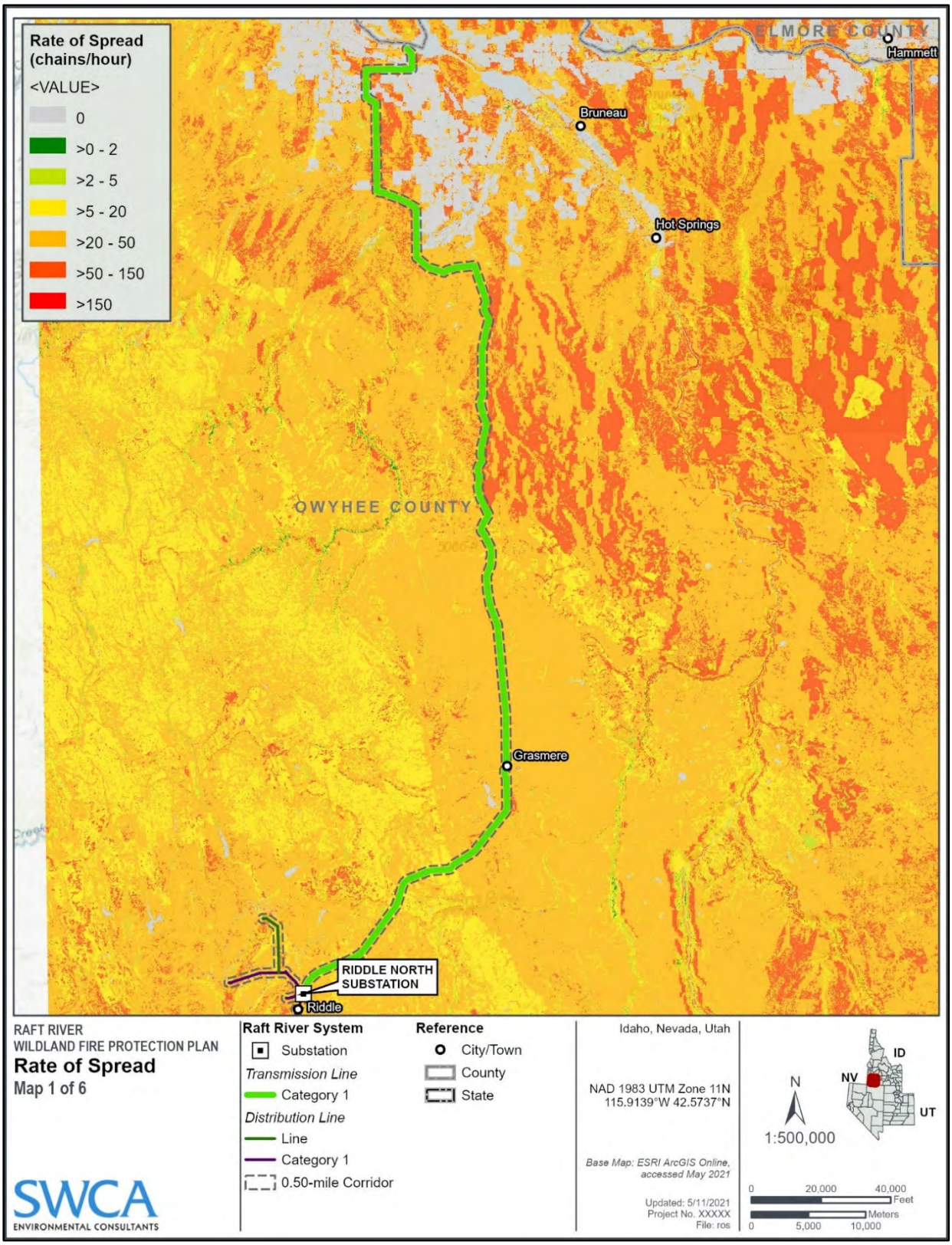

Figure A-25. Rate of spread (map 1 of 6).

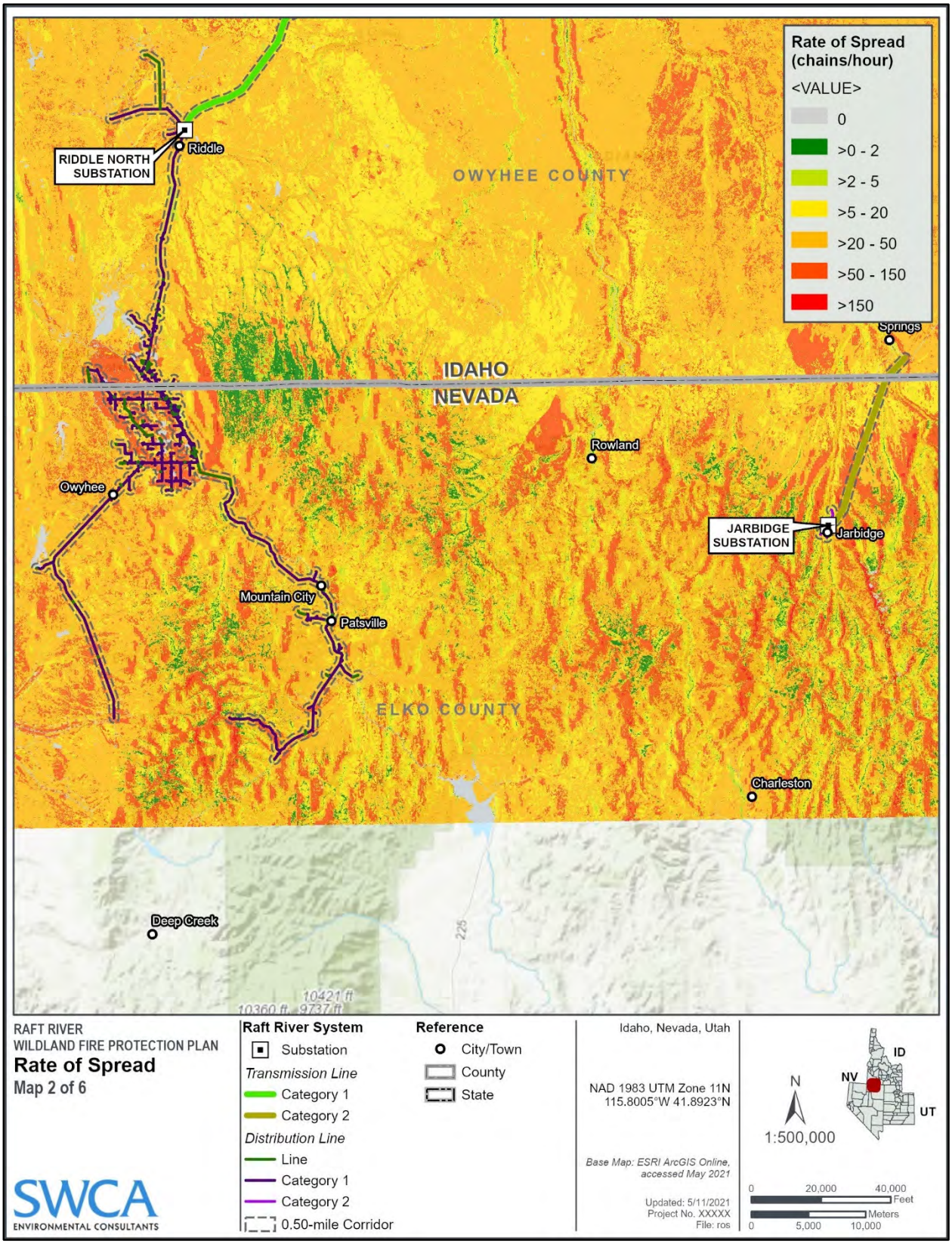

Figure A-26. Rate of spread (map 2 of 6).

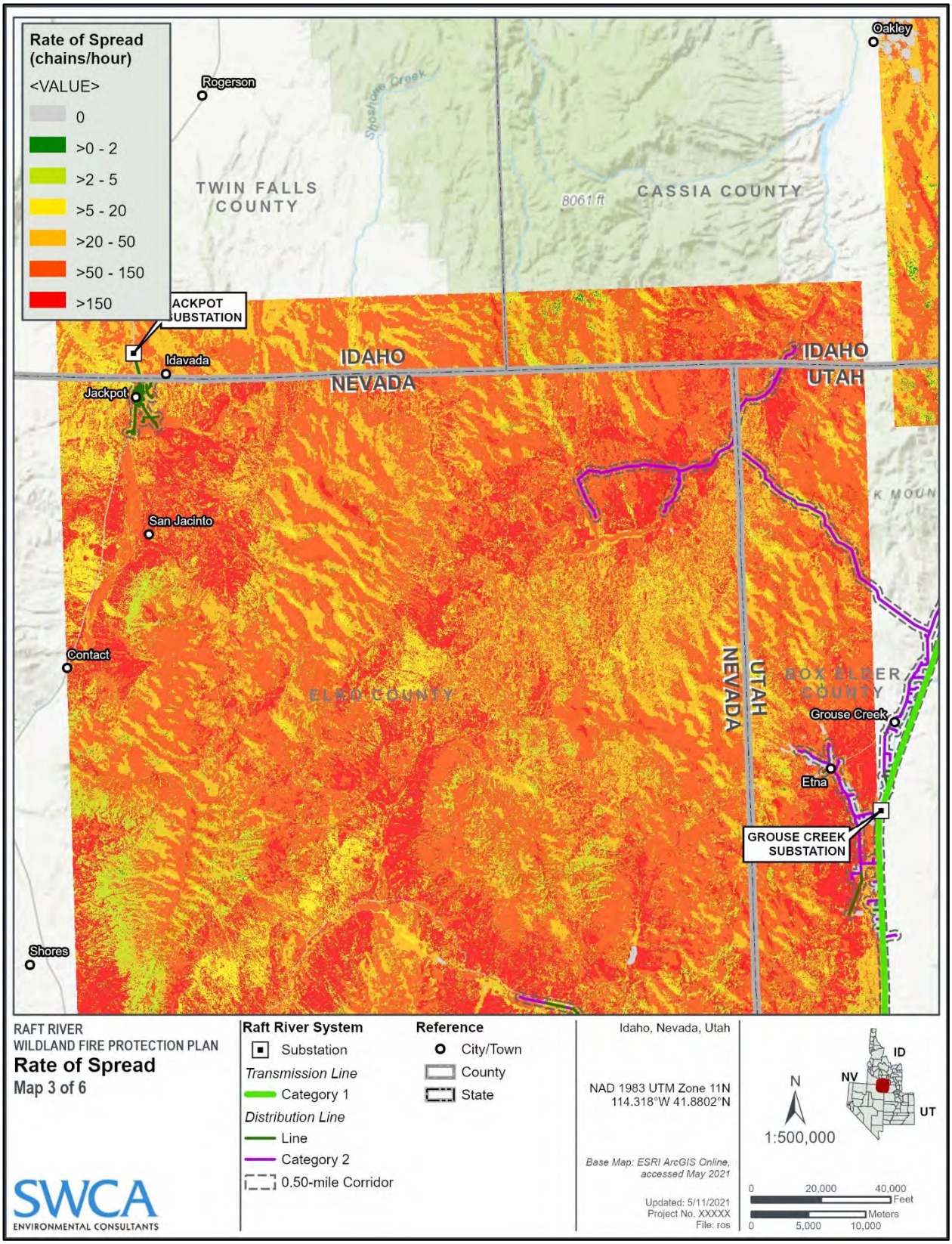

Figure A-27. Rate of spread (map 3 of 6).

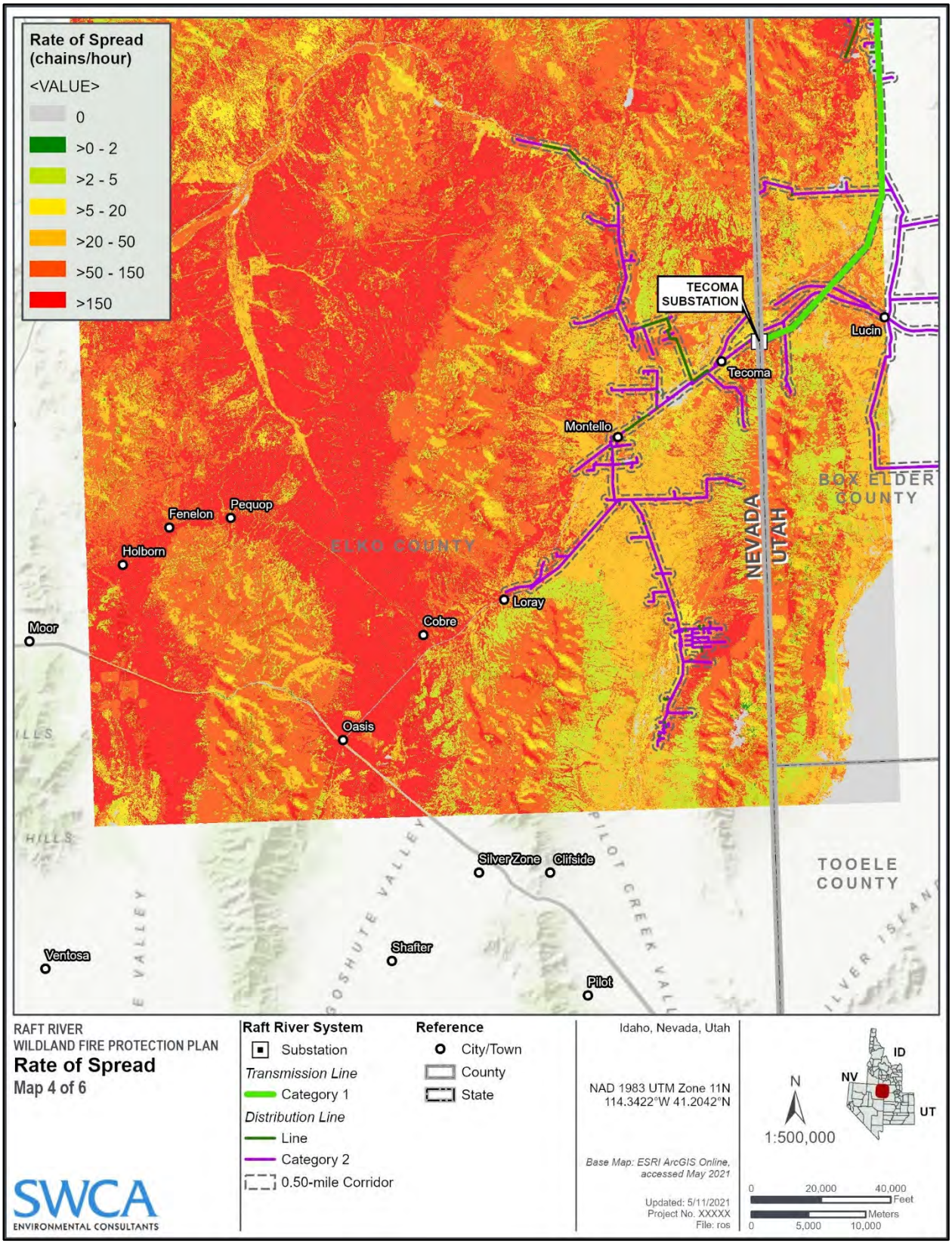

Figure A-28. Rate of spread (map 4 of 6).

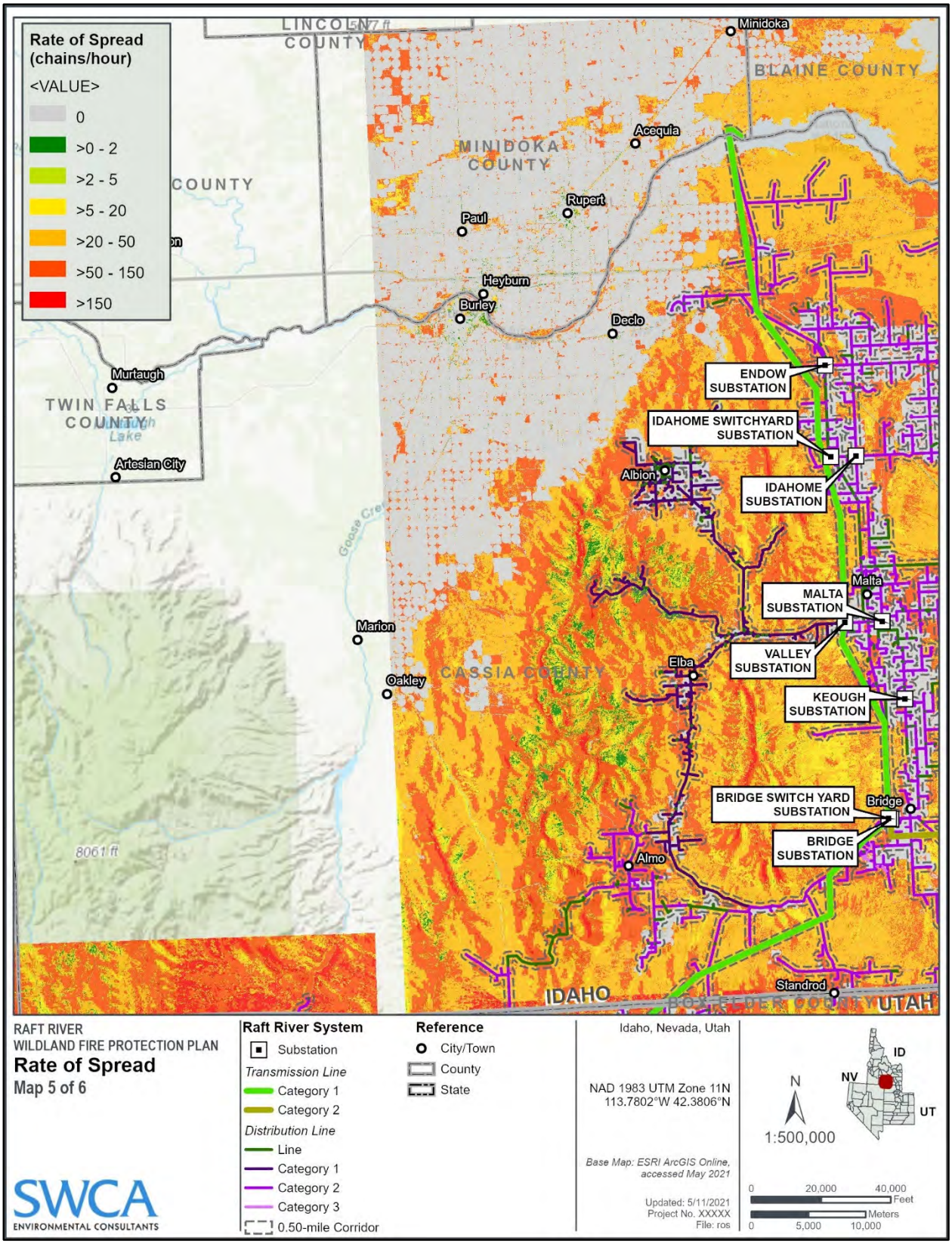

Figure A-29. Rate of spread (map 5 of 6).

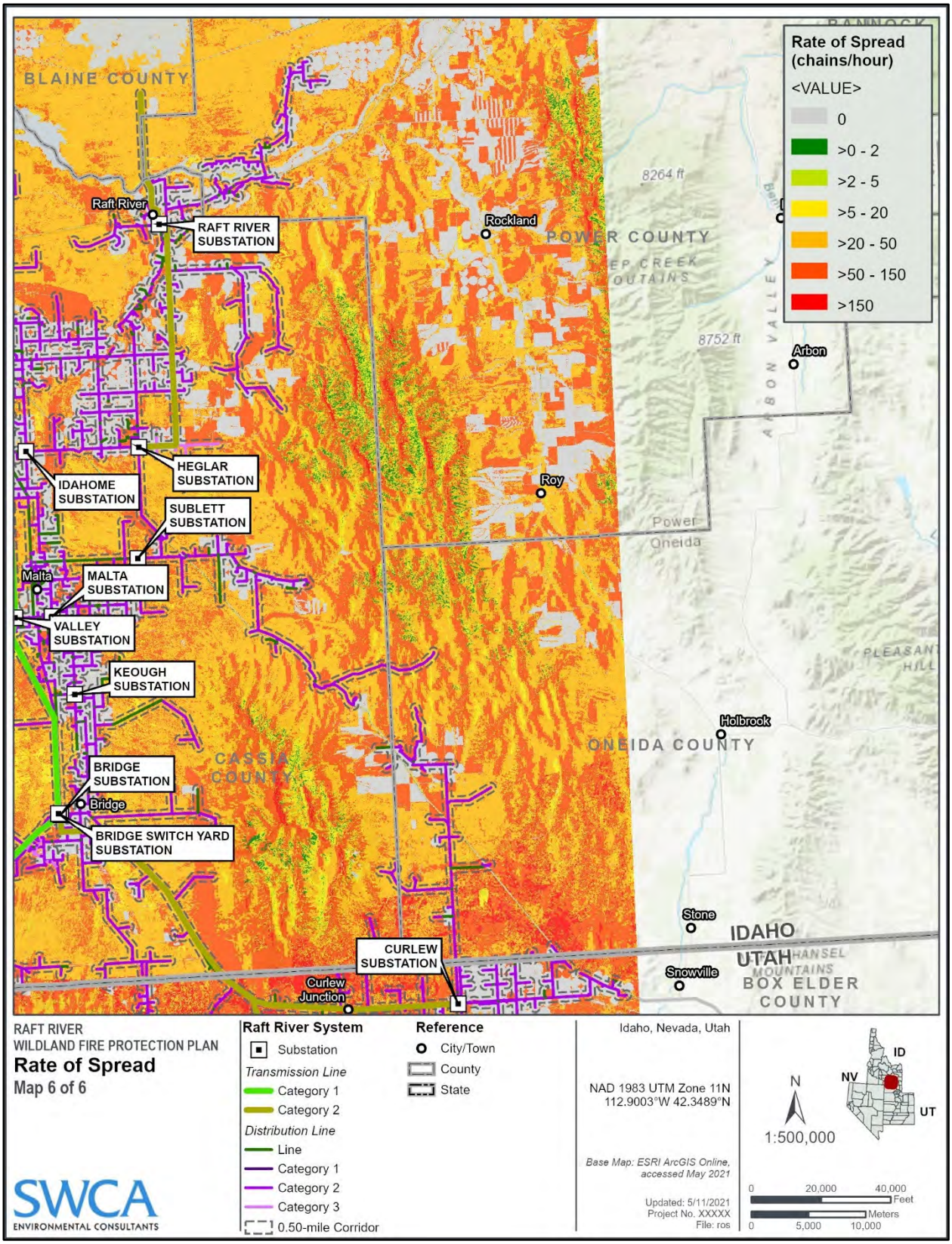

Figure A-30. Rate of spread (map 6 of 6).

CROWN FIRE POTENTIAL

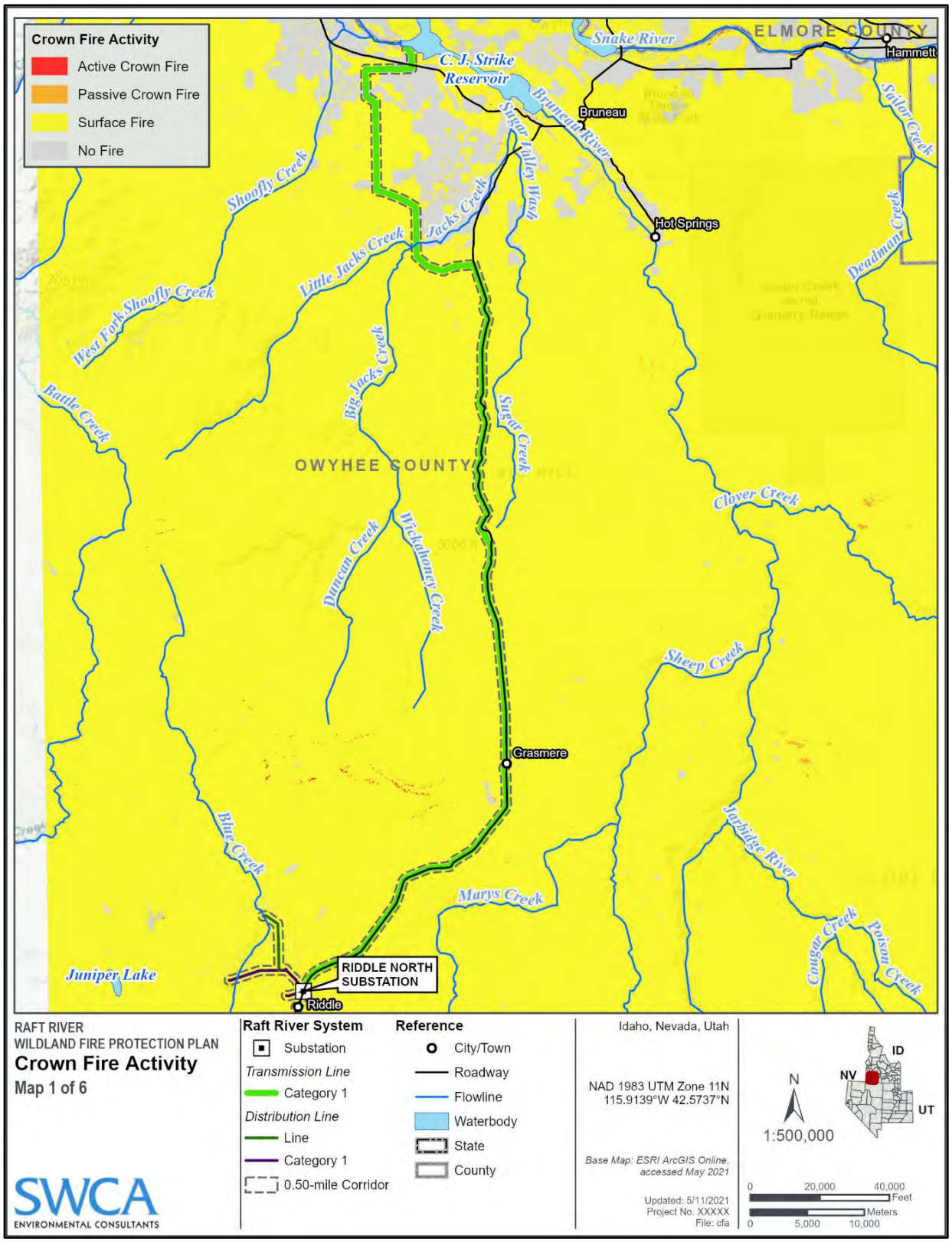

Figure A-31. Crown fire potential (map 1 of 6).

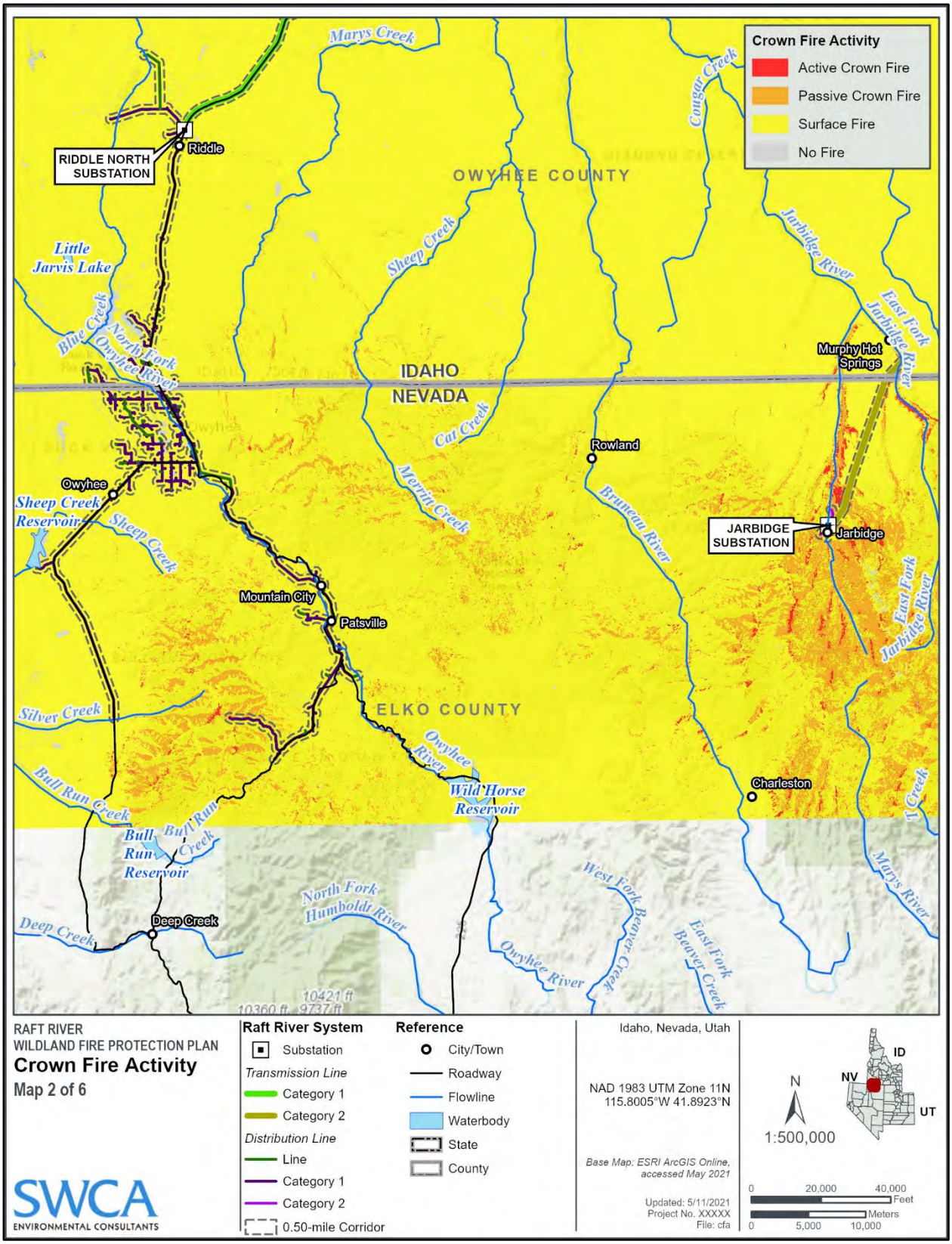

Figure A-32. Crown fire potential (map 2 of 6).

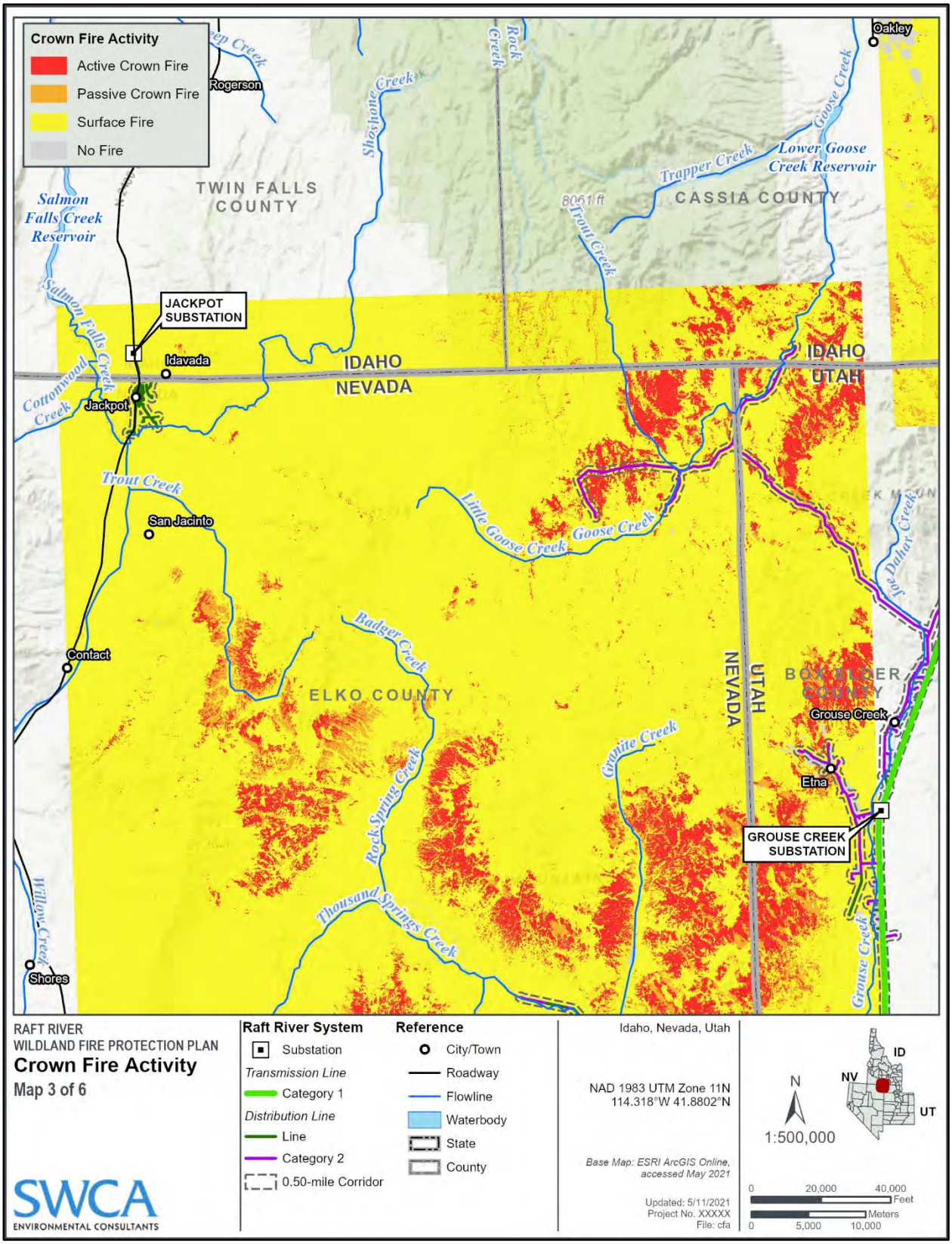

Figure A-33. Crown fire potential (map 3 of 6).

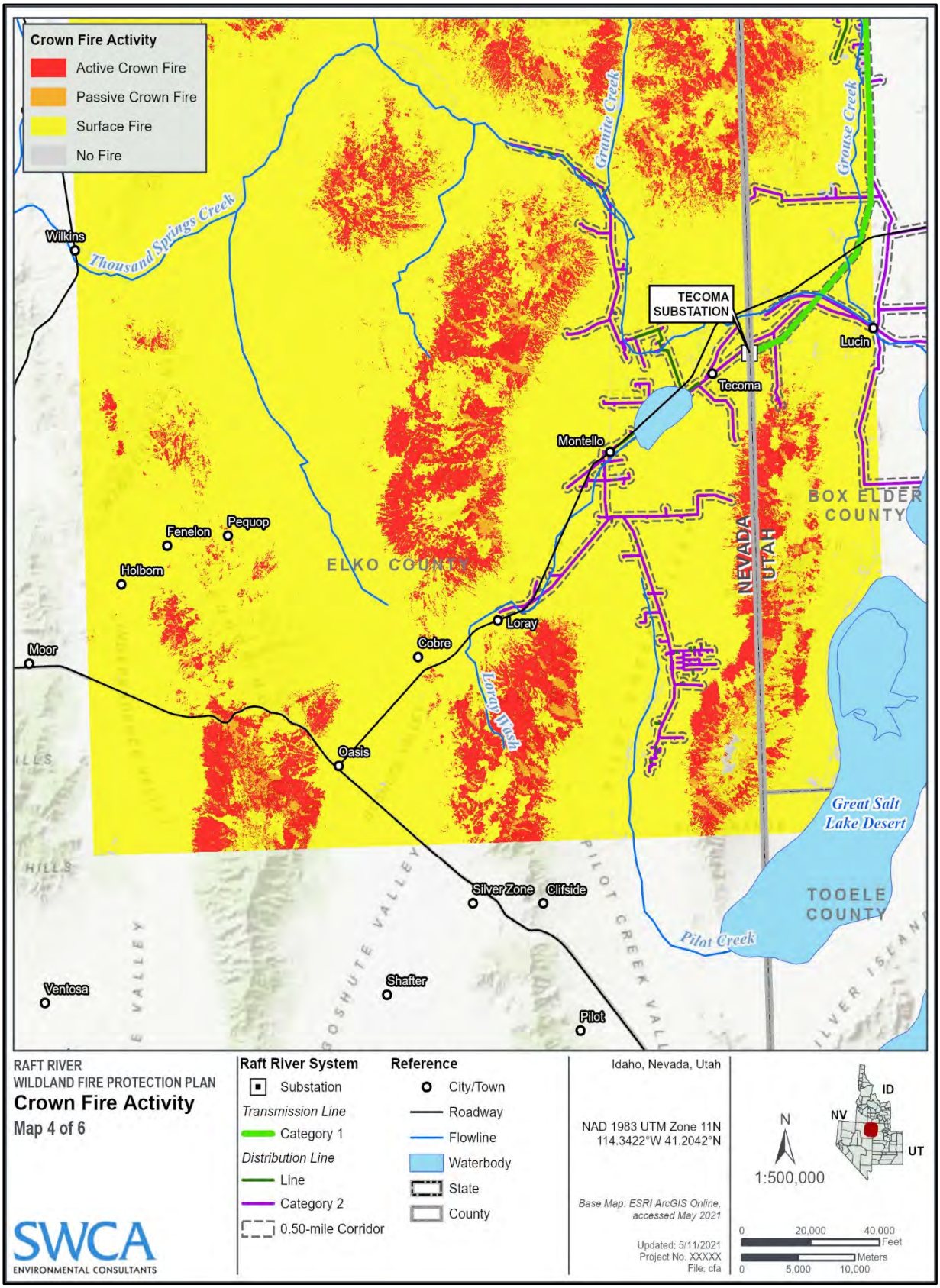

Figure A-34. Crown fire potential (map 4 of 6).

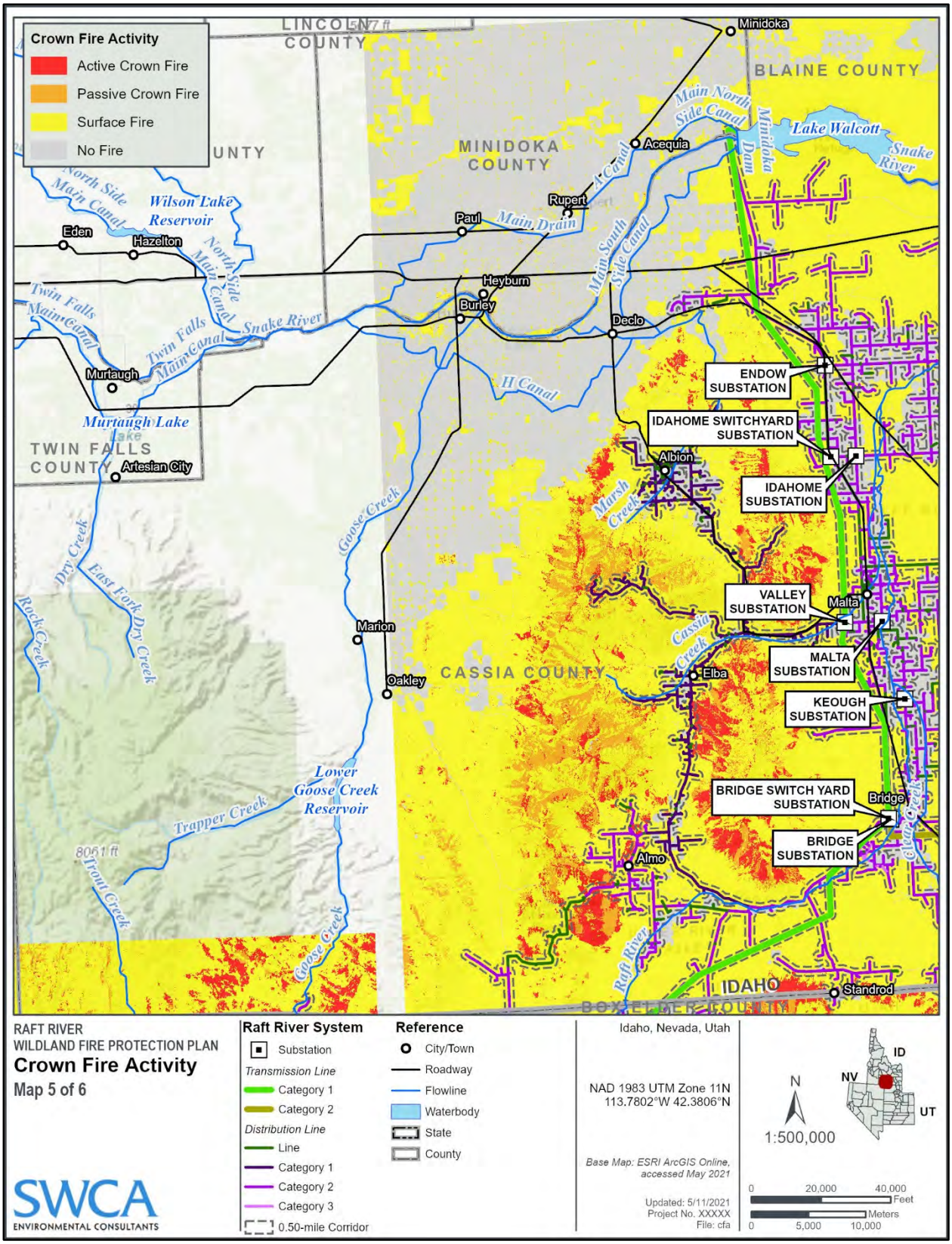

Figure A-35. Crown fire potential (map 5 of 6).

