


SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON Energy for What's Ahead SM
				Version	7	
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THIS DOCUMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERCP COMPLIANCE DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS

UVM-09

Utility Vegetation Management Inspection Manual



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1. UVM Overview

The UVM program intends to provide reasonable assurance that there is no vegetation to conductor encroachments. Compliance is implemented through a comprehensive inspection scheduling process and subsequent mitigation of all required prescriptions (trimming and/or removals). This work applies to both high-fire-risk areas (HFRA) and non-HFRA areas for Transmission and Distribution.

SCE's UVM also incorporates specific Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) activities beyond routine compliance, which are implemented to mitigate the probability of outage and ignition events caused by vegetation encroachments. VM contractors performing routine line clearing inspections and pruning should be cognizant of these additional activities, which include:

- Hazard Tree Management Program
- Structure Brushing Program
- Substation Program
- Trouble Orders

2. Applicability


This document applies to the Operating Units impacted by the Energy Regulatory Compliance Program (ERCP) and Compliance Requirements related to Vegetation Management, which include:

- Generation
- Transmission & Distribution including UVM Pre-Inspection Contractors

3. Overview of Regulation

The following regulations apply to SCE's service territory and have been incorporated into the clearance requirements of this document (refer to UVM-02 and UVM-03 for a summary of these regulations).

- CPUC General Order 95, Rule 35 (Case 13 and Case 14)
- CPUC General Order 95, Rule 37
- CPUC General Order 95, Rule 35, Appendix E (enhanced clearances)
- Public Resources Code 4292 (applicable to pole brushing in HFRA)
- Public Resources Code 4293 (applicable to overhead conductors in HFRA)
- Public Resources Code 4295.5 (applicable to access on private property in HFRA)
- Penal Code 420.1 (law enforcement use only)
- NERC Reliability Standard FAC-003-5 (applicable to SCE's ISO Bulk Transmission System)
- CCR Sections 1250-1258
- Applicable environmental laws and regulations concerning rare, threatened, endangered, or otherwise protected species, archeological resources, and wetlands/waterways.
- Applicable industry standards, including without limitation the most recently published versions of ANSI A300 Pruning Standard and ANSI Z133.I Safety Standard.

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4. How to Identify Primary, Secondary, Communication, and Service Drop Conductors

Correct identification of infrastructure is critical to correctly assessing vegetation clearances and prescribing work.

Be aware. There are multiple non-SCE poles, infrastructure and joint-owned poles/towers within SCE's service territory. SCE facilities can typically be identified in the field by:

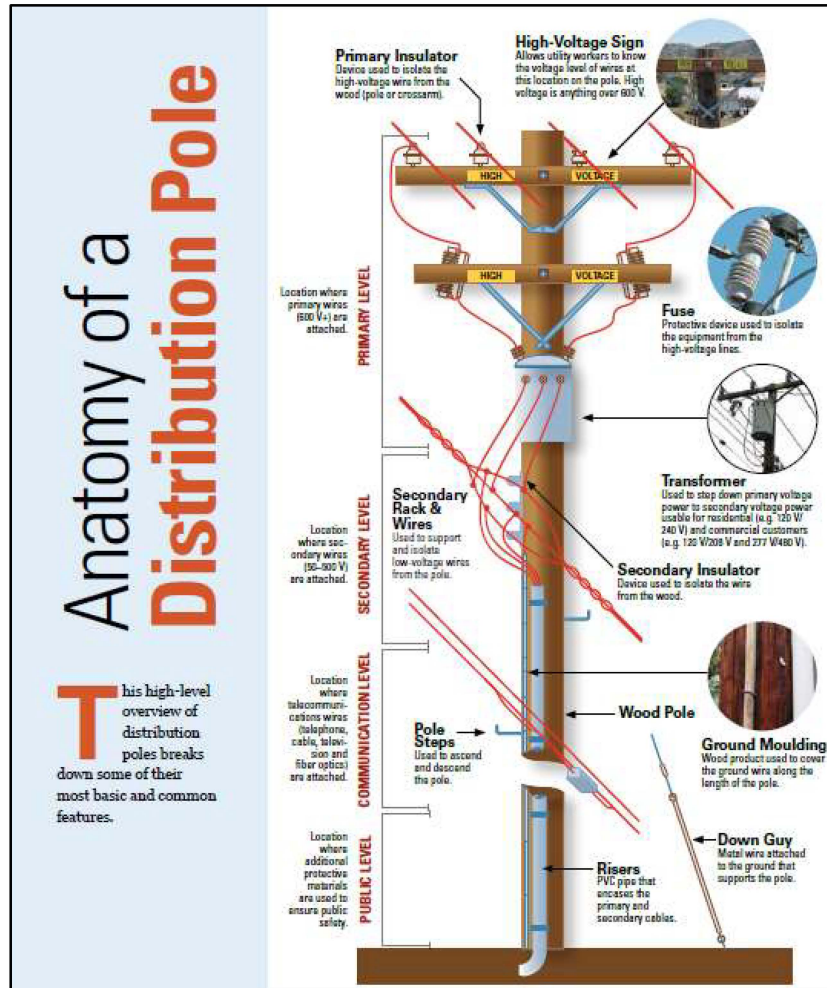
- Distribution pole numbers ending in "E," "H," or "S".
- Transmission towers/poles may be identified by circuit name and voltage and by a numbering system that identifies the mile and tower number. (Ex: M71-T2). The circuit name will be noted on the corresponding side if multiple transmission circuits are on the same structure.
- Walking the line back to an SCE substation, SCE customer meter, or pole with a number ending in "E".
- Checking SCE Transmission and Distribution layers in the Work Management System (WMS).
- Having general knowledge of SCE construction/configuration.
- Consulting with local Senior Specialist (SSP) for assistance.

Note: Privately owned and maintained utility infrastructure, which may include cities/municipalities, industrial buildings, or mobile home communities, are not maintained by SCE unless failure to do so by the utility owner is posing a threat to SCE facilities. Private electric equipment can be identified by following SCE wires to the meter or a riser, where they will switch to privately owned equipment. These poles will typically not be numbered or have a different numbering system that does not end in "E". Additionally, these lines will not appear in the WMS and differ in construction configuration and appearance.

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See the below image for common components of a distribution pole:



SCE is continuously reconfiguring and expanding its electric system. Therefore, tracking your progress through each grid and following conductors to their terminus in the field, not just where they appear to end on the map, is essential. Consult your local SSP for instructions on when and how to list trees for work on co-owned utility poles.

