Fire Management Plan

West of Devers Upgrade Project
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

Prepared for
Southern California Edison

June 2017

Prepared by
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6 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 700
Santa Ana, CA 92707
Fire Management Plan Checklist

Applicable Agencies:
☑ Bureau of Indian Affairs
☑ Bureau of Land Management
☑ California Department of Fish and Wildlife
☑ California Public Utilities Commission
☐ Coachella Valley Conservation Commission
☐ Morongo Band of Mission Indians
☐ Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
☑ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Applies in the Following Areas:
☑ BLM Lands
☑ CV-MSHCP
☑ Morongo Reservation
☑ WR-MSHCP
☑ San Bernardino County
☑ Riverside County

Applies to the Following Project Components:
☑ Transmission Line
☑ Subtransmission
☑ Telecom
☑ Substations
☑ Distribution
☑ Construction Yards

Addresses the Following Measures:
FEIR/FEIS MM WF-1a Prepare and Implement a Fire Management Plan
FEIR/FEIS MM VEG-1b Prepare and Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)
FEIR/FEIS MM VEG-2a Prepare and Implement a Weed Management Plan
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<td>CAL FIRE</td>
<td>California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection</td>
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<td>CDFW</td>
<td>California Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
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<td>CEQA</td>
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<td>CPUC</td>
<td>California Public Utilities Commission</td>
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<td>CV-MHSHP</td>
<td>Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
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<td>FHSZ</td>
<td>Fire Hazard Severity Zone</td>
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<td>IWMP</td>
<td>Integrated Weed Management Plan</td>
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<td>kV</td>
<td>kilovolts</td>
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<td>MM</td>
<td>mitigation measure</td>
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<td>Morongo Reservation</td>
<td>Reservation Trust Lands of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
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<td>mph</td>
<td>miles per hour</td>
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<td>National Environmental Policy Act</td>
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<td>National Invasive Species Management Plan</td>
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<td>Worker Environmental Awareness Program</td>
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<td>WOD</td>
<td>West of Devers</td>
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<td>WR-MHSHP</td>
<td>Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
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SECTION 1

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) proposes to construct the West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project (Project) to increase the power transfer capability of the WOD 220-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines between Devers, El Casco, Vista, and San Bernardino substations. The Project is needed to facilitate the full deliverability of new electric generation resources being developed in eastern Riverside County, in an area designated by the California Independent System Operator for planning purposes as the Blythe and Desert Center areas. The Project, planned to be operational by 2021, would upgrade the existing WOD transmission line system by replacing the existing WOD 220-kV transmission lines and associated structures with higher-capacity transmission lines and structures and making telecommunication improvements.

This Fire Management Plan (Plan) for Southern California Edison’s (SCE’s) West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project (Project) presents the activities to be conducted to support compliance with the measures listed in Table 1-1. Compliance with the measures listed in Table 1-1 will reduce the potential for fire impacts to residential, commercial, recreational, and public property. This Plan addresses fire prevention, fire safety, and fire-suppression methods to be used during construction activities.

1.1 Project Overview

The Project would upgrade the existing WOD system by replacing existing 220-kV transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity 220-kV transmission lines and structures, modifying existing substation facilities, removing and relocating existing subtransmission (66-kV) lines, removing and relocating existing distribution (12-kV) lines, and making various telecommunication improvements. In particular, the Project would:

- Upgrade substation equipment within SCE’s existing Devers, El Casco, Etiwanda, San Bernardino, and Vista substations in order to accommodate continuous and emergency power on the upgraded WOD 220-kV transmission lines. Activities related to substation upgrades will take place within the existing, disturbed fence lines of the substations and are not addressed further in this Plan.

- Remove and upgrade the existing 220-kV transmission lines and structures primarily within the existing WOD corridor as follows:
  - Segment 1 would be approximately 3.5 miles long and extend south from San Bernardino Substation to the San Bernardino Junction. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers–San Bernardino, Etiwanda–San Bernardino, San Bernardino–Vista, and El Casco–San Bernardino.
  - Segment 2 would be approximately 5 miles long and extend west from the San Bernardino Junction to Vista Substation. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers–Vista No. 1 and Devers–Vista No. 2.
  - Segment 3 would be approximately 10 miles long and extend east from the San Bernardino Junction to El Casco Substation. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers–Vista No. 1, Devers–Vista No. 2, El Casco–San Bernardino, and Devers–San Bernardino.
  - Segment 4 would be approximately 12 miles long and extend east from the El Casco Substation to San Gorgonio Avenue in the City of Banning. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers–Vista No. 1, Devers–Vista No. 2, Devers–El Casco, and Devers–San Bernardino.
– Segment 5 would be approximately 9 miles long and extend east from San Gorgonio Avenue in the City of Banning to the eastern limit of the Reservation Trust Lands of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Morongo Reservation) at Rushmore Avenue. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers─Vista No. 1, Devers─Vista No. 2, Devers─El Casco, and Devers─San Bernardino.

– Segment 6 would be approximately 8 miles long and extend east from the eastern boundary of the Morongo Reservation to Devers Substation. It would include the following existing 220-kV transmission lines: Devers─Vista No. 1, Devers─Vista No. 2, Devers─El Casco, and Devers─San Bernardino.

• Remove a portion (approximately 2 miles) of the existing San Bernardino─Redlands─Timoteo and San Bernardino─Redlands─Tennessee 66-kV Subtransmission Lines from within the existing WOD right-of-way (ROW) and reconstruct as follows:
  – The relocated San Bernardino─Redlands─Timoteo 66-kV Subtransmission Line would be approximately 2 miles long and would reconnect to the San Bernardino─Redlands─Timoteo 66-kV Subtransmission Line inside Timoteo-Substation.
  – The relocated San Bernardino─Redlands─Tennessee 66-kV Subtransmission Line would be approximately 3.5 miles long and would reconnect to the San Bernardino─Redlands─Tennessee 66-kV Subtransmission Line at Barton Road.

• Remove a portion of the existing Dental and Intern 12-kV distribution circuits within the WOD ROW and relocate the circuits as follows:
  – The relocated Dental 12-kV Distribution Circuit would be approximately 1.5 miles long and would reconnect to the existing Dental 12-kV circuit.
  – The relocated Intern 12-kV Distribution Circuit would be approximately 2.25 miles long and would reconnect to the Intern 12-kV circuit.