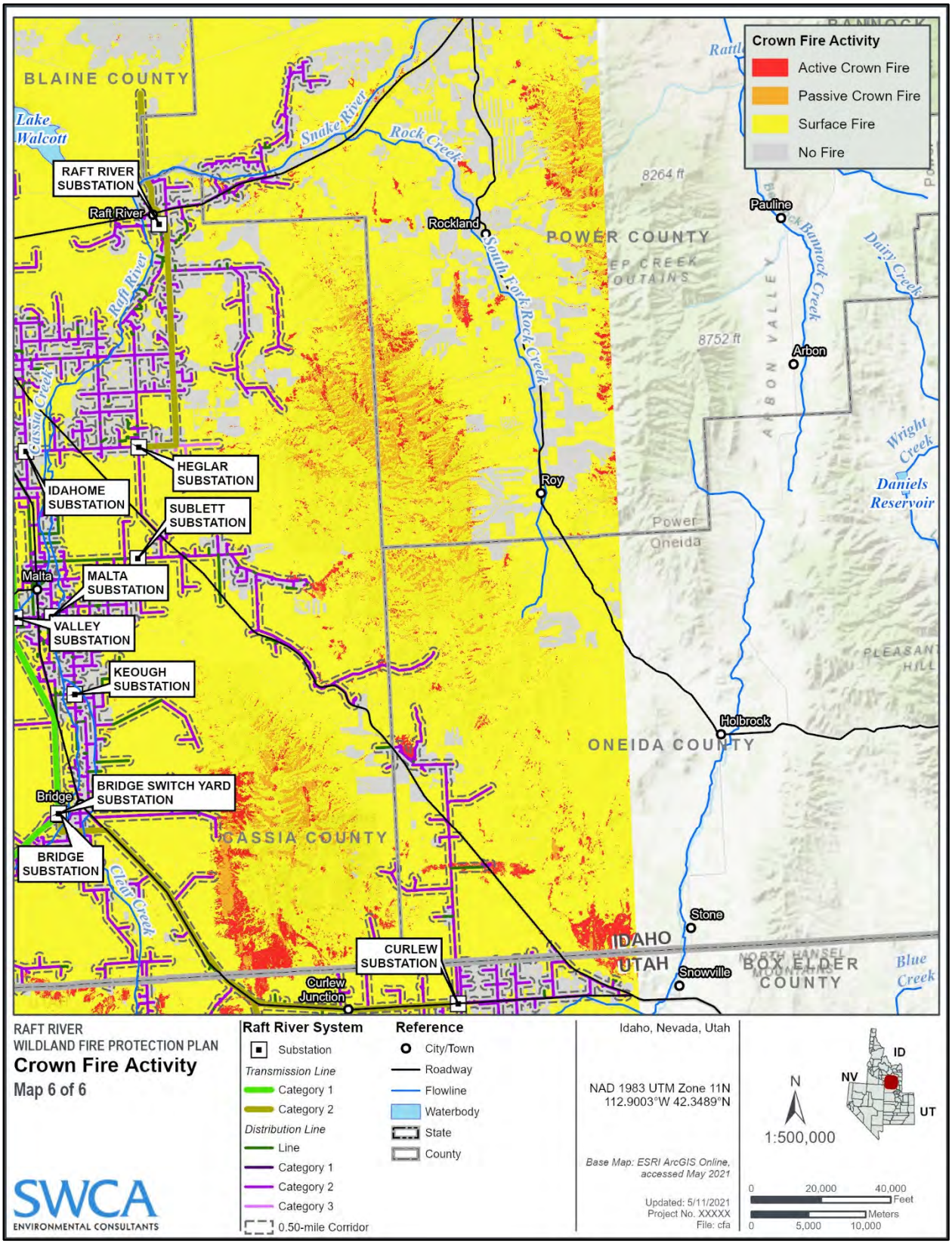

Figure A-36. Crown fire potential (map 6 of 6).

APPENDIX B

Wildfire Behavior Analysis Approach

FIRE BEHAVIOR MODEL COMPONENTS

For this Plan, an assessment of fire behavior has been carried out using various sources. The Utah and Nevada portions of the service territory are covered by each state's Wildfire Risk Assessment Portals (WRAPs). For more information regarding the WRAPs, see https://wildfirerisk.utah.gov/ and https://nevadaresourcesandwildfireinfo.com/. Idaho, however, does not have a risk assessment portal. Therefore, for that portion of the service territory, the analysis utilized well-established fire behavior models: FARSITE, FlamMap, BehavePlus, and FireFamily Plus housed within the Interagency Fuel Treatment Decision Support System (IFTDSS), as well as ArcGIS Desktop Spatial Analyst tools. Data used in the Composite Risk/Hazard Assessment is largely obtained from LANDFIRE.

LANDFIRE

LANDFIRE is a national remote sensing project that provides land managers a data source for all inputs needed for FARSITE, FlamMap, and other fire behavior models. The database is managed by the USFS and the U.S. Department of the Interior and is widely used throughout the United States for land management planning. More information can be obtained from http://www.landfire.gov.

FARSITE

FARSITE is a computer model based on Rothermel's spread equations (Rothermel 1983); the model also incorporates crown fire models. FARSITE uses spatial data on fuels, canopy cover, crown bulk density, canopy base height, canopy height, aspect, slope, elevation, wind, and weather to model fire behavior across a landscape. In essence, FARSITE is a spatial and temporal fire behavior model. FARSITE is used to generate fuel moisture and landscape files as inputs for FlamMap. Information on fire behavior models can be obtained from http://www.fire.org.

FlamMap

Like FARSITE, FlamMap uses a spatial component for its inputs but only provides fire behavior predictions for a single set of weather inputs. In essence, FlamMap gives fire behavior predictions across a landscape for a snapshot of time; however, FlamMap does not predict fire spread across the landscape. FlamMap has been used for the HCCWPP to predict fire behavior across the landscape under extreme (worst case) weather scenarios.

BehavePlus

Also using Rothermel's (1983) equations, BehavePlus is a multifaceted fire behavior model and has been used to determine fuel moisture in this process.

FIRE BEHAVIOR MODEL INPUTS

Fuels

The fuels in the planning area are classified using Scott and Burgan's (2005) Standard Fire Behavior Fuel Model classification system. This classification system is based on the Rothermel surface fire spread equations, and each vegetation and litter type is broken down into 40 fuel models.

The general classification of fuels is by fire-carrying fuel type (Scott and Burgan 2005):

(NB) Non-burnable	(TU) Timber-Understory
(GR) Grass	(TL) Timber Litter
(GS) Grass-Shrub	(SB) Slash-Blowdown
(SH) Shrub	

The fuel composition across the service territory is described in Section 3.1.3 of the Plan and illustrated in Figures A-7 through A-12.

Topography

Topography is important in determining fire behavior. Steepness of slope, aspect (direction the slope faces), elevation, and landscape features can all affect fuels, local weather (by channeling winds and affecting local temperatures), and rate of spread of wildfire. Topography throughout the RREC service area varies widely, from flat to complex mountainous area. The topography across the service territory is further described in Section 3.1.4 of the Plan.

Weather

Of the three fire behavior components, weather is the most likely to fluctuate. Fine fuels (grass and leaf litter) can cure rapidly, making them highly flammable in as little as 1 hour following light precipitation. Low live fuel moistures of shrubs and trees can significantly contribute to fire behavior in the form of crowning and torching. With high wind, grass fires can spread rapidly, engulfing communities, often with limited warning for evacuation.

One of the critical inputs for FlamMap is fuel moisture files. For this purpose, weather data have been obtained from FAMWEB (National Wildfire Coordinating Group [NWCG] 2012), a fire weather database maintained by the NWCG. A remote automated weather station is selected close to the focus area and data downloaded from the website.

Using an additional fire program (FireFamily Plus) with the remote automated weather station data, weather files that included prevailing wind direction and 20-foot wind speed were created. Fuel moisture files were then developed for downed (1-hour, 10-hour, and 100-hour) and live herbaceous and live woody fuels. These files represent weather inputs in FlamMap; 95 to 100 percentile weather is used to predict the most extreme scenarios for fire behavior.

The prevailing weather conditions across the service territory are described in Section 3.1.5 of the Plan.

FIRE BEHAVIOR MODEL OUTPUTS

The following is a discussion of the fire behavior outputs from FlamMap. While risk assessment data were gathered from UWRAP and NRFIP for Utah and Nevada, respectively, FlamMap was used across the service territory to model potential fire behavior around utility ROWs.

Flame Length

Figures A-13 through A-18 A illustrate the flame length classifications for the service territory. Flame lengths are determined by fuels, weather, and topography. Flame length is a particularly important component of the risk assessment because it determines suppression tactics. Direct attack by hand lines is usually limited to flame lengths less than 4 feet. In excess of 4 feet, indirect suppression is the dominant tactic. Suppression using engines and heavy equipment will move from direct to indirect with flame lengths in excess of 8 feet.

Flame lengths across the planning area vary from 1 to 4 feet to greater than 25 feet, based on the fuel model type. The highest flame lengths (greater than 11 feet) are associated with tall grasses and heavy shrub and timber fuels, which make up only a small portion of the planning area.

Fireline Intensity

Figures A-19 through A-24 in Appendix A illustrate the predicted fireline intensity throughout the service territory. Fireline intensity describes the rate of energy released by the flaming front and is measured in British thermal units per foot per second (Btu/ft/sec). This is a good measure of intensity and is used for planning suppression activities. The expected fireline intensity throughout the planning area is similar in pattern to predicted flame length, as fireline intensity is a function of flame length. The pattern for fireline intensity is similar to flame length in that intensities range from low (less than 100 Btu/ft/sec) or moderate (100–500 Btu/ft/sec) to extreme intensity (greater than 1,000 Btu/ft/sec), which tend to be associated with areas dominated by tall grass and heavy shrub loads.

Rate of Spread

Figures A-25 through A-30 in Appendix A illustrate the rate of spread classifications for the service territory. The rates of spread are primarily in the moderate, high, and extreme categories. Low rates of spread are typically associated with timber fuels, of which there are limited cover across the region. The highest rates of spread are associated with tall grass and shrub fuels. Agricultural areas are clearly delineated in this model by their low rate of spread; however, these fuel types can also pose a severe hazard during certain times of the year (prior to harvest or following harvest when residual materials remain) and are often areas of ignition through human activity such as agricultural burning practices.

Crown Fire Potential

Figures A-31 through A-36 illustrate the lack of passive or active crown fire across much of the service territory, with most fuels predicted to burn through surface fire only. The Idaho territory has the greatest area of active and passive crown fire, often at distance from the ROW.

The fire occurrence maps are used to provide information on areas where human-ignited fires are prevalent and hence could be more prone to fire in the future.

COMPOSITE RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT

All data used in the risk assessment were processed using ESRI ArcGIS Pro and the ESRI Spatial Analyst Extension. Information on these programs can be found at http://www.esri.com. Data have been gathered from all relevant agencies, and the most current data have been used.

To develop the Idaho risk assessment, the fire behavior output layers, fire history, and HVRAs (waters, infrastructure, and communities) were processed. All fire parameter datasets have been converted to a raster format (a common GIS data format comprising a grid of cells or pixels, with each pixel containing a single value). The cell size for the data is 30 × 30 meters (98 × 98 feet). Each of the original cell values have been reclassified with a new value between 1 and 4, based on the significance of the data (1 = lowest, 4 = highest). Prior to running the models on the reclassified datasets, each of the input parameters have been weighted; that is, they are assigned a percentage value reflecting that parameter's importance in the model. The parameters were then placed into a Weighted Sum Model, which "stacks" each geographically aligned dataset and evaluates an output value derived from each cell value of the overlaid dataset in combination with the weighted assessment. In a Weighted Sum Model, the weighted values of each pixel from each parameter dataset are added together so that the resulting dataset contains pixels with summed values of all the parameters. This method ensures that the model resolution is maintained in the results and thus provides finer detail and range of values for denoting fire risk.

Utah Specific Analysis

Fire Behavior

The Utah portion of the Plan (developed in 2020) utilized UWRAP map products to support analysis of fire behavior and risk within the RREC Utah service area. The following describes the technical approach that was used during that plan development.

Analysis Approach

In order to assess wildfire risk in the service area and provide priority areas for mitigation measures, this analysis focuses on the following data layers in UWRAP: aggregated values, wildfire threat, and wildfire risk. These layers are defined in the following way and described in more detail below:

- **Wildfire Threat**: Potential fire behavior based on fire occurrence, landscape, effectiveness of fire suppression resources.
- **Fire Effects**: Adverse impacts by a wildfire based on the impacts to identified values (i.e., infrastructure, property, natural assets, drinking water etc.).
- **Wildfire Risk**: The possibility of loss or harm occurring from a wildfire. Combination of the wildfire threat and wildfire effects.

Aggregate Value Impacts

The Aggregate Value Impacts is an overall rating based on the Wildland Development Areas (WUI), Forest Assets, Riparian Assets, Drinking Water Importance Areas, and Infrastructure Response Function scores. The individual Value Impacted categories are based on a scale of 1 to 9 and were derived for each of the values impacted using Response Function scores (Utah Department of Natural Resources 2020). For the RREC Utah service area, the Aggregate Value Impact categories within the service boundary are shown in Figure B-3.

Because a large portion of the RREC Utah lines are located in areas with higher population density, or in association with existing human-made infrastructure (i.e., along highways), it is not surprising that some of the lines fall in areas identified as having high impact potential from wildfire. Table B-1 shows the breakdown of acres associated with various categories of aggregated value within a 0.25-mile buffer around RREC Utah infrastructure/0.5-mile corridor. While just over 80% of the Utah corridor is classed

as low aggregate value, the remaining area in Utah is categorized as having medium to high impact. This means that there is a heavy concentration of values that are at risk adjacent to some lines, further highlighting the need for mitigation measures across many portions of the RREC lines in Utah.

Table B-1. Acres within Various Aggregate Value Impact Categories for the 0.25-mile Buffer around RREC Utah Infrastructure/0.5-mile Corridor

Reclassed Value		Acres	Percent
1	Low	86,848.40	80.177
2		1,735.60	1.602
3		99.70	0.092
4		29.80	0.028
5		43.60	0.040
6		6.70	0.006
7	Medium	1,465.70	1.353
8		10,566.50	9.755
9		1,066.10	0.984
10		3,146.50	2.905
11		208.70	0.193
12		2,705.50	2.498
13		327.80	0.303
14		69.20	0.064
15	Extreme	0.70	0.001

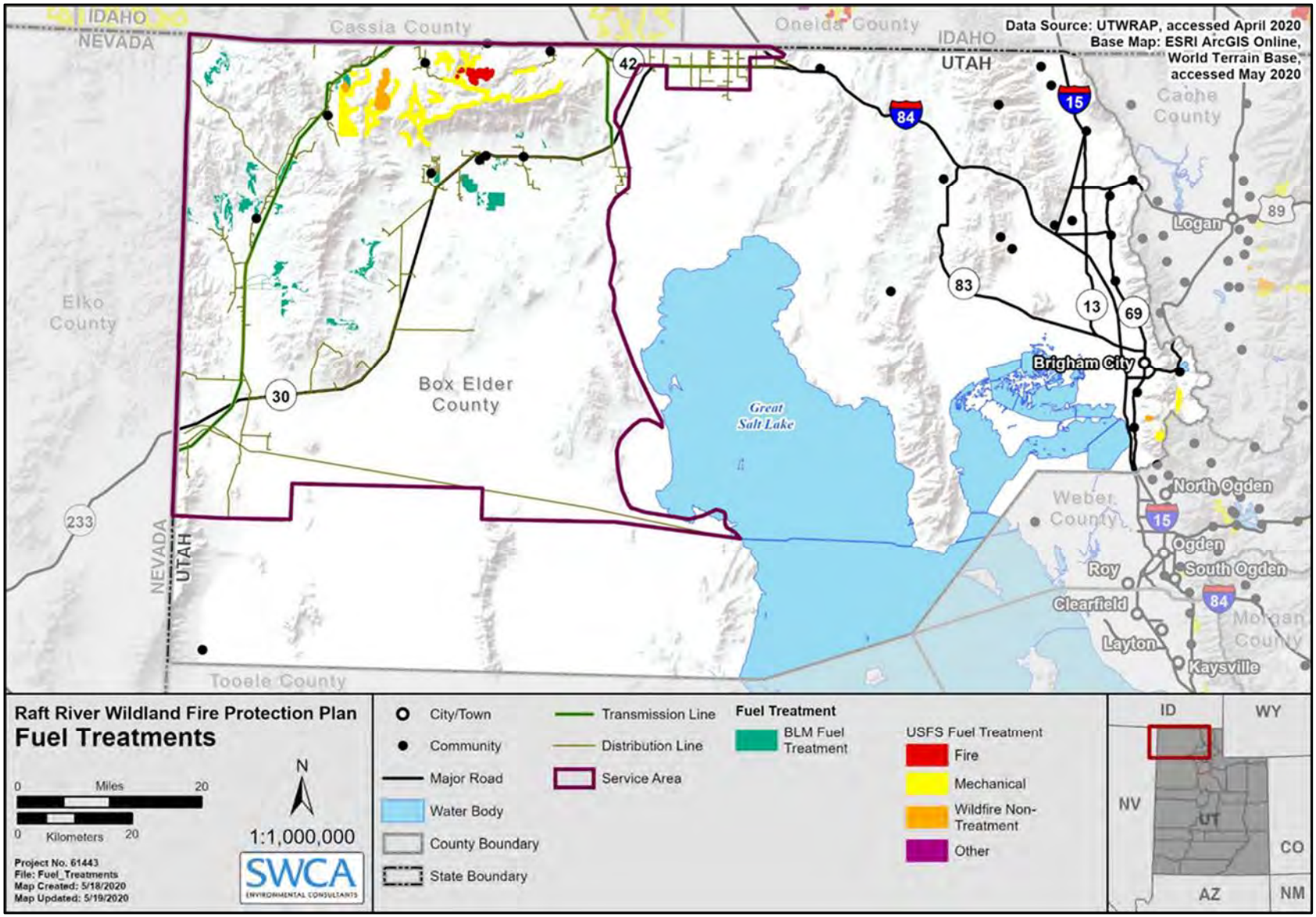

Figure B-1. Fuel treatment locations, as provided by the USFS and BLM (Utah specific). Whenever possible, RREC will work with federal agencies to design fuel treatments to contribute to wildfire mitigation around RREC infrastructure.

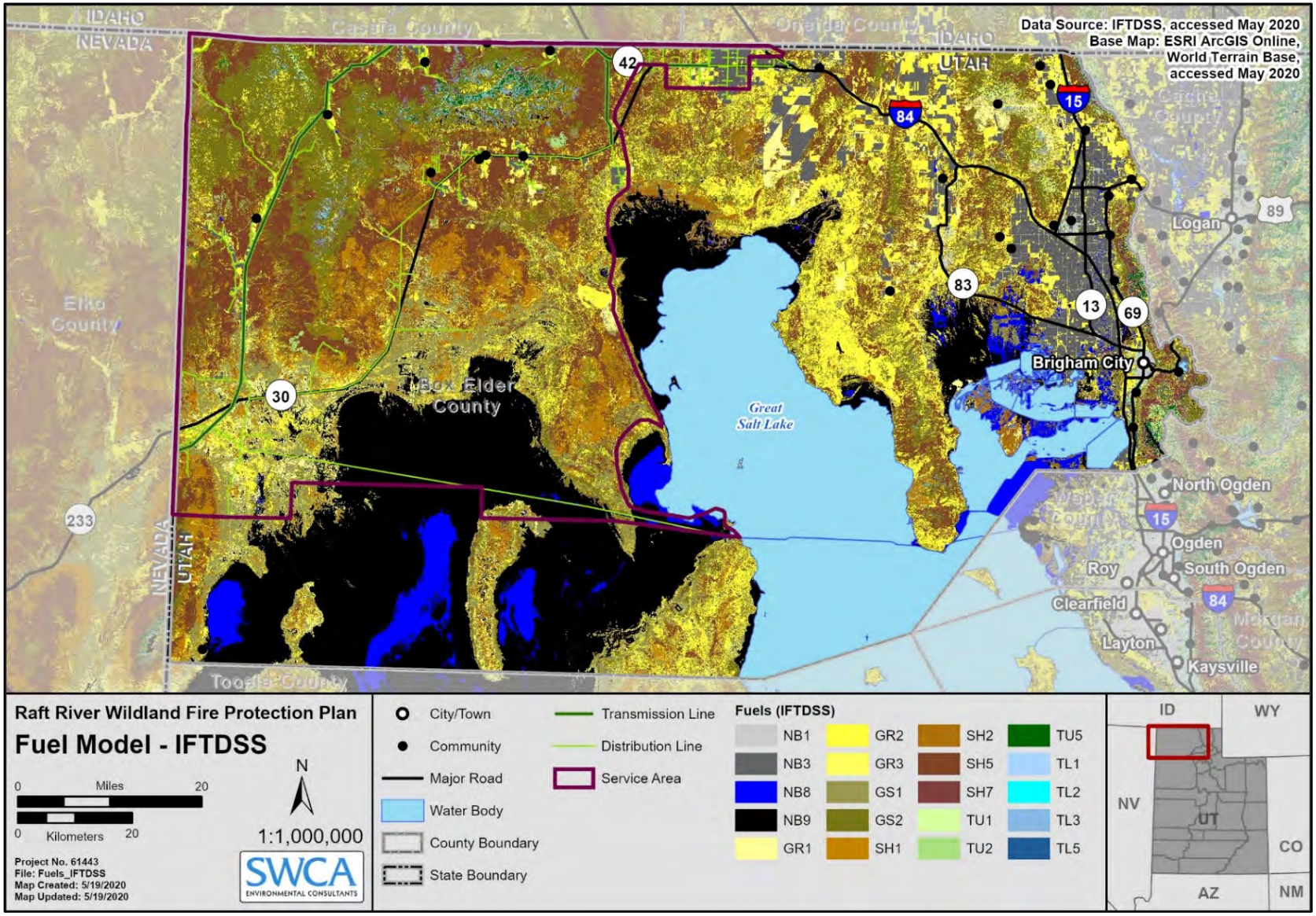

Figure B-2. Updated fuel model data for the RREC Utah service area, utilizing 2016 LANDFIRE Scott and Burgan Fuel data (Utah specific).

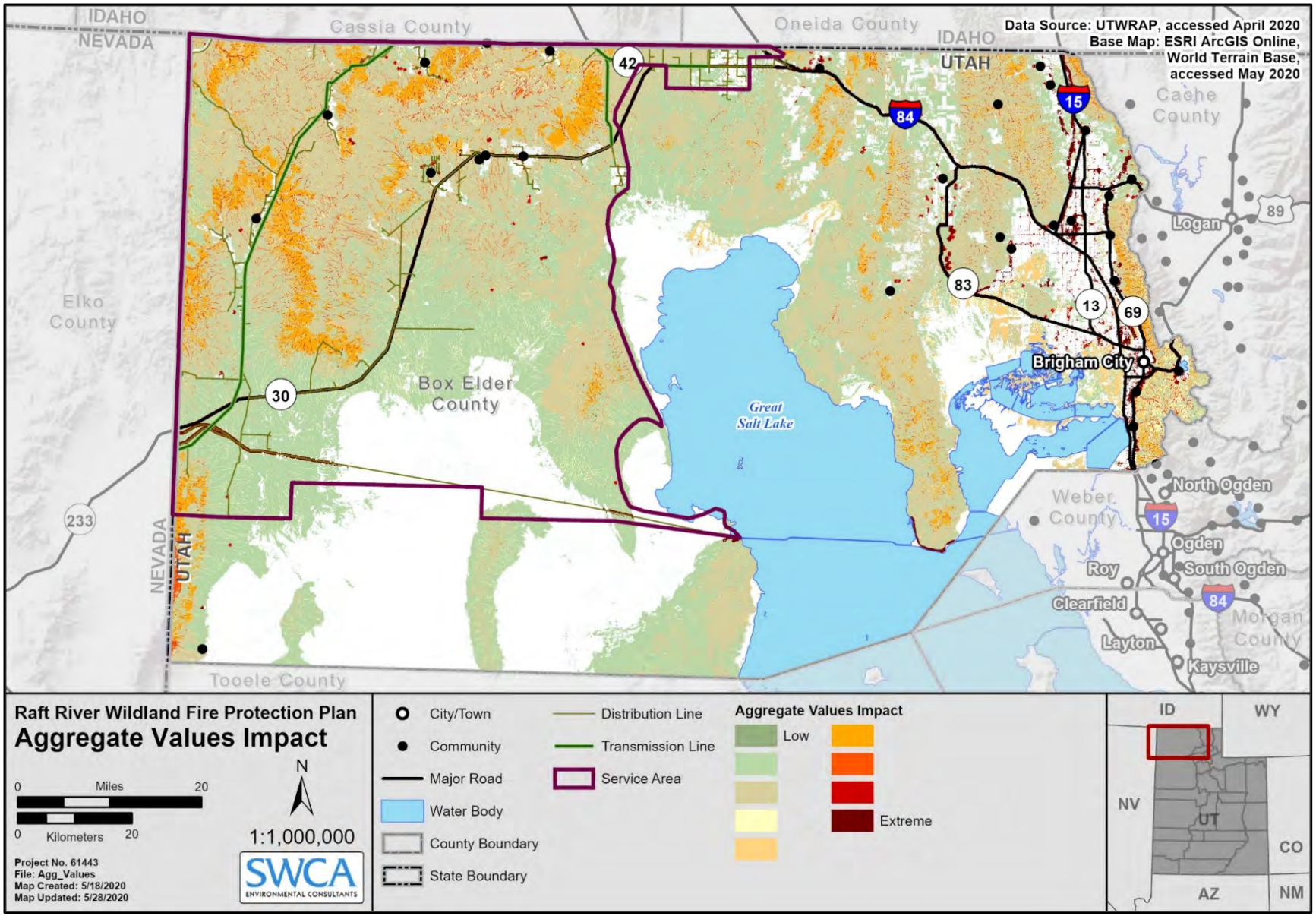

Figure B-3. Aggregate Value Impacts for the RREC Utah service area from UWRAP.

Wildfire Threat

The Fire Threat Index (FTI) in UWRAP is derived from historical fire occurrence, landscape characteristics including surface fuels, percentile weather derived from historical weather observations, and terrain conditions. These inputs are combined using analysis techniques based on established fire science to develop resultant fire behavior (Utah Department of Natural Resources 2020).

FTI combines the probability of an acre igniting (Fire Occurrence), the expected final fire size based on rate of spread in four weather percentile categories, and the effectiveness of fire suppression resources (Utah Department of Natural Resources 2020).

Figure B-4 illustrates the wildfire threat from UWRAP for the RREC Utah service area. The majority (94%) of the RREC infrastructure (based on a 0.25-mile buffer around RREC infrastructure/0.5-mile corridor) is projected to be at low wildfire threat (Table B-2). Approximately 100 acres of this corridor are projected to be at medium threat.

Table B-2. Wildfire Threat within a 0.25-mile Buffer around RREC Utah Infrastructure/0.5-mile Corridor

Reclassed Value		Acres	Percent
1	Low	102,250.64	94.396
2		3,773.53	3.484
3		1,397.34	1.290
4		600.56	0.554
5		192.21	0.177
6		65.16	0.060
7	Medium	41.04	0.038
8		0.00	0.000
9		0.00	0.000
10		0.00	0.000
11		0.00	0.000
12		0.00	0.000
13		0.00	0.000
14		0.00	0.000
15	Extreme	0.00	0.000

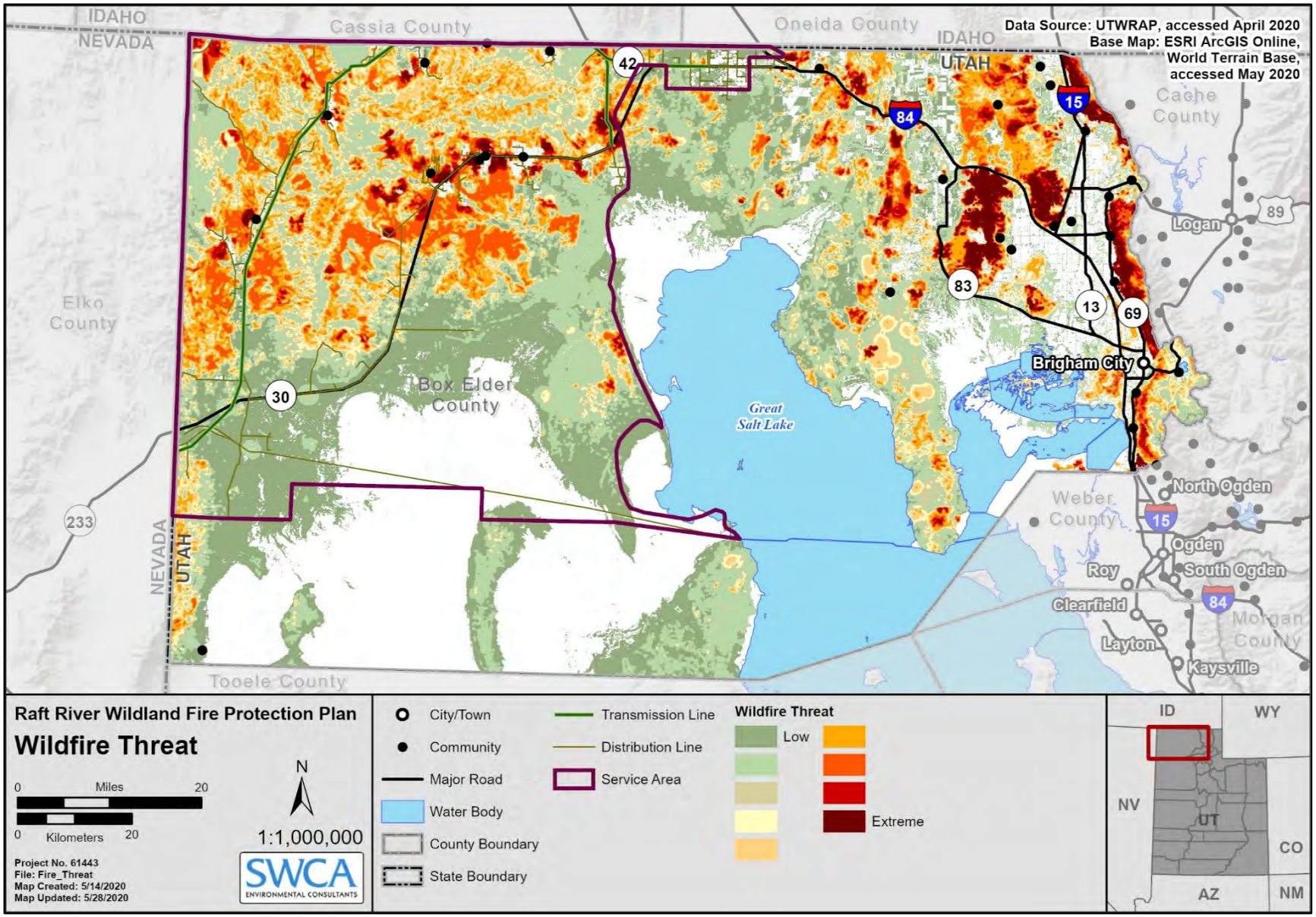

Figure B-4. Fire threat for the RREC Utah service area from UWRAP.

Wildfire Risk

The wildfire risk data in UWRAP represents the possibility of loss or harm occurring from a wildfire. The metric identifies areas with the greatest potential impacts from a wildfire considering the likelihood of an area burning and the impacts to values and assets aggregated together. The UWRAP risk map layer (Figure B-5) is a combination of the aggregate values and wildfire threat layers presented above and is used in this plan to identify priority areas for mitigation treatments.

Figure B-5 illustrates the wildfire risk throughout the RREC Utah service area. The majority (~97%) of the RREC infrastructure in Utah (based on a 0.25-mile buffer around RREC infrastructure/0.5-mile corridor) is projected to be at low wildfire risk (Table B-3). Approximately 300 acres are rated as medium or higher wildfire risk. These are the areas where RREC should focus mitigation measures.

Table B-3. Wildfire Risk within a 0.25-mile Buffer around RREC Utah Infrastructure/0.5-mile Corridor

Reclassed Value		Acres	Percent
1	Low	104,872.36	96.817
2		1,770.93	1.635
3		515.61	0.476
4		358.50	0.331
5		311.57	0.288
6		153.01	0.141
7	Medium	91.63	0.085
8		80.95	0.075
9		69.83	0.064
10		31.58	0.029
11		9.12	0.008
12		11.79	0.011
13		11.12	0.010
14		12.01	0.011
15	Extreme	20.46	0.019

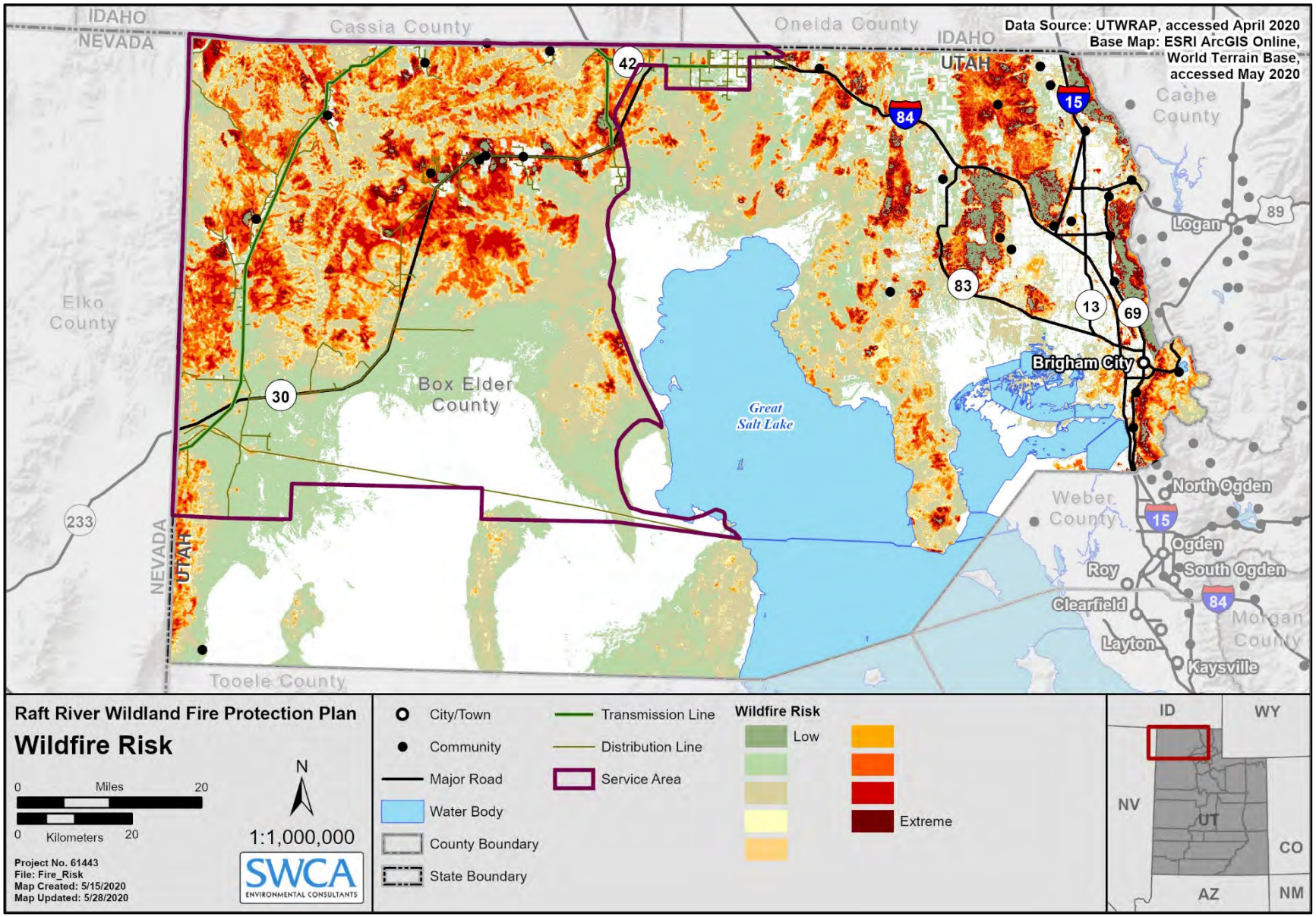

Figure B-5. Wildfire risk for the RREC Utah service area from UWRAP.

APPENDIX C

Risk Analysis
Including Matrices and Detailed Mapping

CONTENTS

Tables

Figures

IDAHO SERVICE TERRITORY

Table C-1. Description of High-Risk Line Segments with Action Plan (wildfire risk analysis is presented in Figures C-1–C-15).