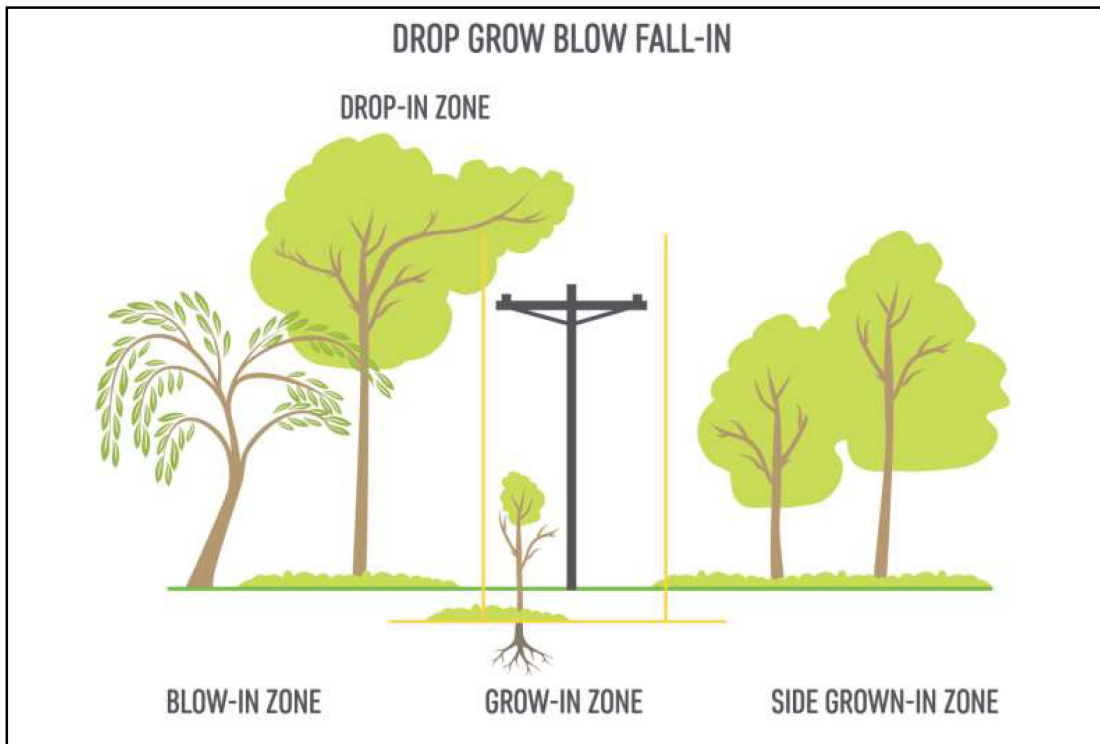
For example: In Colton, the City's distribution infrastructure is co-located on SCE transmission poles. In this case, the instructions are to list vegetation for maintenance if vegetation is located to the side of the wires and could blow into the combo facility. If the vegetation is under the wires, the City must maintain it since it will first impact their distribution facilities. However, if the inspector identifies a P1 on the City's facility that can arc into SCE lines, SCE will perform the maintenance to protect joint infrastructure. SCE does not maintain a list of municipalities that own their electric utility infrastructure; consult with your local SSP during pre-inspection planning for each circuit/grid.


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5. Overview of Vegetation Inspection on Transmission and Distribution Facilities

When performing inspections on transmission and distribution facilities, inspectors must determine the circuit voltage, High Fire Risk area classification, and circuit elevation. These elements may vary within a grid or circuit and should be validated on a span-by-span basis.

During the inspection and prescription of work, inspectors should consider additional factors, including the movement of line conductors, vegetation growth rates, vegetation control methods, tree hazard characteristics, and inspection frequency. Inspectors inventory and assess the risk of trees located within the Wire Zone and Border Zones along transmission lines and within the Grow-in, Side Grow-in, Blow-in, and Drop-in Zones along distribution lines. Prescribed mitigations are to achieve the required-at-time-of-maintenance clearance distances based on line voltage and tree species. In situations where multiple clearance requirements conflict (e.g., combination construction, both T&D on the same pole/span), the more restrictive requirements would apply.



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Once the clearance requirements are known, it is necessary to consider ALL vegetation within the span between towers or poles. Ask the following questions to determine if records in the Work Management System (WMS) are accurate and if a work prescription (trim or removal) is required:

- Do any trees/vegetation need to be added to the inventory?
- Should any trees/vegetation be removed or retired from inventory because they are no longer present?
- Work with SSP for district-specific expectations. Retired trees require a photo and note in the record on the WMS.
- Are any trees/vegetation within the span good candidates for tree removal (based on species, location, tree risk factors, etc.)?
- Are trees/vegetation encroaching within the Trigger Clearance Distance (TCD)?
- Will any trees/vegetation encroach within the Compliance Clearance Distance (CCD) within the next annual trimming cycle?
- Are any exception trees present? (trees that may have protections in place or those that are slow growing and low risk, e.g., Oaks, Conifers, and Historical).
- For trees in existing inventory, is the tree location, species, quantity, etc., recorded accurately in the WMS?

The following sections of this manual address how to answer these questions, update records, and report other field conditions that may be encountered during inspection activities.


6. Transmission Clearances

SCE can perform vegetation inspection and maintenance activities to protect our assets within our right-of-way (ROW – SCE-owned parcels or easements on private or Government-owned land) through prescriptive rights, deed rights, franchise rights, or lessee rights. ROWs vary in width based on voltage class and negotiated land rights.

Performing Inspections

Vegetation Management clearance between transmission conductors and vegetation is defined in the UVM-02 Transmission Vegetation Management Plan (TVMP). Inspectors must identify and record vegetation clearance during inspection in the WMS (refer to inspection clearance field). In addition, SCE has established specific clearance zone designations:

- RCD: Regulatory clearance distance. The minimum clearance required by regulation.
- CCD: Compliance clearance distance. SCE's minimum clearance standard is 1.5 times the RCD.
- TCD: Trigger clearance distance. TCD is derived from CCD plus 3 feet and is the distance that may trigger the maintenance activity. A slow-growing species at TCD may not break CCD in the next growing cycle and may not require work. In these cases, a note shall be added to the record. e.g., "slow-growing species at TCD will hold cycle."

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- GRCD: Grid resiliency clearance distance. This is similar to GO95 Rule 35, Appendix E recommended clearance. SCE strives to achieve GRCD when maintenance is required. Tables 1 and 2 below outline the clearance distances for HFRA and Non-HFRA.

All Elevations in Fire Areas					
FAC-003-5, PRC 4293 and GO 95, Rule 35, Extreme and Very High Fire Areas (Case 14)					
Nominal Voltage ¹¹	Wire Zone/Sag - Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-A ¹²	Border Zone/Sway - Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-B ¹³	WZ / BZ Clearance Distance that Triggers Work TCD	WZ / BZ Clearance Distance to be Maintained for Compliance CCD	Regulation Clearance Distance RCD
500kV	30'	Clear to the greater of the following: (1) Defined ROW Boundaries or; (2) Maximum Blowout plus 30'	18'	15'	10.0'
230kV	30'		18'	15'	10.0'
161kV	30'		18'	15'	10.0'
115kV	30'		18'	15'	10.0'
69kV	12'	Clear to the greater of the following: (1) Defined ROW Boundaries or; (2) Maximum Blowout plus 12'	9'	6'	4.0'

Table 1: Clearance Distance –Fire Areas, FAC-003-5, PRC 4293, Rule 35 (Case 14)