• Install telecommunication lines and equipment for the protection, monitoring, and control of transmission lines and substation equipment.

1.2 Project Location

The Project crosses the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa, as well as unincorporated areas of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The transmission corridor passes over Interstate 215 in San Bernardino County, as well as State Route (SR) 60, SR-79, SR-243, and SR-62 in Riverside County, and runs approximately parallel to the Interstate 10 corridor for the majority of the corridor in both San Bernardino and Riverside counties. See Figure 1-1.

1.3 Lead Agencies

Lead agencies have discretionary approval over the Project and are responsible for reviewing aspects of the measures documented in this Plan. The CPUC is the state lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the federal lead agency responsible for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Identified materials or documentation will be provided to the CPUC and BLM in accordance with the Project requirements (Table 1-1).
1.4 Measures

The measures addressed in this Plan, including mitigation measures (MMs) from the Final Environmental Impact Report¹ (FEIR) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (Bureau of Land Management [BLM], 2016), as presented in the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) (CPUC, 2016b) and the record of decision (ROD) (BLM, 2016b), respectively, are listed in Table 1-1. A Fire Management Plan is listed as a submittal requirement for MM WF-1a in the Decision Granting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPUC, 2016a). MMs VEG-1b (Prepare and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]) and VEG-2a (Prepare and implement an Integrated Weed Management Plan) also include elements that relate to fire management.

Table 1.1. Project-specific Requirements

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<th>Description</th>
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| FEIR/FEIS MM WF-1a | **Prepare and implement a Fire Management Plan.** A Project-specific fire prevention plan for both construction and operation of the project shall be prepared by SCE and submitted to for review prior to initiation of construction. The draft copy of this Plan is to be provided to each fire agency at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities in areas designated as Very High or High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Plan reviewers shall include CPUC, BLM, CAL FIRE, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, and local municipal fire agencies with jurisdiction over areas where the project is located. Comments on the Plan shall be provided by SCE to all other participants, and SCE shall resolve each comment in consultation with CAL FIRE, BLM, and the Morongo Fire Department, as appropriate. The final Plan shall be approved by these agencies at least 30 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. SCE shall fully implement the Plan during all construction and maintenance activities.
A project Fire Marshal or similar qualified position shall be established by SCE to enforce all provisions of the Fire Management Plan as well as perform other duties related to fire detection, prevention, and suppression for the project. SCE shall monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan.
The plan shall include at a minimum SCE’s Specification E-2005-104 (Transmission line Project Fire Plan), including any updates and amendments, and other requirements specified below.
The plan should recognize and prepare for the high probability that fast moving, wind driven wildfires will burn adjacent or through the Proposed Project with some regularity as the result of severe fire weather conditions, flash fuels such as provided by perennial grasslands, and abundant ignition sources. Wind driven fires can quickly overcome operational and maintenance crews, placing their health and safety at risk.
The plan shall cover:
- The purpose and applicability of the plan;
- Responsibilities and duties;
- Preparedness training and drills;
- Procedures for fire reporting, response, and prevention that include:
  - Identification of daily site-specific risk conditions
  - The tools and equipment needed on vehicles and to be on hand at sites
  - Reiteration of fire prevention and safety considerations during tailboard meetings
  - Daily monitoring of the Red Flag Warning System with appropriate restrictions on types and levels of permissible activity,
- Coordination procedures with BLM and San Bernardino and Riverside County fire officials.
- Crew training, including fire safety practices and restrictions.
- Method for verification that plan protocols and requirements are being followed.

¹ For the purpose of this Plan, “FEIR” refers to the FEIR (CPUC, 2015) and Addendum to the FEIR (CPUC, 2016a).
SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

Prepare and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). SCE shall prepare and implement a project-specific Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to educate on-site workers about the Proposed Project’s sensitive environmental issues. The WEAP shall be administered by the lead biologist or a biological monitor to all personnel on-site during the construction phase, including but not limited to surveyors, engineers, inspectors, contractors, subcontractors, supervisors, employees, monitors, visitors, and delivery drivers. If the WEAP presentation is recorded on video, it may be administered by any competent project personnel. Throughout the duration of construction, SCE shall be responsible for ensuring that all on-site project personnel receive this training prior to beginning work. A construction worker may work in the field along with a WEAP-trained crew for up to 5 days prior to attending the WEAP. SCE shall maintain a list of all personnel who have completed the WEAP training. This list shall be provided to the CPUC and BLM upon request.

The WEAP shall consist of a training presentation, with supporting written materials provided to all participants. At least 60 days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, SCE shall submit the WEAP presentation and associated materials to the CPUC and BLM for review and approval in consultation with the USFWS and CDFW.

The WEAP training shall include, at minimum:

- Overview of the project, the jurisdictions the project route passes through (e.g., BLM, reservation, WR-MSHCP, CV-MSHCP) and any special requirements of those jurisdictions.
- Overview of the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the consequences of non-compliance with these acts.
- Overview of the project mitigation and biological permit requirements, and the consequences of non-compliance with these requirements.
- Sensitive biological resources on the project site and adjacent areas, including nesting birds, special-status plants and wildlife and sensitive habitats known or likely to occur on the project site, project requirements for protecting these resources, and the consequences of non-compliance.
- Construction restrictions such as limited operating periods, ESAs, and buffers.
- Avoidance of invasive weed introductions onto the project site and surrounding areas, and description of the project's weed control plan and associated compliance requirements for workers on the site.
- Function, responsibilities, and authority of biological and environmental monitors and how they interact with construction crews.
- Requirement to remain within authorized work areas and on approved roads, with examples of the flagging and signage used to designate these areas and roads, and the consequences of non-compliance.
- Procedure for obtaining clearance from a biological monitor to enter a work site and begin work (including moving equipment), and the requirement to wait for that clearance.
- One-hour hold (or other method SCE will use to halt work when necessary to maintain compliance) and the requirement for compliance.
- ESAs and associated restrictions, and other restrictions such as no grading areas, flagging or signage designations, and consequences of non-compliance.
- Nest buffers and associated restrictions and the consequences of non-compliance. Procedure and time frame for halting work and removing equipment when a new buffer is established. Discussion of nest deterrents.
- Explanation that wildlife must not be harmed or harassed. Procedures for covering pipes, securing excavations, and installing ramps to prevent wildlife entrapment. What to do and who to contact if dead, injured, or entrapped animals are encountered (see Mitigation Measure WIL-5b).
- General safety protocols such as hazardous substance spill prevention, containment, and cleanup measures; fire prevention and protection measures; designated smoking areas (if any) and cigarette disposal; safety hazards that may be caused by plants and animals; and procedure for dealing with rattlesnakes in or near work areas or access roads (see Mitigation Measure WIL-5b).
- Project requirements that have resulted in repeated compliance issues on other recent transmission line projects, such as dust control, speed limits, track out (dirt or mud tracked from access roads or work sites onto paved public roads or other areas), personal protective equipment (PPE), work hours, working prior to clearance, and waste containment and disposal.
- Printed training materials, including photographs and brief descriptions of all special-status plants and animals that may be encountered on the project, including behavior, ecology, sensitivity to human activities, legal protection, penalties for violations, reporting requirements, and protection measures.
Prepare and implement an Integrated Weed Management Plan. SCE shall prepare and implement an Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWMP) describing the proposed methods of preventing or controlling project-related spread of weeds or new weed infestations. The IWMP also must meet BLM’s requirements for NEPA disclosure and analysis if herbicide use is proposed for the project. A Draft IWMP shall be submitted to the CPUC and BLM for review and approval at least 60 days prior to SCE’s application for Notice to Proceed, and no pre-construction activities (e.g., for geotechnical borings, hazardous waste evaluations, etc.), construction, equipment or crew mobilization, or project-related ground-disturbing activity shall proceed until the IWMP is approved.