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-1	#477 ACSR 26/7	Area 1-A is located in the western portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Owyhee County, west of Bruneau.	**1-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM and private land west of Bruneau and connecting to the CJ Strike Power Plant and the Snake River. The areas of highest risk are located on National Conservation Area land, representing values at risk. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and up to 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (over 100 chains/hr). The line is located in an area with varied slopes. The segment has experienced recent fires, including the Cove Fire (2017). The line is composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line and location relative to values at risk.
C-2	#477 ACSR 26/7	Area 2-A is located in the western portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Owyhee County, west of Hot Springs.	**2-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM land, west of Hot Springs. The line is located in scrubby, grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area with varied slopes which may increase fire spread. The segment has experienced recent fires, including the Crowbar Fire (2015). The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line and history of previous fires.
C-3	#477 ACSR 26/7	Area 3-A is located in the western portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Owyhee County, south of Bruneau	**3-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM land, south of Bruneau. The line is located in scrubby, grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the vicinity of the line. The segment has experienced extensive fire history over the last 4 decades. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk. Maintenance of the line is important however, due to category 1 status.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-4	#477 ACSR 26/7	Areas 4-A and 4-B are located in the western portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Owyhee County, south of Bruneau	**4-A and 4-B** represent segments of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that are located on BLM land, south of Bruneau. The line is located in scrubby, grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area with varied slopes. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the vicinity of the line. The segment has experienced extensive fire history over the last 4 decades. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk. Maintenance of the line is important however, due to category 1 status.
C-5	2HdCu-1s	Area 5-A is located in the western portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Owyhee County, along the Idaho -Nevada border, south of Murphy Hot Springs.	**5-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM land, crossing the East Fork Jarbidge River. The line dead ends east of the river crossing. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varied topography, due to the river corridor. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the vicinity of the line. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Wilkin (2008) and Hot Springs (1974) Fires. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk and Category 2 classification.
C-6	#477 ACSR 26/7	Area 6-A is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, along the edge of Lake Walcott.	**6-A** represents a segment of category 1 transmission line and Category 2 distribution line located on Bureau of Reclamation land of Lake Walcott State Park. The lines are located in grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4-8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat land. There is agricultural land use adjacent to the line, as well as Minidoka Dam, Lake Walcott State Park and Walcott Lake in the vicinity, representing high values at risk. The segment has experienced extensive fire history over the last 4 decades, including the 1982 Minidoka Dam Fire. The transmission line is composed of wood poles; the distribution line is three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line and location relative to values at risk.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-7	E30	Area 7-A is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, east of Declo.	**7-A** represents a segment of category 1 transmission line and Category 2 distribution line located on state land. The lines are located in grass-shrub, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat land. There is agricultural land use adjacent to the line, as well as Interstate 84 and several communication sites located to the east of the segment, representing high values at risk. The segment has experienced extensive fire history over the last 4 decades, including the Kunau Fire (2016) and the Marsh Creek Fire (2006). The transmission line is composed of wood poles; the distribution line is three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line and location relative to values at risk.
	E-10	Area 7-B is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, east of Declo.	**7-B** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM and private land, east of Declo. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet but slower spreading fires (5–20 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, with some agricultural use adjacent. The segment has experienced extensive fire history over the last 4 decades. The lines are three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	Low – due to more moderate fire behavior and Category 2 classification of the line.
	#477 ACSR 26/7	Area 7-C is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, east of Declo.	**7-C** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, with some agricultural land adjacent. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Gun Canyon (2007) and SK East 2 (1981) Fires. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk. Maintenance of the line is important, however, due to Category 1 status.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	I50	Area 7-D is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, southeast of Declo.	**7-D** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on state and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography that may influence fire behavior. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, with the exception of agricultural property. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Horse Butte Fire (2017) Thelines are both three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk and Category 2 classification.
C-8	V30	Area 8-A is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, west of Malta.	**8-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There is significant values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, including agricultural land and the community of Malta, adjacent. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the McClendon 2 Fire (1982) and Coe Fire (2017). The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	High – due to Category 1 line classification and location relative to values at risk.
	-	Area 8-B is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, west of Malta.	**8-B** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (100–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography that may influence fire behavior. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, but the line serves the community of Albion. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Elba (1996) and Connor Creek (2012) Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	V40	Area 8-C is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, west of Malta.	**8-C** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on USFS, state and BLM land. The line is located in a mixture of shrub and timber fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (100–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography that may influence fire behavior. There is minimal land use and values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, but the line serves several communication sites. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Elba (1996) and Connor Creek (2021) Fires. The line is three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in timber fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line.
	V40	Area 8-D is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, west of Malta and the Valley Substation.	**8-D** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (100–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography that may influence fire behavior. The line is adjacent to Cassia Creek and some scattered homes, representing values at risk. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Peterson Fire. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to Category 1 classification and potential fire behavior adjacent to values at risk.
	V40	Area 8 E is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, north of Elba.	**8-E** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (100–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography that may influence fire behavior. The line is also adjacent to Cassia Creek and some scattered homes, representing values at risk. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Jones Hollow Fire. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to Category 1 classification and potential fire behavior adjacent to values at risk.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	V40	Area 8-F is located in the eastern portion of the RREC Idaho service area, in Cassia County, south of Elba.	**8-F** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on private land. The line is located in a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of diverse topography to the east and west that may influence fire behavior. The line is adjacent to scattered homes and agricultural land, representing values at risk. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Black Sand (2014) and Summit Creek (1988) Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior adjacent to a Category 1 line.
C-9	G10	9-A is located along the Idaho- Utah border, in Cassia County.	**9-A** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM and private land. The line dead-ends at the segment, in a remote area. The line is located in a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in a narrow valley of Goose Creek, which may influence fire behavior. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the line, with the exception of Goose Creek. The segment has experienced some minimal previous fire history, including the Goose Creek Fire (2013). The line is single phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior and remote location which may result in slow fire response.
	B10	9-B is located along the Idaho-Utah border in Cassia County, southwest of Almo.	**9-B** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on private land. The line is located in shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varied topography, which may influence fire behavior. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the line. The segment has experienced some minimal previous fire history including the City of Rocks Fire (2000). The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	Moderate – due to low density of values at risk and Category 2 classification.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	B10	9-C and 9-D are located north of the Idaho-Utah border in Cassia County, southwest of Almo.	**9-C and 9-D** represent segments of distribution line, classified as Category 1, located on National Park Service (City of Rocks National Reserve) and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varied topography, which may influence fire behavior. The National Reserve constitutes a significant value at risk and the line serves the community of Almo. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the City of Rocks (2000), Emmigrant (1988) and City of Rocks 3 Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior adjacent to a Category 1 line.
	V40	9-E is located northeast of the community of Almo, in Cassia County.	**9-E** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat topography. There are several values at risk adjacent to the line, including agricultural land, a school and residential properties. The segment has not experienced recent fire history. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and minimal fire history.
C-10	#477 ACSR 26/7	10-A is located north of the community of Raft River, in Blaine and Power Counties.	**10-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There are limited values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, however the Snake River and Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge are adjacent to the line. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the North Wapi (1996), Walcott Lake (1996) and Gifford Springs (2007) Fires. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification, more moderate fire behavior and transmission lines are more distanced from fuels.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	R10	10-B is located south west of Raft River, in Cassia County, west of the Raft River Substation.	**10-B** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat topography. There are several values at risk adjacent to the line, including agricultural land and residential properties. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Basalt Fire (1981). The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and more moderate fire behavior.
C-11	#477 ACSR 26/7	11-A is located on the east side of Raft River, in Cassia County.	**11-A** represents a segment of transmission line, classified as Category 2, that is located on private land. The line is located in grass- non-burnable agricultural fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There are multiple values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, including agricultural land and residential structures. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Main Hegler (2001) and Raft River (2012) Fires. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and more moderate fire behavior.
	R30	11-B and 11-C are located on the east side of Raft River, in Cassia County.	**11-B and 11-C** represent segments of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that are located on private land. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of varied topography, which may influence fire behavior. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the line. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Heglar (2000) and North Heglar Canyon (1999) Fires. The lines are three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and minimal values at risk.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-12	H40	12-A and 12-B are located on the northeastern edge of Malta in Cassia County.	**12-A and 12-B** represent segments of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that are located on BLM land. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of relatively flat topography. There are several values at risk adjacent to the lines, including the Sublett Substation, agricultural land, and the nearby community of Malta. The segments have experienced recent fire history, including the Two Spots (2007) and I84MP 242 (2001) Fires. The lines are mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	High – due to the location relative to values at risk and potential for rapid rates of spread.
	Q30	12-C is located on the eastern edge of Malta in Cassia County.	**12-C** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 1, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat topography. There are several values at risk adjacent to the line, including agricultural land, and residential properties. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Black Pine 2 Fire (2007). The lines are three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	High – due to the location relative to values at risk and potential for rapid rates of spread.
	H40	12-D and 12-E are located east of Malta in Cassia and Oneida County.	**12-D and 12-E** represent segments of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that are located on BLM and private land. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of varied topography, which may influence fire behavior. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the lines. The segments have experienced recent fire history, including the Black Pine (1982), Glenn (2005) and Meadow Creek (2017) Fires. The lines are single phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior and remote location which may delay fire response.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-13	C20	13-A is located in east of Malta in Oneida County.	**13-A** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in shrub and grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varied topography, which may influence fire behavior. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the lines, with the exception of I-84. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Juniper (2013) and Hay Canyon (2001) Fires. The lines are three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in tall shrub fuels. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with agency landownership regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior.
	C20	13- B and 13-C are located on both sides of I-84 in Oneida County.	**13-B and 13-C** represent segments of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that are located on BLM and private land. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet with some areas in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (20-150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of relatively flat topography. There are minimal values at risk adjacent to the lines. The segments have experienced recent fire history, including the Wight Well (1986), Juniper I-84 (2014), Glenn (2005), and Burnt (2006) Fires. The lines are three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and minimal values at risk.
	Q30	13-D is located south east of Malta in Cassia County.	**13-D** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, that is located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat topography. There are minimal values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the lines, but the community of Malta is adjacent to the segment. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Black Pine 2 (2007), STF Assist 5 (2000), and Sandrock (1999) Fires. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and minimal values at risk.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-14	B20	14-A is located south of Malta in Cassia County.	**14-A** represents segments of distribution line, classified as Category 2, located on BLM and private land. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat topography. There are several values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the lines, including agricultural land and residential structures. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Naf (2015) and West Naff (1995) Fires. The line is three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with Raft River Fire Protection District to coordinate response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification.
	#477 ACSR 26/7	14-B is located close to the Idaho-Utah border in Cassia County.	**14-B** represents a segment of transmission line classified as Category 2, that is located on private land. The lines is located in grass-grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–150 chains/hr). The line is located in relatively flat land. There are minimal values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line. There is also a three phase distribution line along the segment that runs the same distance as the transmission line but on the opposite side of the road crossing BLM and private land. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Duffy (2007) and Jim Canyon (2007) Fires. The line is composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with fire response agencies across state boundaries to coordinate cross jurisdictional response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification, more moderate fire behavior and transmission lines are more distanced from fuels.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-15	C20	15-A is located on the Oneida-Cassia County line, north of the Idaho-Utah border.	**15-A** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, located on BLM land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderately spreading fires (20–50 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat topography. There are minimal values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Burnt (2006), Stone Spring (2017), Black Mine #2 (2012) and Black Pine 2 (2007) Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. Close coordination with fire response agencies across state boundaries to coordinate cross jurisdictional response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification and minimal values at risk.
	C20	15-B is located in Oneida County just north of the Idaho-Utah border.	**15-B** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, located on BLM land. The line is located in shrub and grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat topography. There are minimal values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the Burnt (2006), Stone Spring (2017), Black Mine #2 (2012), and Black Pine 2 (2007) fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with fire response agencies across state boundaries to coordinate cross jurisdictional response.	Moderate – due to Category 2 classification, and minimal values at risk.
	C40	15-C is located in Oneida County just north of the Idaho-Utah border.	**15-C** represents a segment of distribution line, classified as Category 2, located on BLM and private land. The line is located in shrub and grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in relatively flat topography. There are agricultural values at risk in the immediate vicinity of the line, and the line aligns with I-84. The segment has experienced recent fire history, including the I-84 mm 271 (2016), Black Pine (1982), State Line (1983), and Deer (2013) Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Close coordination with fire response agencies across state boundaries to coordinate cross jurisdictional response.	High – due to cross jurisdictional nature and potential for extreme fire behavior close to line, as well as values at risk.

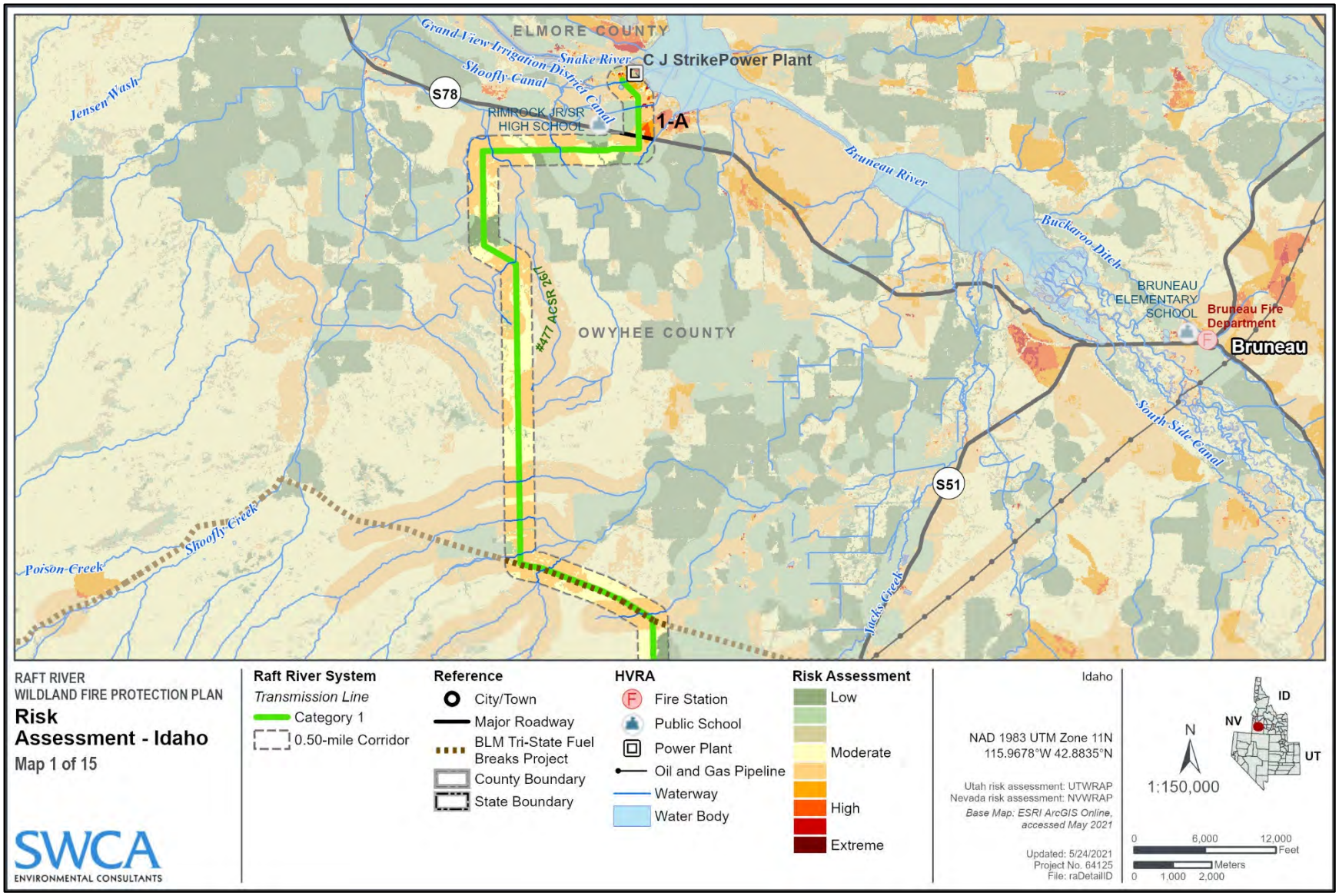

Figure C-1. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 1 of 15).

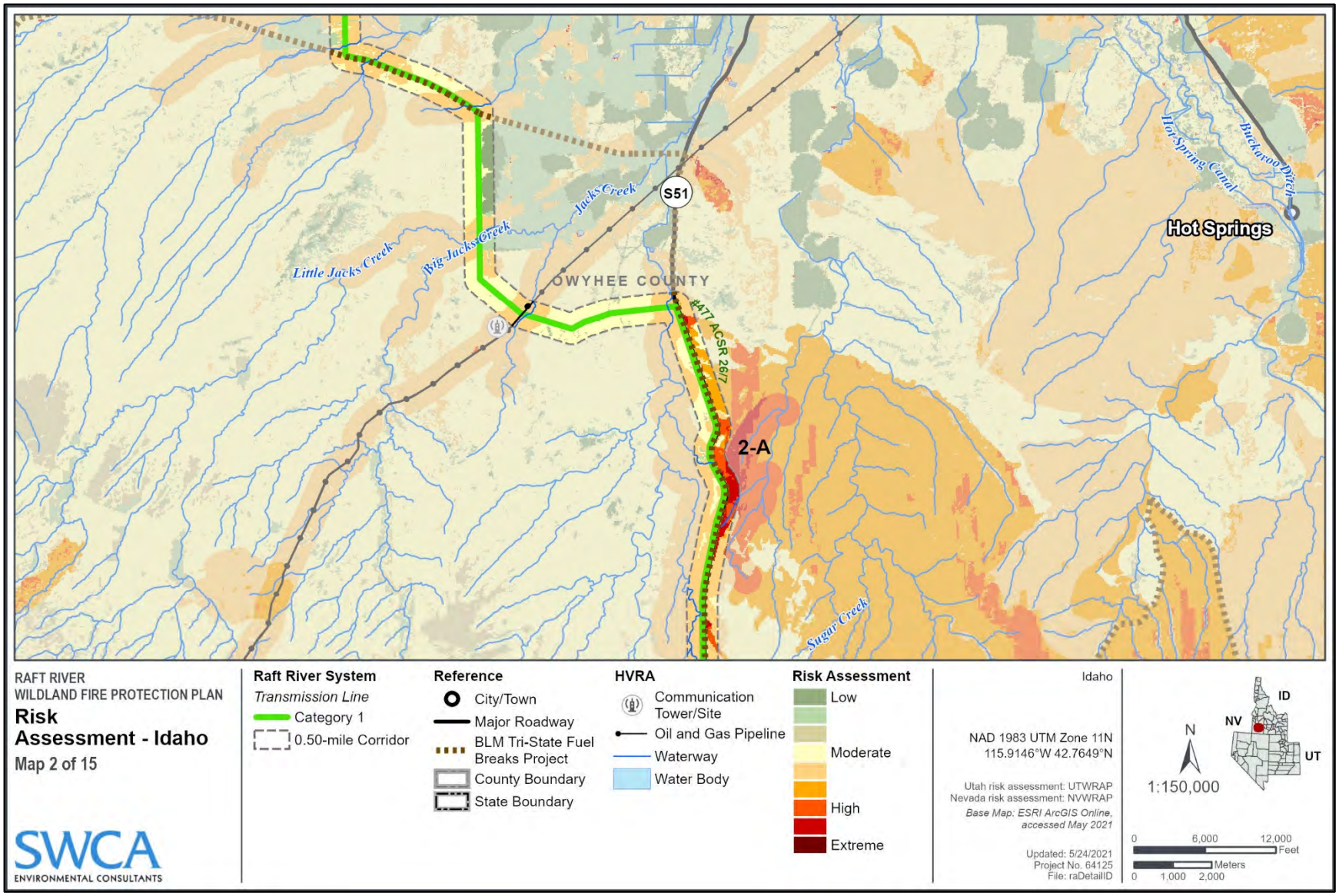

Figure C-2. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 2 of 15).

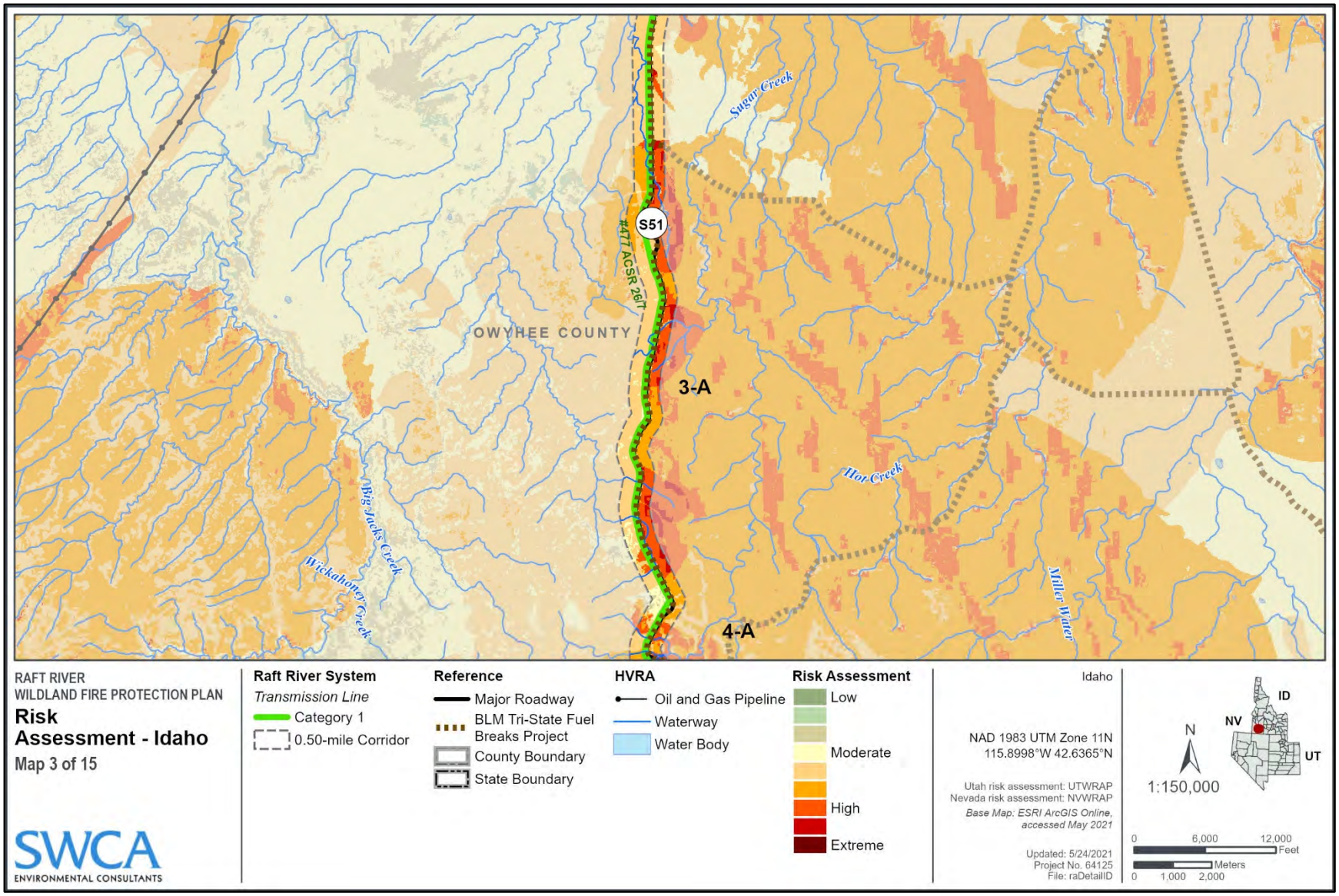

Figure C-3. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 3 of 15).

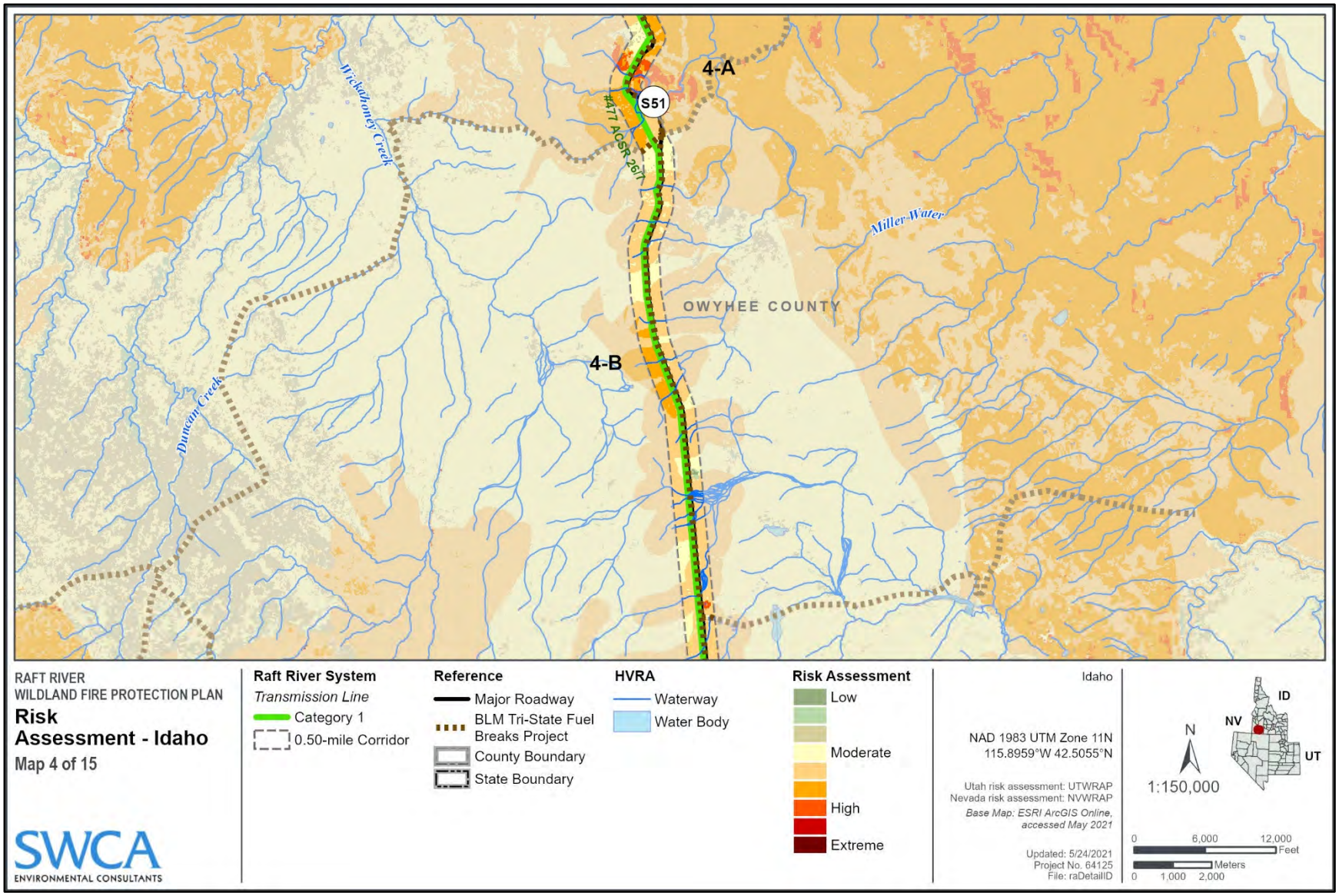

Figure C-4. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 4 of 15).

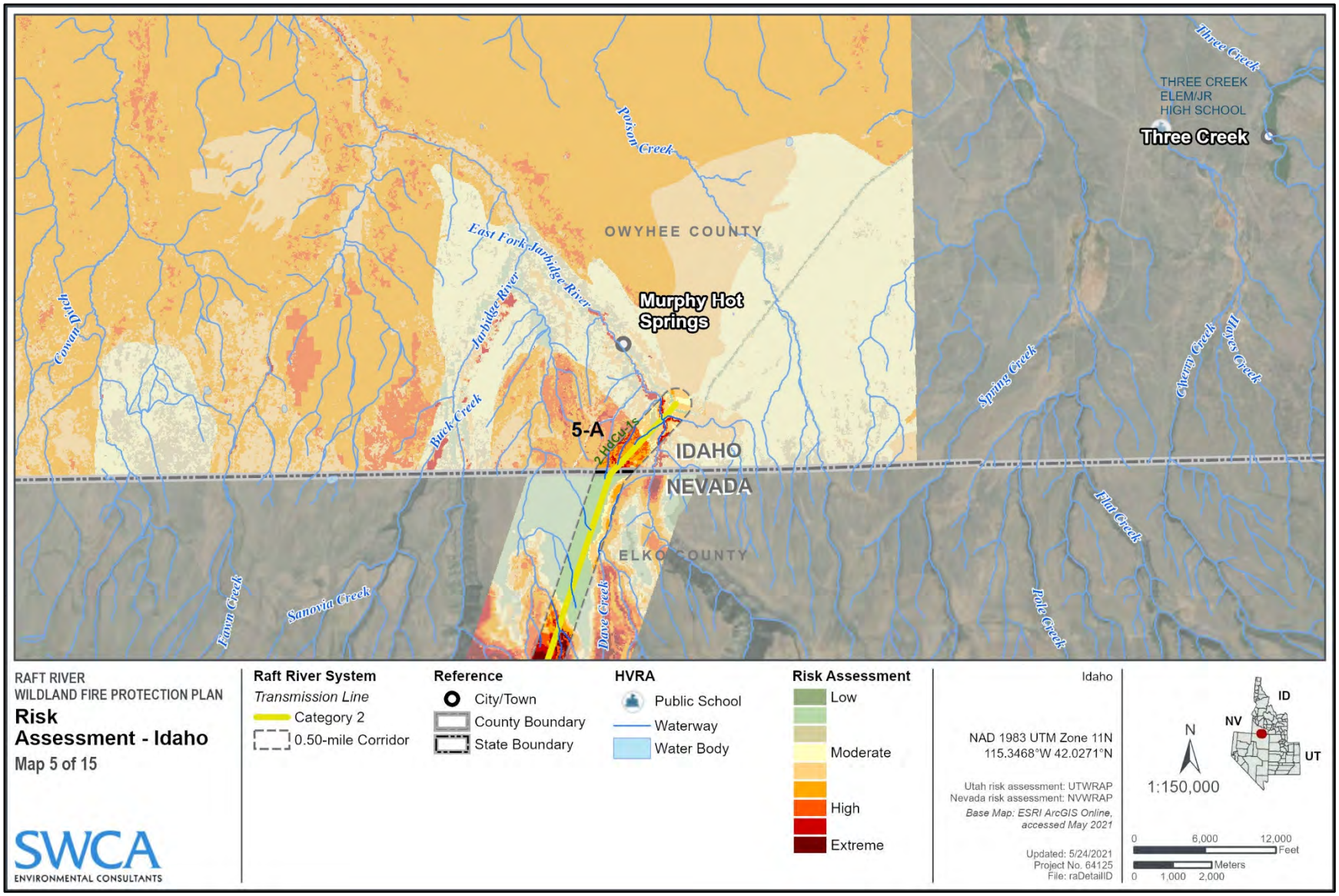

Figure C-5. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 5 of 15).

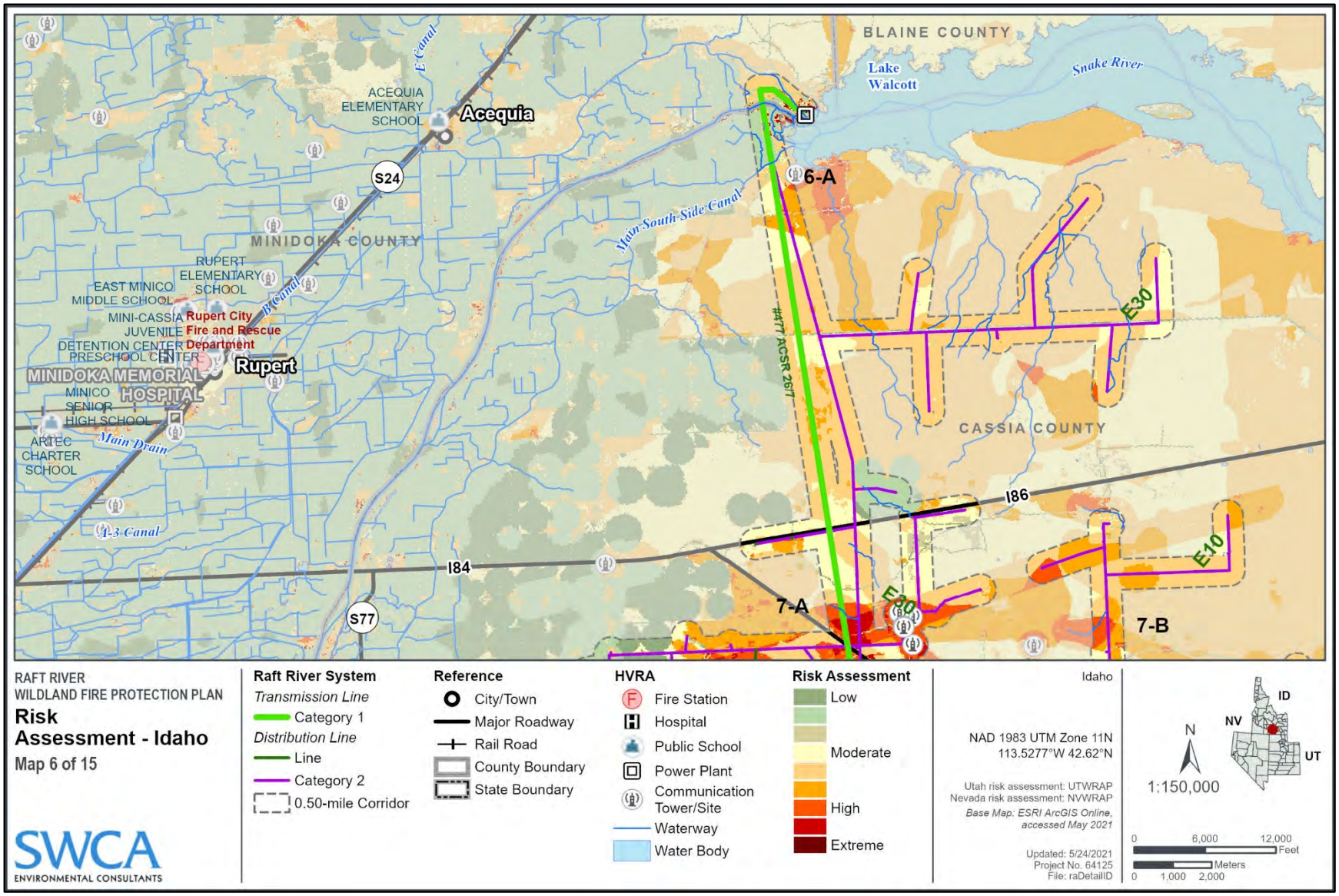

Figure C-6. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 6 of 15).

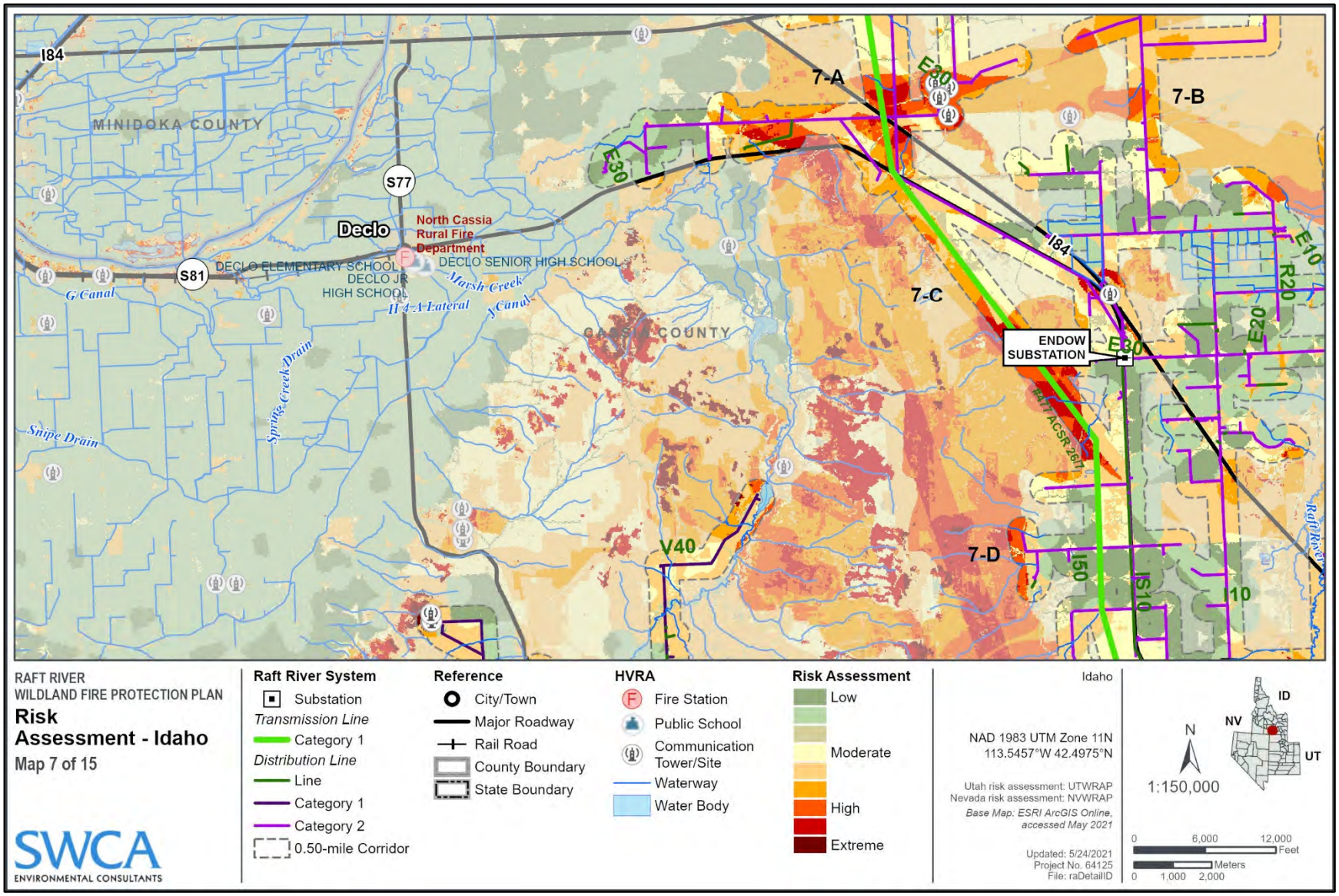

Figure C-7. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 7 of 15).

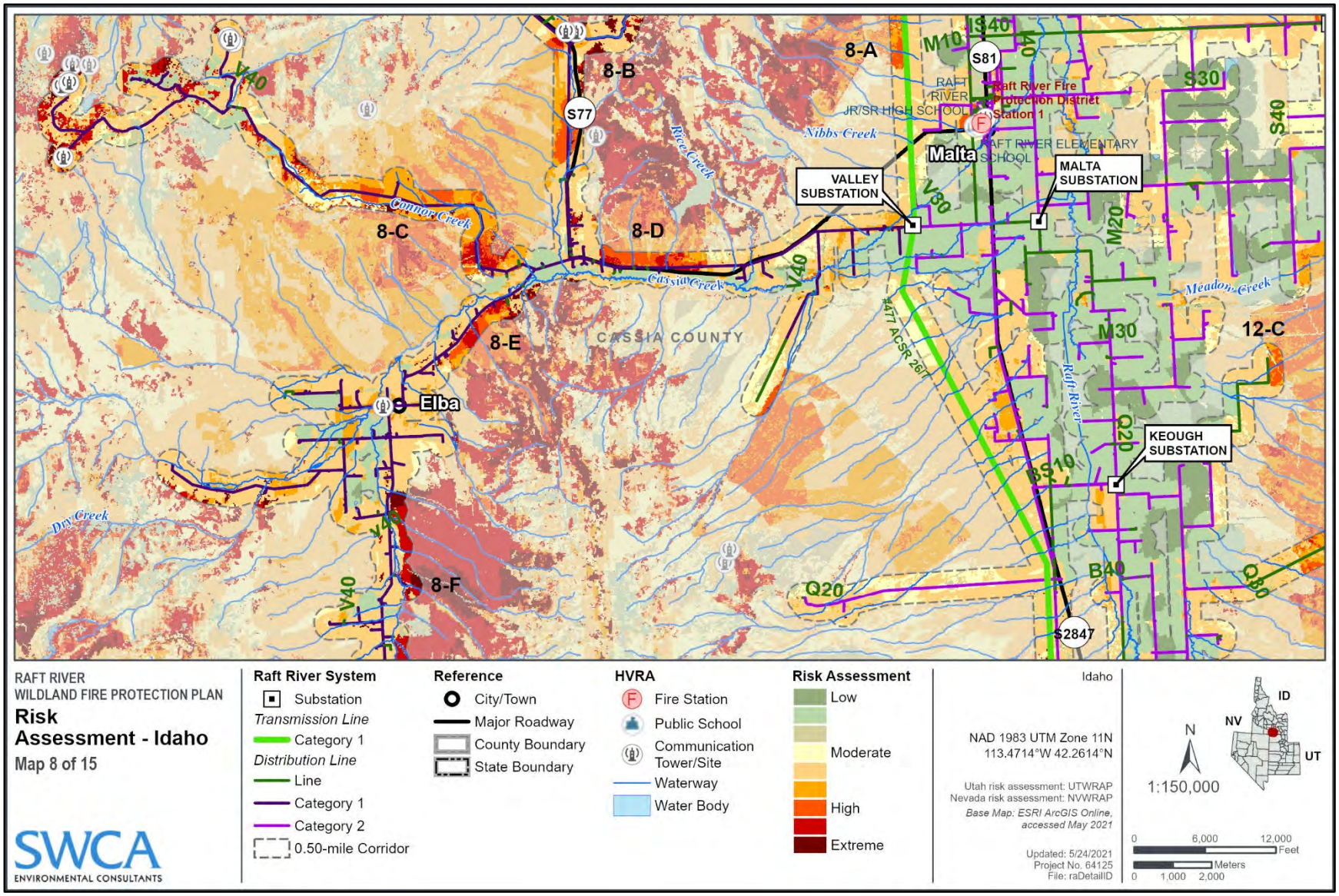

Figure C-8. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 8 of 15).