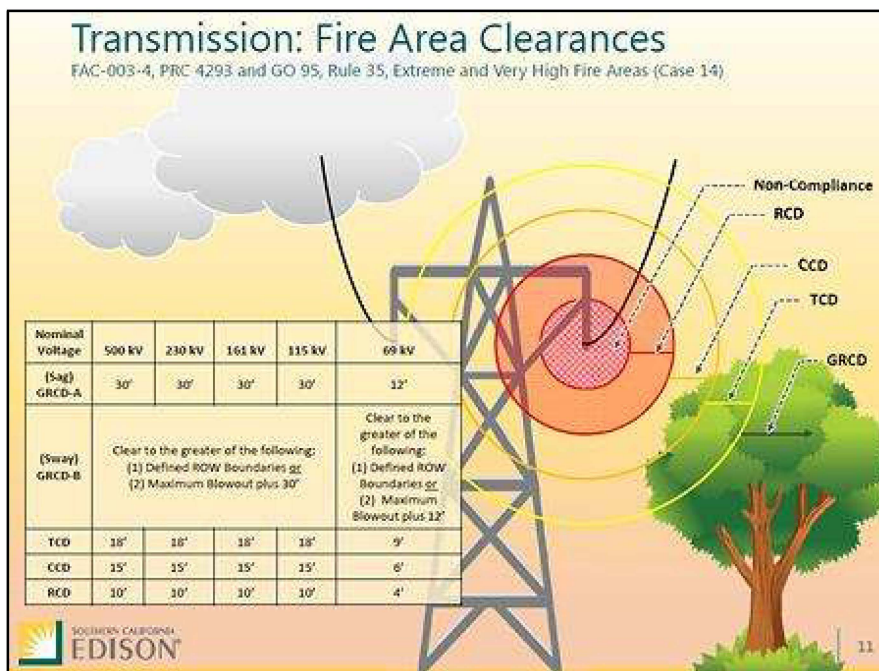
Non-Fire Areas -Based on Elevations up to 8000' in					
FAC-003-5 and GO95 Rule 35 (Case 13)					
Nominal Voltage ¹⁴	Wire Zone/Sag - Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-A ^{15 16 17}	Border Zone/Sway - Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-B ¹⁸	WZ / BZ Clearance Distance that Triggers Work TCD	WZ / BZ Clearance Distance to be Maintained for Compliance CCD	Regulation Clearance Distance RCD
500kV	30'	Clear to the greater of the following: (1) Defined ROW Boundaries or; (2) Maximum Blowout plus 30'	18'	15'	9.6'
230kV	30'		10'	7'	4.7'
161kV	10'	Clear to the greater of the following: (1) Defined ROW Boundaries or; (2) Maximum Blowout plus 10'	8'	5'	3.2'
115kV	10'		7'	4'	2.2'
69kV	6'	Clear to the greater of the following: (1) Defined ROW Boundaries or; (2) Maximum Blowout plus 6'	n/a	3'	1.5'

Table 2: Clearance Distances – Non-Fire Areas, FAC-003-5 and GO95 Rule 35 (Case 13)

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Required clearances vary based on conductor voltages, HFRA and non-HFRA designated areas, and elevation. The inspector can identify the conductor voltage in the transmission layer of the WMS.


Similarly, inspectors shall refer to the Fire Risk layer in the WMS to determine the current fire risk designation.



Examples of Transmission HFRA clearance and interpretation of acceptability is provided below per UVM-02 TVMP:

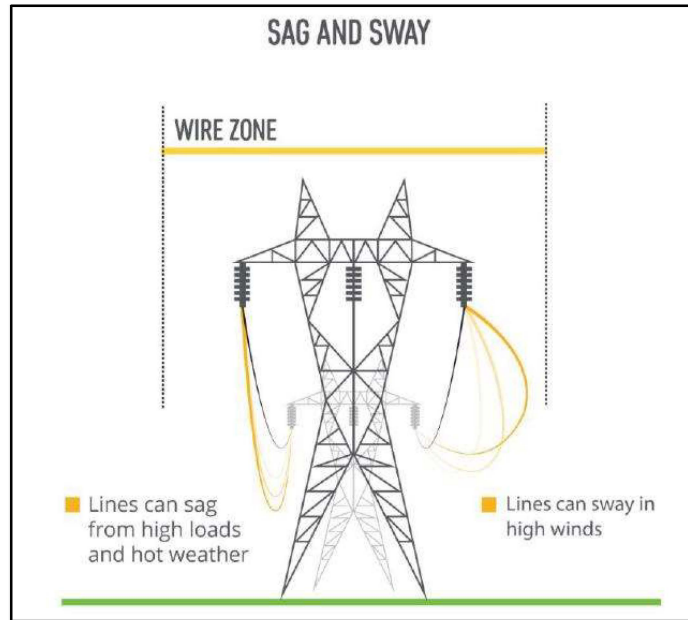
- Zero clearance/contact with a conductor is a P1 condition
- Vegetation with the potential to enter the RCD under maximum sag/sway is a 72hr P1 condition.
- < 10' is an RCD violation (non-compliance)
- ≥ 10' and < 15' meets RCD but is a CCD violation
- ≥ 15' and < 18' meets RCD and CCD and is within TCD.
- ≥ 18' and < 30' meets RCD, CCD and TCD but is less than GRCD
- ≥ 30' Meets RCD, CCD, TCD and GRCD

Visual inspections on transmission facilities are challenging because of the potential conductor movement (sag and sway) under varying weather and loading conditions. For example, where vegetation appears to have adequate clearance on a mild spring day, vegetation may be out of compliance in mid-summer when the conductor sags significantly under additional heat and loading conditions. Therefore, SCE provides Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data, which incorporate modeled line conditions, to help facilitate accurate work

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prescriptions. These tools allow Inspectors to see what is not visible to the naked eye and identify all threats to conductors under worst-case “predictable” scenarios. LiDAR is the preferred method of inspection.

See the below diagram depicting sag and sway on transmission wires:



Unless otherwise directed, inspectors must utilize all available LiDAR data, no matter how old, to aid in inspecting complete circuits for the highest quality inspection possible. LiDAR data should be referenced within SCE’s provided Work Management System and work prescribed under SCE’s clearance standards.

Inspectors shall refer to LiDAR data identified as “grow in” when prescribing work under the routine line-clearing program. Focus on the “Clearance” and “Status” fields in the LiDAR data point. The Clearance field identifies the distance between vegetation and the transmission conductor (under maximum sag and sway). For 500kv circuits, the Status field specifies the “inspection clearance” to be added to the inspection form. For lower transmission voltages, the inspector shall reference the clearance tables from the TVMP and identify the “inspection clearance” based on the “Clearance” field in the LiDAR data. If vegetation is located within the TCD, trimming or removal shall be prescribed, except if it will never encroach CCD at maturity or meets the exception criteria listed below. Before listing, consult with the local SSP for best practices and strategies on each circuit/grid.

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Prescribing Trims

When work is prescribed, the expectation is that the prescribed clearance distance is GRCD or greater than GRCD when achievable. GRCD is measured beyond the conductors' maximum sag and sway. If GRCD cannot be achieved due to easements, other legal agreements, customer refusals, or regulations restricting vegetation management practices, the tree falls into the Exception Tree category. In those cases, inspectors shall prescribe pruning to the maximum allowable clearance and document the valid reason GRCD could not be achieved in the WMS (refer to the Prescribed Clearance GRCD Deviation field).