For the purpose of the IWMP, “weeds” shall include designated noxious weeds, as well as any other non-native weeds or pest plants identified on the weed lists of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the California Invasive Plant Council, or identified by BLM as special concern. The IWMP will include the contents listed below. The IWMP will be implemented throughout project pre-construction, construction, and post-construction restoration phases. The IWMP will include the information defined in the following paragraphs.

Background. An assessment of the Proposed Project’s potential to cause spread of invasive non-native weeds into new areas, or to introduce new non-native invasive weeds into the ROW. This section must list known and potential non-native and invasive weeds occurring on the ROW and in the project region, and identify threat rankings and potential consequences of project-related occurrence or spread for each species. This assessment will include, but is not limited to, weeds that (1) are rated high or moderate for negative ecological impact in the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (Cal-IPC, 2006), and (2) aid and promote the spread of wildfires (such as cheatgrass, Saharan mustard, and medusa head). This section will identify control goals for each species (e.g., eradication, suppression, or containment) likely to be found within the Proposed Project area.

Pre-construction weed inventory. SCE shall inventory all areas (both within and outside the ROW) subject to project-related vegetation removal/disturbance, “drive and crush,” and ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, tower pad preparation and construction areas, tower removal sites, pulling and trenching sites, assembly yards, and any potential new or improved access and spur roads. The weed inventory shall also include...
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Table 1-1. Project-specific Requirements

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<th>Measure</th>
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<td>Vehicle and equipment access routes within the ROW and all project staging and storage yards. Weed occurrences shall be mapped and described according to density and area covered. The map will be updated at least once a year.</td>
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<td>Pre-construction weed treatment. Weed infestations identified in the pre-construction weed inventory shall be evaluated to identify potential for project-related spread. The IWMP will identify any infestations to be controlled or eradicated prior to project construction, or other site-specific weed management requirements (e.g., avoidance of soil or transport and site-specific vehicle washing where threat or spread potential is high). Control and follow-up monitoring of pre-construction weed treatment sites will follow methods identified in appropriate sections of the IWMP.</td>
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<td>Prevention. The IWMP will specify methods to minimize potential transport of weed seeds onto the ROW, or from one section of the ROW to another. The ROW may be divided into “weed zones,” based on known or likely invasive weeds in any portion of the ROW. The IWMP will specify inspection procedures for construction materials and equipment entering the Proposed Project area. Vehicles and equipment may be inspected and cleaned at entry points to specified portions of the ROW, and before leaving work sites where weed occurrences must be contained locally. Construction equipment shall be cleaned of dirt and mud that could contain weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes. Equipment shall be inspected to ensure it is free of any dirt or mud that could contain weed seeds, and the tracks, outriggers, tires, and undercarriage will be carefully washed, with special attention being paid to axles, frame, cross members, motor mounts, understep, running boards, and front bumper/brush guard assemblies. Other construction vehicles (e.g., pick-up trucks) that will be frequently entering and exiting the site will be inspected and washed on an as-needed basis. Tools such as chain saws, hand clippers, pruners, etc., shall be cleaned of dirt and mud before entering project work areas.</td>
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<td>All vehicles will be washed off-site when possible. If off-site washing is infeasible, on-site cleaning stations will be set up at specified locations to clean equipment before it enters the work area. Wash stations will be located away from native habitat or special-status species occurrences. Wastewater from cleaning stations will not be allowed to run off the cleaning station site. When vehicles and equipment are washed, a daily log must be kept stating the location, date and time, types of equipment, methods used, and personnel present. The log shall contain the signature of the responsible crewmember. Written or electronic logs shall be available to BLM and CPUC monitors on request.</td>
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<td>Erosion control materials (e.g., hay bales) must be certified free of weed seed before they are brought onto the site. The IWMP must prohibit on-site storage or disposal of mulch or green waste that may contain weed material. Mulch or green waste will be removed from the site in a covered vehicle to prevent seed dispersal, and transported to a licensed landfill or composting facility.</td>
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<td>The IWMP will specify guidelines for any soil, gravel, mulch, or fill material to be imported into the Proposed Project area, transported from site to site within the Proposed Project area, or transported from the Proposed Project area to an off-site location, to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds to or from the Proposed Project area.</td>
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<td>Monitoring. The IWMP shall specify methods to survey for weeds during pre-construction, construction, and restoration phases; and shall specify qualifications of botanists responsible for weed monitoring and identification. It must include a monitoring schedule to ensure timely detection and immediate control of weed infestations to prevent further spread. Surveying and monitoring for weed infestations shall occur at least two times per year, to coincide with the early detection period for early season and late season weeds (i.e., species germinating in winter and flowering in late winter or spring, and species germinating later in the season and flowering in summer or fall). It also must include methods for marking invasive weeds on the ROW, and recording and communicating these locations to weed control staff. The map of weed locations (discussed above) shall be updated at least once a year. The monitoring section shall also describe methods for post-eradication monitoring to evaluate success of control efforts and any need for follow-up control.</td>
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<td>Control. The IWMP must specify manual and chemical weed control methods to be employed. The IWMP shall include only weed control measures with a demonstrated record of success for target weeds, based on the best available information. The plan shall describe proposed methods for promptly scheduling and implementing control activity when any weed infestation is located, to ensure effective and timely weed control. Weed infestations must be controlled or eradicated as soon as possible upon discovery, and before they go to seed, to prevent further spread. All proposed weed control methods must minimize the extent of any disturbance to native vegetation, limit ingress and egress to defined routes, and avoid damage from herbicide use or other control methods to any environmentally sensitive areas identified within or adjacent to the ROW.</td>
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Table 1-1. Project-specific Requirements