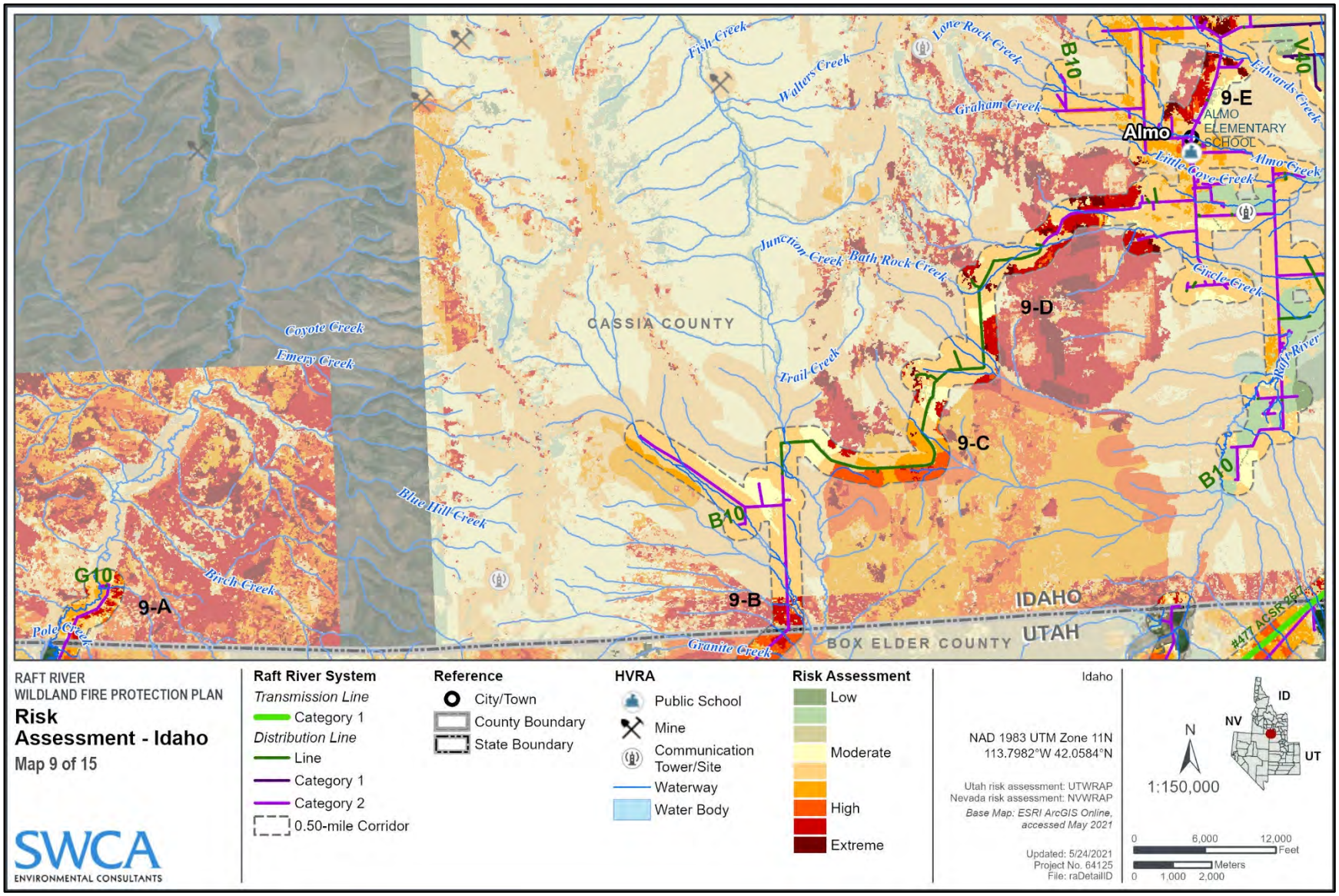

Figure C-9. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 9 of 15).

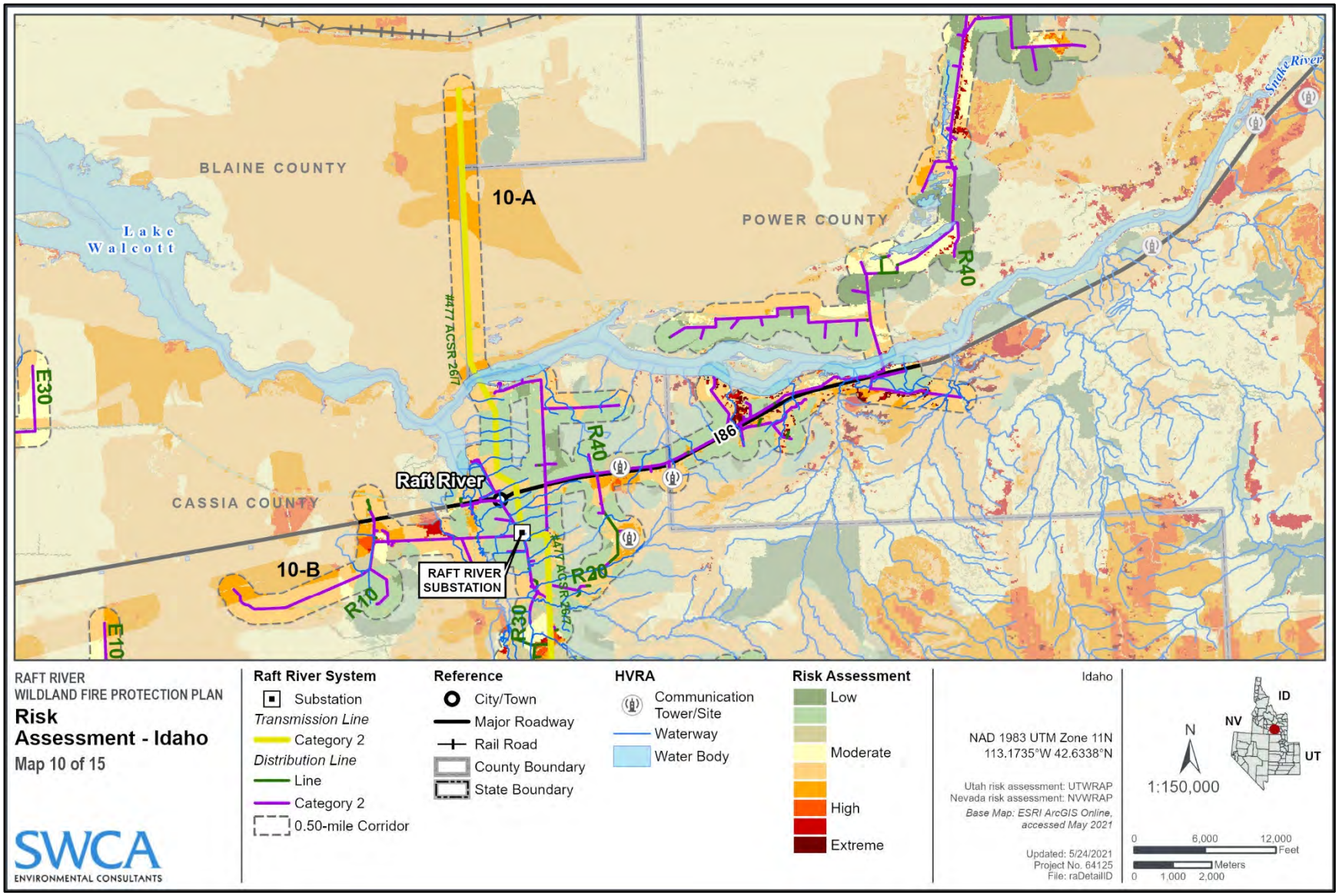

Figure C-10. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 10 of 15).

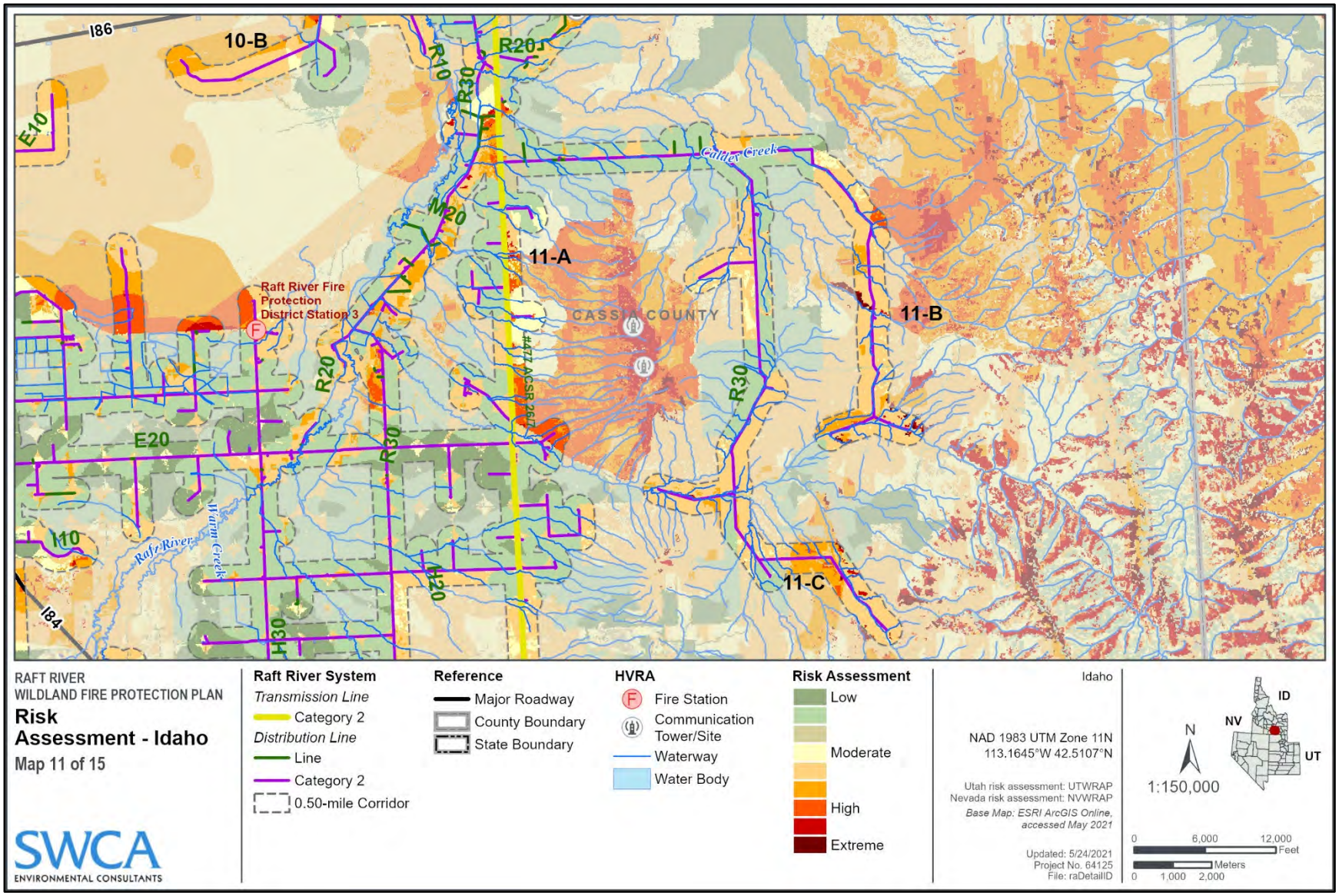

Figure C-11. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 11 of 15).

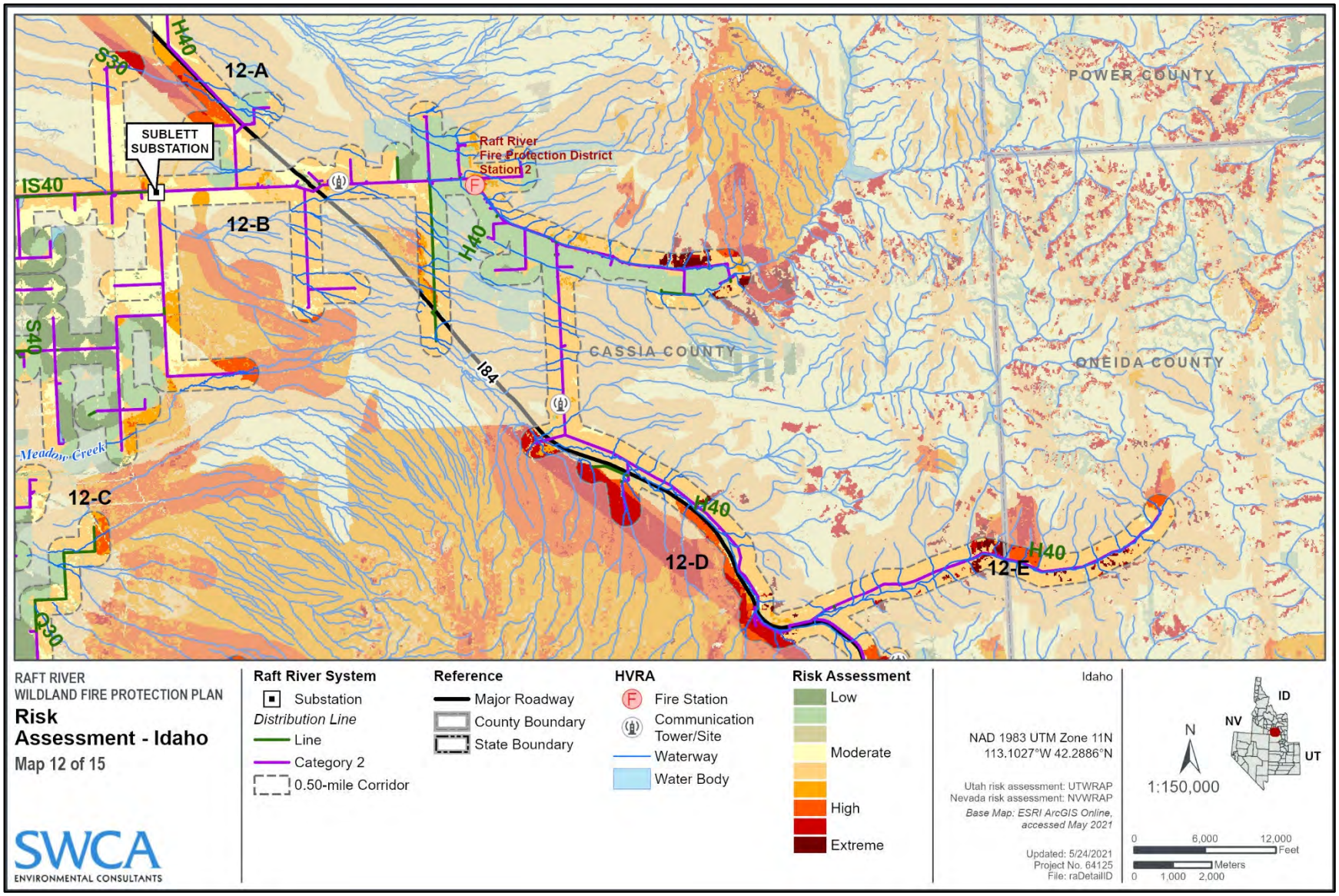

Figure C-12. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 12 of 15).

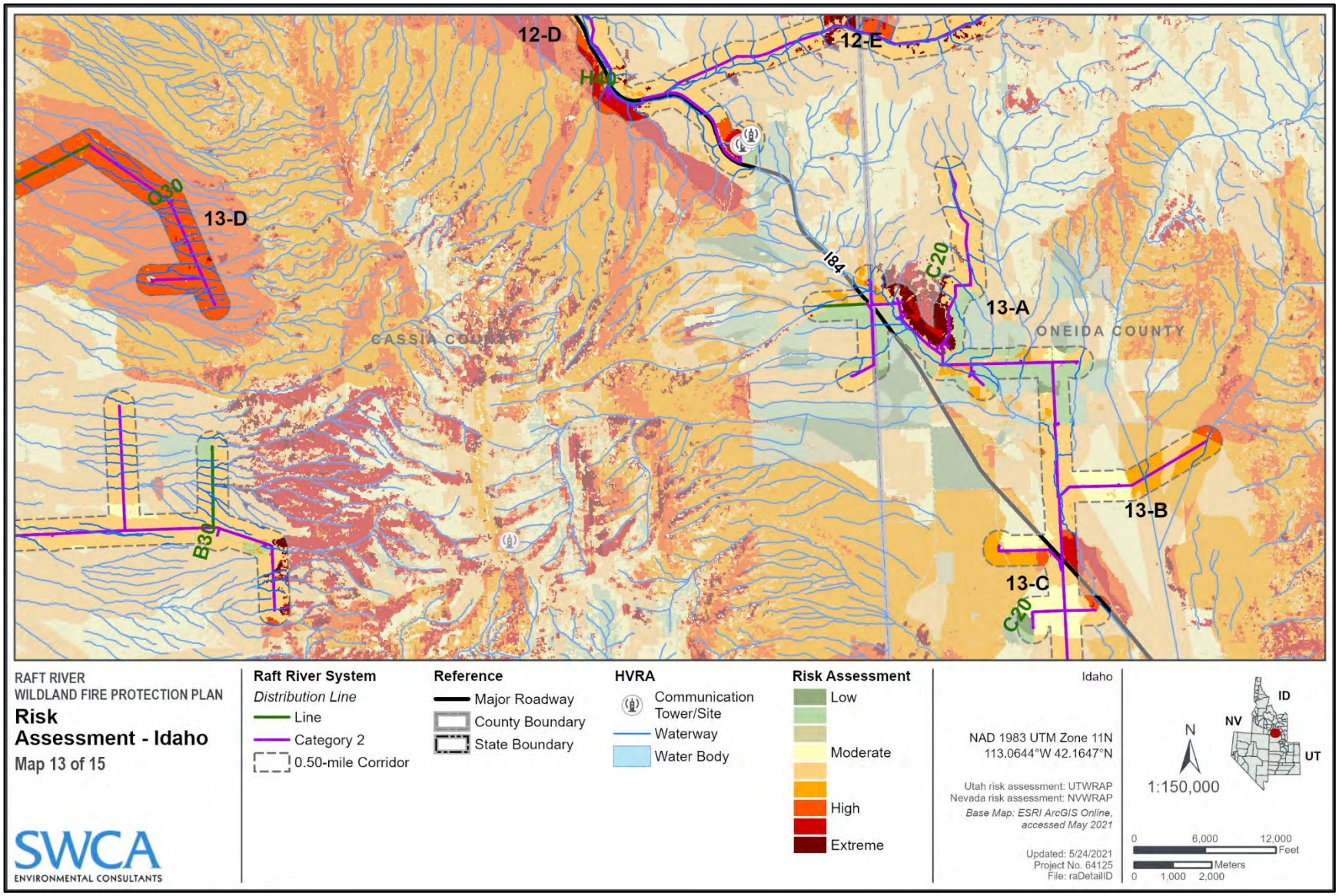

Figure C-13. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 13 of 15).

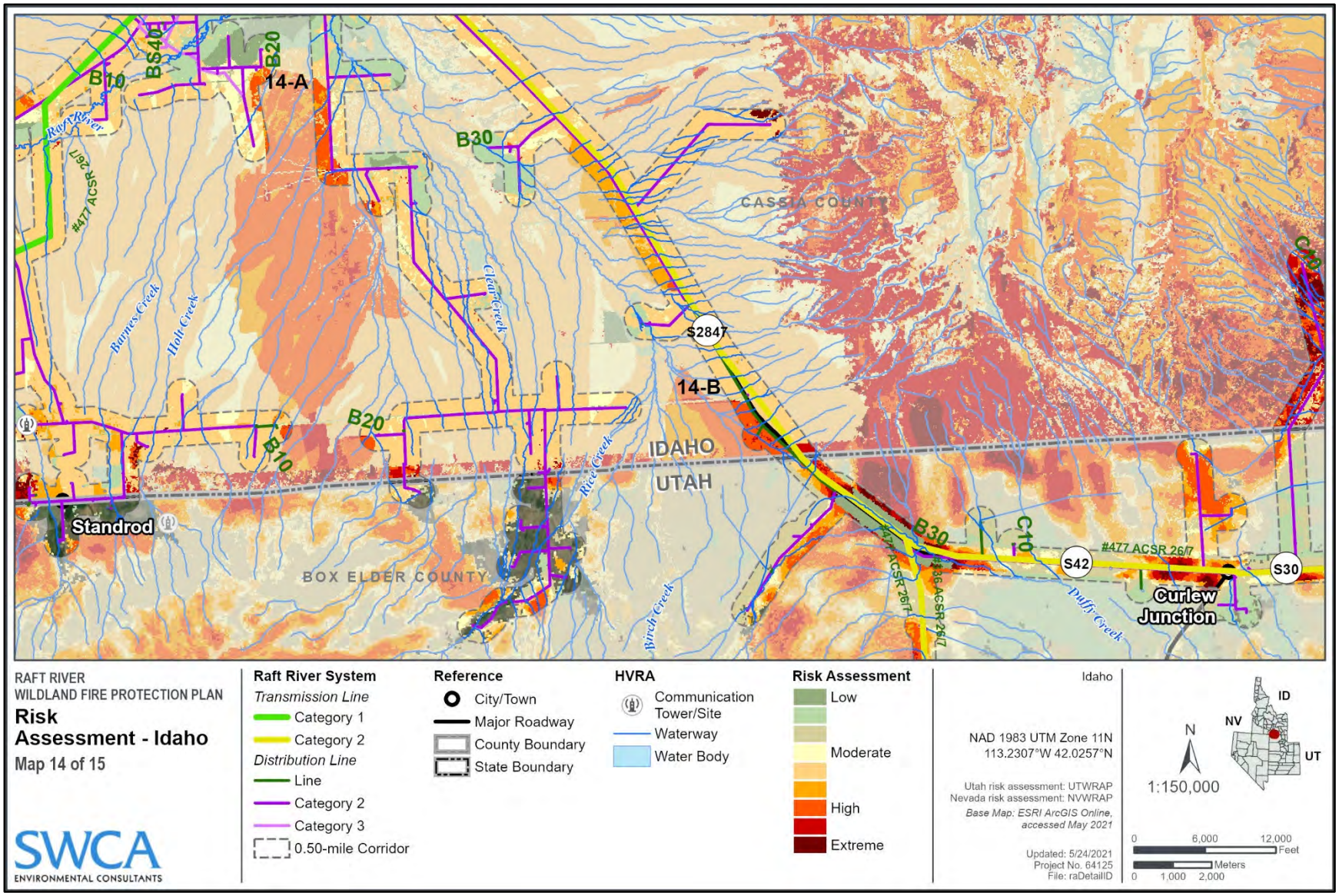

Figure C-14. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 14 of 15).

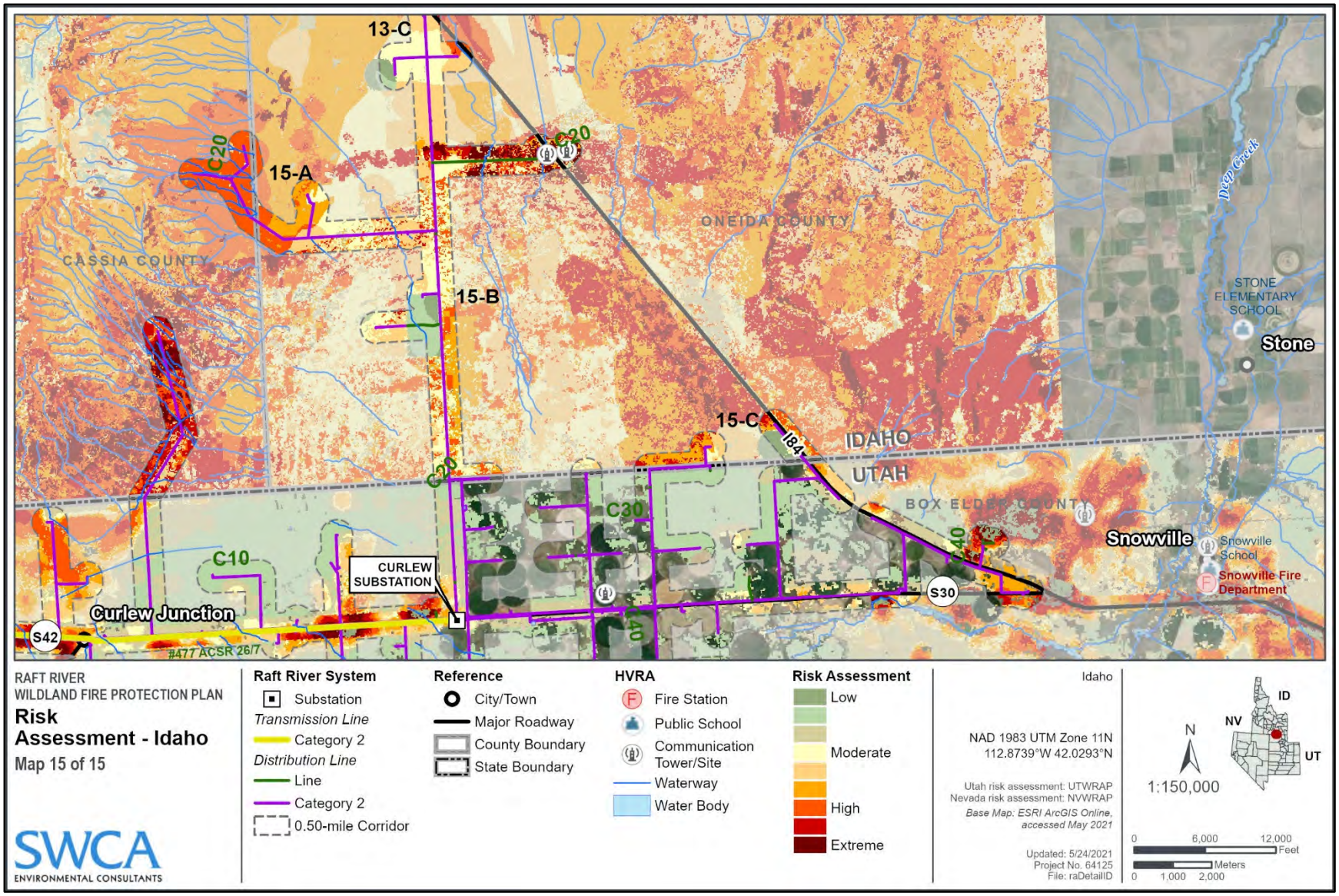

Figure C-15. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Idaho service territory (map 15 of 15).

NEVADA SERVICE TERRITORY

Table C-2. Description of High-Risk Line Segments with Action Plan (risk mapping is displayed below for wildfire risk [Figures C-16–C-25] and natural disasters [Figures C-26–C-35])

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-16	RDL10	Area 1-A is located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, north of Owyhee.	**1-A** represents several sections of Category 1 distribution line surrounding the community of Owyhee. The lines are located on Duck Valley Reservation tribal land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of relatively flat topography. The lines surround numerous values at risk, including residential areas, agricultural land, and an airport. The area has not experienced recent fire history, which means that fuels may be susceptible to future fires due to fuel density. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone is experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • This area of line is vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There are several hazardous waste locations in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The area is immediately south of the dam, which raises concern about dam failure in the event of post-wildfire repercussions to hydrology and run-off.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the Tribe and BIA regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide risk.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, location relative to values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	RDL10	Area 1-B is located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, north of Owyhee.	**1-B** represents several sections of Category 1 distribution line surrounding the community of Owyhee. The lines are located on Duck Valley Reservation tribal land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of relatively flat topography but are close to more varied topography to the east, which may impact fire behavior and spread. The lines surround numerous values at risk, including residential areas and agricultural land. The area has not experienced recent fire history, which means that fuels may be susceptible to future fires due to fuel density. The line is three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone is experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • This area of line is vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There are several hazardous waste locations in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The area is immediately south of the dam, which raises concern about dam failure in the event of post-wildfire repercussions to hydrology and run-off.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the Tribe and BIA regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide risk.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, location relative to values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-17	RDL10	Area 2-A is located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, south of Owyhee.	**2-A** represents several sections of Category 1 distribution line surrounding the community of Owyhee. The lines are located on Duck Valley Reservation tribal land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The lines are located in an area of relatively flat topography. The lines surround numerous values at risk, including residential areas and agricultural land. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the 1996 Peten/Dry Fire. The line is three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone is experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the Tribe and BIA regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line and location relative to values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	RDL10	Area 2-B is located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, southeast of Owyhee.	**2-B** represents several sections of Category 1 distribution line south of the community of Owyhee. The line is located on Duck Valley Reservation tribal land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–100 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of minimal values at risk with the exception of the Owyhee River. The segment is close to Mountain City Volunteer Fire Department. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the 2013 Cattleguard Fire. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone is experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • This area of line is vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from the Owyhee River.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the Tribe and BIA regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide risk.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, the varied topography which may increase fire spread and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-18	RDL10	Areas 3-A and 3-B are located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, south of Owyhee.	**3-A and 3-B** represent a section of Category 1 distribution line south of the community of Owyhee. The line is located on private land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (20–100 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of minimal values at risk with the exception of ranchland and some ranch infrastructure. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the Petan/Dry (1996) and Homer (2012) Fires. The line is mostly three phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, the varied topography which may increase fire spread, and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	RDL10	Area 3-C is located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, south of Owyhee.	**3-C** represents a section of Category 1 distribution line south of the community of Owyhee. The line is located on USFS Humboldt National Forest land. The area is composed of grass-shrub and timber fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (0–150 chains/hr). The line is located along a ridgeline, in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of minimal values at risk with the exception of several creeks and national forest land. The segment has experienced minimal previous fire history, with a small fire in 1988. The line is single phase composed of wood poles in the meadows along the road and buried primary underground cable going up the hill the last 4 miles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone is experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • This area of line is vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent creeks.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the USFS regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide risk.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, the varied topography which may increase fire spread, and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	RDL10	Areas 3-D and 3-E are located in the northern portion of the RREC NV service area, south of Owyhee.	**3-D and 3-E** represent a section of Category 1 distribution line south of the community of Owyhee. The line is located on USFS Humboldt National Forest land. The area is composed of grass-shrub and timber fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (0–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of minimal values at risk with the exception of several creeks and national forest land. The segment has experienced minimal previous fire history, with a small fire in 1988. The line is three phase and single phase composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity of 3D, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The area has experienced previous severe weather in the form of thunderstorms and tornadoes, which could cause outages and line failures and which may contribute to wildfire ignitions. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent creeks.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the USFS regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide risk, and heavy winds/storms.	High – due to potential fire behavior in and around a Category 1 line, the varied topography which may increase fire spread, and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-19	JAR10	Area 4-A is located north of the community of Jarbidge and the Jarbidge Substation.	**4-A** represents a section of Category 2 transmission line north of the community of Jarbidge. The line is located on USFS Humboldt National Forest land and private land. The area is composed of grass-shrub and timber fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (0–150 chains/hr). The line is located along a ridgeline, in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line terminates at the community of Jarbidge, an area of dense residential values at risk as well as the Jarbidge Substation. The surrounding area has sparse values at risk, with the exception of National Forest land. The line is in a remote location, with potential for slow response times. The segment has experienced minimal recent fire history, with the 1993 Coffee Pot Fire and 1996 Jarbidge Fire. The line is composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Bear Creek. • The area has experienced previous flooding which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in timbered areas. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the USFS and Jarbidge volunteer fire department regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Develop defensible space around the substation structure. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in and around a remote area with high density of values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-20	JAC10	Area 5-A is located along the Idaho-Nevada border around the community of Jackpot.	**5-A** represents a section of Category 1 distribution line through the community of Jackpot. The line is located on BLM and private land. The area is composed of grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (0–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of flat topography, but with varied topography adjacent, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of dense values at risk including residential structures, agricultural land, and a golf course. The segment has experienced previous fire history, including the Wheeler Fire (1981) and Morning Star Fire (2012). The line is three phase and single phase composed of wood poles and buried primary underground cable. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Shoshone and Trout Creek. • The area has experienced previous flooding which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances, especially in timbered areas. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and Jackpot Fire Department regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in and around an area with high density of values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters. .

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-21	G10	Areas 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C are located close to the Utah border in the eastern portion of the RREC NV territory.	**6-A, 6-B, and 6-C** represent a section of Category 2 distribution line located on BLM land, west of the Utah border. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of minimal values at risk with the exception of riparian habitat along Goose Creek. The line is in a remote area, where response times may be slow. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the West Fork (2007), Wagon Box (1999), Goose Creek (1990), French (2006), West Basin (2000) and Goose Creek (1988) Fires. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing moderate drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to moderate landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Goose Creek, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in a remote area where response times may be slow and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-22	T20	Area 7-A and 7-B are located west of the Nevada-Utah border in the eastern portion of the RREC NV territory.	**7-A and 7-B** represent a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, west of the Utah border. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths up to and in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varying topography, which may influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area of values at risk including riparian habitat along Thousand Springs Creek and agricultural land. The segment has experienced previous fire history including the 21 Mile (2000), Wimpy Complex (2000), Hoppie (1985), and 18 Mile (2000) Fires. The line is three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to moderate and high landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post-fire debris flows and landslides. • The line is in an area of flash flood hazard from adjacent Thousand Springs Creek, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in a remote area where response times may be slow and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-23	T20	Area 8-A is located along the Nevada-Utah border near the community of Tecoma.	**8-A** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, west of the Utah border. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of relatively flat topography. The line is located in an area with values at risk, including the Tecoma Substation, agricultural land and adjacent railroad. The railroad could contribute to potential ignitions. The segment has experienced limited fire history. The line is three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to moderate landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post-fire debris flows and landslides. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Loray Wash, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and Tecoma Township Volunteer Fire Department regarding fire response and with the railroad regarding mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines and substation, when possible. • Develop defensible space around the substation structure. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for potential post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in an area with values at risk, including the Tecoma Substation and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	T20	Area 8-B is located near the Nevada-Utah border northwest of the community of Tecoma.	**8-B** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, west of the Utah border. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and up to 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of varied topography, which could influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area with values at risk, including agricultural land and residential structures. The segment has experienced limited fire history. The line is three phase and single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to moderate landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Thousand Springs Creek, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire. • There is a hazardous waste location in the vicinity, which would put the community at risk if the area is impacted by other natural disasters.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and Tecoma Township Volunteer Fire Department regarding fire response and with the railroad regarding mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines and substation, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for impacts of drought and post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in an area with values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-24	T10	Area 9-A is located in the Loray near the Nevada-Utah border.	**9-A** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, in Loray. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and up to 25 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of varied topography, which could influence fire behavior. The line is located in an area with minimal values at risk, with the exception of three nearby communication sites and a railroad. The railroad could contribute to increased ignitions. The segment has experienced previous fires history including the Cobrecite Fire in 1984. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing extreme drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • These areas of line are vulnerable to moderate landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Loray Wash, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire.	• Increased vegetation management to maintain clearances. • More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and with the railroad regarding mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for impacts of drought and post-fire landslide and flood risk.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in an area with values at risk, including communication sites and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	T10	Area 9-B is located north just south of Montello, near the Nevada-Utah border.	**9-B** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, in Montello. The area is composed of grass-shrub and shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 4–8 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located in an area of relatively flat topography. The line is located close to values at risk, including residential structures, agricultural land, and the railroad. The railroad could contribute to increased ignitions. The segment has experienced limited previous fire history. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • These areas of line are prone to experiencing severe drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • The line is in an area of flood hazard from adjacent Loray Wash, which puts the line at risk in the event of heavy rains pre- and post-fire. • The line has experienced previous severe weather, including thunderstorms, wind, and hail. These conditions increase the potential for downed lines and ignitions.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and with the railroad regarding mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for impacts of drought and extreme weather, especially potential wind events that might down lines.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in an area with values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-25	T10	Area 10-A is located close to the Nevada-Utah border, south of Montello.	**10-A** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line located on a BLM and private land checkerboard, in Montello. The area is composed of grass-shrub, shrub, and agricultural fuels, which could experience flame lengths in excess of 25 feet and have the potential to transmit moderate to rapidly spreading fires (50–150 chains/hr). The line is located adjacent to an area of varied topography, which could influence fire behavior. The line is located close to values at risk, including residential structures and agricultural land. The segment has experienced previous fire history, including the Pilot Valley (2017) and Pilot (1984) Fires. The line is single phase and composed of wood poles and buried primary underground cable. Susceptibility to other natural disasters and hazards include: • This area of line is prone to experiencing extreme drought, which will exacerbate fire hazard and potential fire behavior in the event of an ignition. • This area of line is vulnerable to moderate landslide and avalanche. In the event that a fire occurs in the area, there is potential for post fire debris flows and landslides.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Utilize the ERP to help plan for impacts of drought.	High – due to potential extreme fire behavior in an area with values at risk and cumulative hazards from wildfire and other natural disasters.