Acceptable exceptions include:

- Agency constraint (e.g., restrictions from agencies limiting the amount to be trimmed, such as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) waterway)
- Crew equipment constraint (e.g., specialized equipment or other requirements to safely obtain GRCD).
- Customer denied GRCD (Notify the SSP, document a note in the WMS, and explain why the GRCD was denied).
- Other (Please explain in notes)
- Pending customer permission (where deeper pruning or removal is required to obtain GRCD).
- Major Woody Stem Exemption Tree
- Site condition/Environmental constraint (e.g., the crew identified new conditions, such as a nest).
- Tree condition constraint (GRCD cannot be obtained without significantly impacting tree health, which may create a future hazardous condition).
- UVM Exception tree

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Inspectors shall also record exceptions in the Tree Notes and refer to prior exceptions when performing inspections and prescribing work. When prescribing work, the inspector shall enter the Maximum Tree Height (MTH) in the Work Points Notes (Survey123)/Inspection Notes (Arbora) field in the WMS using the equation $MTH = \text{Conductor Height (Point At The Conductor height, or "PATC" in the LiDAR record)} - \text{GRCD}$. This information is critical for the tree crews needing access to LiDAR or Sag and Sway tables.

Inspectors shall be mindful of the prescription in relation to the MTH. For example, if the MTH is 4 feet, the inspector should most likely prescribe removal, not a crown reduction, since a crown reduction would likely result in improper pruning practices and kill the tree.

Prescribing Removals


All tree removals require property owner permission. Refer to the WMS's Parcel Boundary and Ownership Information layers to identify property ownership. Where parcel data is unavailable in the WMS, Landglide or other third-party apps like Google Maps may be good options for use in the field to identify property types and boundaries.

When maintenance is required, and the inspector identifies a tree removal candidate on private land, the inspector will attempt to solicit approval from the property owner or leave a door hanger with their contact information for follow-up. Refer to Section 9 for more details on "Customer Notification Requirements." When inspectors cannot obtain customer approval, inspectors shall prescribe trimming.

The Inspector, Customer Coordinator (CC), or other SCE Representative may update the prescription to removal AFTER obtaining signed permission from the customer. The signed removal form shall be attached to the Work Point/Work Order Line Item (WOLI) and/or the Tree Point if the inspector cannot edit the Work Point /WOLI (after it has been assigned to the tree contractor). Obtaining tree height and DBH is required for every removal and should be indicated in the record and on the removal form.

Some examples of good removal candidates may include:

- Dead, dying, diseased, or decadent trees.
- Trees leaning toward or overhanging a high voltage line (can also be crown reduced in many cases).
- Small trees (trees with less than 12" DBH) or brush that generally grow due to bird or seed pollination and are typically not maintained by the Edison customer.
- Trees that will not maintain applicable CCD for 12 months (e.g., Priority 1, Cycle Buster, and Exception Trees).
- All fast-growing tree species (see Attachment A).
- All trees that cannot be maintained per ANSI A300 Tree Pruning Standards, including but not limited to topped trees that require the removal of 25% of canopy on mature trees or 35% of canopy on young trees to ensure compliance for 12 months.
- Trees under or around ISO-designated circuits.

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- Trees that are inaccessible via lift (require climbing) that may pose additional safety hazards. Defer to SSP for District preference.
- All trees that have been identified in a Priority 1 condition.
- Trapped trees, or those that are located within the wire zone. Defer to SSP for District preference.

Other factors, as determined by SCE


When prescribing removals on Government Lands (as indicated in the Government Lands layer, EXCEPT for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) lands), the inspector shall create a removal work point/WOLI, **not** a trim point. SCE will pursue the appropriate approval to remove the tree. Notify the local SSP as requested via email of prescribed tree removals on Government Lands. Following the Private land process, the inspector shall pursue customer approval for trees on BIA land following the Private land process.

If the tree is on SCE-owned land, the inspector shall validate with the SSP that it is a good removal candidate and prescribe the removal. The inspector shall add a Work Point Note (Survey123)/Inspection Note (Arbora) stating that the tree is on SCE property and that the SSP approved the removal. Some tree species have the potential to resprout from the stump after the tree is removed. Additional stump treatment with herbicide may be beneficial to ensure that these trees do not require maintenance in the future. To prescribe herbicide treatment, the following criteria **MUST** be met:

- Tree species is prone to resprouting as identified in Attachment A.
- Tree must be located on private property (not agency or government lands).
- Tree must be located outside the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) layer (check all applicable WMS to verify) or if the tree is within an ESA, ED must be contacted for review and approval before seeking customer approval to remove the tree and treat with herbicide.
- The customer must approve the tree removal and herbicide treatment in writing using the tree removal forms with the herbicide MSD QR code link where the customer can review the potential effects of herbicide use. Note: The QR code is available in small and large tree removal forms.

If Environmental approves and ALL the above conditions are met, tree crews will be authorized to proceed with the herbicide application. Including requirements for complying with all regulations related to the use and application of all herbicides and maintaining the herbicide application records as required by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (refer to Section 4.5 Herbicide Application of the tree trimming scope of work). Photos before and after application and the tree vendor qualified applicator's license (QAL) information will be required for documentation and reporting.

Note: Stump grinding is also a form of stump treatment that would prevent resprouting. SCE is evaluating scenarios in which stump grinding may be appropriate. Currently, stump grinding is only leveraged as a negotiation tool in refusal situations and requires SSP pre-approval (refer to Section 11 Managing Refusal Events below).

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7. Distribution Clearances


SCE has the right to perform vegetation inspection and maintenance activities to protect our assets from vegetation to conductor encroachment through prescriptive rights, deed rights, franchise rights, or lessee rights. Inspectors shall review all vegetation within a span (pole to pole) for potential clearance violations with SCE facilities (poles, primary conductor, secondary conductor/service drops).

For Aerial Cable, Secondary Equipment, and Non-Energized Equipment, consider the following:

- **Primary Aerial Cable:** Any observed encroachment on a non-insulated conductor (including tree wire/covered conductor) or strain or abrasion on any part of the line must be prescribed for work. Vegetation around the cross-arm should be inspected, and work should be prescribed to maintain standard distribution clearances.

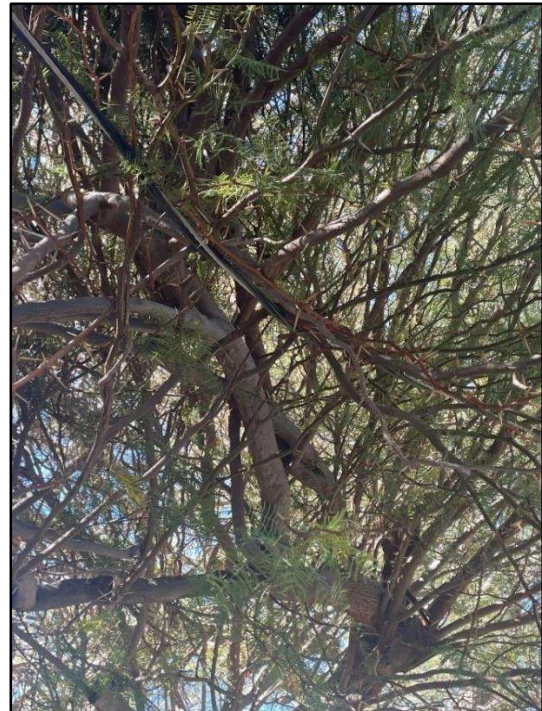
See below for examples of common Aerial Cable configurations. The arrow in red indicates covered conductor jumpers on Aerial configurations, which would need to be maintained for distribution clearances. Occasionally, trees may be used to secure SCE equipment in lieu of poles. In this case, the branches would be maintained for clearance, but the trunk would be exempt.



