Fire Threat Map

The County of San Luis Obispo Vulnerable Population Facilities map can be viewed at: https://arcg.is/ybqyy

Tier 2 fire-threat **areas** depict **areas** where there **is** an **elevated risk** (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) for the ignition and rapid spread of powerline fires due to strong winds, abundant dry vegetation, and other environmental conditions.

Tier 3 fire-threat **areas** depict **areas** where there **is** an **extreme risk** (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) for the ignition and rapid spread of powerline fires due to strong winds, abundant dry vegetation, and other environmental conditions.

Fire-Safety Regulations

The fire-safety regulations adopted in <u>R.08-11-005</u> that relied on the interim maps include:

- **GO 95, Rule 18A**, which requires electric utilities and communication infrastructure providers (CIPs) to place a high priority on the correction of significant fire hazards in high fire-threat areas of Southern California.
- **GO 95, Rules 31.2, 80.1A, and 90.1B**, which set the minimum frequency for inspections of aerial communication facilities located in close proximity to power lines in high fire-threat areas throughout California.
- **GO 95, Rule 35, Table 1, Case 14**, which requires increased radial clearances between bare-line conductors and vegetation in high fire-threat areas of Southern California.
- **GO 95, Appendix E,** which authorizes increased time-of-trim clearances between bare-line conductors and vegetation in high fire-threat areas of Southern California.
- **GO 165, Appendix A, Table 1**, which requires more frequent patrol inspections of overhead powerline facilities in rural, high fire-threat areas of Southern California.
- **GO 166, Standard 1.E.**, which requires each electric utility in Southern California to develop and submit a plan to reduce the risk of fire ignitions by overhead facilities in high fire-threat areas during extreme fire-weather events. Electric utilities in Northern California must also develop and submit a plan if they have overhead facilities in high fire-threat areas that are subject to extreme fire-weather events.