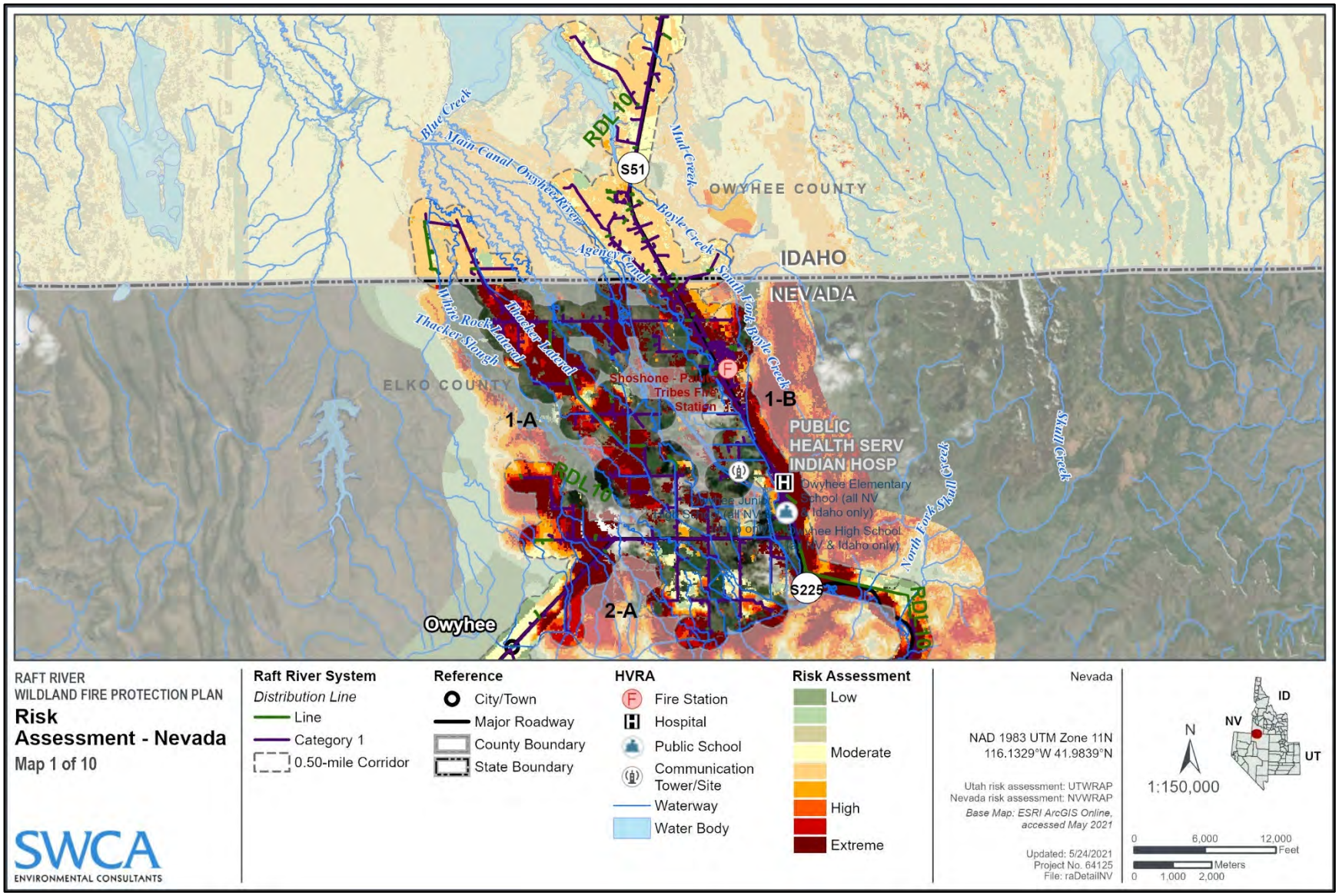

Figure C-16. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 1 of 10).

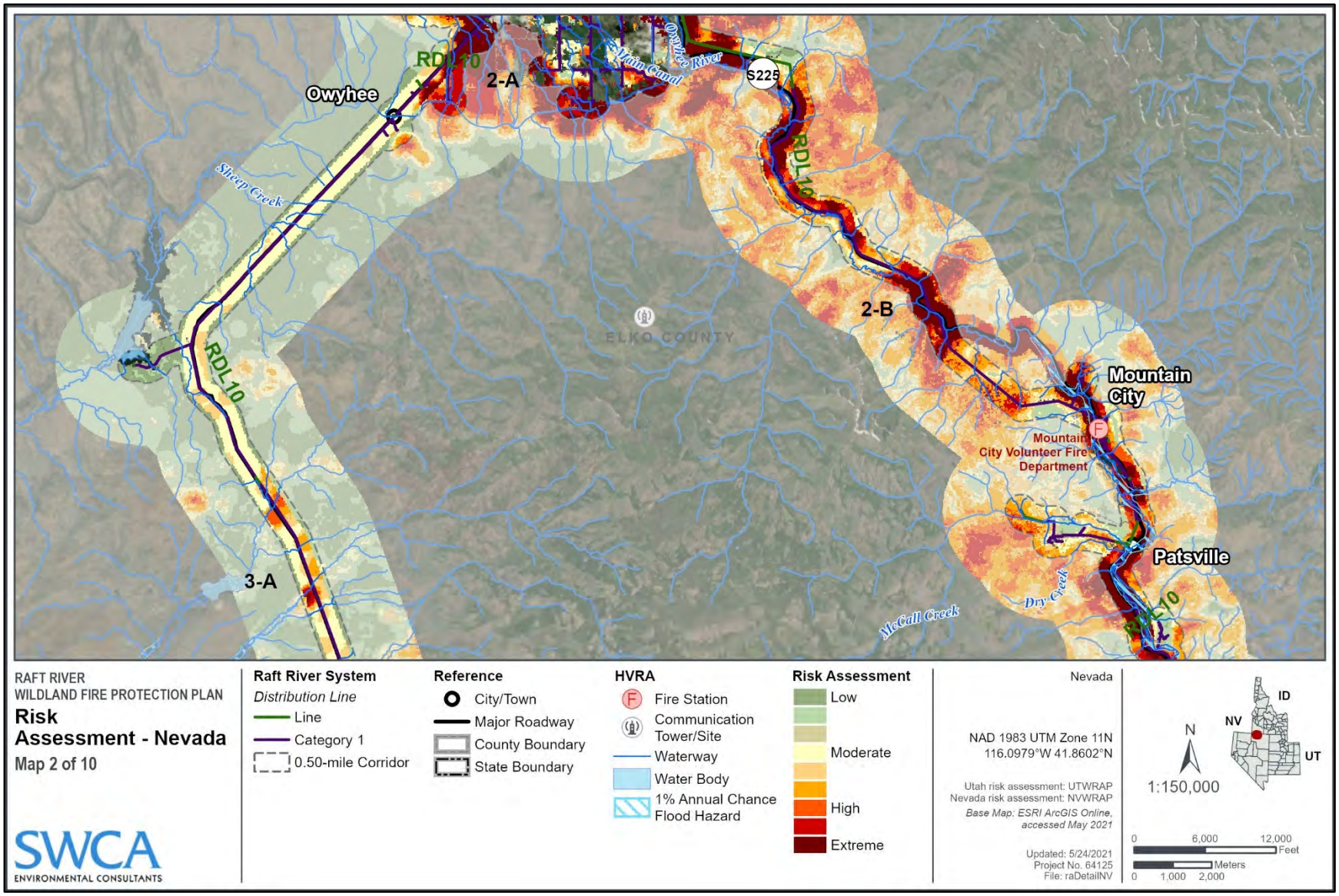

Figure C-17. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 2 of 10).

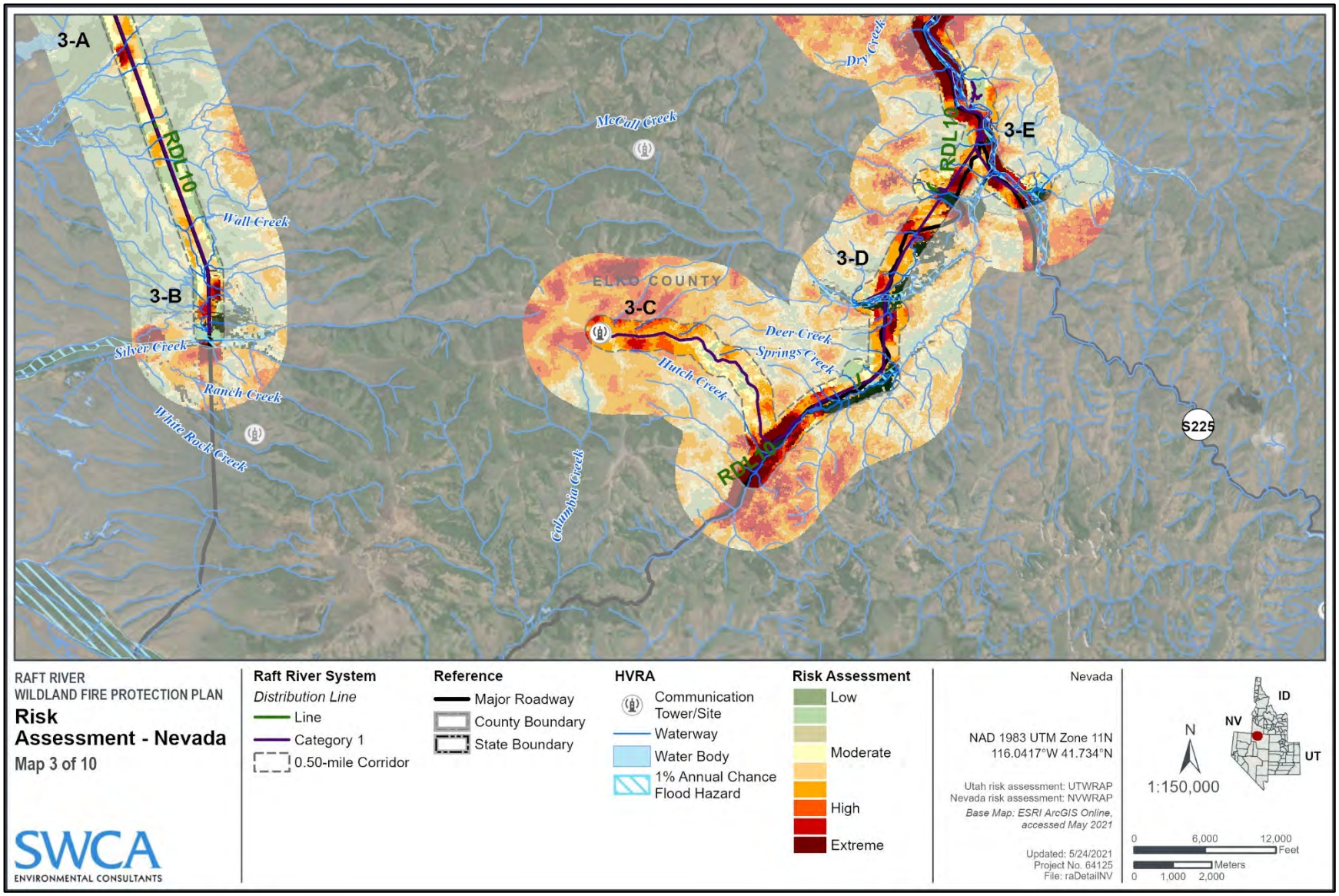

Figure C-18. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 3 of 10).

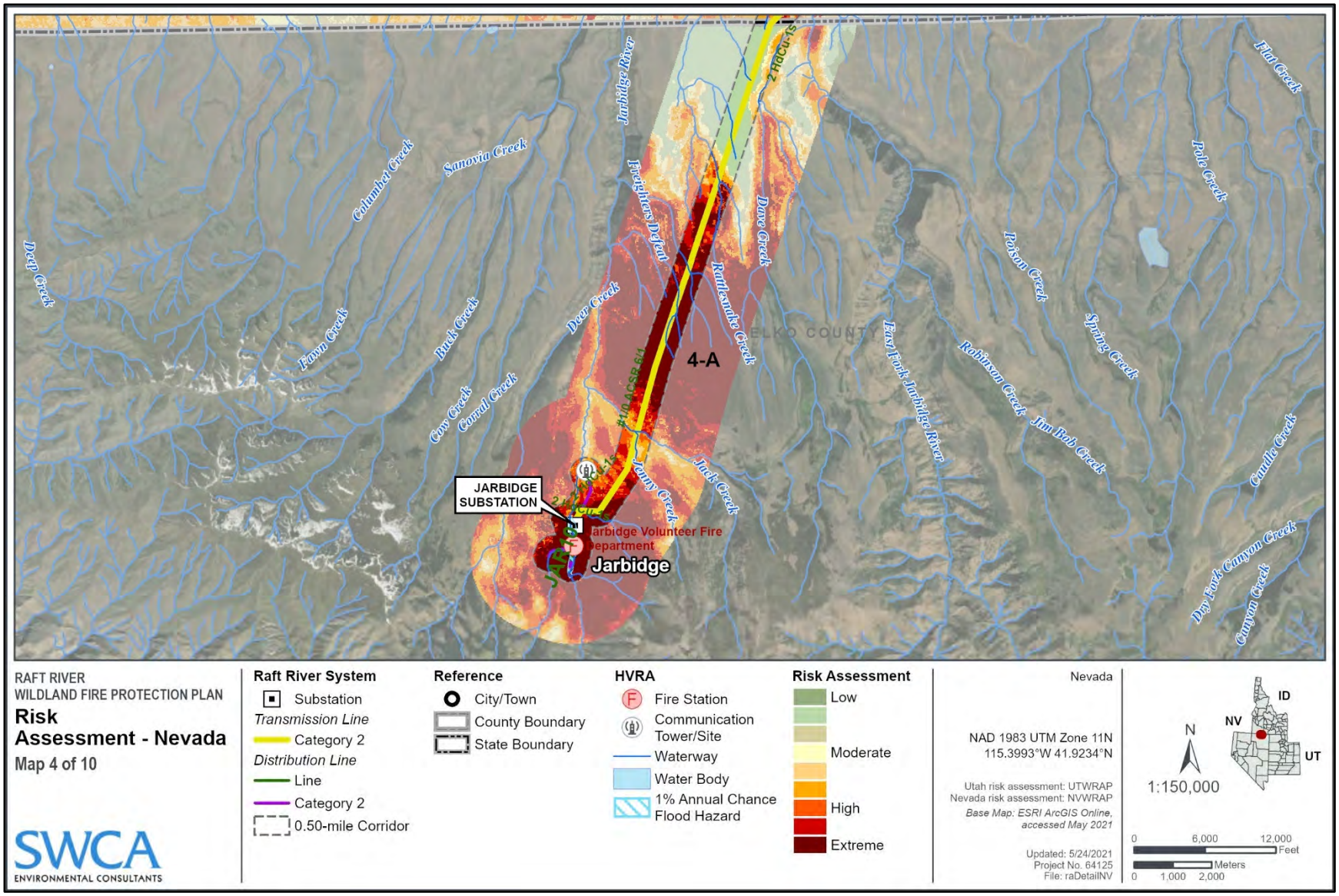

Figure C-19. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 4 of 10).

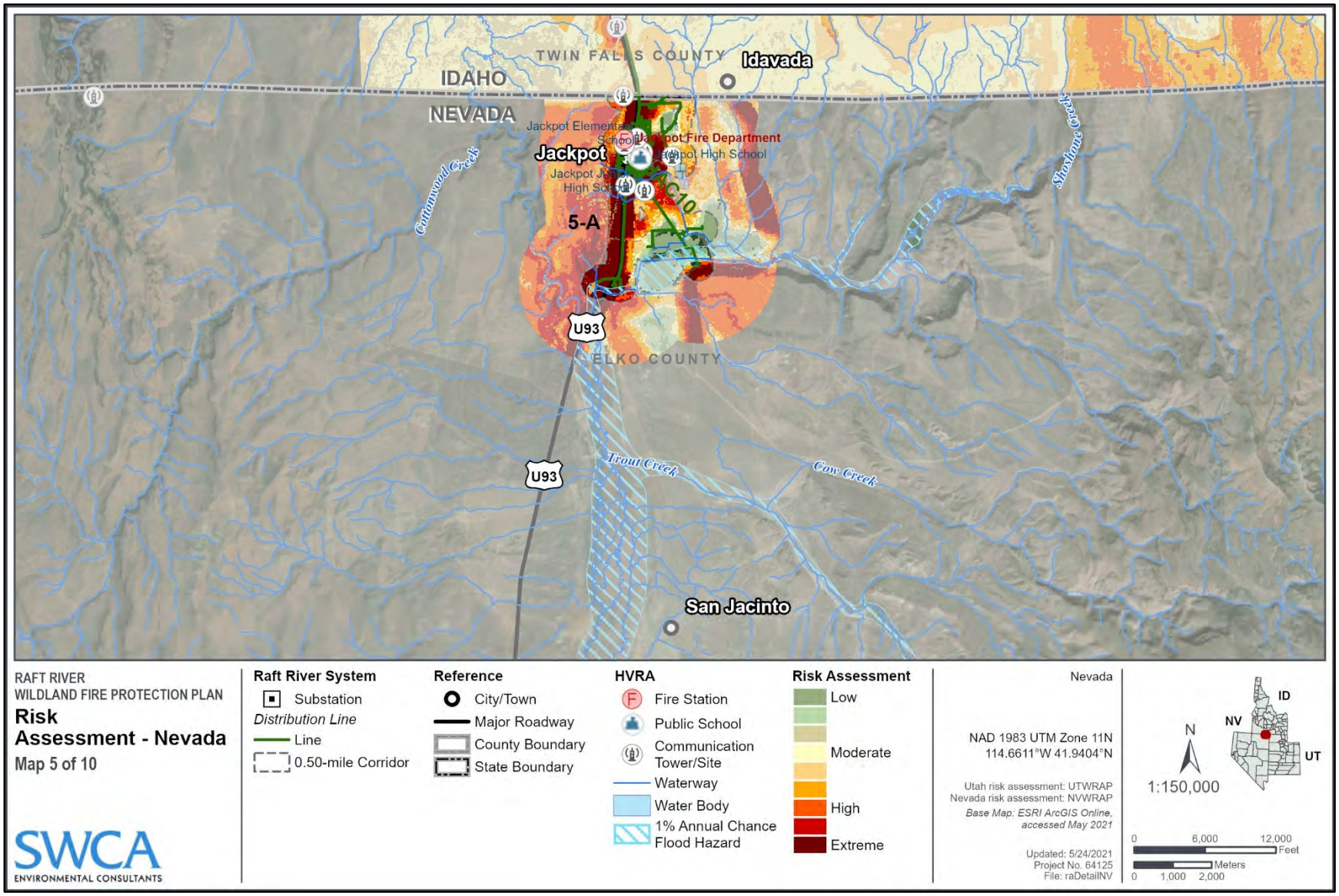

Figure C-20. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 5 of 10).

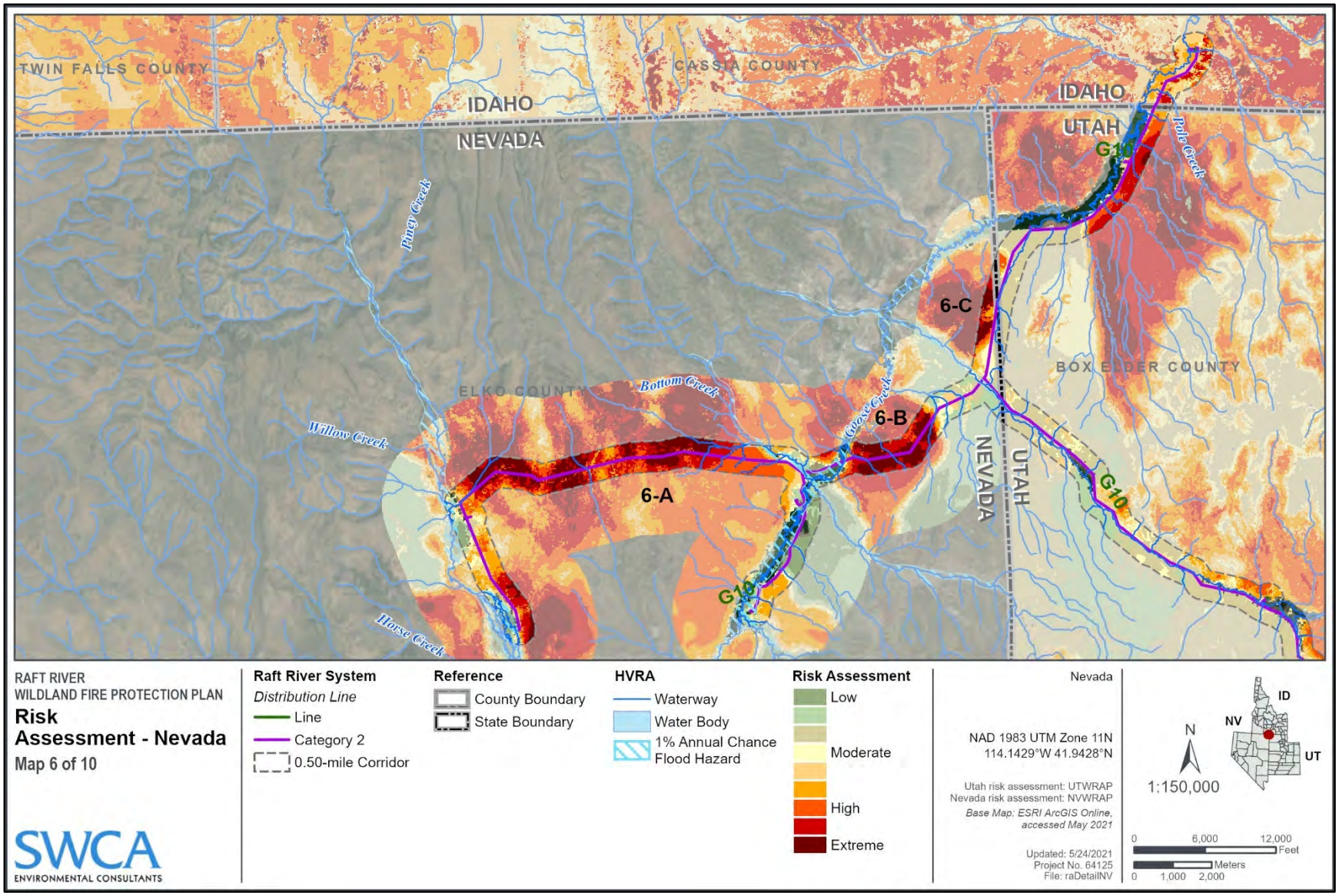

Figure C-21. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 6 of 10).

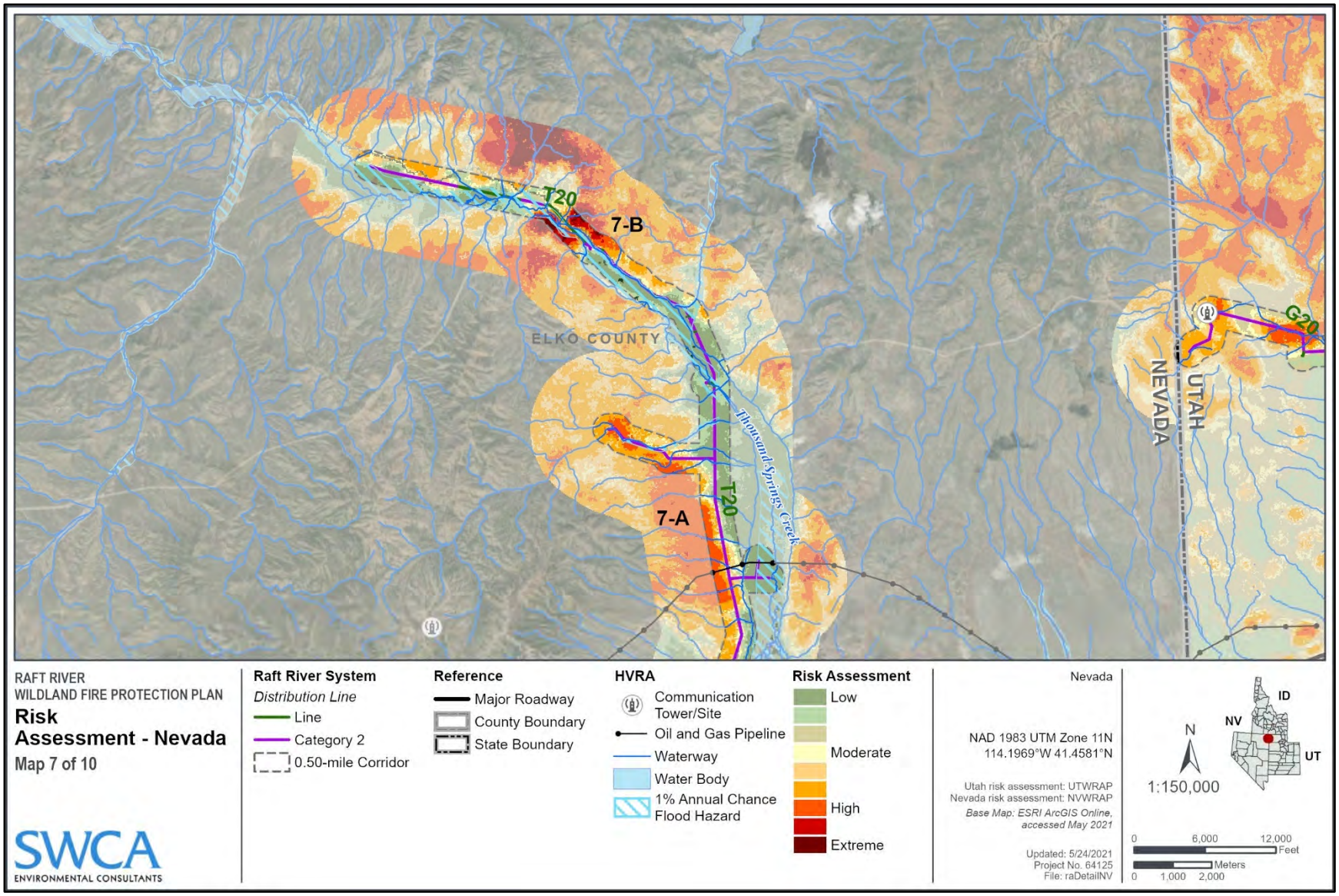

Figure C-22. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 7 of 10).

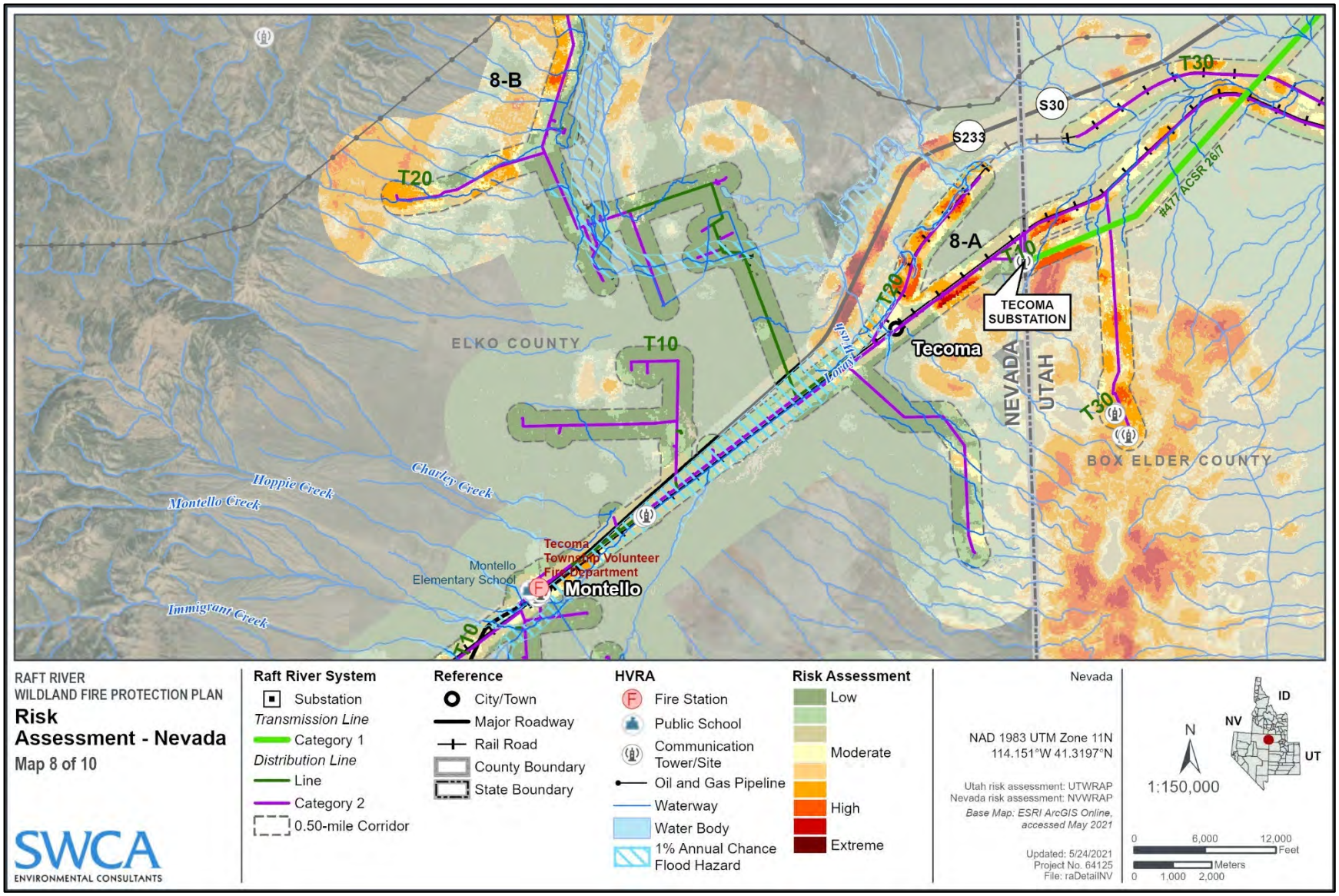

Figure C-23. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 8 of 10).

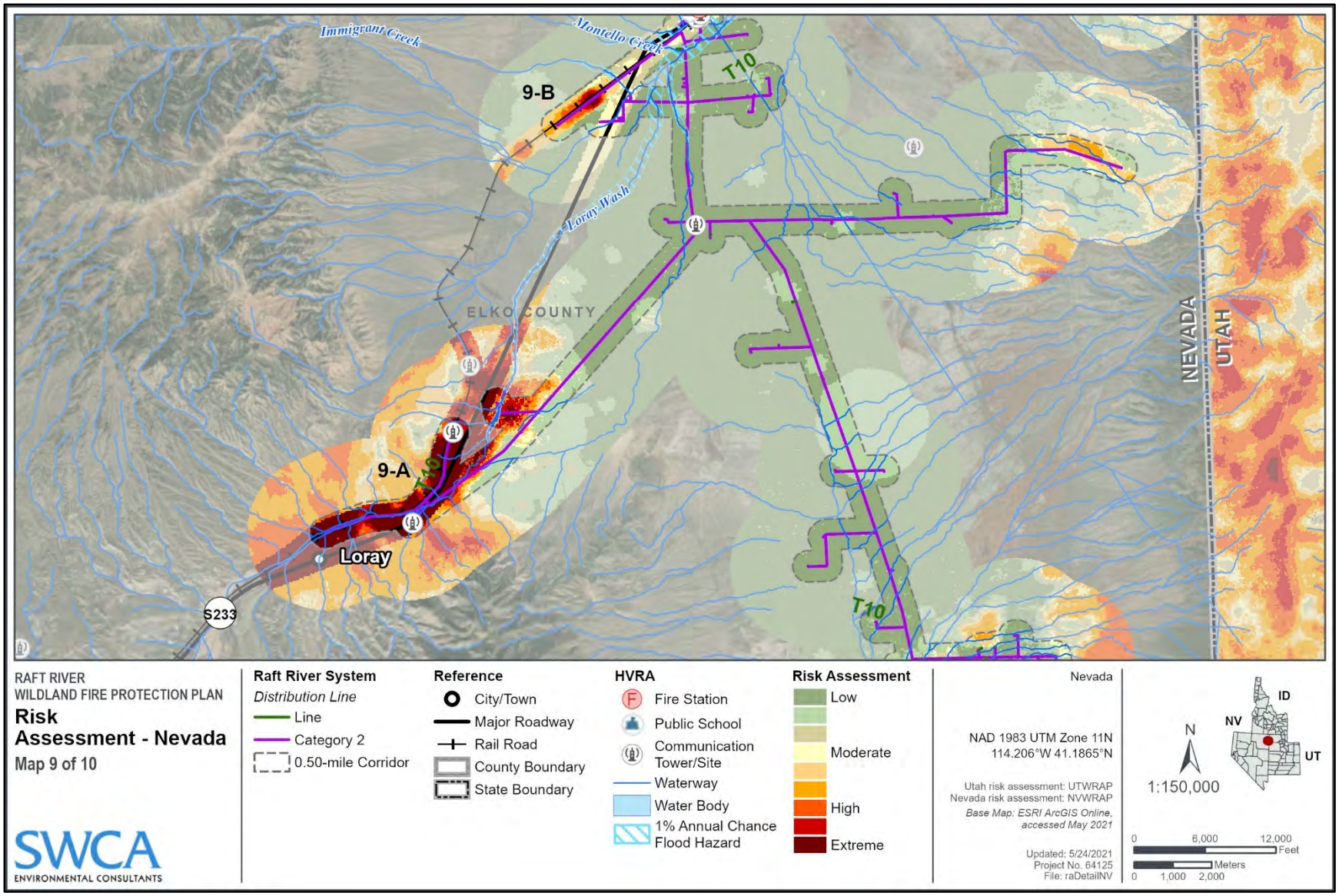

Figure C-24. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 9 of 10).

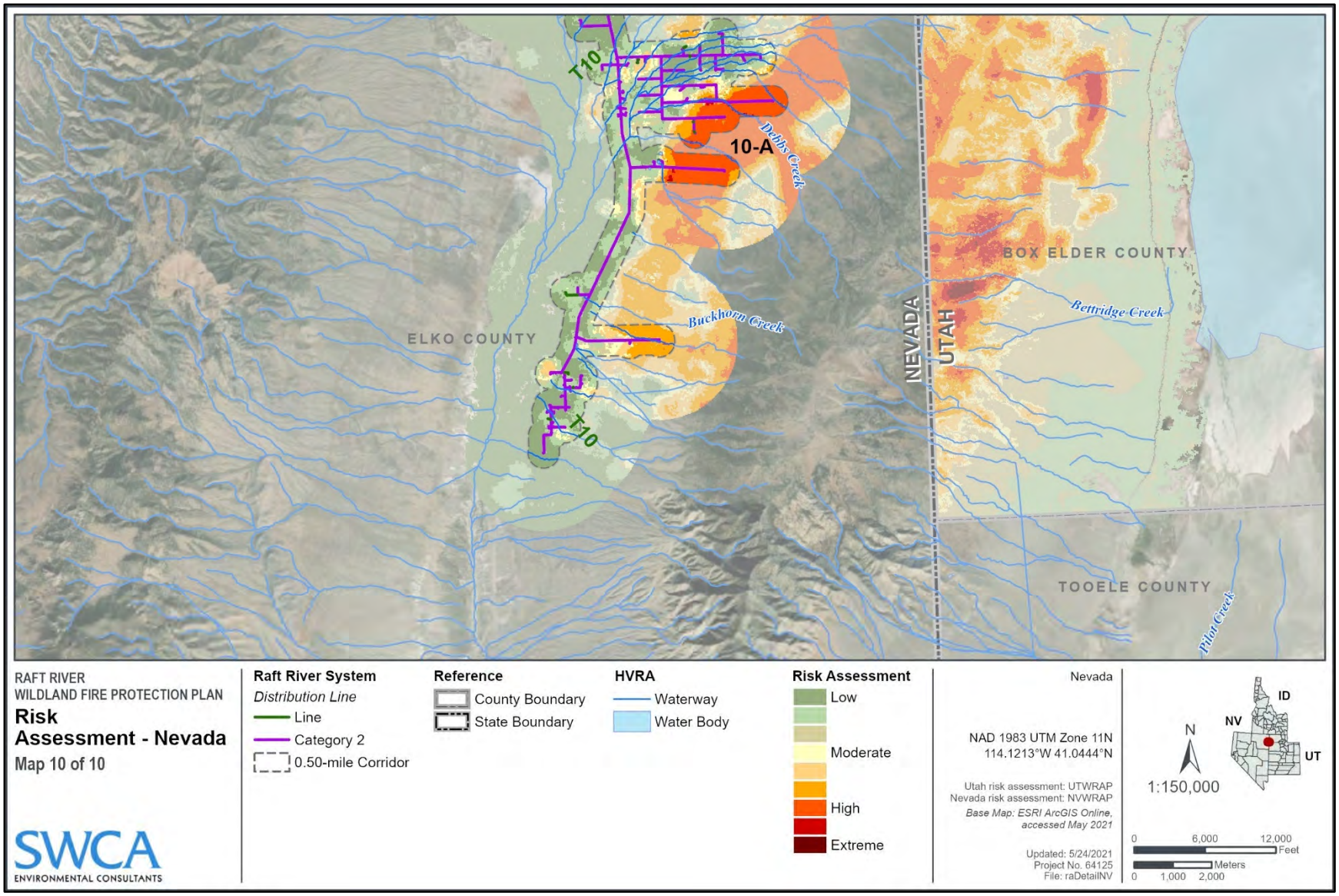

Figure C-25. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Nevada service territory (map 10 of 10).

Nevada RREC Service Territory- Other Natural Disasters and Hazard Analysis

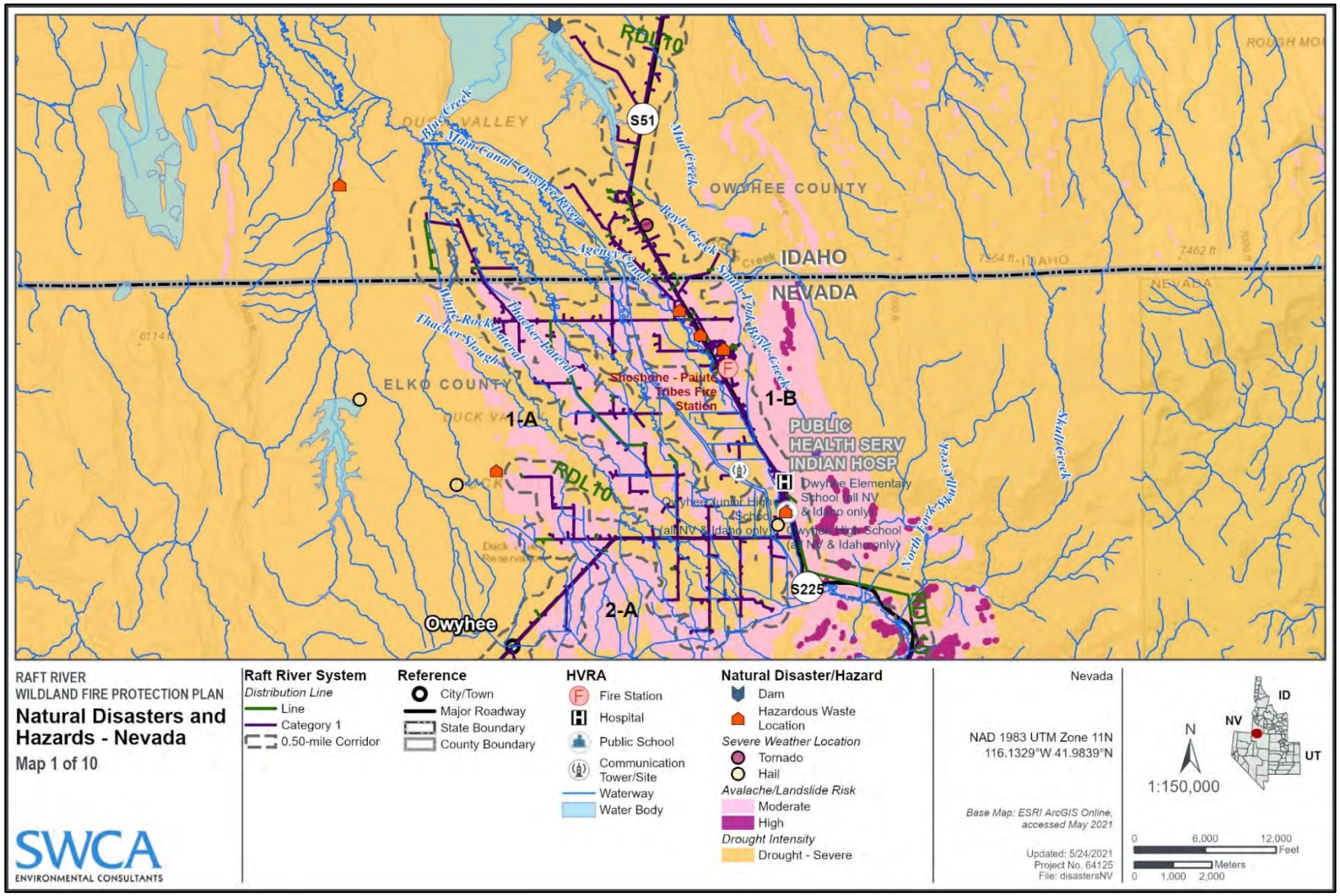

Figure C-26. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 1 of 10).