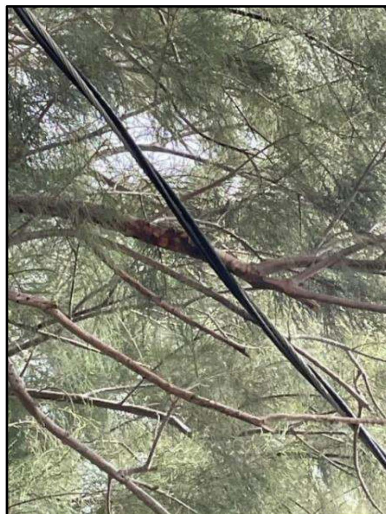
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Secondary Wires and Service Drops: Any observed strain or abrasion on low-voltage conductors (i.e., secondaries and service drops) should be prescribed for work.

See below examples of strain on insulated secondaries/service drops.



See below example of abrasion on an insulated secondary/service drop, where evidence of abrasion can be seen from the branch on this Athel.



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Open Wire Secondaries: Open wire secondaries are lower voltage secondary conductors (240V or less) that are not insulated. These are typically most easily identified by a 3-phase configuration located on a cross arm below the high voltage tag on a primary pole. Any observed strain or abrasion on open wire secondaries must be prescribed as a P1 condition. In an HFRA, work should be prescribed for vegetation encroaching the wires to maintain no contact for the cycle (SCE does not trim to maintain CCD on open wire secondaries). SSP should be notified of imminent threat condition to confirm assignment as a P1 before notifying the trim vendor and ESD. Reach out to the SSP for district-specific requirements on open wire secondaries.

See the below example of open wire secondary.

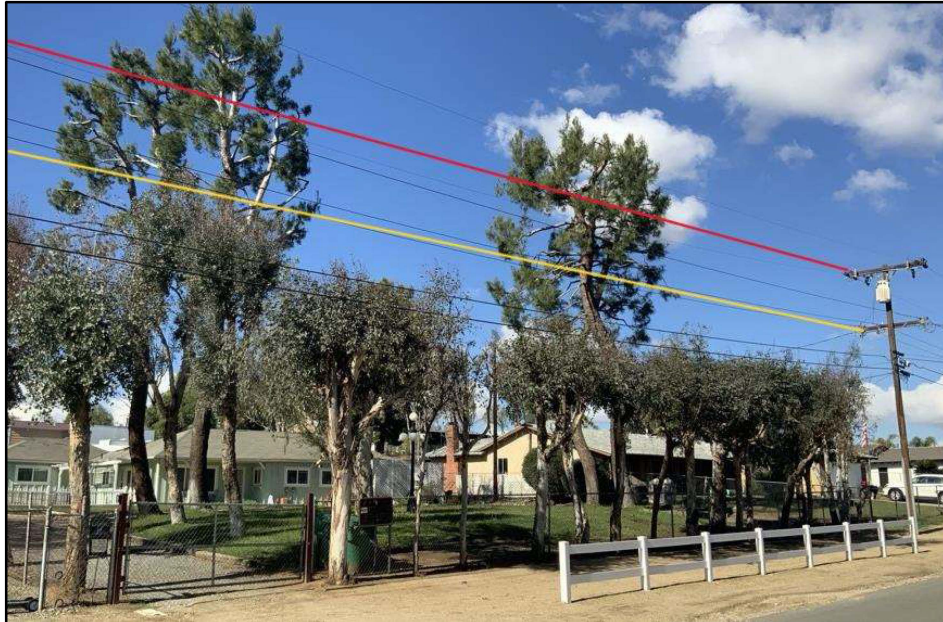


See below example of insulated 3 phase secondary, which would not be considered open wire but should be inspected for deteriorated insulation that may compromise the protective coating.



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See the below example of distribution lines with open wire secondary underbuilt. Eucalyptus trees have been trimmed to maintain clearance for both sets of wires.



Guy Wires: Guy wires, such as down and span guides, are non-energized equipment used to support and stabilize SCE equipment. Any observed strain or abrasion on guy wires should be prescribed for work. Vegetation contacting the guy wire above the guy insulator is GO95 violation and should be prescribed for work. See below example of strain on a down guy.



Note: Any vine observed encroaching on SCE equipment, including poles, down guys, anchors, etc., at any time or level on the pole must be prescribed for removal.

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Inspectors shall add new inventory if vegetation is expected to require maintenance during the current annual maintenance cycle. Inspectors may add new inventory if vegetation within the grow-in zone will encroach GRCD within the next cycle and is expected to encroach CCD at maturity.

For new inventory (not including decluttered trees), inspectors must document the following, but not limited to address, GPS coordinates, tree species, tree quantity, Tree ID or WOLI ID (if available), and work prescribed. The newly added tree inventory list will be provided to the SSPs upon grid completion for review. The grid cover sheet shall also be updated to include the number of added/new trees and the percentage of inventory change noted on the Grid Cover Sheet.

Consider this inventory for removal at the early stages of an establishment to promote Right Tree, Right Place, reduce impact to customers (due to lost shade and visual screening), and minimize SCE maintenance costs. **Before listing, consult with the local SSP for best practices and strategies on each circuit/grid.**


Upon assignment, the inspector shall patrol the circuit or grid span by span while performing a Level 1 tree assessment to ensure all trees within SCE's routine compliance zones are inventoried and to decide if annual tree or supplemental maintenance is required to maintain at least CCD clearance through the next Routine trim cycle. When performing these inspections, the Inspectors shall observe vegetation from multiple vantage points to ensure accurate clearance distance and work prescription. Obtaining various vantage points may require the inspector to enter the customers' property to verify species, quantity, and clearance. If property access is received, a Level 2 tree assessment shall be performed on all property trees within SCE routine compliance zone(s) Grow-in, Side Grow-in, Blow-in, and Drop-in zones. Refer to section 11, Customer Notification and Approval, regarding SCE's right to access and maintain our facilities and expectations for customer engagement.

Level 1 Tree Assessment: Limited Visual Assessment

This is accomplished by conducting a tree risk assessment from one side of the tree (the side nearest to the electric facilities), which can be ground-based or vehicle-based as appropriate for the site conditions, type of infrastructure, and tree population being considered. A Level 1 assessment focuses on identifying obvious tree defects (e.g., dead branches, leaning, vegetation/infrastructure encroachments, tree cavity, uplifting of roots, etc.) that are observable from the side of the tree nearest the electric facilities. If a condition of concern is identified during the Level 1 assessment, the contractor shall conduct a Level 2 assessment.