WOD Fire Management Plan

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<th>Measure</th>
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Source: CPUC, 2016b

Notes:
To avoid redundancy, the FEIR/FEIS MM language was copied from the CPCN (CPUC, 2016b). While subtle differences in MM language were noted upon review of the ROD (BLM, 2016b), the requirements are ultimately the same. References for the citations in the requirement descriptions can be found in the source documents.

1.5 Applicable Project Segments

The Plan addresses fire management required prior to construction, during construction, and during post-construction/restoration activities. The Plan is applicable to all Project segments.

1.6 Timing

The measures described in this Plan are applicable during the preconstruction, construction, and post-construction/restoration phases of the Project, as shown in Table 1-2.
Methods

This section includes a detailed description of the actions required to implement the applicable MMIs for the Project elements covered by this Plan.

2.1 Mitigation Measure WF-1a: Prepare and Implement a Fire Management Plan

This Plan has been developed to work in conjunction with the contractor’s emergency plans and other safety programs. This includes reviewing all planned transmission line construction activities to ensure compliance with applicable state, local, and national fire and life safety standards. The fire-prevention measures in this Plan reduce the incidence of fires by eliminating opportunities for ignition of flammable materials. The fire safety measures in this Plan reduce the incidence of injury or death caused by fires by properly educating, preparing, and equipping Project personnel. The fire-suppression measures in this Plan reduce the impact of fires to Project personnel, the public, and property by minimizing the spread of an active fire.

2.1.1 Fire Prevention Responsibilities

2.1.1.1 Supervisors

Project supervisors will be responsible for the following fire safety measures:

- Ensure that equipment is kept at least 10 feet from flammable vegetation.
- Train assigned employees in the safe storage, use, and handling of flammable materials, the use of firefighting equipment to fight incipient-stage fires, and the requirements of this fire plan.
- Ensure flammable material storage areas are properly maintained.

2.1.1.2 Fire Marshal

A designated Project Fire Marshal will be responsible for the following fire safety measures:

- Ensure that Fire Management Leads are properly trained and guided to enforce all provisions of this Fire Management Plan.
- Ensure fire-suppression systems, such as extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment (referenced in Section 2.1.3), are periodically inspected (at least weekly), and maintained in excellent working order.
- Train Fire Management Leads and other project personnel on the use of fire extinguishing equipment for fighting incipient-stage fires.
- Inform Fire Management Leads and other project personnel of evacuation routes and procedures for reporting fires.
- Monitor National Weather Service (NWS) Red Flag Warnings and state/local fire agency alerts, bulletins, and notifications issued for the Project vicinity daily, and communicate fire risk to project personnel.
2.1.1.3 Fire Management Leads
Each working crew will have a designated Fire Management Lead responsible for the following fire safety measures:

- Enforce all provisions of this Fire Management Plan.
- Ensure that all work areas, equipment, and vehicles are equipped with properly maintained firefighting equipment for the work being performed.
- Ensure fire-suppression systems, such as extinguishers, are periodically inspected and maintained in excellent working order.
- Train project personnel on the use of fire extinguishing equipment for fighting incipient-stage fires.
- Inform project personnel on evacuation routes and procedures for reporting fires.
- Take suppression action for incipient-stage fires if necessary.
- Patrol all work areas after the close of work before finishing for the day.
- Monitor fire prevention activities in SCE-designated Critical Protection Sites.

2.1.1.4 All Project Personnel
All onsite Project personnel will be responsible for the following fire safety measures:

- Use, store, and transfer flammable materials in accordance with provided training.
- Use approved spark arrestors on all equipment.
- Do not mix flammable materials.
- Report violations of the Plan to the Fire Lead, Fire Marshal, and/or supervisor immediately.
- Take reasonable actions to suppress incipient-stage fires, report fires, and comply with this Plan.

2.1.2 Fire Hazards

2.1.2.1 Hazard Control
Fire and explosion hazards can exist in almost any work area. Potential hazards include the following:

- Improper operation or maintenance of gas-fired equipment
- Improper storage or use of flammable liquids
- Smoking in prohibited areas
- Accumulation of trash
- Unauthorized hot work (riveting, welding, flame cutting, or other fire- or spark-producing operation)
- Sparks from electrical or other equipment

2.1.2.2 Red Flag Fire Warning
Daily, the Project Fire Marshal or their designee will monitor Red Flag Warnings issued by the NWS for the project area. Upon issuance of a Red Flag Warning. Construction managers will coordinate with the Project Fire Marshal, or their designee, to determine which construction activities located within the NWS Red Flag Warning Zone (Zone) will be temporarily halted until work can safely be resumed. All construction activities may be halted at any time due to changes in fire-related conditions.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) assists Local and State Responsibility Area agencies by notifying utility companies on Very High and Extreme fire danger days. These days may or may not coincide with the Red Flag Warning days. A communications link will be established between the CAL FIRE San Bernardino and Riverside County Unit Command Centers and SCE for these
notifications. During Very High and Extreme fire danger days, local weather parameters reach the 90th percentile of fire danger, identifying the areas as severe fire hazards.

**Approach to Determine Restricted Work Areas**

- For West of Devers, restricted work areas will be determined based upon both 1) Red Flag Warning Events for NWS Zones and 2) CAL FIRE Very High and Extreme fire danger day notifications. Construction activities may cease within an NWS Red Flag Warning Zone when a High or Very High CAL FIRE notification is received for the same work area.

- An exception to work cessation in these Very High and Extreme fire areas during a Red Flag Warning will be made for West of Devers project components that are entirely cleared of vegetation and fenced or entirely contained within underground vaults with associated access and ventilation equipment located on gravel pads cleared of vegetation. Based on their site-specific conditions, these areas pose a low fire risk.