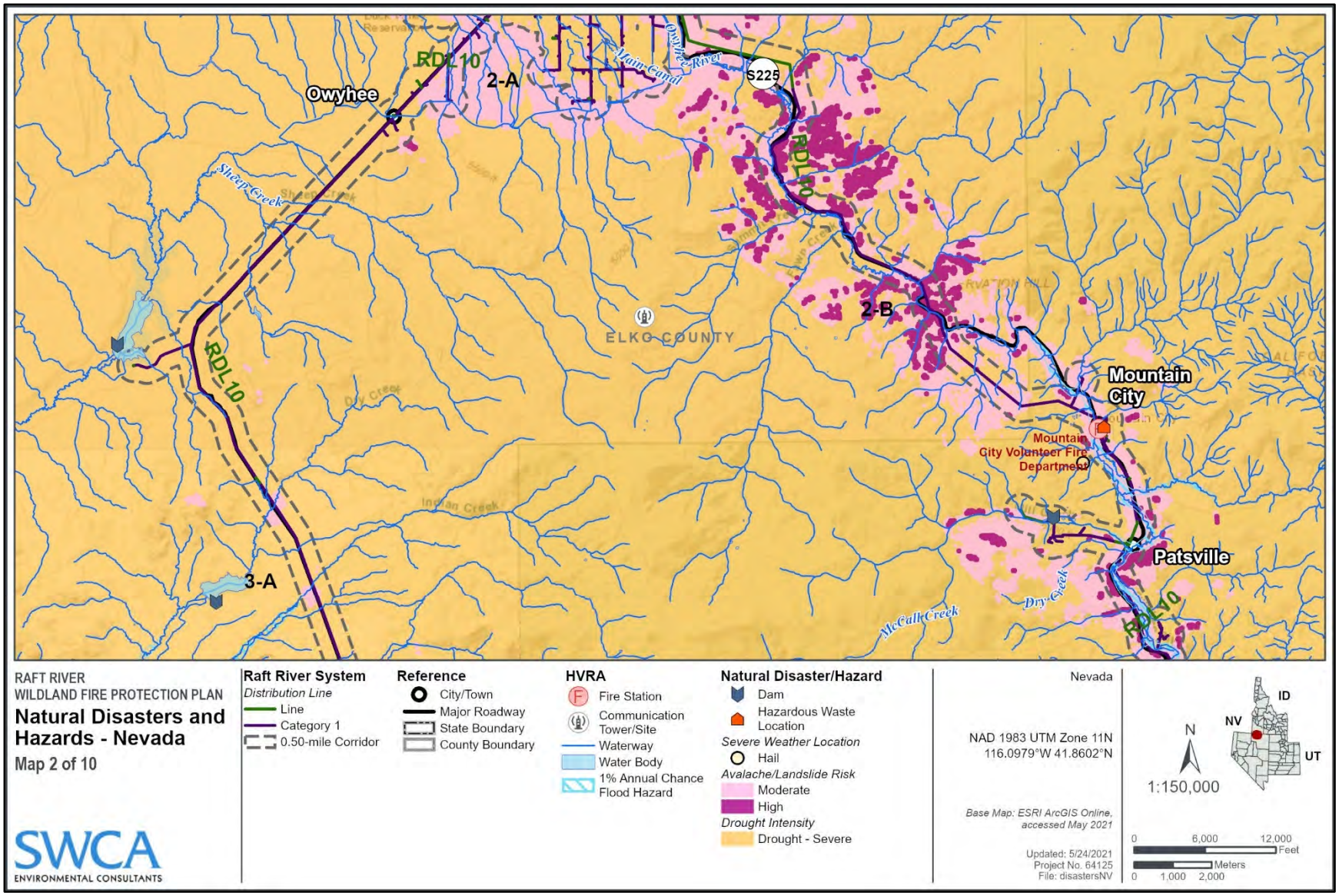

Figure C-27. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 2 of 10).

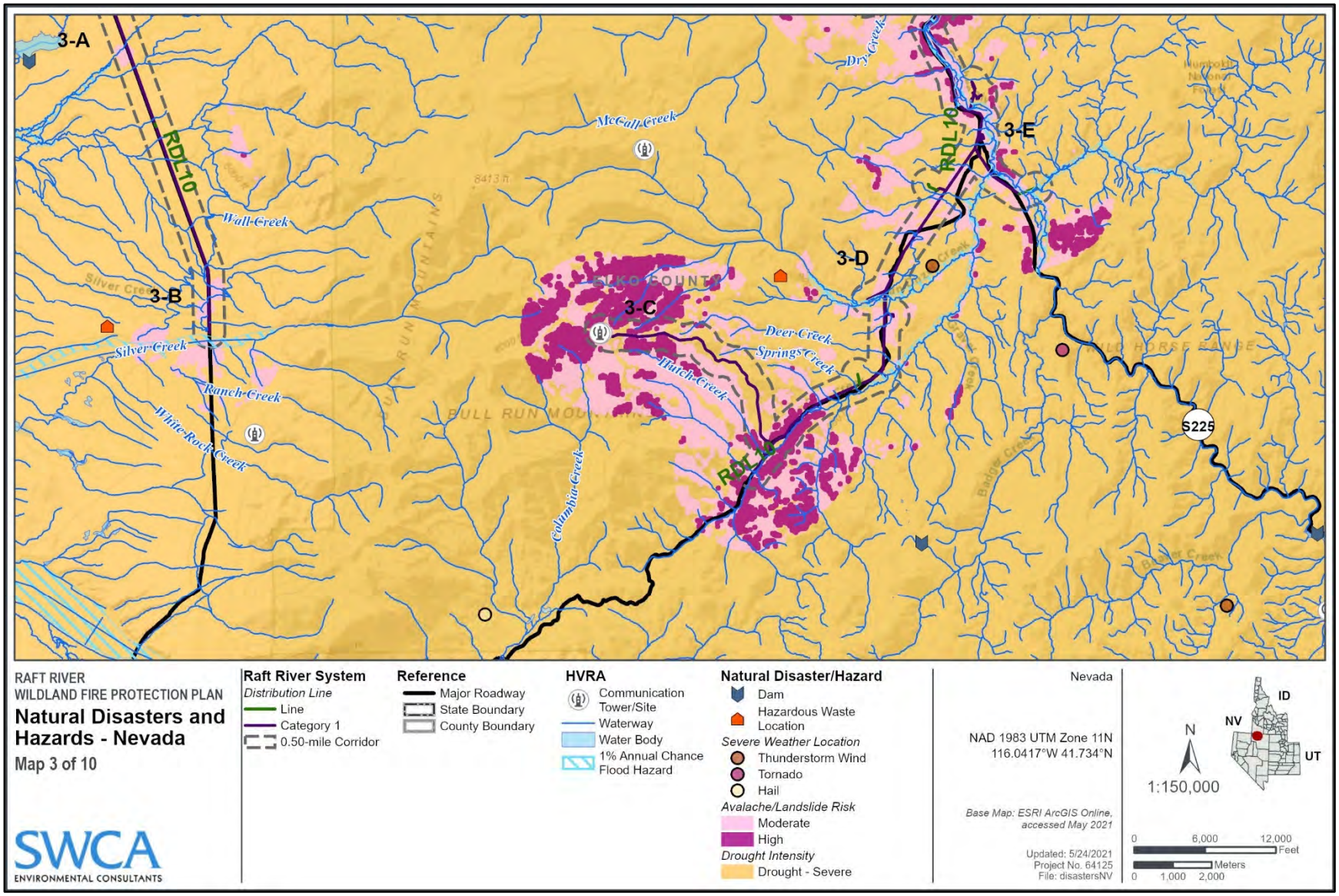

Figure C-28. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 3 of 10).

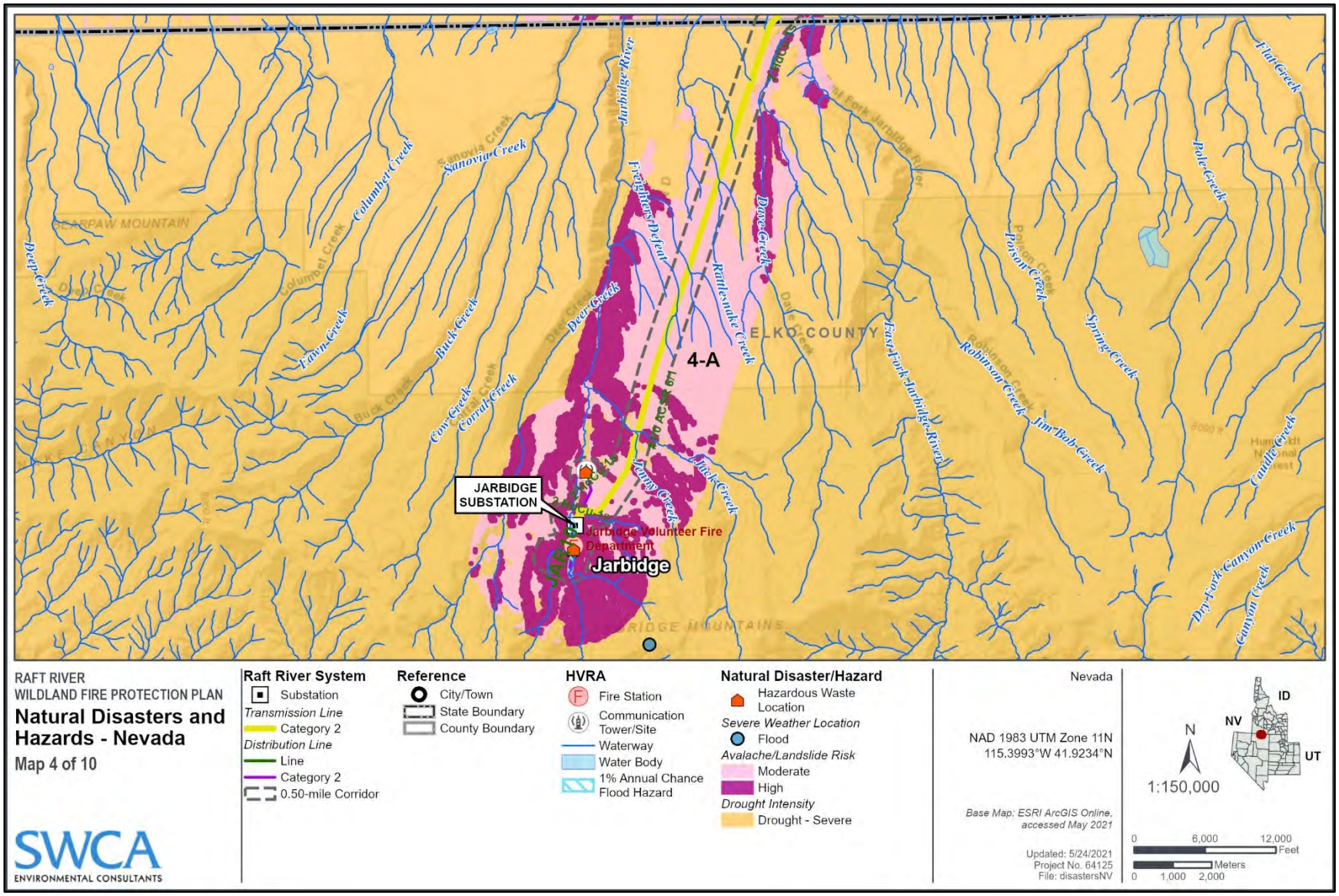

Figure C-29. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 4 of 10).

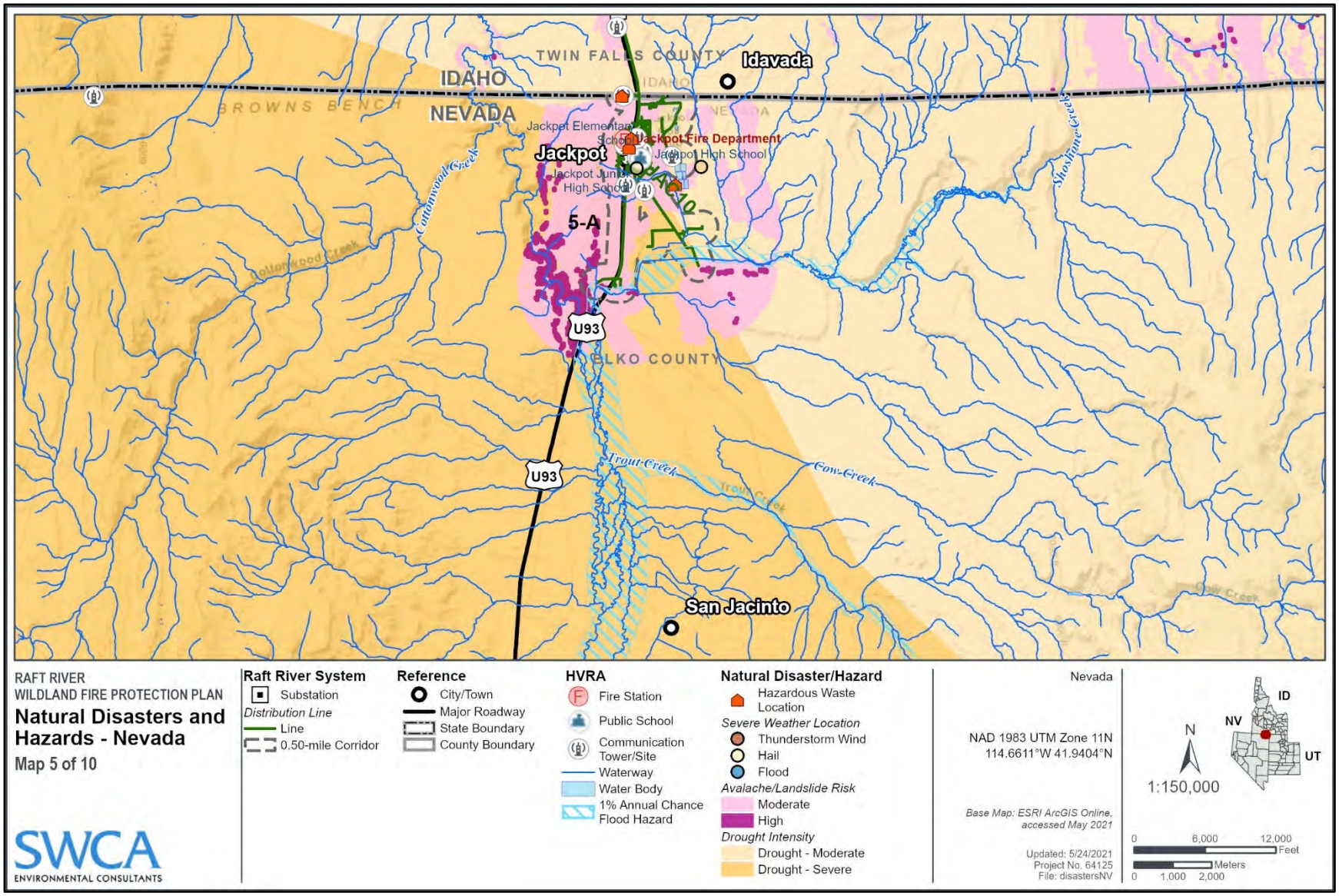

Figure C-30. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 5 of 10).

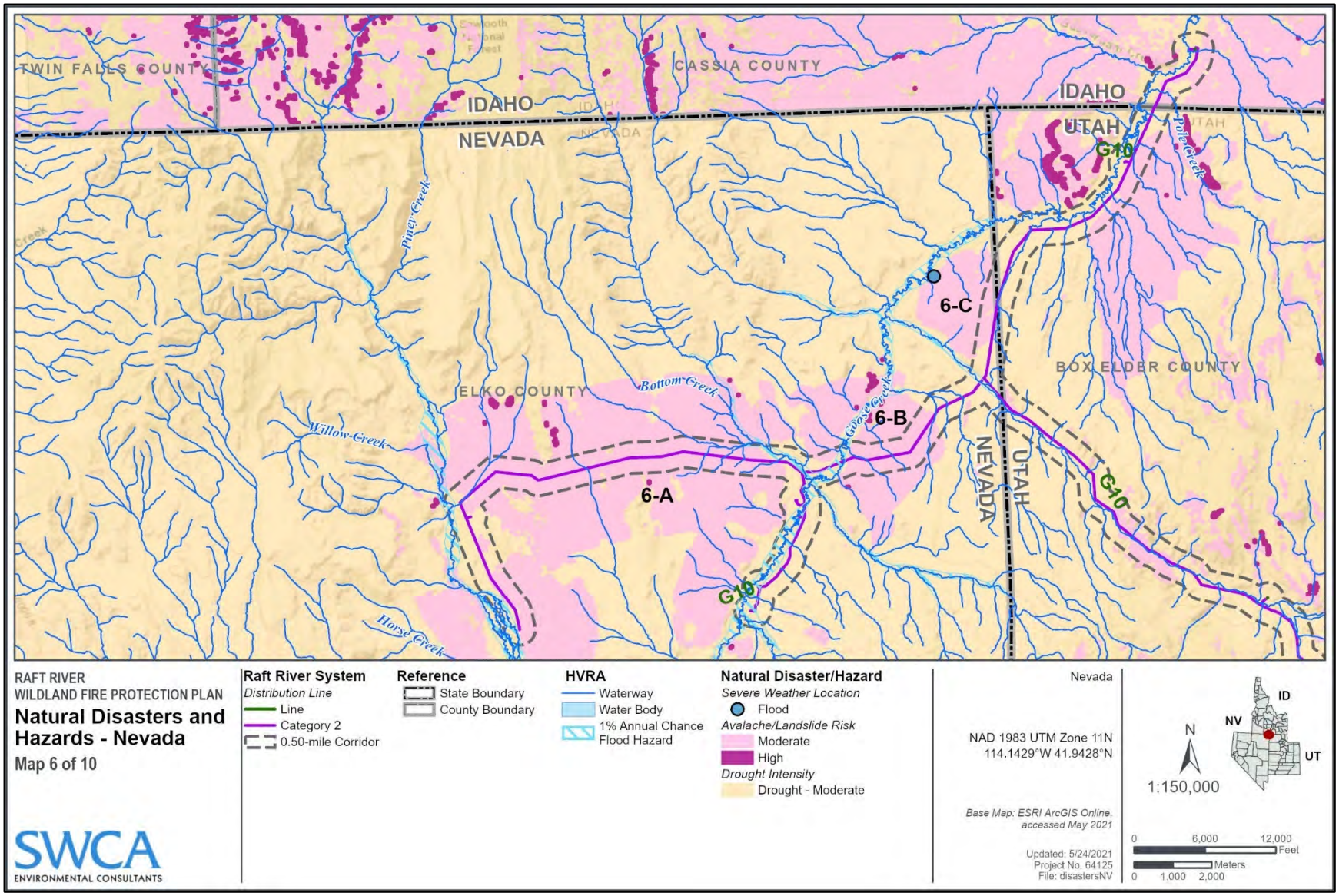

Figure C-31. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 6 of 10).

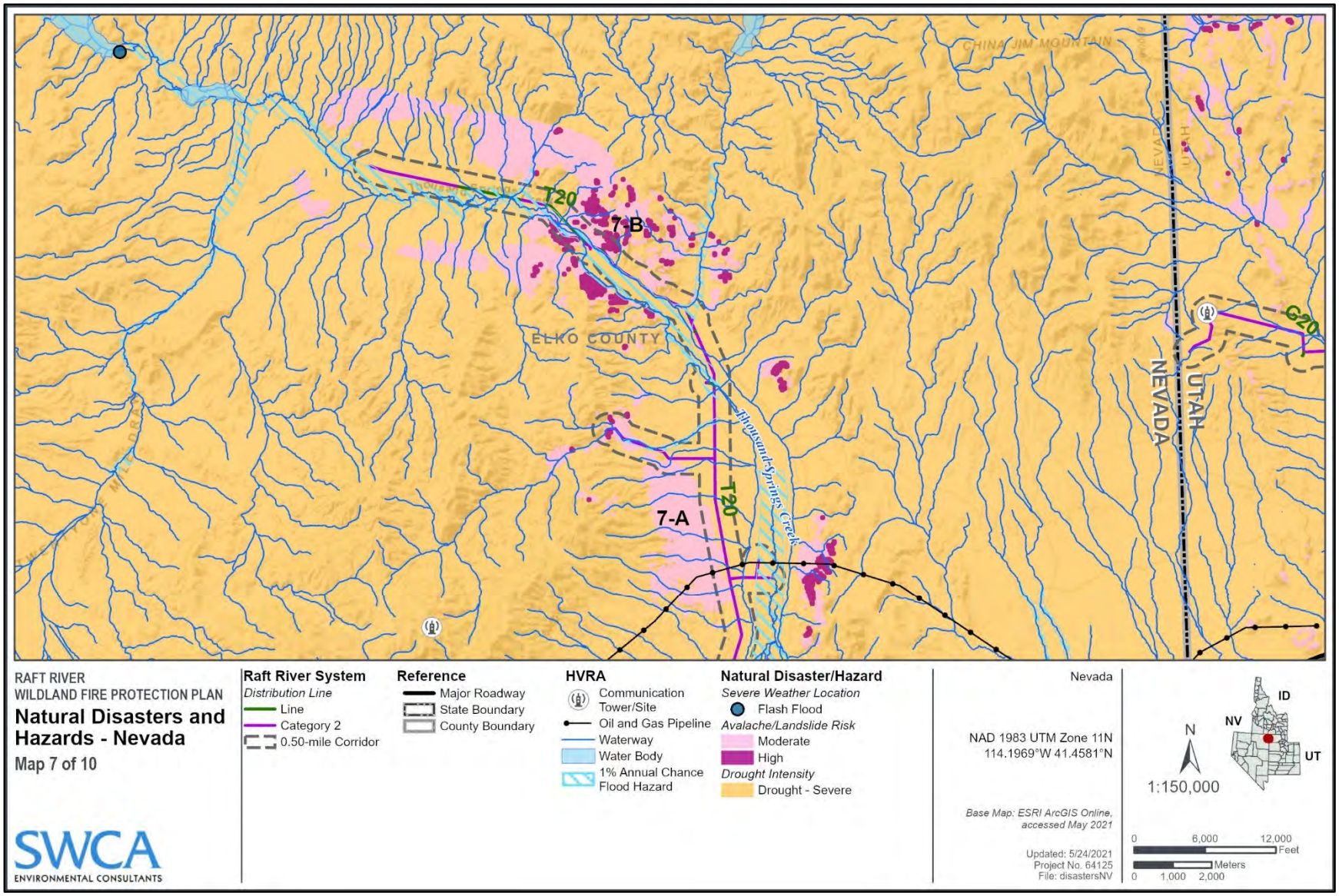

Figure C-32. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 7 of 10).

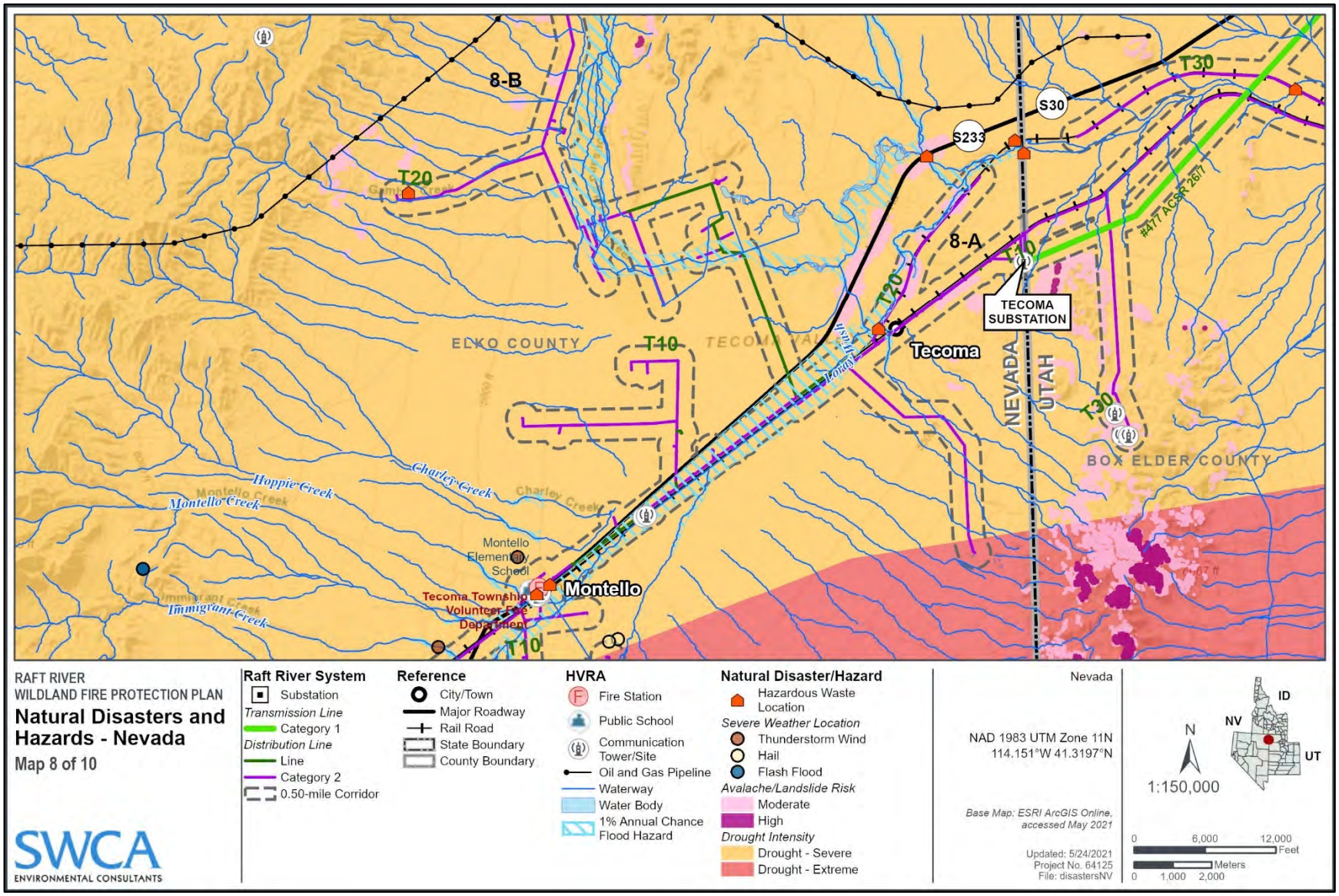

Figure C-33. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 8 of 10).

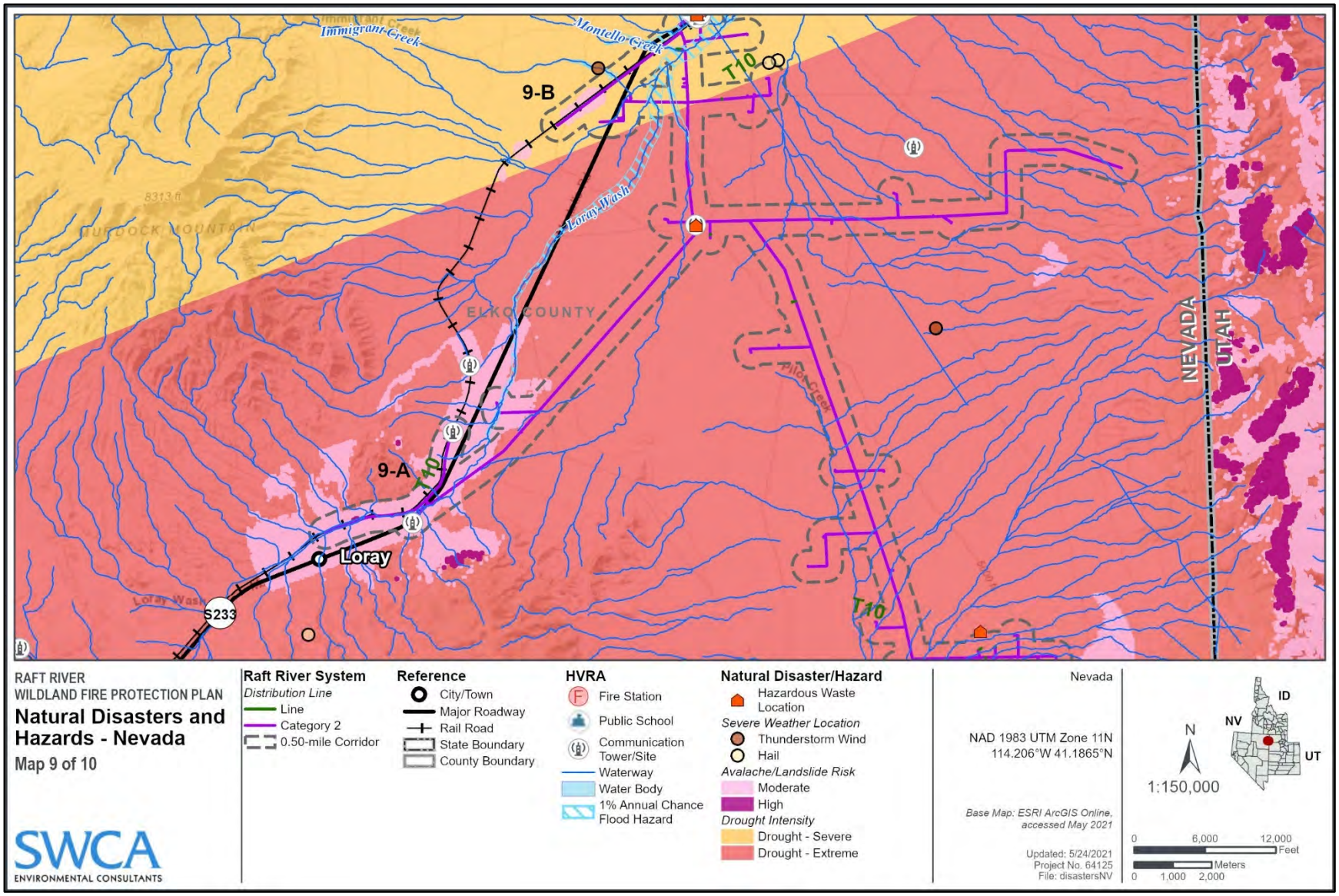

Figure C-34. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 9 of 10).

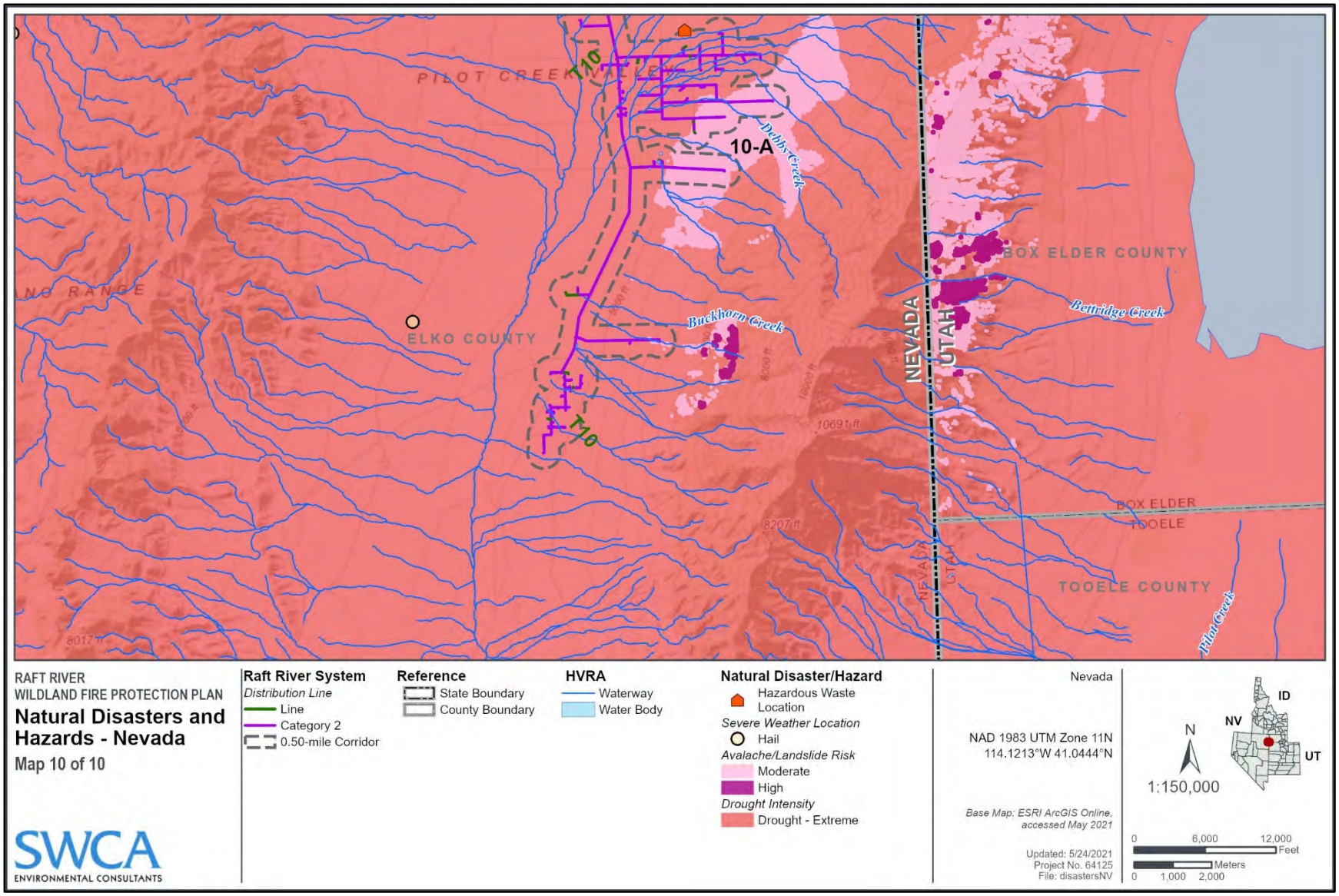

Figure C-35. Natural disaster analysis for the Nevada RREC service territory (map 10 of 10).