Level 2 Tree Assessment: Basic Visual Assessment

This is a detailed ground-based visual assessment of an individual tree and its surrounding site. A Level 2 assessment shall include walking around the tree – looking at the site, buttress roots, trunk, and branches. Many trees that pose a potential risk to electric facilities are located on private property and beyond the edge of the utility ROW, which may restrict access. Severe terrain or other obstacles may also prevent access. As such, there may be a limited opportunity or ingress to do a 360° assessment of an individual tree.

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Performing Inspections

Vegetation Management clearance between distribution conductors and vegetation is defined in the UVM-03 Distribution Vegetation Management Plan (DVMP). Inspectors must identify and record vegetation clearance during inspection in the WMS (refer to inspection clearance field).


SCE has established specific clearance zone designations:

- RCD-Regulatory clearance distance. The minimum clearance required by regulation.
- CCD-Compliance clearance distance. SCE's minimum clearance standard is 1.5 times the RCD.
- TCD-Trigger clearance distance. TCD is derived from CCD plus 3 feet and is the distance that may trigger the maintenance activity. TCD is used in HFRA's only. A slow-growing species at TCD may not break CCD in the next growing cycle and may not require work. In these cases, a note shall be added to the record, e.g., "slow-growing species at TCD will hold cycle."
- GRCD-Grid resiliency clearance distance. This is the same as the recommended clearance in GO95 Rule 35, Appendix E. SCE strives to achieve GRCD when maintenance is required.

Tables 1 and 2 below outline the clearance distances for HFRA and Non-HFRA.

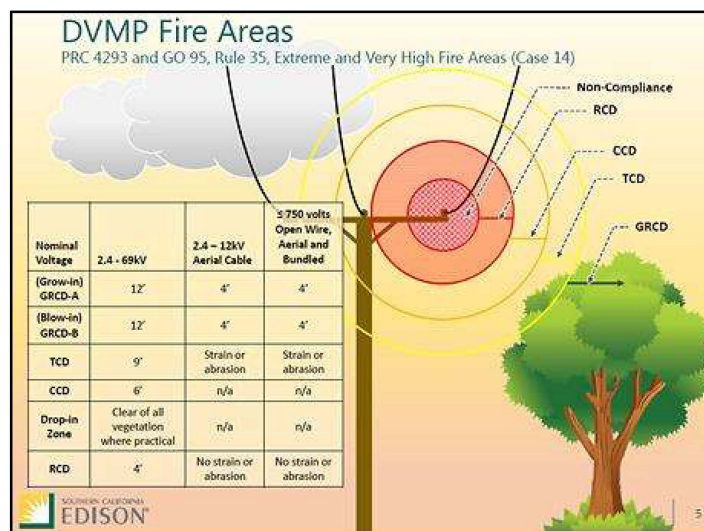
Fire Areas						
PRC 4293 and GO 95, Rule 35, Extreme and Very High Fire Areas (Case 14)						
Nominal Voltage	Grow-in Zone Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-A	Blow-in Zone Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-B	Grow-in & Blow-in Zones Clearance Distance that Triggers Work TCD	Grow-in & Blow-in Zones Clearance Distance to be Maintained for Compliance CCD	Drop-in Zone	Regulation Clearance Distance RCD
2.4 - 69kV	12 ¹⁵	12'	9'	6'	Clear of all Vegetation where Practical	4.0'
2.4 - 12kV Aerial Cable	4'	4'	Strain or abrasion	n/a	n/a	No strain or abrasion
≤ 750 volts Open Wire, Aerial and Bundled	4'	4'	Strain or abrasion	n/a	n/a	No strain or abrasion

Table 1: Clearance Distances – Fire Areas

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Non-Fire Areas						
GO 95, Rule 35 (Case 13)						
Nominal Voltage	Grow-in Zone Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-A	Blow-in Zone Clearance Distance at Time of Maintenance GRCD-B	All Zones Clearance Distance that Triggers Work TCD	All Zones Clearance Distance to be Maintained for Compliance CCD	Drop-in Zone	Regulation Clearance Distance RCD
2.4 - 69kV	6 ⁶⁷	6'	n/a	3'	Clear of all Vegetation where Practical	1.5'
2.4 – 12kV Aerial Cable	4'	4'	Strain or abrasion	n/a	n/a	No strain or abrasion
≤ 750 volts Open Wire, Aerial and Bundled	4'	4'	Strain or abrasion	n/a	n/a	No strain or abrasion

Table 2: Clearance Distances – Non-Fire Areas



Examples of Distribution HFRA clearance and interpretation of acceptability are provided below per UVM-03 DVMP:

- Zero clearance/contact with a conductor is a P1 condition
- Vegetation within 18" of a conductor in HFRA is a 72-hour P1 condition.
- < 4' is an RCD violation (non-compliance)
- ≥ 4' and < 6' meets RCD but is a CCD violation
- ≥ 6' and < 9' meets RCD and CCD and is less than TCD.
- ≥ 9' and < 12' meets RCD, CCD and TCD but is less than GRCD
- ≥ 12' Meets RCD, CCD, TCD and GRCD

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Inspectors are required to review and update the following data in the WMS:

- **Tree location** - The tree point location is critical to determining property ownership and triggering an appropriate environmental review. If the current location is inaccurate, move the tree point to make it valid based on available tools (e.g., aerial imagery, parcel data, LiDAR data, and GPS accuracy).
 - If the tree location is challenging to identify due to dense tree canopy or GPS inaccuracy, add location information to the Tree Notes and Work Points Notes (Survey123)/Inspection Notes (Arbora) (e.g., "Tree located 150 feet west of pole 1234567E.")
 - Tree points placed near parcel boundaries may auto-populate the incorrect address. The Inspector shall validate the correct property owner using GoogleMaps (drop pin and get address), LandGlide, aerial photos, parcel data in the WMS, etc.).

- **Inventory Quantity** - If the tree quantity exceeds 1, the inspector may need to "uncluster" trees to ensure the number of trees on each property, government land, and ESA layer is accurate and identifiable. Trees may remain clustered if they are the same species, have the same expected pruning style, have the exact clearance within the same pole span, and have the same ESA designation and property. No more than 25 trees should be clustered on a single tree point to facilitate the timely completion and closure of any associated work points/WOLIs by the tree crew. The inspector shall also consider span length when clustering trees. For example, on longer spans, three tree points may be needed within each third to indicate tree location better and support P1/P2s (at midspan) that may require mitigation sooner than other trees along the span. Estimating tree quantities is **not** appropriate. Consult your Lead if you encounter difficult situations, and the Lead may engage the SSP if needed. **Note:** when prescribing removals, all trees in the cluster must fall into the same removal class (to facilitate accurate invoicing).


- **Grid ID** - Enter a proposed grid ID if the grid ID is inaccurate. **Note:** Trees shall be listed under the conductor that would be impacted first (primary target). Combination poles shall be listed on the distribution grid if the tree is under or adjacent to the distribution line. However, if the tree is tall enough to impact the transmission line, it shall be listed under the transmission grid.

- **Tree Status** - Retire trees no longer present in the field (i.e., previously removed or fell). Retire all duplicate trees.

- **Species** - Correct tree species as needed.

- **Minimum clearance exemption** - Update the Major Woody Stem Exemption status using the major woody stem guidance in Section 6 of this document.