  Note: Additional work restrictions may be dictated by permits (e.g., hot work permit) issued by local fire agencies. The process does not supersede such permit restrictions.

**2.1.2.3 Fire Hazard Analysis**

Operations that require the use of open flames, sparking tools, or other direct ignition sources will necessitate the use of a Fire Hazard Analysis (Appendix A) prior to commencement of work. The assessment form shall be used to assess the worksite, develop an emergency plan, identify known hazards, and ensure employees are working in the safest possible environment. It is the responsibility of the worksite contractor foreman to complete the form in addition to a Daily Job Briefing.

**2.1.2.4 Critical Protection Sites**

SCE will identify Critical Protection Sites, based upon the CAL FIRE Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) mapping that identifies Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs within the state. These FHSZs are based on factors such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), terrain, and typical weather for the area.

The FHSZ mapping, shown in Figures 1-2a through 1-2h, identifies Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs within CAL FIRE and local fire agency jurisdictions. Construction crews will take precautions in Very High FHSZs, including the following: prohibiting smoking (also see Section 2.1.2.5); requiring the use of spark arrestors on equipment exhaust; daily patrolling of fire-prevention activities, inspection of portable firefighting equipment, shovels, axes, and other necessary firefighting equipment; and observing other precautionary measures that may be ordered by CAL FIRE or local fire agencies.

**2.1.2.5 Smoking and Fire Rules**

All smoking (including, but not limited to, conventional cigarettes and vaporizers) shall be prohibited, except in designated smoking areas, equipped with a smoking container, and cleared to mineral soil at least 50 feet in diameter. The contractor shall post signs to designate approved smoking areas.

Smoking will be allowed under the following conditions:

- Smoking will be allowed inside the cab of vehicles with the doors closed and parked in a cleared parking area.
- Smoking will be allowed in designated smoking areas with an approved smoking container.
- Smoking areas must be cleared to mineral soil a minimum radius of 25 feet around the approved smoking container.
- The container shall be resistant to high wind gusts either by design or an adequate form of securing.
• The smoker must remain within 5 feet of the container.
• The smoking container will be removed from the ROW and cleaned by the contractor daily.
• Smoking areas shall be located at least 50 feet from all hazardous material, gas and oil storage areas, and equipment service areas.
• The following minimum fire tools shall be located at the smoking container, at all times:
  – One water backpack
  – One fire extinguisher
  – One shovel
• Ashes, matches, and/or butts observed on the ground in or near the designated smoking area will result in the elimination of the ROW smoking privileges.

These rules shall be posted near the smoking container with the responsible person’s contact information, for periodic removal and service.

**Under no circumstances shall smoking of any kind be permitted while workers are operating light or heavy equipment, while traveling on the ROW, or walking/working in grass and woodlands, or in a Critical Protection Site.**

2.1.2.6 **Elimination of Ignition Sources**

All nonessential ignition sources must be eliminated where flammable liquids are used or stored. The following is a list of some of the more common potential ignition sources:

• Open flames, such as cutting and welding torches, furnaces, matches, and heaters. These sources should be kept away from flammable liquids operations. Cutting or welding on equipment with flammable liquids should not be performed unless the equipment has been properly emptied and purged with a neutral gas such as nitrogen.

• Chemical sources of ignition such as DC motors, switches, and circuit breakers. These sources should not be present where flammable liquids are handled or stored. Only approved explosion-proof devices should be used in these areas.

• Mechanical sparks can be produced as a result of friction. Only non-sparking tools should be used in areas where flammable liquids are stored or handled.

• Static sparks can be generated as a result of electron transfer between two contacting surfaces. The electrons can discharge in a small volume, raising the temperature to above the ignition temperature. Every effort should be made to eliminate the possibility of static sparks. Also, proper bonding and grounding procedures must be followed when flammable liquids are transferred or transported.

• Motors, engines, welding equipment, cutting torches, grinding devices, or other equipment from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate will not be used without first: (a) clearing away flammable material for a distance of 10 feet (radially), and (b) having available a round-point shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches and a fire extinguisher or water-filled backpack pump equipped and ready to use. Please see Section 2.1.3 for fire extinguisher and equipment specifications. This does not apply to power saws and other portable tools powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine.

• Portable gasoline-fueled tools (chain saws, etc.) will not be used within 25 feet of flammable materials without providing one round-point shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches or a fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 2-BC. The fire tools will be unobstructed and
within 25 feet of the tool operation at all times. Motor vehicles will not be parked or operated outside of cleared work areas, except for the specific purpose of clearing vegetation.

2.1.2.7 Removal of Incompatibilities
Materials that can contribute to a flammable liquid fire should not be stored with flammable liquids. Examples are oxidizers and organic peroxides, which, on decomposition, can generate large amounts of oxygen.

2.1.2.8 Control of Flammable Gases
Generally, flammable gases pose the same type of fire hazards as flammable liquids and their vapors. Many of the safeguards for flammable liquids also apply to flammable gases. Other properties such as toxicity, reactivity, and corrosiveness also must be taken into account. Also, a gas that is flammable could produce toxic combustion products.

2.1.2.9 Fire Extinguishers
A portable fire extinguisher is a first-aid device and is very effective when used for combating incipient-stage fires. The use of a fire extinguisher that matches the class of fire and is operated by a person who is well trained can save both lives and property. Portable fire extinguishers must be available at all worksites, on construction equipment, and vehicles, regardless of other firefighting measures. The successful performance of a fire extinguisher in a fire situation largely depends on its proper selection, inspection, maintenance, and distribution. See Section 2.1.3 for specifications.

2.1.2.10 Classification of Fires
Fires are classified into four general categories depending on the type of material or fuel involved. The type of fire determines the type of extinguisher that should be used to extinguish it.

- Class A fires involve materials such as wood, paper, and cloth that produce glowing embers or char.
- Class B fires involve flammable gases, liquids, and greases, including gasoline and most hydrocarbon liquids that must be vaporized for combustion to occur.
- Class C fires involve fires in live electrical equipment or in materials near electrically powered equipment.
- Class D fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium, zirconium, potassium, and sodium.