UTAH SERVICE TERRITORY

Table C-3. Description of High-Risk Line Segments with Action Plan

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-36	T30-1	Area 1-A is located in the southern portion of the RREC service area, close to the Tecoma Substation and adjacent to the Nevada-Utah border.	**1-A** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land, south of Highway 30. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 20–30 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (~55 feet/min). The line is located in an area with varied slopes, which may channel winds, increasing fire spread. The line is close to the highway and the Union Pacific railroad, which may be more prone to human ignitions from passing motorists and sparks from trains This is a single-phase overhead line composed of wood poles that was installed in the early 1960s.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk adjacent to the line that could transmit fire to/from the line.
	T-30	Area 1-B is located in the southern portion of the RREC service area, close to the Tecoma Substation and adjacent to the Nevada-Utah border.	**1-B** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land, south of Highway 30 and immediately adjacent to the railroad. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 20–30 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (~55 feet/min). The line is located in an area with varied slopes, which may channel winds, increasing fire spread. The line is close to the highway and the Union Pacific railroad, which may be more prone to human ignitions from passing motorists and sparks from trains. This is a three-phase overhead distribution line that was rebuilt in the early 2000s, with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • Work with Union Pacific to ensure they maintain their ROW.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk adjacent to the line that could transmit fire to/from the line.
	T-30	Area 1-C is located in the southern portion of the RREC service area, close to the Tecoma Substation and adjacent to the Nevada-Utah border.	**1-C** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land, south of Highway 30 and immediately adjacent to the Union Pacific railroad. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 20–30 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (~55 feet/min). The line is located in an area with varied slopes, which may channel winds, increasing fire spread. The line is close to the highway and the Union Pacific railroad, which may be more prone to human ignitions from passing motorists and sparks from trains. There is a single-phase overhead distribution line that was constructed in 2010. There is also portions of the 138-kV “H” structure overhead transmission line that is critical to Wendover, Nevada, built in 1984. All lines are constructed with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • Work with Union Pacific to ensure they maintain their ROW.	Moderate – due to the relatively low risk adjacent to the line, but presence of values at risk.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	T30-2 (Garrett line) T30-3 (Railroad line)	Area 1-D is located in the southern portion of the RREC service area, in close proximity to the Union Pacific railroad.	**1-D** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land, approximately 4 miles south of Highway 30 and immediately adjacent to the Union Pacific railroad. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience flame lengths of 20–30 feet and have the potential to transmit rapidly spreading fires (~55 feet/min). The line is located in a flat area that would slow fire spread. The proximity to the Union Pacific railroad may increase ignition potential from passing trains. There is a history of high fire occurrence at this location There is overhead single phase line built in 2003 that follows the tracks that serves the railroad services, (T30-3) and an overhead single phase line that goes south 14 miles (T30-2) that was built in 1997. There is also three-phase overhead line that goes north to Highway 30 that was rebuilt in 2010 (T-30) All lines are constructed with wood poles.	• Work with Union Pacific to ensure they maintain their ROW.	Low – due to the relatively low risk adjacent to the segment.
	T30-4 K20-1-1-1	Area 1-E is located in the southern portion of the RREC service area, along Highway 30, approximately 12 miles east of the state line.	**1-E** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM, State Trust, and private land. The line is located in grass fuels, which could experience moderate rates of spread. The risk in this segment is associated with high fire occurrence at this location, with numerous previous fires, suggesting high ignition potential from the highway. This is an overhead three-phase line (T30-4) constructed in the early 1970s with wooden poles. The three-phase line is met with a single-phase line fed from the north referred to as feeder K20-1-1-1, also constructed with wood poles in 1990.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and the State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Low – due to the relatively low risk adjacent to the segment.
C-37	G20-2	2-A is located less than a mile from the Nevada border, north of Highway 30.	**2-A** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The highest-risk areas within this segment are associated with steep grades, which may elevate fire behavior. This line is difficult to access on the west end as it covers steep slopes. It is a combination of three-phase line on the east end (G20) and single-phase overhead lines on the west end (G20-2), all built with wooden poles in the mid-1980s. There are minimal values in close proximity to the segment.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk adjacent to the line that could transmit fire to/from the line.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	G20	2-B is located approximately 6 miles east of the Nevada border, north of Highway 30.	**2-B** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The highest-risk areas within this segment are associated with steep grades, which may elevate fire behavior. The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. There are minimal values in close proximity to the segment. This segment is three phase overhead distribution line constructed in 2012 to 2014. There is also 138-kV "H" structure transmission line in parallel, built in 1984, all with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Low – due to the relatively low risk adjacent to the segment and lack of values at risk.
	G20	2-C is located approximately 6 miles east of the Nevada border and 7–8 miles due north of Highway 30.	**2-C** represents a segment of Category 1 transmission line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The highest risk areas within this segment are associated with steep grades, which may elevate fire behavior. This segment is three-phase overhead distribution line constructed in 2012 to 2014. There is also 138-kV transmission line constructed with "H" structures in parallel, built in 1984, all with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the potential extreme fire behavior adjacent to a Category 1 line.
	G30-1	2-D is located approximately 5 miles east of the Nevada border and 10 miles due north of Highway 30.	**2-D** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. This is single-phase overhead distribution line that is currently being rebuilt so structures have 2020 vintage wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk surrounding the line.
	T30-4 (Air Force site)	2-E is located approximately 5 miles north of Highway 30.	**2-E** represents a segment of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. The segment has a history of higher fire occurrence; due to its remote location, this is likely due to lightning fires. This is an overhead three-phase distribution line built in 1985 using wood poles. The last section of line is three-phase underground 2.8 miles in length.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk surrounding the line.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-38	G30	3-A, 3-B, and 3-C are located surrounding the Grouse Creek Substation	Segments **3-A, 3-B,** and **3-C** represent Category 2 distribution lines located on BLM and private land. The lines are located within some areas of thick sagebrush shrub. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The lines are located in areas of moderate suppression difficulty. The greatest risk occurs in areas of steep slope, from 50% to 75%. This is three-phase distribution line built in the 1950s. The portion of line in C-3 was constructed in 2001using wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk surrounding the line and proximity to the Grouse Creek Substation.
	G30	3-D is located immediately south of the Grouse Creek Substation	Segment **3-D** represents a Category 1 transmission line located on BLM and private land. The lines are located within some areas of thick sagebrush shrub. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The lines are located in areas of moderate suppression difficulty. This segment of line is a three-phase overhead distribution line that was constructed in 1984 with wood poles. There is also a 138-kV transmission line “H” structure line also constructed with wood poles in 1984.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Implement defensible space around the substation.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk surrounding a Category 1 line and proximity to the Grouse Creek Substation.
	G10	3-E and 3-F are located north of the Grouse Creek Substation	Segments **3-E** and **3-F** represent a Category 2 distribution line and a Category 1 transmission line, respectively, and are located on BLM and private land. The lines are located within some areas of thick sagebrush shrub. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50ft/min). The lines are located in areas of moderate suppression difficulty. The segments are located in an area of moderate aggregated values. The 3-E segment is a three-phase overhead powerline constructed with wood poles in 1951. The line in segment 3-F is a 138-kV “H” structure transmission line constructed in 1984 with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Implement defensible space around the substation.	High – due to the large area of elevated risk surrounding a Category 1 line and proximity to the Grouse Creek Substation.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-39	G10	4-A and 4-B are located along Grouse Creek	Segments **4-A** and **4-B** represent a Category 1 transmission line and a Category 2 distribution line, respectively, and are located on BLM and private land. The lines are located in grass and shrub fuels that could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 foot/min). The lines run adjacent to the creek, which could channel winds and move fire upslope. The line in segment 4-A is a 138KV "H" structure transmission line constructed in 1984 with wood poles. The 4-B segment is a three-phase overhead powerline constructed with wood poles in 1951.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk, but large area of elevated risk adjacent to the segments.
	G10-1	4-C is located between Kimbell Creek and Cotton Thomas Road	Segment **4-C** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. The segment has a history of higher fire occurrence; due to its remote location, this is likely due to lightning fires. The 4-C segment is a single-phase overhead powerline constructed with wood poles in 1970.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk, but large area of elevated risk adjacent to the segment.
	B10-2	4-D and 4-E is located east and west of Grouse Creek	Segments **4-D** and **4-E** represent sections of a Category 2 distribution line and Category 1 transmission line, respectively, that are located on BLM, State Trust, and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. 4-D is a three-phase overhead distribution line built with wood poles in the 1950s (B10-2). 4-E is a 138-kV "H" structure transmission line constructed in 1984 with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk, but large area of elevated risk adjacent to the segments.
	B10-2	4-F is located on the east side of Grouse Creek	Segment **4-F** represents a section of underground distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, transitioning to dense taller shrubs, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. The greatest risk is associated with areas with steep grade, which may elevate fire behavior. This segment is a 5-mile span of buried single-phase underground distribution line.	• N/A	Low – due to being underground.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	B10-2	4-G is located adjacent to Valley Lynn Road, immediately adjacent to Lynn.	Segment **4-G** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located on private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 foot/min). The segment is rated as having moderate suppression difficulty. There are values at risk located adjacent to the line, making up the community of Lynn. The overhead three-phase distribution power line transitions to single-phase overhead distribution line, all built using wood poles in the 1950s.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the proximity to values at risk, and elevated risk adjacent to the segment.
C-40	G10-1	5-A is located in the northeast corner of the RREC service area, adjacent to the Nevada state line.	Segment **5-A** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The highest risk is associated with steep grades that may elevate fire behavior. The area may be difficult to access due to a lack of roads. This is a single-phase overhead distribution line that was built in 1970 using wood poles	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Utilize drone technology for line inspections.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk, but large area of elevated risk that follows the line corridor.
	G10-1-2	5-B is located at the intersect of the Utah, Idaho, and Nevada state lines.	Segment **5-B** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located on BLM, State Trust land and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area may be difficult to access due to a lack of roads. The area has been prone to relatively high fire occurrence. Due to the remote nature, these fires are likely primarily from lightning ignition. This is a single-phase overhead distribution line that was built in 1970 using wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible. • Utilize drone technology for line inspections.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk, but large area of elevated risk that follows the line corridor.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	B10-2	5-C and 5-D are located north of Lynn	Segments **5-C** and **5-D** represent sections of a Category 1 transmission line that are located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area has been prone to relatively high fire occurrence. Due to the location adjacent to the community of Lynn, these fires are likely primarily from human causes. The segment in 5-C is a three-phase distribution line constructed in the 1950s with wood poles. The segment in 5-D is also a three-phase distribution line constructed with wood poles but rebuilt in 2002.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible	High – due to the proximity to values at risk, and elevated risk adjacent to a segment of Category 1 line.
	B10-1-5	5-E is located approximately 5 miles north of Lynn	Segment **5-E** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located on private land. The line is located within a swath of thick shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 foot/min). The area may be difficult to access due to a lack of roads. The area is at some distance from values at risk, at least within the Utah section of the line. This segment is a single-phase distribution line that was built in 2000 with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Utilize drone technology for line inspections and veg inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to the segment, continuing to Lynn.
C-41	B10-2	6-A and 6-B are located approximately 6 miles west of Yost.	Segments **6-A** and **6-B** represent sections of Category 2 distribution lines and a Category 1 transmission line that are located on BLM and private land. The line is located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The lines are adjacent to Lynn Almo Road and are easily accessible. The Segment in 6-A is a single-phase distribution line constructed in 2003 with wood poles. The segment in 6-B is a three-phase distribution line built in 2002 with wood poles. There is also a 138-kV transmission line with “H” structures.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	Moderate – due to the low density of values at risk and easy access, but large area of elevated risk that follows the line corridor.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	B10-2-1 B10-4	6-C and 6-D are located west and east of Yost. 6-E is located along the Idaho border, 6–7 miles east of Yost.	Segments **6-C**, **6-D,** and **6-E** represent sections of a distribution line that are located primarily on private land adjacent to more developed areas. The lines are located in grass-shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min), interfacing with agricultural and urban land. There is a high density of values at risk adjacent to these segments of line due to urban development. This area has been prone to high fire occurrence, likely resulting from human ignitions. The lines in 6-C and 6-D (B10-2-1) are all single-phase distribution lines, mostly rebuilt in the years between 1994 and 1998. These lines are all built with wood poles. The segment in 6-E (B10-4) is a single-phase distribution line constructed with wood poles in 1996.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk.
C-42	K20-1-1-1	7-A, 7-B, 7-C, and 7-D are located in close proximity to Highway 30, in the middle of the RREC service area.	Segments **7-A** through **7-D** represent segments of Category 2 distribution line that occur collocated or adjacent to State Highway 30. These segments occur in grass and shrub fuels, which could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). There is a relatively high density of historic fire occurrence along these sections of line, likely as a result of the collocation with the highway and ignitions from passing motorists. These segments are all single-phase distribution lines built in the 1960s with wood poles. 7-A is an underground segment that spans 8.2 miles to the east.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk and potential heavier ignitions associated with the highway.
C-43	K20-1-1	8-A is located off of feeder 20-06 on the west side of Highway 30 south of Dove Creek. H-2 is located along the feeder, close to Highway 30.	Segments **8-A** and **8-B** represent sections of Category 2 distribution line that are located on BLM and private land. The line is located within a swath of thick shrub fuels, grass fuels, and some agricultural land. The shrub fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a history of previous fire occurrence, which is likely attributed to human ignition. This segment is a single-phase distribution line built in the 1970s with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Work with the BLM and State regarding fire response and mitigation measures in the vicinity of the lines, when possible.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Dove Creek.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	K20-1-2	8-C is located west of Dove Creek	Segment **8-C** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located primarily on private land. The line is located within a mixture of shrub and grass fuels. The shrub fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a history of previous fire occurrence, which is likely attributed to human ignition, as well as the density of values at risk in the area. This is single-phase distribution line constructed in 1985 with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Dove Creek.
	K20-1	8-D is located east and southeast of Dove Creek	Segment **8-D** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located primarily on private land, with some BLM land. The line is located within a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, with some agricultural land. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a history of previous fire occurrence, which is likely attributed to human ignition, as well as the density of values at risk in the area. The northern half of H-4 is a three-phase distribution line rebuilt in 1998 with wood poles. The southern half is also three phase distribution line built in the early 1960s.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Dove Creek.
C-44	K20-1 K20-1 K20-2 K20	9-A is located east and northeast of Dove Creek 9-B is located north of Cedar Hill. 9-C, I-4, and 9-D are located adjacent and south of the Park Valley community 9-E	Segments **9-A** through **9-E** represent sections of Category 2 distribution line that are located primarily on private land. These sections of line are located within a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, with some agricultural land. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via Highway 30. The high fire risk is related to a history of previous fire occurrence, which is likely attributed to human ignition, as well as the density of values at risk in the area. There are segments of three-phase and single-phase lines all using wood pole construction varying in age from 1960 to segments that are currently under construction currently.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Dove Creek, Cedar Hill and Park Valley.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
C-45	K20 138-kV Trans. K30	10-A, 10-B, 10-C and 10-D are located clustered around the Kelton Substation and adjacent to Highway 30.	Segments **10-A** through **10-D** represent sections of Category 2 distribution line/transmission line that are located primarily on private land, with some State Trust land and small areas of BLM land. These sections of line are located within a mixture of shrub and grass fuels, with some agricultural land. These fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via Highway 30 and other surface streets. The high fire risk is related to a history of heavy previous fire occurrence, which is likely attributed to human ignition, as well as the density of values at risk in the area. The high-risk sections are in close proximity to the Kelton Substation. 10-A and 10-D are three-phase distribution lines. 10-A was re-constructed in 1990, while 10-D segment was replaced in 2012, both using wood poles. The segments in 10-B and 10-C are all 138-kV "H" structure transmission lines.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • Encourage more frequent roadside thinning on Highway 30 adjacent to the substation, in conjunction with the County/UTDOT • Implement defensible space around the Kelton substation and control for fine fuels, especially cheatgrass. • Increase inspections during fire season.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Park Valley and the Kelton Substation.
C-46	B20-2-1	11-A is located south of Clear Creek, adjacent to the Idaho state line.	Segment **11-A** represents a section of distribution line that is located primarily on private land. The line is located within a mixture of agricultural land, with grass and shrub interface. The shrub fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths, and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a density of values at risk in the area. This is a single-phase distribution line built in 2002 with wood poles	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Clear Creek.
	138-kV Trans. Line	11-B, 11-D, 11-E, 11-F, 11-G, and 11-H are located along the transmission line corridor and adjacent to W Highway 30 and Highway 42.	Segments **11-B, 11-D, 11-E, 11-F, 11-G, and 11-H** represent areas adjacent to a Category 2 transmission line, often collocated with Highway 30 and Highway 42. These sections are composed of a shrub and grass fuel mixture, interfacing with urban and agricultural fuels. The greatest fire behavior is associated with the shrub fuels, which are particularly dense and continuous through segments 11-B and 11-D. The risk in the area is also elevated due to a history of fire occurrence, particularly around 11-D and 11-H. This is likely attributed to human ignitions, due to the close proximity of a number of communities and the road network. The area is easily accessed. 138-kV "H" structure design with wood poles constructed in 1982.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • Implement defensible space around the Curlew substation and control for fine fuels, especially cheat grass	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk and proximity to the Highway.

Map ID	Feeder	Description	Wildfire Risk Analysis Segment Indicator and Description	Mitigation Strategy	Priority (L, M, H)
	B30-2-2	11-C is located close to Highway 42 and the Idaho state line.	Segment **11-C** represents a section of Category 2 distribution line that is located primarily on private land. The line is located within a mixture of agricultural land, with grass and shrub interface. The shrub fuels could experience 20–30-foot flame lengths and extreme rates of spread (>50 feet/min). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a density of values at risk in the area and an area of previous fire occurrence. The northernmost section of this line is 1.5 miles of single-phase underground distribution, and the southern section is single-phase overhead replaced in 2015, with wood poles.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections.	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Clear Creek and Highway 42.
C-47	C40	12-A, 12-B, and 12-C are located east of the Curley Substation, west of Snowville, and in close proximity to Interstate 84.	Segments **12-A, 12-B,** and **12-C** represent sections of Category 2 distribution line on private land adjacent to the interstate. These segments fall in an area composed primarily of agricultural and grassland fuels. These fuels could experience moderate rates of spread (22–32 feet/min) and moderate flame lengths (4–8 feet). The area is easily accessed via roads. The high fire risk is related to a density of values at risk in the area and an area of previous fire occurrence, particularly around N-3. These are three-phase overhead distribution lines built with wood poles in 2000.	• More frequent vegetation inspections. • More frequent line inspections. • Encourage greater roadside thinning in conjunction with the County/UTDOT	High – due to the elevated risk adjacent to values at risk in adjacent Snowville and Interstate 84.

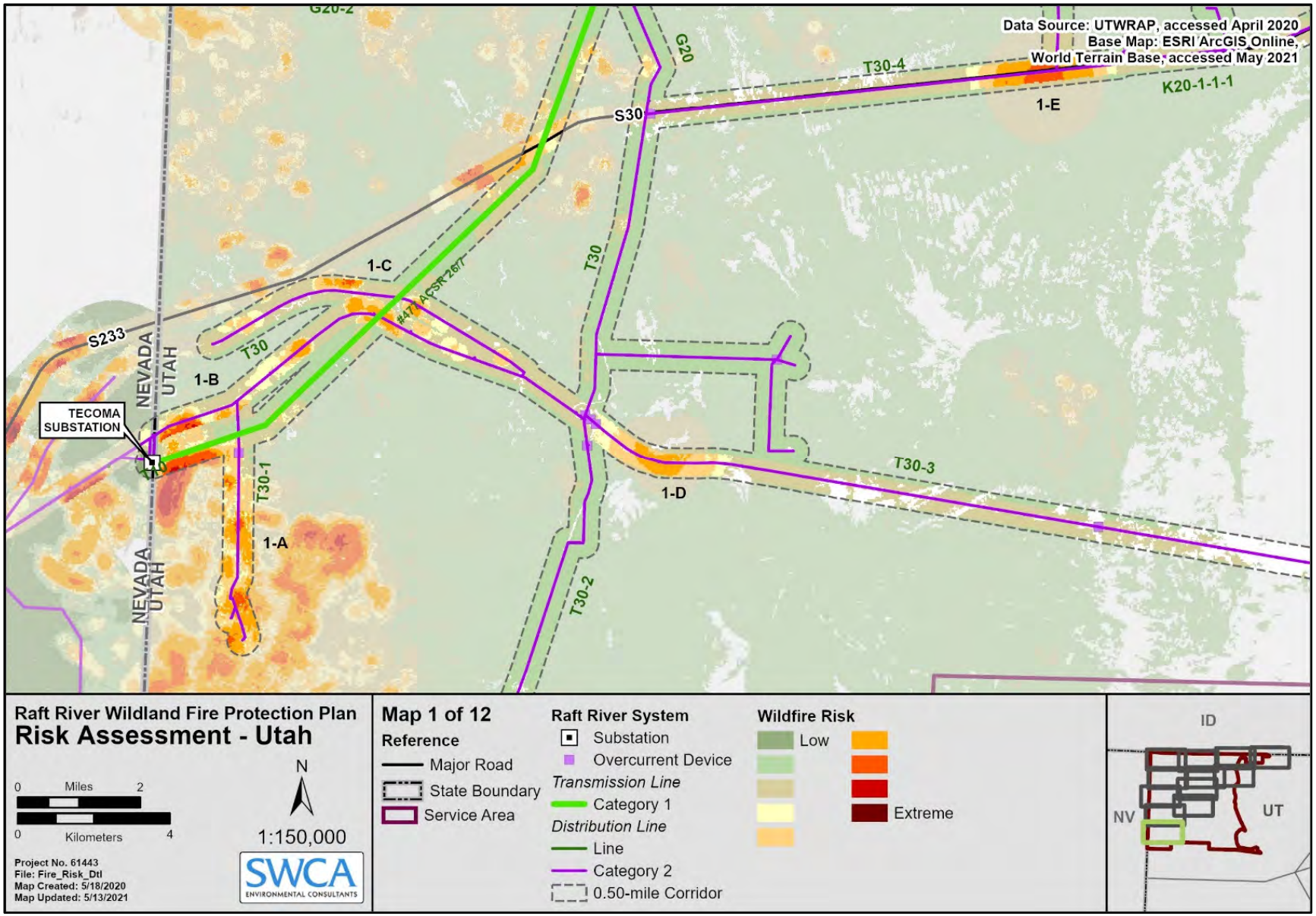

Figure C-36. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 1 of 12).

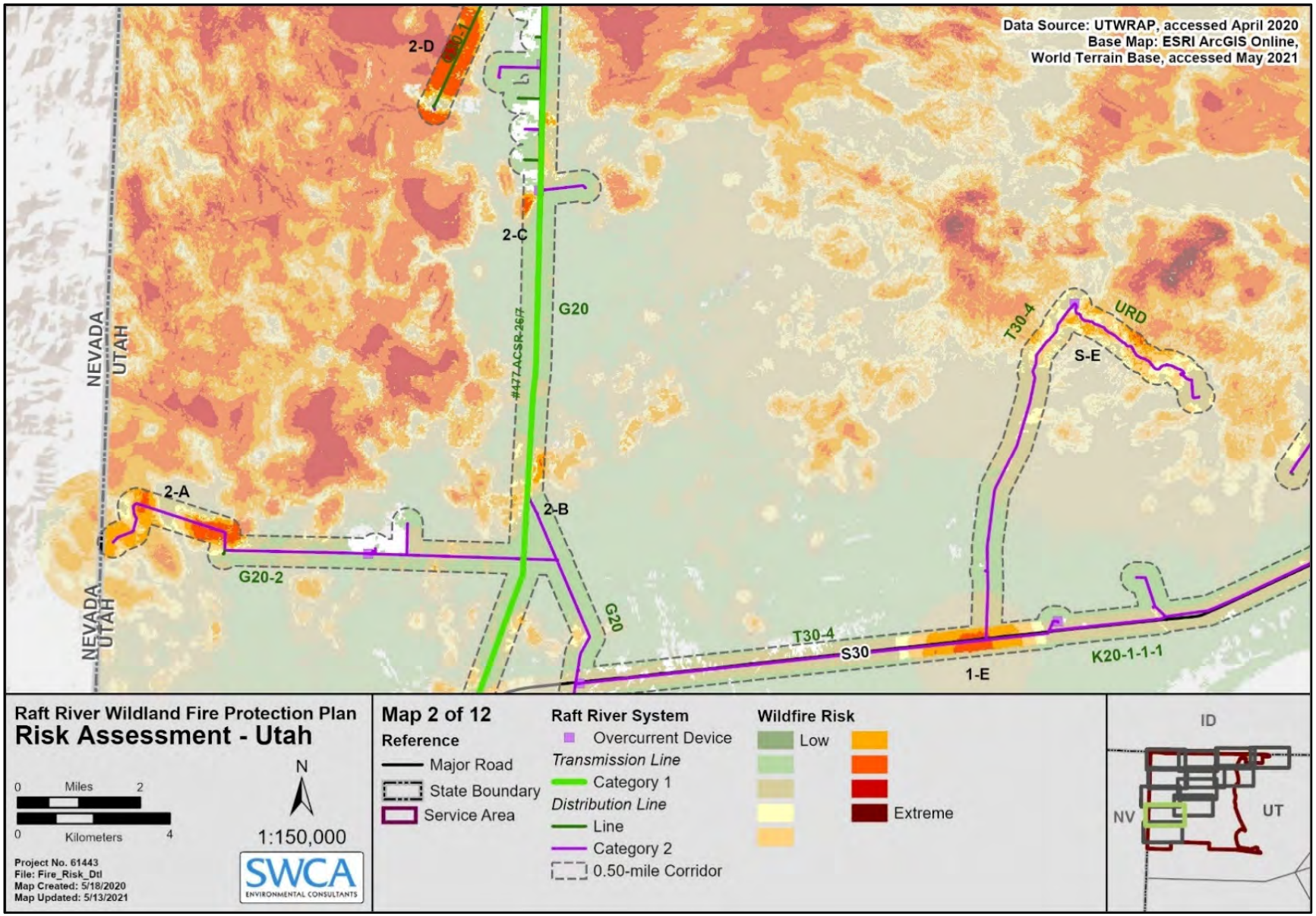

Figure C-37. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 2 of 12).

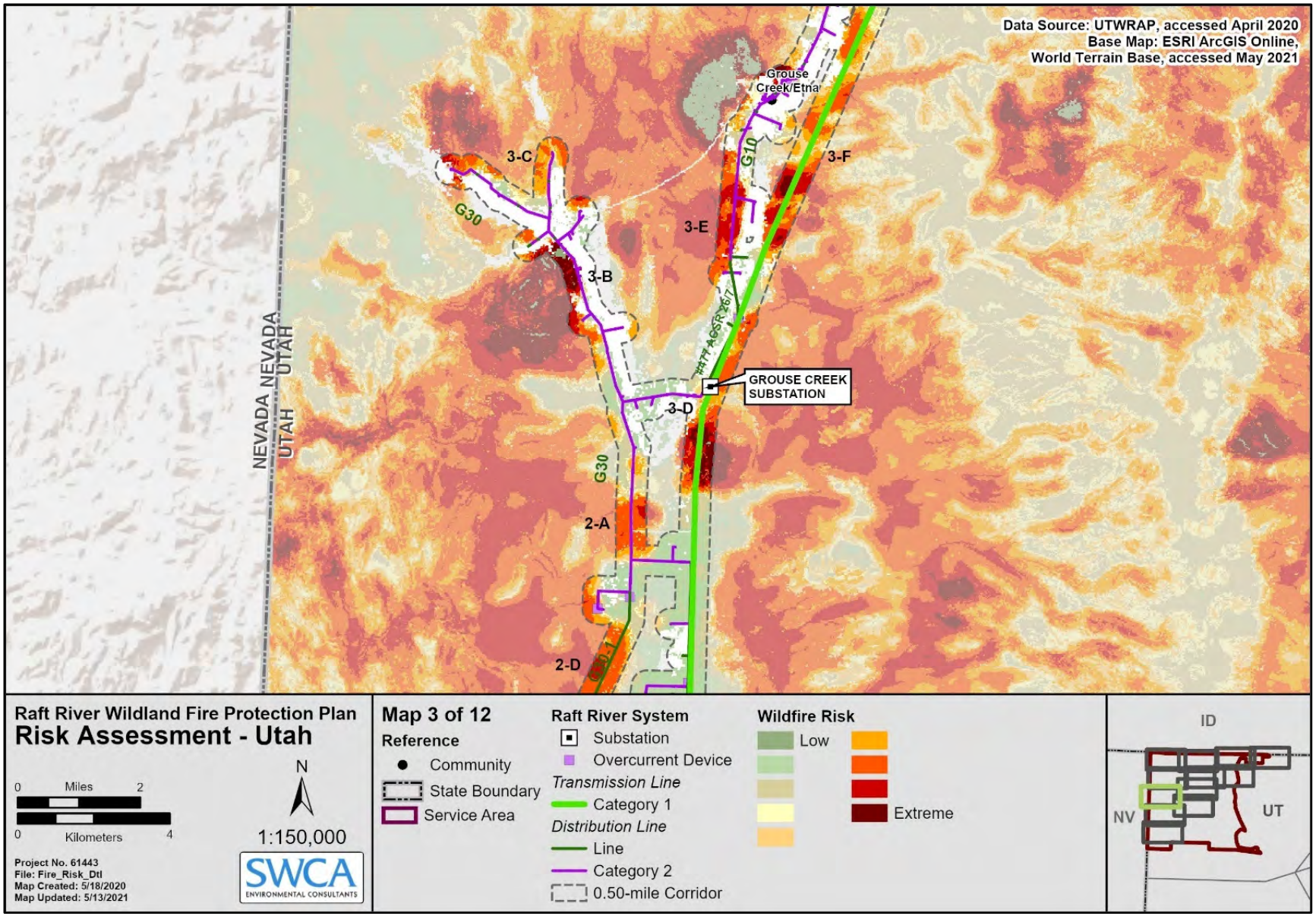

Figure C-38. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 3 of 12).

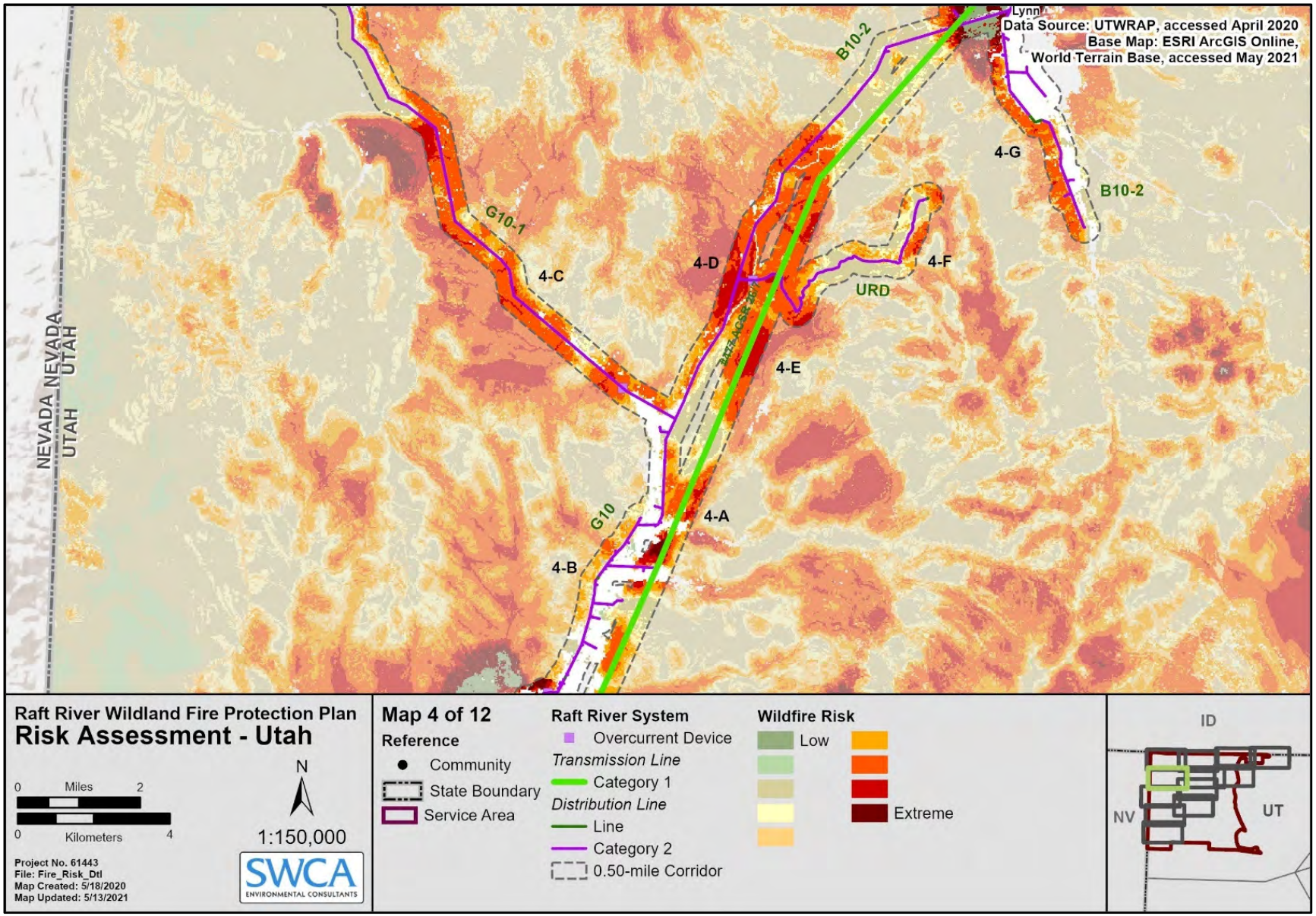

Figure C-39. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 4 of 12).

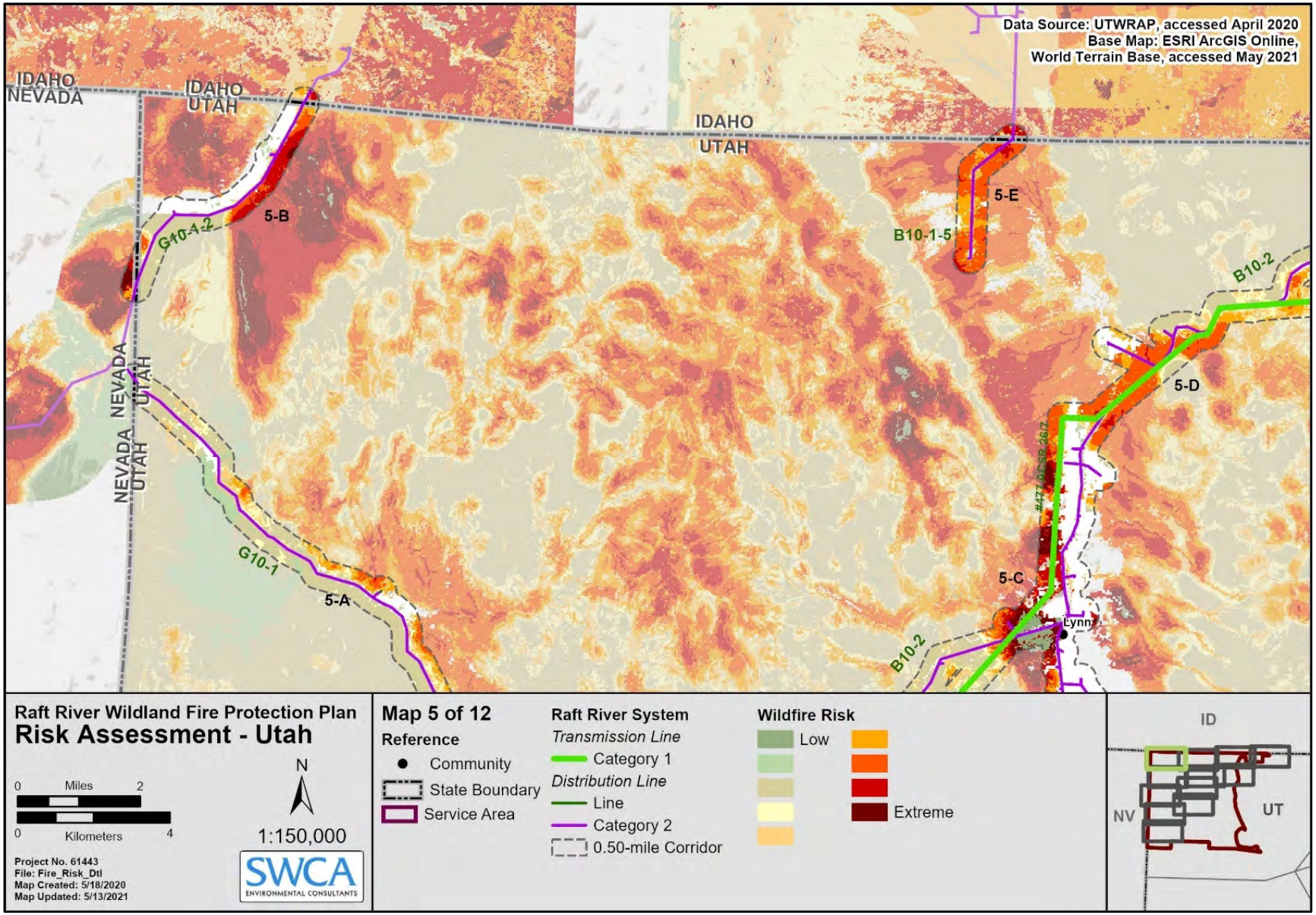

Figure C-40. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 5 of 12).

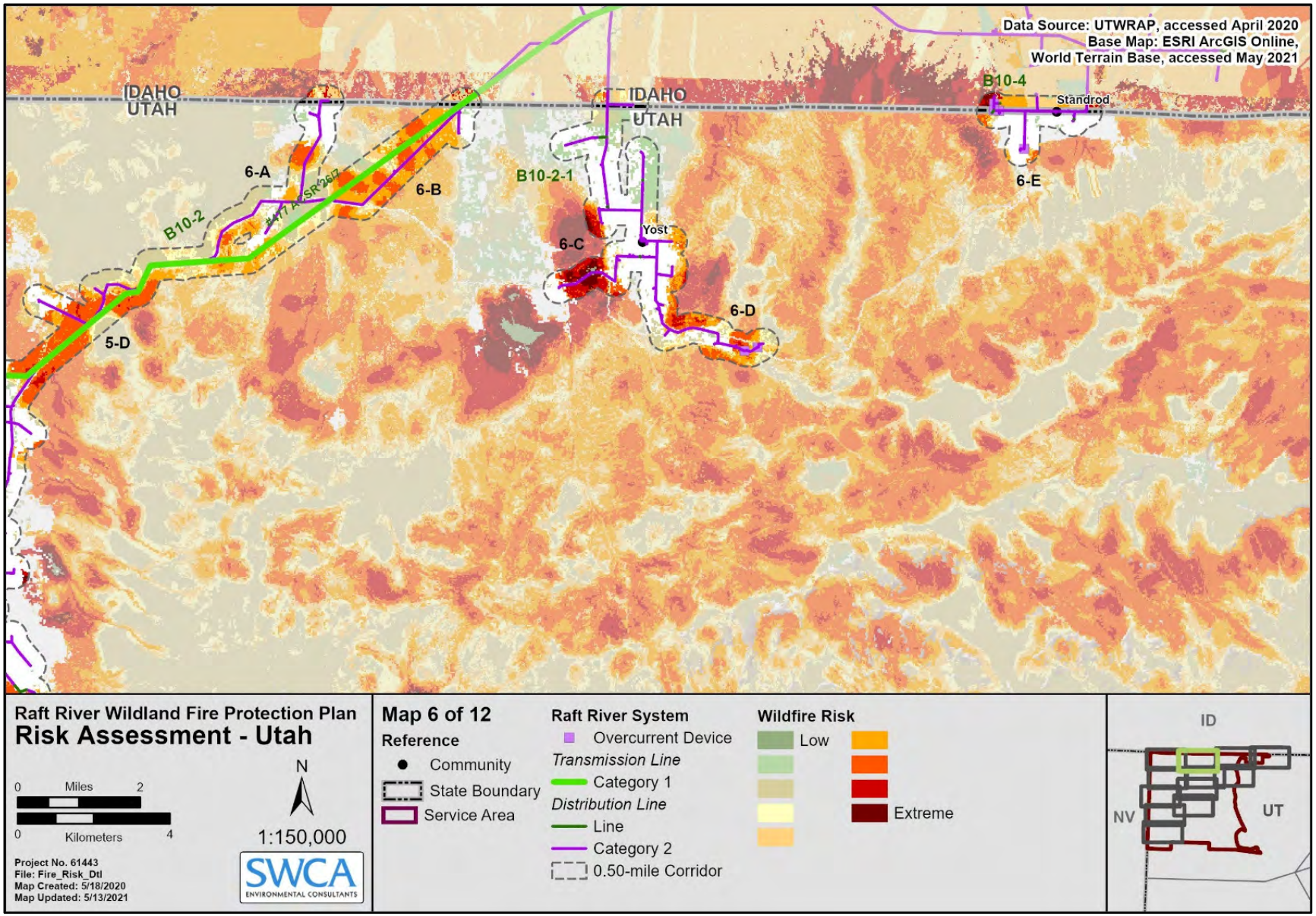

Figure C-41. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 6 of 12).

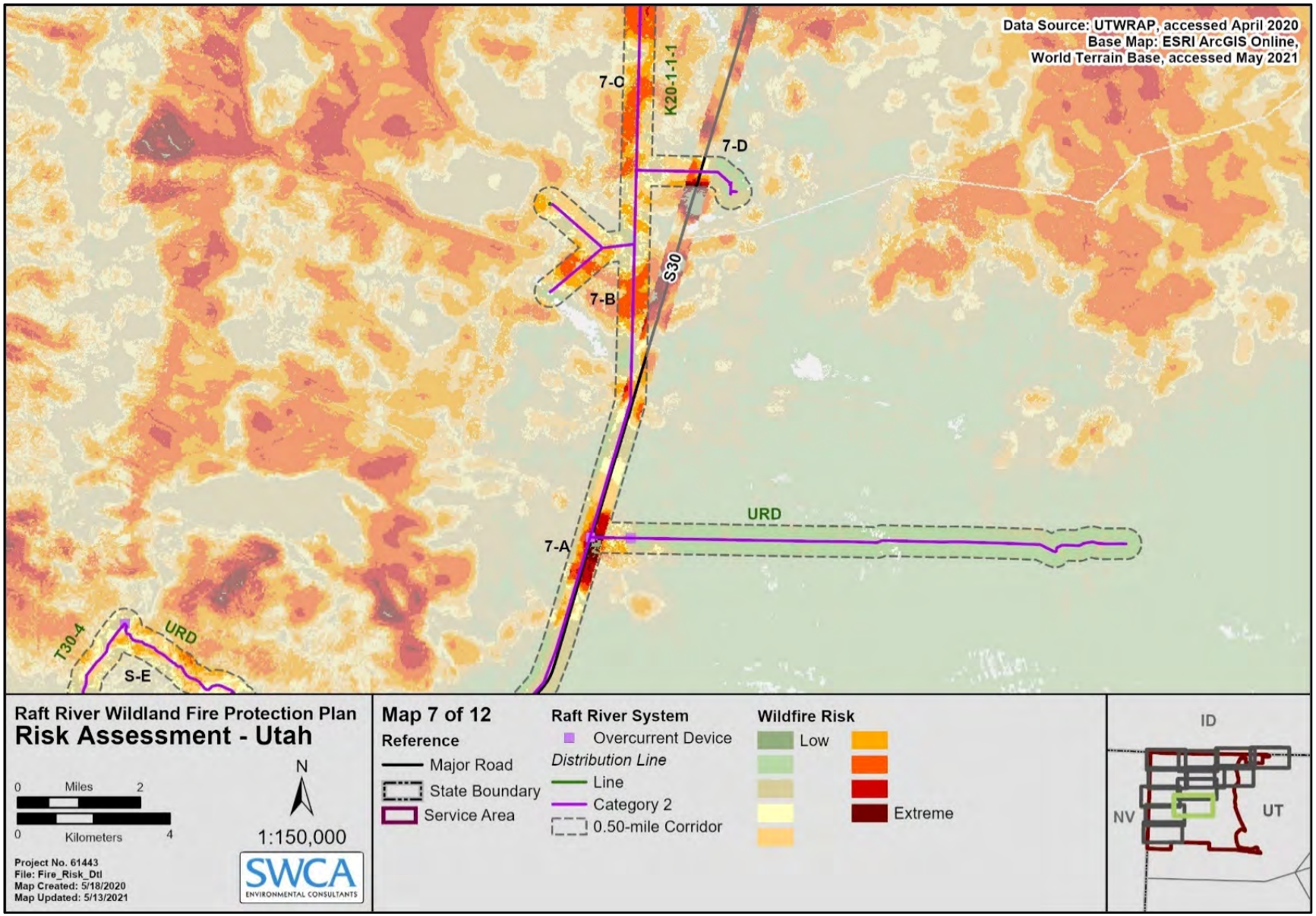

Figure C-42. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 7 of 12).