- **Tree Inspection Notes** - Check for relevant notes about property access, customer notification, prior exceptions, etc.. Inspectors shall review all tree notes and update them as applicable. Additional notes may be added by indicating the Inspector type (PI, CC, TC, SSP) and the date, followed by relevant notes (e.g., PI 4/2/21: Notify customer 48 hours before work at XXX-XXX-XXXX. 4/11/21: customer approved removal form attached). Refer

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to Section 8: Inspection Requirements for Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) for a list of notes required when prescribing work in the Waters ESA layer.

Tree inspection notes should also include:

- Tree-to-conductor clearance (at the nearest radial distance) during pre- inspection. For anything that is at or within the RCD, the inspector must indicate in the work point/inspection (Survey123/Arbora) notes the specific clearance at the time of inspection (example 4' 3' 2' 1' or less).
- Special customer information is critical to performing prescribed work (e.g., appointment requests, contact information, tree care requests, property restrictions, public landowners, environmental restrictions, etc.).
- **General Data** - Any data correction request made by SCE.
- **Photos** - Clear photos of the tree(s) prescribed for work must be added to the record. For trees in a hedgerow, specific trees to be worked should be indicated for the tree crews by utilizing paint, tree flagging, or the markup feature in the photo. If possible, inspectors should consider adding a picture of the tree at the tree point for easier identification in future patrols.


Prescribing Work

Consider many factors when making a work prescription; refer to Section 8 of this document. The inspector shall determine and document assigned prescriptions for vegetation in the Grow-in Zone, Blow-in Zone, Side Grow-in Zone, and Drop-in Zone. Depending upon site conditions, species, and growth rate, the inspector shall assign a prescription of work when clearances approach the Trigger Clearance Distances (TCD) when the grid is associated with a High Fire Risk Area noted below and will not hold CCD for the annual 12-month trim cycle. The inspector shall pursue removal when the prescribed work cannot achieve and maintain the CCD for the duration of the yearly inspection cycle while remaining conformant to the ANSI A300 applicable wood tree care standards.

The minimum recommended clearance at the time of maintenance is GRCD. The tree falls into the Exception Tree category if GRCD cannot be achieved due to easements, other legal agreements, customer refusals, or regulations restricting vegetation management practices. In those cases, Inspectors shall prescribe pruning to maximum allowable clearance, with the prescribed vegetation removal meeting RCD plus one year's growth of clearance at a minimum, and document the valid reason GRCD could not be achieved in the work management system (refer to prescribed clearance GRCD deviation field).

Acceptable exceptions include:

- Agency constraint (e.g., restrictions from the agency limiting the amount to be trimmed, such as CDFW waterway).
- Crew equipment constraint (e.g., specialized equipment or other requirements to obtain GRCD safely).

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- Customer denied GRCD (SSP shall be notified before trim and note made in the WMS explaining why GRCD was denied)Other (Please explain in notes).
- Pending customer permission (where deeper pruning or removal is required to obtain GRCD)
- Major Woody Stem Exemption tree.
- Site condition/Environmental constraint (e.g., crew identified new conditions such as a nest).
- Tree condition constraint (GRCD cannot be obtained without significantly impacting tree health, which may create a future hazardous condition).
- UVM Exception tree (trees that may have protections in place or are slow-growing and low-risk, e.g., Oaks, Conifers, and Historical trees)

Inspectors shall refer to prior exceptions when performing new inspections and prescribing work. Inspectors shall also inspect vegetation within a 10-foot radius of each distribution pole in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) for dead, dying, or diseased limbs. Any dead, dying, or diseased limbs located 8 feet above the ground to the top of the pole shall be prescribed for pruning or removal to comply with PRC 4292.

Clarify the work prescription by adding a Work Point Note/Inspection Note (Survey123/Arbora), such as “remove dead, dying, or diseased limbs within a 10-foot radius of the pole.”

Inspectors shall also prescribe work for vines growing on ALL distribution poles (HFRA and non-HFRA) regardless of the level of growth on the pole. Removal is the only practical prescription for vines. When prescribing a vine removal, the Inspector shall note property ownership and access in the Work Point Notes /Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora). In addition, attach a photograph(s) to the Work Point/WOLI showing the vine about SCE’s equipment and the access route to the pole for crew accessibility.


Vines contacting Electrical Hardware/Equipment, Cross Arms, Primary Conductors, Open Secondary Lines, or breaking the Minimum Approach Distances (MAD-for Certified Line Clearance Workers) on a pole shall be considered a P1/emergent work condition. Inspectors shall contact the DOC to request the support of a Qualified Electrical Worker (QEW) and a Contracted tree crew to assist with removing the vine. A Qualified Electrical Worker (QEW) must be on-site for monitoring or support while a P1 vine removal is performed.

Vines growing below Secondary and Communication lines on a pole can be issued directly to the Tree Contractor for review and mitigation. Vines growing onto insulated Secondary/Triplex/Service lines on a pole shall also be issued directly to the Tree Contractor for review and mitigation.

8. Identifying and Prescribing Vegetation Work

Many factors must be considered when determining if vegetation requires work and the appropriate work prescription. These include but may not be limited to:

- Inventory Reduction Strategy

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- Inspection type (routine, cycle buster, trouble order)
- Species growth rate (slow, medium, fast) and current clearance from conductors
- Tree risk attributes
- Major wood stems
- Hedgerows