2.1.3 Selection of Extinguishers and Equipment
Throughout this fire safety plan, tool and equipment standards are as follows:

- **Shovels shall be size “O” or larger and not be less than 46 inches in overall length.**
- **Axes (or pulaskis) shall be equipped with a 2.5-pound or larger head and not be less than 28 inches in overall length.**
- **Fire extinguishers, unless otherwise noted, shall be a 2-A:10-B:C or larger.**
- **Water backpacks shall be 5 gallons, filled, and equipped with a hand pump.**

Extinguishers will be selected according to the potential fire hazard, the construction of facilities, hazard to be protected, and other factors pertinent to the situation. All project work areas, including demolition, construction, erection, drilling, wire pulling/removal, vegetation clearing, permit-required activities, and any other focused work areas shall have the following tools placed on the ground, within 25 feet, and be readily available in the event of an emergency:
SECTION 2 – METHODS

1. Remote and conventional Tower Sites will have the following:
   • One shovel
   • One axe (or Pulaski)
   • One pressurized fire extinguisher
   • One 5-gallon backpack-style water-filled pump

2. Vehicles shall have the following:
   • One shovel
   • One axe (or Pulaski)
   • One pressurized fire extinguisher

3. Welders shall have the following:
   • One shovel
   • One pressurized 20-pound or two 10-pound fire extinguishers
   • One 5-gallon water-filled tank with water-filled pump
   • 1 axe (or pulaski)

4. Gasoline- or diesel-fueled tools shall have the following:
   • One shovel (must be kept within 100 feet)
   • One pressurized fire extinguisher for each powered tool

5. Hydraulic systems shall have the following:
   • Two 4-A:80-B:C fire extinguishers

6. Heavy construction equipment shall have the following:
   • Exhaust spark arrestors
   • On-board fire-suppression system, or a portable Class A fire-suppression system meeting SCE specifications

The contractor shall furnish a water truck or trailer (water buffalo). The truck may serve a dual purpose. The truck may be used to spray water on roads and work areas to suppress dust per Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan requirements. However, the main purpose shall be to assist in fire prevention and firefighting activities. The truck shall never have less than 300 gallons of water aboard, even when in route to refill. If a water trailer (water buffalo) is provided, it shall be located and staged in the immediate work area; or if a water truck is provided, it shall be located on or adjacent (within one tower span) to the project work area. At no time shall a work site be without an adequate water supply.

Water trucks and trailers shall meet the following specifications:
   • Contain at least 300 gallons of water.
   • A combination straight stream-fog nozzle with 300 feet of 1-inch fire hose.
   • Fire hose with nozzle closed shall be capable of withstanding 200-pounds-per-square-inch pump pressure without leaking, slipping of couplings, distortions, or other failures.
   • Nozzle discharge rating of six to 20 gallons per minute.
   • A pump capable of delivering 23 gallons per minute.
   • Power unit for the pump shall have fuel for at least 2 hours of operation, with ample transport available for immediate and safe movement of tank over roads serving the contract area.
   • Pump outlet shall be equipped with 1.5-inch National Standard Fire Hose thread.
The contractor shall equip centrally designated mobilization areas or concentrated long-term project work areas such as helicopter landing zones and wire-pulling sites with one sealed box of firefighting tools. The box shall be sealed but capable of being opened in the event of an emergency. The box shall be unlocked during transmission line project construction activities. The box shall contain the following:

- Three water backpacks
- Five shovels
- Five axes
- Five McLeod fire tools
- One serviceable chain saw of 3.5 or more horsepower with a cutting bar 20 inches in length or longer

The contractor shall provide one support truck (e.g., work/pick-up truck used to support operating equipment) for each heavy piece of equipment while performing construction activities solo. The support truck shall follow the heavy equipment as it operates. For example, as a grader grades a road, a support truck shall follow. This does not apply to a water truck.

2.1.3.1 Location and Marking of Extinguishers and Equipment

Fire extinguishers will be conspicuously located and readily accessible for immediate use on incipient-stage fires. In locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, locating arrows will be provided to indicate the location of extinguishers.

If extinguishers intended for different classes of fire are located together, they will be conspicuously marked to ensure that the proper class extinguisher selection is made at the time of a fire.

2.1.3.2 Condition

Portable extinguishers will be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition. They will be kept in their designated locations at all times when not being used. When extinguishers are removed for maintenance or testing, a fully charged and operable replacement unit will be provided.

2.1.3.3 Mounting and Distribution

Extinguishers (pressurized water canisters and tanks, where applicable) will be installed on hangers, brackets, in cabinets, or in vehicle storage bins.

Extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds will be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 3.5 feet above the floor.

Extinguishers must be distributed in such a way that the amount of time needed to travel to their location and back to the fire does not allow the fire to get out of control. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires that the travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers not exceed 75 feet. The maximum travel distance for Class B extinguishers is 50 feet because flammable liquid fires can get out of control faster than Class A fires. There is no maximum travel distance specified for Class C extinguishers, but they must be distributed on the basis of appropriate patterns for Class A and B hazards.

2.1.3.4 Inspection and Maintenance

Once an extinguisher is selected, purchased, and installed, it is the responsibility of the Site Superintendent to oversee the inspection, maintenance, and testing of fire extinguishers to ensure that they are in proper working condition and have not been tampered with or physically damaged.

2.1.4 Coordination with County Fire Departments

In March 2017, SCE provided a draft version of this plan to the Riverside and San Bernardino County Fire Departments and local municipal fire agencies with jurisdiction over areas designated as Very High or High FHSZs, where the project is located. SCE incorporated all comments in consultation with CAL FIRE,
BLM, and the Morongo Fire Department. SCE will provide the finalized plan to all agencies at least 30 days prior to the initiation of construction activities.

2.1.5 Operations and Maintenance
Operations and maintenance activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and statutes.

2.1.6 Permitting
The contractor will work with the necessary agencies to acquire all permits to operate within compliance of this Plan.

Permitting agencies include state, federal, city, and county agencies.

The contractor shall evaluate the work to be performed and determine if a hot-work permit (or equivalent) is required. At a minimum, the following activities require a hot-work permit:

- Blasting and storage of explosives and detonators
- Welding and cutting
- Grinding
- Sparking tools
- Footing demolition
- Use of gasoline- or diesel-powered tools (i.e., chain saws)

The San Bernardino County Fire Department, which provides fire protection in the cities of Grand Terrace and San Bernardino, as well as the unincorporated areas of the county, requires a Hot Works permit prior to welding, cutting, or working with open flames in hazardous fire areas.