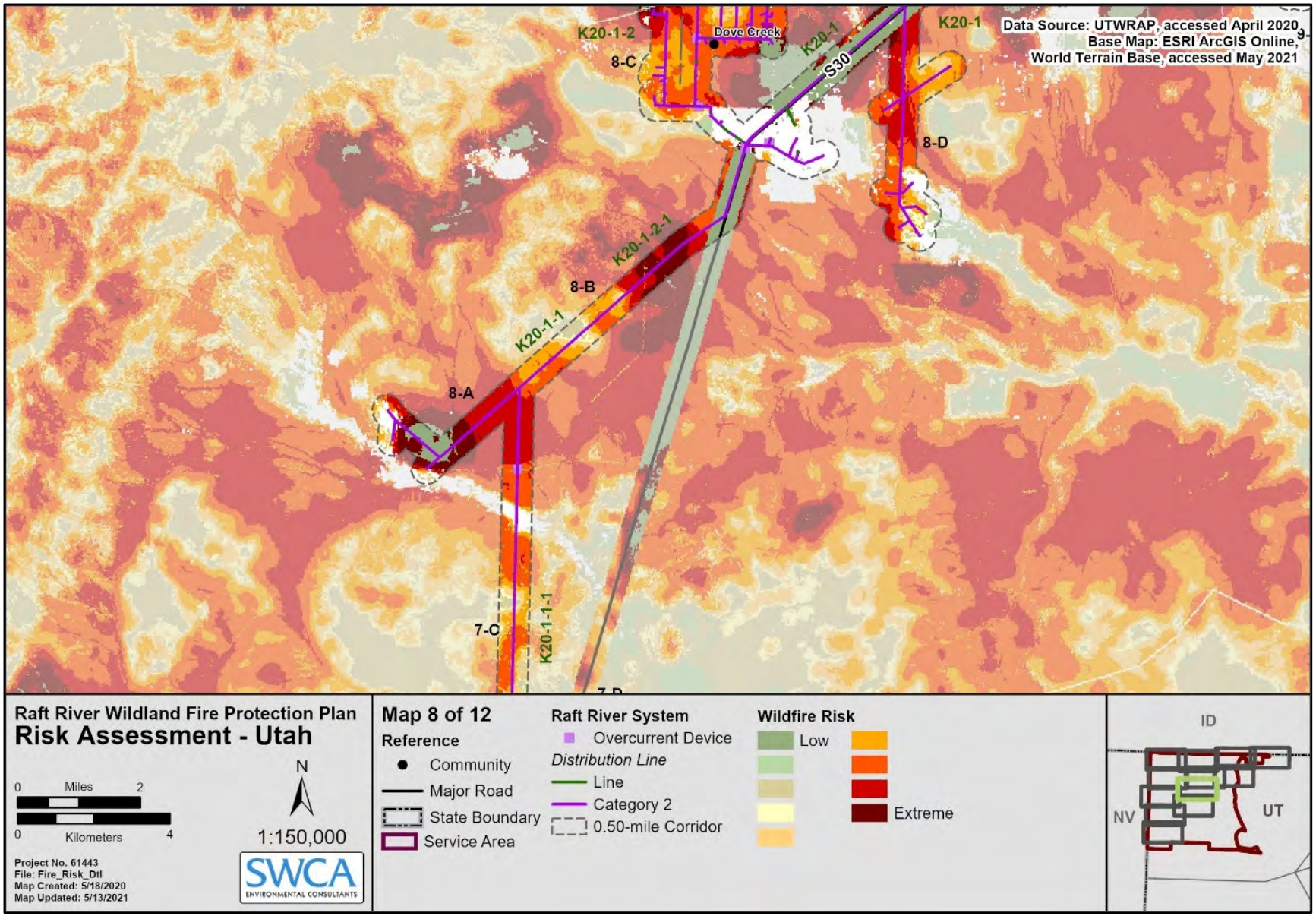

Figure C-43. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 8 of 12).

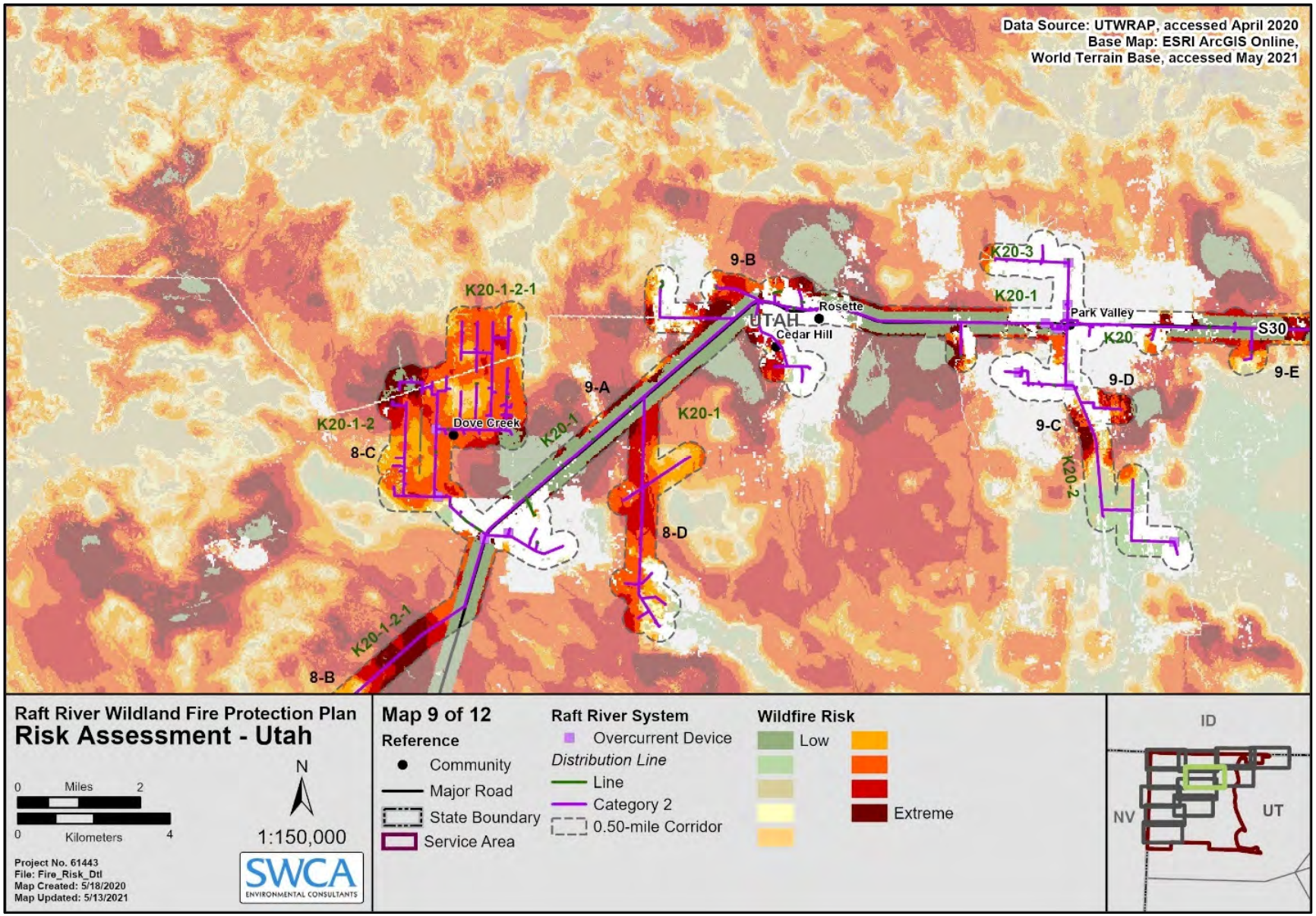

Figure C-44. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 9 of 12).

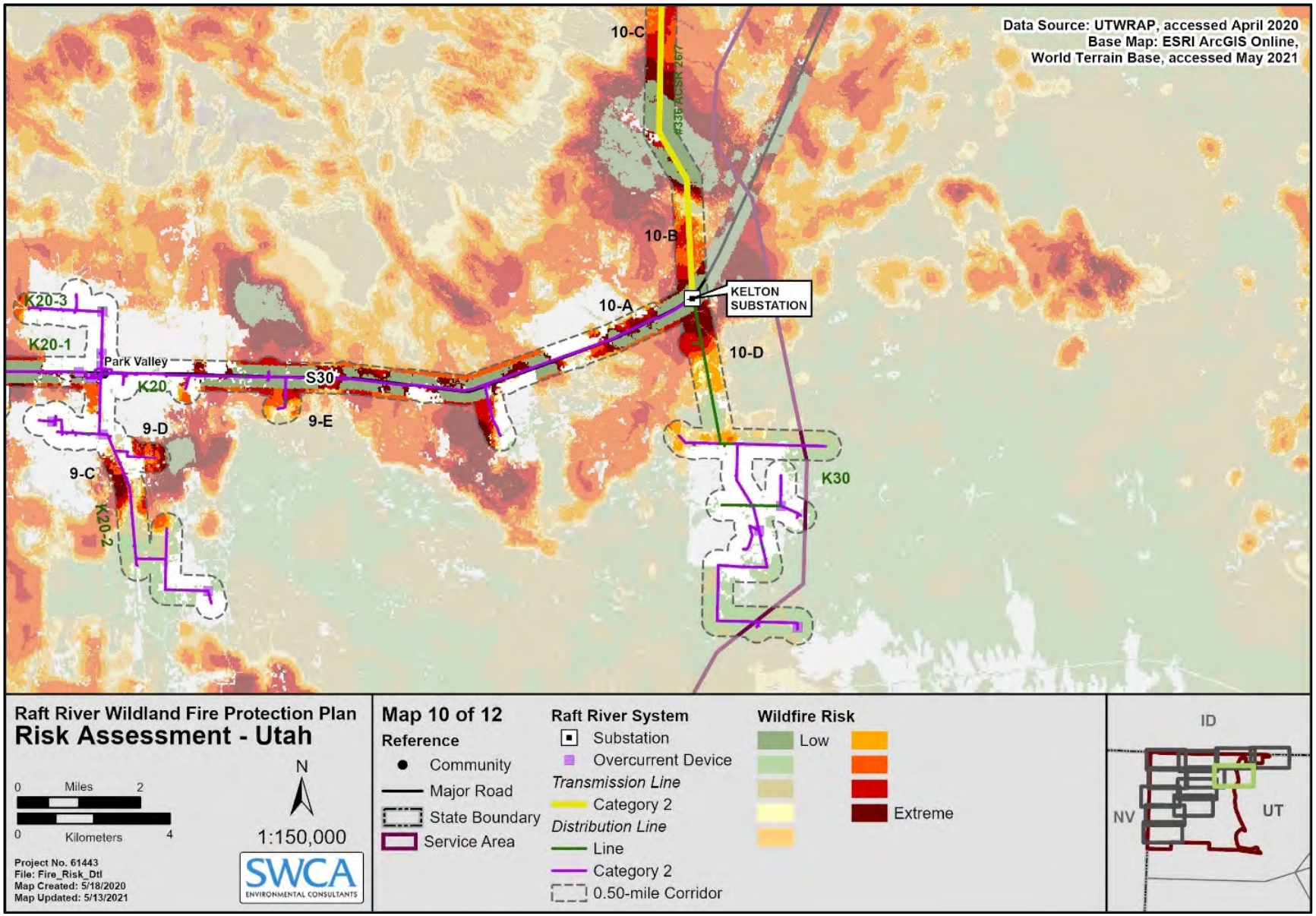

Figure C-45. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 10 of 12).

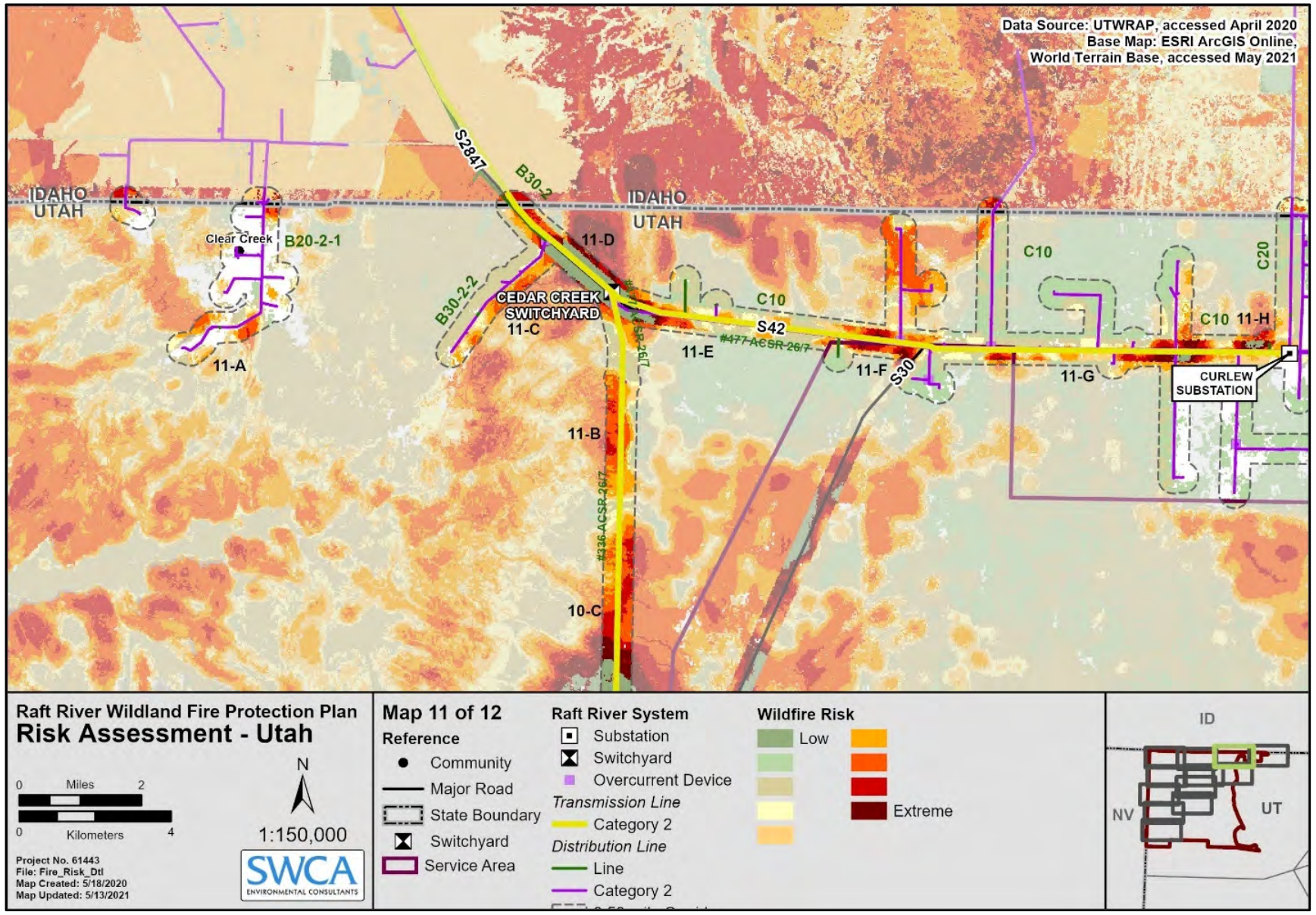

Figure C-46. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 11 of 12).

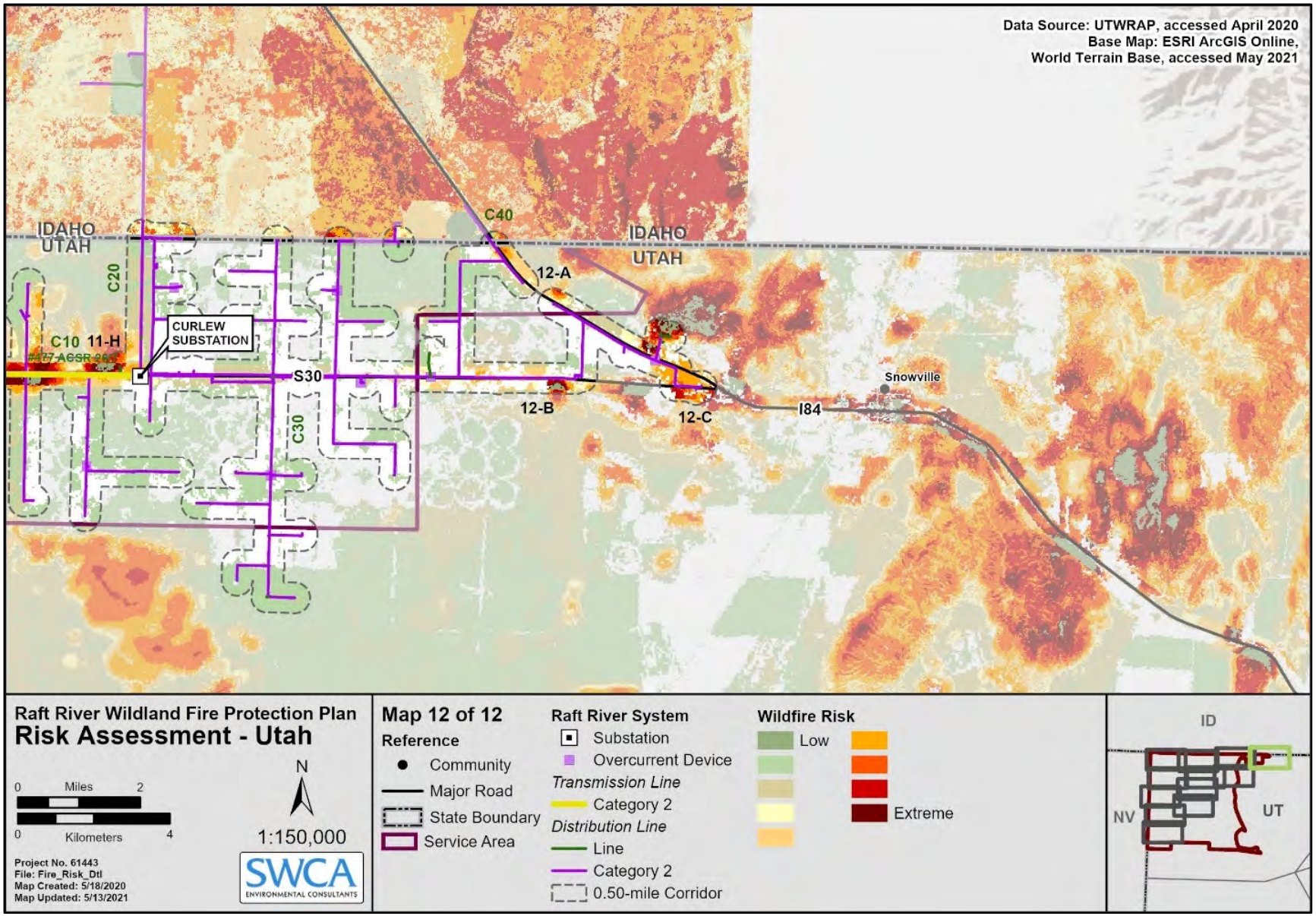

Figure C-47. Medium to high wildfire risk areas in the Utah service territory (map 12 of 12).

APPENDIX D

Nevada Legislation

NEVADA SENATE BILL 329 BILL TEXT

80th Session (2019) Senate Bill No. 329–Senator Brooks

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to the prevention of natural disasters; requiring an electric utility to submit a natural disaster protection plan to the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada; setting forth the requirements for such a plan; authorizing an electric utility to recover costs relating to the development and implementation of a natural disaster protection plan; prohibiting, with certain exceptions, a person who is not a qualified electrical worker from performing certain work on the electric infrastructure of an electric utility; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides for the regulation of electric utilities by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada. (Chapter 704 of NRS) Section 1.3 of this bill requires an electric utility to, on or before June 1 of every third year, submit a natural disaster protection plan to the Commission. Section 1.3 generally requires a natural disaster protection plan to contain certain information, procedures and protocols relating to the efforts of the electric utility to prevent or respond to a fire or other natural disaster.

Existing law generally requires a public utility to submit an application and obtain the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada for a change in any schedule of rates or services. (NRS 704.110) Section 1.3 provides that any expenditures made by an electric utility in developing and implementing a natural disaster protection plan are required to be recovered as a separate monthly rate charged to all customers of the electric utility.

Section 1.7 of this bill prohibits a person from performing work on the electric infrastructure of an electric utility unless that person is a qualified electrical worker or an apprentice electrical lineman under the direct supervision of a qualified electrical worker. Section 1.7 authorizes the Commission to authorize persons who are not qualified electrical workers to perform certain tree trimming relating to line clearance under the direction of a certified arborist.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 704 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 1.3 and 1.7 of this act.

Sec. 1.3.

1. An electric utility shall, on or before June 1, 2020, and on or before June 1 of every third year thereafter, in the manner specified by the Commission, submit a natural disaster protection plan to the Commission.

2. A natural disaster protection plan submitted to the Commission pursuant to subsection 1 must:

(a) Identify areas within the service territory of the electric utility that are subject to a heightened threat of a fire or other natural disaster.

(b) Propose an approach for the mitigation of potential fires or other natural disasters that is cost effective, prudent, and reasonable.

(c) Describe the preventive measures and programs the electric utility will implement to minimize the risk of its electric infrastructure causing a fire.

(d) Describe the participation of the electric utility, including, without limitation, any commitments made, in any community wildfire protection plans, as defined in 16 U.S.C. § 6511, established in this State.

(e) Propose protocols for de-energizing distribution lines and disabling reclosers on those lines in the event of a fire or other natural disaster. Such protocols must consider the associated impact of such actions on public safety and mitigate any adverse impact on public safety plans, including, without limitation, impact on critical first responders and on health and communication infrastructure.

(f) Describe the procedures the electric utility intends to use to inspect the electric infrastructure of the electric utility.

(g) Describe the procedures the electric utility intends to use for vegetation management.

(h) Describe the procedures the electric utility intends to use to restore its distribution system in the event of a natural disaster.

(i) Demonstrate that the natural disaster protection plan is consistent with the emergency response plan submitted by the electric utility pursuant to NRS 239C.270.

(j) Describe the ability of the electric utility to implement the natural disaster protection plan and identify additional funding needed for the implementation of the plan.

3. The procedures, protocols and measures set forth in a natural disaster protection plan submitted pursuant to subsection 1 must comply with all applicable requirements of the most recent version of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code, published by the International Code Council or its successor organization, including, without limitation, the requirements relating to clearances set forth in Appendix A of the Code. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit an electric utility from setting forth in a natural disaster response plan procedures, protocols and measures that are more restrictive than those set forth in the Code.

4. The Commission shall adopt regulations to provide for the method and schedule for preparing, submitting, reviewing, and approving a plan submitted pursuant to subsection 1.

5. An electric utility whose natural disaster protection plan has been approved by the Commission in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Commission pursuant to subsection 4 shall provide a copy of the approved plan to the chief officer of each fire department and each state, city and county emergency manager within the service territory of the electric utility.

6. All prudent and reasonable expenditures made by an electric utility to develop and implement a plan submitted pursuant to subsection 1 must be recovered as a separate monthly rate charged to the customers of the electric utility. The electric utility shall designate the amount charged to each customer as a separate line item on the bill of the customer.

7. A rural electric cooperative established pursuant to chapter 81 of NRS may submit to the Commission a natural disaster protection plan containing the information set forth in subsection 2. The Commission shall review a plan submitted by a rural electric cooperative and provide advice and recommendations. The board of directors of a rural electric cooperative may allow the rural electric

cooperative to recover expenditures made to develop and implement a natural disaster protection plan from the rates charged to the customers of the rural electric cooperative.

8. As used in this section, “electric utility” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 704.7571.Sec. 1.7.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a person shall not perform work on the electric infrastructure of an electric utility, including, without limitation, the construction, installation, maintenance, repair, or removal of such infrastructure, unless the person is a qualified electrical worker.

2. An apprentice electrical lineman may perform work on the electric infrastructure of an electric utility, including, without limitation, the construction, installation, maintenance, repair or removal of such infrastructure, under the direct supervision of a qualified electrical worker.

3. The Commission may authorize a person who is not an employee of an electric utility to perform tree trimming related to line clearance in an easement or right-of-way dedicated or restricted for use by an electric utility. If a person who is not an employee of an electric utility performs tree trimming related to line clearance in such an easement or right-of-way, the tree trimming must be performed under the direction of an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture. 4. As used in this section: (a) “Apprentice electrical lineman” means a person employed and individually registered in a bona fide electrical lineman apprenticeship program with:

(1) The Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the United States Department of Labor or its successor agency; or

(2) The State Apprenticeship Council pursuant to chapter 610 of NRS.

(b) “Electric utility” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 704.7571.

(c) “Qualified electrical worker” means:

(1) A person who has completed an electrical lineman apprenticeship program lasting at least 4 years that was approved by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the United States Department of Labor or its successor agency or the State Apprenticeship Council pursuant to chapter 610 of NRS; or

(2) A person who has completed 10,000 hours or more as a journeyman lineman and has performed at least 1,500 hours of documented live-line work on electrical conductors at a voltage of at least 4,160 kilovolts.

Sec. 2. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

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APPENDIX E

Utah Legislation

UTAH HOUSE BILL 66 BILL TEXT

Enrolled Copy H.B. 66

WILDLAND FIRE PLANNING AND COST RECOVERY AMENDMENTS

2020 GENERAL SESSION 4 STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Carl R. Albrecht

Senate Sponsor: Scott D. Sandall

General Description:

This bill enacts and modifies provisions relating to wildland fire planning and cost recovery.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- grants the Public Service Commission rulemaking authority to enact rules establishing procedures for the review and approval of a wildland fire protection plan;
- requires a qualified utility and an electric cooperative to prepare and submit for approval a wildland fire protection plan;
- specifies the information that is required to be included in a wildland fire protection plan;
- requires the Public Service Commission to review and approve a wildland fire protection plan submitted by a qualified utility;
- provides that a qualified utility may recover, through rates, the capital investments and expenses incurred to implement a wildland fire protection plan;
- requires a qualified utility to annually report certain capital investments and expenses incurred for the implementation of a wildland fire protection plan to the Public Service Commission;
- requires a governing authority of an electric cooperative to review and approve a wildland fire protection plan submitted by an electric cooperative;
- provides that a qualified utility or an electric cooperative with an electrical transmission fire protection plan are not considered to have negligently caused a wildland fire under certain circumstances;
- modifies the standard of care for a right of action for injuries to trees;
- specifies the liability provisions that apply for damages arising from a wildland fire;
- and makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill: None

Other Special Clauses: None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

65A-3-4, as repealed and reenacted by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 361 44

78B-6-1002, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3 45

ENACTS:

54-24-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953

54-24-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953

54-24-103, Utah Code Annotated 1953

54-24-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953

54-24-202, Utah Code Annotated 1953

54-24-203, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section 54-24-101 is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 24. WILDLAND FIRE PLANNING AND COST RECOVERY ACT

This chapter is known as the "Wildland Fire Planning and Cost Recovery Act."

Section 2. Section 54-24-102 is enacted to read: 54-24-102.

Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Electric cooperative" means an electrical corporation that is a:

(a) distribution electrical cooperative; or

(b) wholesale electrical cooperative.

(2) "Governing authority" means the same as that term is defined in Section 54-15-102.

(3) "Qualified utility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 54-17-801.

(4) "Wildland fire protection plan" means a plan submitted to the commission or governing authority in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Section 3. Section 54-24-103 is enacted to read: 70 54-24-103.

Commission rulemaking authority.

In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the commission shall make rules to implement this chapter, including:

(1) rules establishing procedures for the review and approval of a wildland fire protection plan;

(2) rules establishing the procedures for the review and approval of annual expenditures for the implementation of a wildland fire protection plan; and

(3) any other rules that the commission determines are necessary to protect the public interest and implement this chapter.

Section 4. Section 54-24-201 is enacted to read:

Part 2. Wildland Fire Protection Plans 81 54-24-201.

Wildland fire protection plan for a qualified utility.

(1) A qualified utility shall prepare a wildland fire protection plan in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A wildland fire protection plan under Subsection (1) shall include:

(a) a description of areas within the service territory of the qualified utility that may be 86 subject to a heightened risk of wildland fire;

(b) a description of the procedures, standards, and time frames that the qualified utility 88 will use to inspect and operate its infrastructure;

(c) a description of the procedures and standards that the qualified utility will use to 90 perform vegetation management;

(d) a description of proposed modifications or upgrades to facilities and preventative 92 programs that the qualified utility will implement to reduce the risk of its electric facilities 93 initiating a wildland fire;

(e) a description of procedures for de-energizing power lines and disabling reclosers to 95 mitigate potential wildland fires taking into consideration:

(i) the ability of the qualified utility to reasonably access the proposed power line to be 97 de-energized;

(ii) the balance of the risk of wildland fire with the need for continued supply of 99 electricity to a community; and

(iii) any potential impact to public safety, first responders, and health and 101 communication infrastructure;

(f) a description of the procedures the qualified utility intends to use to restore its 103 electrical system in the event of a wildland fire;

(g) a description of the costs for the implementation of the plan, including system 105 improvements and upgrades;

(h) a description of community outreach and public awareness efforts before and 107 during a wildland fire season; and

(i) a description of potential participation, if applicable, with state or local wildland fire protection plans.

(a) A qualified utility shall submit the wildland fire protection plan described in this 111 section to the commission:

(i) on or before June 1, 2020; and

(ii) on or before October 1 of every third year after calendar year 2020.

(b) The commission shall:

(i) review the plan submitted under Subsection (3)(a); and (ii) consider input from:

(A) the State Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands created in Section 65A-1-4;

(B) any other appropriate federal, state, or local entity that chooses to provide input; and

(C) other interested persons who choose to provide input.

(c) The commission shall approve a wildland fire protection plan submitted under Subsection (3)(a) if the plan:

(i) is reasonable and in the public interest; and

(ii) appropriately balances the costs of implementing the plan with the risk of a potential wildland fire.

(4) No later than June 1, 2021, and each year after 2021, a qualified utility shall submit to the commission a report detailing the qualified utility's compliance with the qualified utility's wildland fire protection plan.

Section 5. Section 54-24-202 is enacted to read: 54-24-202.

Cost recovery for wildland fire protection plan implementation.

(1) A qualified utility shall recover in rates all prudently incurred investments and expenditures, including the costs of capital, made to implement an approved wildland fire protection plan.

(2) A qualified utility shall file an annual report to the commission identifying the actual capital investments and expenses made in the prior calendar year and a forecast of the capital investments and expenses for the present year to implement a wildland fire protection plan approved by the commission under Section 54-24-201.

(3) The commission shall authorize the deferral and collection of the incremental revenue requirement for the capital investments and expenses:

(a) to implement an approved wildland fire protection plan; and

(b) not included in base rates.

Section 6. Section 54-24-203 is enacted to read: 54-24-203.

Wildland fire protection plan for an electric cooperative.

(1) An electric cooperative shall prepare a wildland fire protection plan in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A wildland fire protection plan under Subsection (1) shall include:

(a) a description of areas within the service territory of the electric cooperative that 148 may be subject to a heightened risk of wildland fire;

(b) a description of the procedures, standards, and time frames that the electric 150 cooperative will use to inspect and operate its infrastructure;

(c) a description of the procedures and standards that the electric cooperative will use 152 to perform vegetation management;

(d) a description of proposed modifications or upgrades to facilities and preventative programs that the electric cooperative will implement to reduce the risk of its electric facilities 155 initiating a wildland fire;

(e) a description of procedures for de-energizing power lines and disabling reclosers to mitigate potential wildland fires, taking into consideration:

(i) the ability of the electric cooperative to reasonably access the proposed power line to be de-energized;

(ii) the balance of the risk of wildland fire with the need for continued supply of 161 electricity to a community; and

(iii) any potential impact to public safety, first responders, and health and communication infrastructure;

(f) a description of the procedures the electric cooperative intends to use to restore its electrical system in the event of a wildland fire; and

(g) a description of potential consultation, if applicable, with state or local wildland fire protection plans.

(3) (a) An electric cooperative shall submit the wildland fire protection plan described in this section to its governing authority:

(i) on or before June 1, 2020; and

(ii) on or before October 1 of every third year after calendar year 2020.

(b) The governing authority shall:

(i) review the plan submitted under Subsection (3)(a); and

(ii) consider input from:

(A) the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands created in Section 65A-1-4;

(B) any other appropriate federal, state, or local entity that chooses to provide input;

(C) other interested persons who choose to provide input.

(c) The governing authority shall approve a wildland fire protection plan submitted 180 under Subsection (3)(a) if the plan:

(i) is reasonable and in the interest of the electric cooperative members; and

(ii) appropriately balances the costs of implementing the plan with the risk of a potential wildland fire.

(d) An electric cooperative shall file with the commission a wildland fire protection plan submitted and approved under this section.

(4) An electric cooperative shall:

(a) file with its governing authority an annual report detailing the electric cooperative's compliance with the wildland fire protection plan; and

(b) file with the commission a copy of the annual compliance report described in 190 Subsection (4)(a).

(5) The commission shall make available for public inspection:

(a) a wildland fire protection plan filed under Subsection (3)(d); and

(b) an annual compliance report filed under Subsection (4)(b).

Section 7. Section 65A-3-4 is amended to read: 65A-3-4.

Liability for causing wildland fires.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Electric cooperative" means the same as that term is defined in Section 54-24-102.

(b) "Electrical transmission wildland fire protection plan" means a wildland fire protection plan, as defined in Section 54-24-102, that is:

(i) prepared and submitted by a qualified utility and approved as provided in Section 201 54-24-201; or

(ii) prepared and submitted by an electric cooperative and approved as provided in 203 Section 54-24-203. 204

(c) "Qualified utility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 54-17-801.

(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection

(3), a person who negligently, recklessly, or intentionally causes or spreads a wildland fire shall be liable for the cost of suppressing that wildland fire, regardless of whether the fire begins on:

(i) private land;

(ii) land owned by the state;

(iii) federal land; or

(iv) tribal land.

The conduct described in Subsection (2)(a) includes any negligent, reckless, or intentional conduct, and is not limited to conduct described in Section 65A-3-2.

(3) In an action under this section to recover for property damage resulting from a wildland fire or to recover the cost of fire suppression resulting from a wildland fire, a qualified utility or electric cooperative may not be considered to have negligently caused a wildland fire if:

(a) (i) the electrical transmission wildland fire protection plan of the qualified utility or electric cooperative identifies and addresses the cause of the wildland fire for fire mitigation purposes; and

(ii) at the origin of the wildland fire, the qualified utility or electric cooperative has completed the fire mitigation work identified in the electrical transmission wildland fire protection plan, including:

(A) inspection, maintenance, and repair activities;

(B) modifications or upgrades to facilities or construction of new facilities;

(C) vegetation management work; and

(D) preventative programs; or

(b) (i) the qualified utility or electric cooperative is denied or delayed access to a right-of-way on land owned by the state, a federal agency, or a tribal government after the qualified utility or electric cooperative requests access to the right-of-way to perform vegetation management or fire mitigation work in accordance with an electrical transmission wildland fire protection plan; and

(ii) the electrical transmission wildland fire protection plan identifies and addresses the 234 cause of the wildland fire for fire mitigation purposes.

(4) A person who incurs costs to suppress a wildland fire may bring an action 236 under this section to recover those costs.

(a) A property owner who suffers damages resulting from a wildland fire may bring 238 an action under this section to recover those damages.

(b) An award for damages to real property resulting from a wildland fire, including the 240 loss of vegetation, shall be the lesser of:

(i) the cost to restore the real property to its pre-wildland fire condition; or

(ii) the difference between:

(A) the fair market value of the real property before the wildland fire; and

(B) the fair market value of the real property after the wildland fire.

(6) A person who suffers damage from a wildland fire may pursue all other legal remedies in addition to seeking damages under Subsection [(3)] (4) or (5).

Section 8.

Section 78B-6-1002 is amended to read: 248 78B-6-1002.

Right of action for injuries to trees – Damage.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection

(2), any person who, without authority, willfully or intentionally cuts down or carries off any wood or underwood, tree or timber, or girdles or otherwise willfully or intentionally injures any tree or timber on the land of another person, or on the street or highway in front of any person's house, town or city lot, or cultivated grounds, or on the commons or public grounds of any city or town, or on the street or highway in front, without lawful authority, is liable to the owner of such land, or to the city or town, for treble the amount of damages which may be assessed in a civil action.

(a) The provisions of this section do not apply to injuries to a tree or timber on the land of another arising from a wildland fire.

(b) Liability for injuries to a tree or timber on the land of another arising from a wildland fire is determined in accordance with Section 65A-3-4.

APPENDIX F

ERP and WFPP Internal and Agency Contacts

Table F-1. RREC and Agency Contact List

Name	Entity	Phone	Email
RREC			
Carl Boden	Line Superintendent	208-645-2926 208-312-1168	cboden@rrelectric.com
Heath Higley	Operations Manager	208-645-2913 208-312-1015	hhigley@rrelectric.com
Idaho			
Jim Desmond	Owyhee County	208-249-0571	OCNRCDIR@aol.com
George Warrell	Cassia County	208-878-9301	gwarrell3@pmt.org
Di Jones	Power County	208-226-2839	djones@co.power.id.us
Dan Williams	Oneida County	208-221-9517	dwilliams@atcnet.net
Guy Dodson Jr	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation		dodsonjr.guy@shopai.org
Martin (Marty) Adell	BLM		madell@blm.gov
Joel Gosswiller	BLM		jgosswiller@blm.gov
Kevin Conran	BLM		kconran@blm.gov
Brad Sawyer	BLM		bsawyer@blm.gov
Tanya Thrift	BLM	208-384-3391	tthrift@blm.gov
Josh Renz	BLM		jrenz@blm.gov
Kenneth Crane	BLM		kcrane@blm.gov
Cindy Jernigan	BLM	208-478-6390	cjernigan@blm.gov
Camas Beames	BLM		Cbeames@blm.gov
Jennifer N. Cranney	BLM	208-677-6640	jcranney@blm.gov
Matt Ginder	Sawtooth National Forest	208-431-0639	matt.ginder@usda.gov
Robert Haddock	South Idaho Dispatch		rhaddock@blm.gov
Jim Forsythe	USFWS		james_forsythe@fws.org
Lucas Stringfield	USFWS		lucas_stringfield@fws.gov
Nevada			
Matt Peterson	Elko County	775-738-6816	mpetersen@elkocountynv.net
Matt Murphy	BLM		mmurphy@blm.gov
Marnie Bonesteel	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	755-221-9225	marnie.bonesteel@usda.gov
Guy Dodson Jr	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation		dodsonjr.guy@shopai.org
Jeffrey Liday	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest		jeffrey.liday@usda.gov
Wendy Markham	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest		wendy.markham@usda.gov
Josh Nichols	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest		joshua.nichols@usda.gov
Utah			
Blain Hamp	UDFFSL	435-752-8701	blainhamp@utah.gov

Name	Entity	Phone	Email
Dustin Richards	UDFFSL	435-890-2071	dustinrichards@utah.gov
Brad Johnson	Box Elder County		bradjjohnson@utah.gov
Corey Barton	Box Elder County		cbarton@boxeldercounty.org
Robert Farrell	BLM		rfarrell@blm.gov
Dick Dutcher	USFS	208-677-8293	dick.dutcher@usda.gov
Matt Ginder	USFS	208-677-8301	mginder@fs.fed.us
Eric Valdez	BLM	801-977-4335	evaldez@blm.gov