2.1.6.1 Blasting
The contractor shall prepare a blasting plan prior to conducting blasting operations. The contractor shall use electric caps only. When blasting is necessary in slash areas, a watchperson equipped with shovel and a water filled backpack can (5-gallon), with hand pump, shall remain in the immediate area for 1 hour after blasting has been completed.

2.1.6.2 Welding and Cutting
The contractor shall select a welding site that is free of native combustible material and/or clear the site of such material to minimize the fire hazard. All welding on supporting structures shall be performed during fabrication of the structures at the fabricator’s yard, to the extent practicable. If welding occurs on the ROW, a fire-patrol person/fire watch shall be designated to observe the operation and monitor the area for potential fire ignition during and at least 1 hour after welding is completed. The contractor shall confine welding activities to cleared areas having a minimum radius of 10 feet measured from the place of welding and use a metal shield where possible to deflect sparks.

All welding rigs shall be equipped with a minimum of one 20-pound or two 10-pound fire extinguishers, and a minimum of 5 gallons of water in a firefighting apparatus.

2.1.6.3 Implosive Sleeve Splicing
The contractor shall prepare an implosive sleeve slicing plan prior to conducting such operations.

2.1.7 Fire Safety Inspections and Housekeeping
First-line supervisors for contractors and Fire Management Leads are responsible for conducting worksite surveys that include observations of compliance with the Fire Plan. The surveys will include observations of worksite safety and housekeeping issues and will specifically address proper storage of
chemicals and supplies, availability of required fire-suppression equipment and tools, unobstructed access to fire extinguishers, and emergency evacuation routes. Also, they will determine if an emergency evacuation plan is present in work areas and that personnel are familiar with the plan.

2.1.8 Emergency Exits

Project Supervisors will discuss preferred evacuation routes for specific project sites in the Daily Job Briefing. Means of evacuation may include vehicle, walking, or helicopter removal. Helicopter removal may be provided by construction subcontractors or county fire departments.

2.1.9 Emergency Plans for Persons with Disabilities

The first-line supervisor for contractors will be assigned the responsibility to assist Persons with Disabilities (PWD) under their supervision. The first-line supervisor will appoint an alternate to assist PWD in his absence or in the event that additional support is required. The role of the first-line supervisor and his alternate is to assist PWD in the event of an evacuation, and make sure that the PWD is removed from danger.

- Supervisors, alternates, and the PWD will be trained on available escape routes and methods.
- A list of PWDs will be kept in the contractor’s office.
- Visitors who have disabilities will be assisted in a manner similar to that of company employees. The host of the PWD will also assist in PWD evacuation.

2.1.10 Employee Training

The contractors will make every effort to provide in-depth and hands-on training to employees working on the Project. Training will consist of classroom sessions where employees will learn what equipment and tools are required to be on hand and to recognize potential fire hazards, identify incipient fire stages, begin the emergency response protocol, and understand the extinguishing methods using available equipment. In addition, the effects of fire on sensitive (native desert vegetation) and riparian (streamside vegetation) habitats will be discussed.

2.1.11 Emergencies Involving Fire

2.1.11.1 Fire Alarms

In the event of a fire emergency, employees will be expected to follow the prepared Plan. Communicating the emergency is the highest priority, by safely notifying and warning all employees potentially exposed to the danger.

2.1.11.2 Evacuation Routes and Plans

**Office Locations:** Each facility shall have an emergency evacuation plan. All emergency exits shall conform to National Fire Protection Association standards.

Should evacuation be necessary, employees will go to the nearest exit or stairway and proceed to an area of refuge outside the building. Most stairways are fire resistant and present barriers to smoke if the doors are kept closed.

**ROW:** Fieldwork occurring on the ROW will require unique evacuation routes and planning daily, as construction areas will change. The nature and difficulty of access will change, as will the nature of the vegetation. Weather, fire history, existing and potential fuel sources (natural vegetation), terrain, and site conditions will dictate the speed of spreading wildland fires. Crew leaders will be expected to develop a daily evacuation plan while completing the Daily Job Briefing. Employees will be expected to know and understand their responsibility before signing the briefing. All evacuation routes are subject to
approval or modification by the responsible fire patrol personnel. In the event of a modification, it shall be clearly communicated to all employees present and any that may arrive on that specific site.

2.1.11.3 Emergency Response Coordinators/Supervisors
Emergency Coordinators/Supervisors will be responsible for verifying that personnel have evacuated from their assigned areas.

2.1.11.4 Support Services
The CAL FIRE Riverside Unit and CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit provide wildland fire protection in all areas of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, except the incorporated cities of Redlands, Colton, Loma Linda, and Beaumont. The Riverside County Unit supports the southern areas of the Project and the San Bernardino Unit supports the northern areas of the Project, and will provide fire support services, including air operations, in the event of an evacuation. BLM has responsibility for wildland fire support in the southern areas of the project in the White Water vicinity and the Highway 62 corridor.

The contact numbers for CAL FIRE Riverside are:
- Emergency: 951-657-2161
- Non-emergency: 951-940-6949

The contact numbers for CAL FIRE San Bernardino are:
- Emergency: 800-992-4494
- Non-emergency: 909-881-6916

The contact numbers for BLM firefighters are:
- Emergency: 911
- Non-emergency: (760) 251-4810

Appendix C contains a complete list of non-emergency local fire agency contact information.

2.1.12 Fire Emergency Procedures

2.1.12.1 If a Fire is Discovered
• Alert the appropriate fire agency by calling 9-1-1.
• Note the location, size, and type of fire.
• Notify supervisors and other personnel.
• Establish communications to any necessary support services.
• Take a site-specific employee head count immediately.

The fire will be fought by SCE and its contractors ONLY if:
• The fire department has been notified of the fire (which may occur concurrent with firefighting activities), AND
• The fire is small and confined to its area of origin, AND
• There is an escape route and employees can fight the fire with their backs to the exit, AND
• The proper extinguisher/tools, in good working order, are available, AND their proper use is known.

If employees are unsure of their ability or the fire extinguisher’s capacity to contain the fire, they will leave the area.

2.1.12.2 Fire Alarm (Applies to Office Personnel)
If office or trailer personnel hear a fire alarm, employees should:
- Evacuate the area, close the windows, turn off gas jets, and close doors as they leave.
- Leave the building and move away from exits and out of the way of emergency operations.
- Assemble in a designated area.
- Report to the monitor so he/she can determine that all personnel have evacuated their areas.
- Remain outside until competent authority states that it is safe to re-enter.

2.2 Mitigation Measure VEG-1b: Prepare and Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program

2.2.1 Fire Safety Protocols
SCE will prepare and implement a Project-specific WEAP training to educate onsite workers about the Project’s sensitive environmental issues.

General fire prevention and protection measures will be incorporated into the Project-specific Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training. Consistent with Section 2.1.8 in this Plan, the training will include classroom sessions where employees will learn what equipment and tools are required to be on hand and to recognize potential fire hazards, identify incipient fire stages, begin the emergency response protocol, and understand the extinguishing methods using available equipment.

2.3 Mitigation Measure VEG-2a: Prepare and Implement an Integrated Weed Management Plan

2.3.1 Weed Management Plan—Fire Prevention
SCE will prepare and implement an Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWMP) describing the methods of preventing or controlling Project-related spread of weeds or new weed infestations. Methods to reduce the spread of weed species (such as cheatgrass, Saharan mustard, and medusa head) that aid and promote the spread of wildfires will be incorporated into the Project-specific IWMP.
SECTION 3

Plan Approval

This Plan has been prepared to address the requirements of MMs WF-1a, VEG-1b, and VEG-2a. The ROD has been approved. SCE requests review and approval of this Plan from CPUC, BLM, CAL FIRE, San Bernardino County, Riverside County, and local municipal fire agencies with jurisdiction over areas where the Project is located.
References


California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2016a. *Decision Granting Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the West of Devers Upgrade Project and Related Matter*. August. [http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M166/K441/166441910.pdf](http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M166/K441/166441910.pdf).

Revisions

Revisions made to standard text (black ink) should be noted below to document changes in requirements or SCE’s approach to this Fire Management Plan.

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<th>Description of Revision</th>
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Figures
FIGURE 1-2c
Southern California Edison
West of Devers Upgrade Project
Fire Hazard Severity Zones
Fire Management Plan

LEGEND
Fire Hazard Severity Zones
- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Undesignated (non-wildlands)

Fire Agency Jurisdictions
- CalFire Riverside Unit
- CalFire San Bernardino Unit
- California Desert District
- Local
- Other

Substation
- Proposed 220kV C/L test
- Existing Substation

Telecom Line
- Existing, OH
- Existing, UG
- Proposed Telecom

Material Storage Yard (MSY)
- Existing ROW
- Remove, OH
- Remove, UG

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San Bernardino County
Riverside County
FIGURE 1-2h

Southern California Edison
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

LEGEND

Fire Hazard Severity Zones
- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Undesignated (non-wildlands)

Fire Agency Jurisdictions
- CalFire Riverside Unit
- CalFire San Bernardino Unit
- California Desert District
- Local
- Other

Substation
- Proposed 220kV C/L test
- Existing 220kV
- Existing Substation Area
- Material Storage Yard (MSY)
- Existing ROW

Telecom Line
- Existing, OH
- Existing, UG
- Proposed Telecom
- Remove, OH
- Remove, UG

San Bernardino County
Riverside County

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DRAFT
Appendix A
Fire Hazard Analysis
# Fire Hazard Analysis

**Date**

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**PROJECT ACTIVITY LEVEL**

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</table>

**TASK DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated Fire Watch (when needed)</th>
<th>Emergency Contact Information</th>
<th>Emergency 911</th>
<th>Nearest Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Care Facility</th>
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</table>

## Job Site (Check ALL that Apply)

- [ ] Contact Hotline for Project Activity Level
- [ ] Assess area for FIRE hazard potential
- [ ] FIRE fighting equipment inspected
- [ ] Discuss an Emergency Escape Plan
- [ ] Communication devices working
- [ ] Identify need for additional water support
- [ ] Eliminate Housekeeping Hazards
- [ ] Smoking in designated areas ONLY
- [ ] Open flame operation required (welding)
- [ ] Welding area prepared for use
- [ ] Spark sources identified prior to use
- [ ] Area prepared for use of sparking equipment
- [ ] FIRE fighting equipment in place
- [ ] Pulaski
- [ ] Shovels
- [ ] Backpack style water pump inspected
- [ ] Fire extinguisher(s) inspected
- [ ] Flammable gases identified
- [ ] Chemical sources identified
- [ ] Wildlife (Bugs, Insects, Bees, Etc.)
- [ ] Wildlife (Dogs, Raccoons, Rodents, Etc.)
- [ ] Native vegetation identified and cleared
- [ ] Identify physical hazards
- [ ] Uneven Surfaces
- [ ] Ice, Mud, Snow

## FIRE Job Hazard Analysis

What is the FIRE hazard associated with the job?

________________________________________________________________________

What are the necessary procedures to reduce the likelihood of a SPARK or FIRE?

________________________________________________________________________

What special-precautions shall be taken to ensure a FIRE does not occur?

________________________________________________________________________

What FIRE defenses are in place to prevent the spread of a FIRE and protect the lives of employees on this work site?

________________________________________________________________________

## Changes (Any of the changes indicated below necessitates completing a NEW "Job Briefing")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change of Condition</th>
<th>[ ] Yes</th>
<th>[ ] N/A</th>
<th>Job Scope Change</th>
<th>[ ] Yes</th>
<th>[ ] N/A</th>
<th>Change of Person in Charge</th>
<th>[ ] Yes</th>
<th>[ ] N/A</th>
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</thead>
</table>

## Attendees (Visitors to the job site are required to review the "Job Briefing" with the Person in Charge and sign below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tbody>
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A-1
Appendix B
Non-Emergency Contact Information
**Table B-1. Non-Emergency Contact Information**

*WOD Fire Management Plan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Segment(s)</th>
<th>Non-Emergency Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of San Bernardino</td>
<td>1, 2, and 3</td>
<td>909-386-8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Colton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>909-370-5553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Grand Terrace (San Bernardino County)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>909-386-8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Loma Linda</td>
<td>1, 2, and 3</td>
<td>909-799-2853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Redlands</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>951-955-4777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Calimesa (County of Riverside)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>951-940-6949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Riverside</td>
<td>3, 4, 5, and 6</td>
<td>951-940-6949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Beaumont</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>951-536-4822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Banning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>951-955-4859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo Reservation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>951-849-7193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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