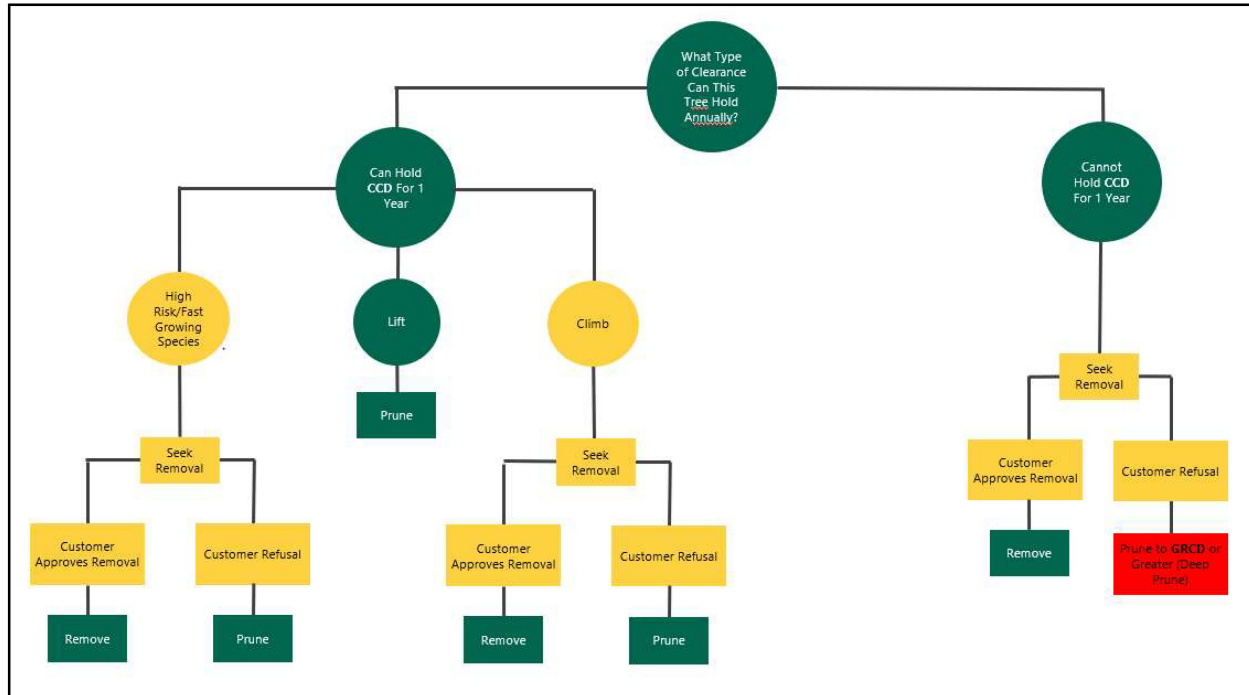
Inventory Reduction Strategy

Inspectors shall attempt to reduce the number of inventoried trees within all routine compliance grids through the following:

- **Tree Removals:** Good removal candidates should be pursued, as well as fast-growing trees that are not currently within the SCE compliance zone but will be in the future if they continue to grow. When appropriate, and with SSP approval, the inspector may provide tree replacement as an option for the customer to obtain authorization to remove.
- **Pruning:** Tree prescriptions should be selected to achieve the most extended possible maintenance cycle or to eliminate the need for future tree maintenance. Directional prune and crown reduction opportunities to stop future growth toward the conductors should be considered at the time of prescription.
- **Data Correction:** The inspector shall account for all inventoried trees and retire previously removed trees to ensure the inventory is accurate in the WMS.

The SCE WMS requires that all tree records be considered for removal per the decision tree below. Inspectors should use the decision tree to guide and consider district requirements and best practices when identifying the proper prescription. Some factors to consider may include species growth rate, difficulty to access, the safety of the tree crew, customer preference, inability to hold CCD (cycle busters or P1/P2), the tree's health, hazardous defects, lean towards the line, etc. Inspectors shall consider the Updated Species List in Attachment A and any defects found in a Level 2 inspection when determining if a removal should be pursued.

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Inspection Type

Routine – When the Trigger Clearance Distance (TCD) has been reached, and the tree will not maintain CCD for 12 months from the trim month, the inspector shall make a work prescription unless a relevant exception applies (refer to sections 6 and 7 above). The inspector shall consider several factors, including species, growth rate, tree health, growing seasons, recent trim history (last trim date), site conditions, rain or snowfall for the year, and evidence of historic cuts to make accurate prescriptions to assure that vegetation will stay clear of SCE facilities and conductors.

The inspector shall prescribe deeper pruning or removal of any tree that did not maintain Compliance Clearance Distance (CCD) for the previous cycle. The inspector shall note the work history in the record and the reason for pursuing a removal or deeper prune. Removing and deeper pruning (going past historic cuts, trimming branches greater than 6" in diameter or greater than 25% of the tree canopy) requires owner approval. Removal should always be offered before prescribing deeper prune. If removal is refused, the customer should be advised of the chance of the tree not surviving, in which case SCE would not be responsible, which should be noted on the form.

Supplemental Six-Month Inspection (Cycle Buster) – SCE schedules cycle buster (CB) inspections within 6-8 months of the last trim date. Inspectors should look for trees that will not hold RCD for the remainder of the annual cycle and make appropriate work prescriptions to maintain compliance. Do not use TCD as a reason for prescribing cycle buster work. Only trees that require additional maintenance to maintain compliance through the remainder of the trim cycle need an inspection record generated in the WMS. All cycle buster trees should be solicited for deeper trims or removal.

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The need to trim a tree identified during the CB inspection is an indicator of (1) Potential under listing on the previous routine inspection, (2) Insufficient trim during routine maintenance, or (3) Off schedule (late/delayed) maintenance due to constraints (e.g., environmental, refusal, no access, etc.). Trees observed to be off schedule should have a note added in the tree point for the next routine inspection to get the tree back on cycle.

Note: SCE’s goal is to eliminate CB inspections, but this can only be accomplished when correct prescriptions that maintain annual compliance are made. Feedback on the “health” of the grid should be noted on the Grid Cover Sheet. For example:


- Grid appears to have been heavily pruned, heavily topped, had new clearances obtained, and will continue to hold the cycle until the upcoming Routine inspection.
- Grid contains many fast-growing trees/palms that will not hold cycle: Target additional removals and deeper pruning during Routine inspection.

Supplemental Inspections- Additional supplemental inspections may also be requested occasionally, including summer readiness patrols, Operation Santa Ana patrols, and PSPS patrols. All findings shall be documented in the WMS. Any tree previously pruned on Routine Maintenance that will not maintain conformance shall be prescribed for work.

Trouble Orders (TO) – The local tree crew contractor currently reviews trouble orders, which are not the Inspector’s responsibility. The below information is for reference only. TOs will be documented in the work management system. If work is not prescribed, the note “No **tree** work required.” shall be added. A work point/WOLI shall be created depending on the work prioritization. For example, if the required vegetation work holds the cycle until the routine or CB trim month, the program type should be entered as routine or cycle buster, and the trouble order should be closed. If not, then the work should be entered as a “Trouble Order” program type and will be assigned for work by the SCE scheduler as soon as practical based on the urgency of the request. If the trouble order identifies a tree posing an imminent threat, the tree should be treated as a P1 condition. Once mitigation is complete, trouble order points do not require continual maintenance and can be retired if the issue is not recurring in future inspections.

Trouble Order requests that require work shall also be submitted via email to the SSP and TO Analyst and must include the following:

Item	Description
District and Grid Number	District and Grid number where the tree(s) are located
Vegetation Species	Type of tree(s) needing work
Quantity	Number of trees needing work
Exact Address	House Number, Street, and City where the tree(s) is located
Coordinates	Exact Latitude and Longitude for the tree(s) requiring work. Not the property Latitude / Longitude

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Scope of work	TO# and Description of work needed For example: TO####: Trim tree to relieve tension on pole or service drop.
Customer's Name and Phone Number	Customer's name and contact number for the location of work needed, if available
Photo	Attach a photo of the TO ticket and scope


If the TO is a P1 or a request to “make safe” trim, the Tree trimming GF is also included in the email. If you have questions or concerns, please email [\[EMAIL REMOVED\]](#).

Hazard Tree Assessment – Hazard Tree assessments, previously referred to as the Drought Resolution Initiative/Bark Beetle (DRI/BB) program and the Hazard Tree Mitigation Plan (HTMP), are performed by or under the oversight of ISA Certified Assessors per the Hazard Tree (HT) Assessment Guide on a 1 – 3-year inspection cycle. The Hazard Tree program is a wildfire mitigation program for CPUC-designated high-fire risk areas (HFRA) in Edison’s service territory. The program assesses dead, dying, and diseased trees and green trees that pose a risk (strike potential) to SCE assets and electric facilities.

The program’s scope is limited to HFRA areas and excludes trees in SCE’s non-HFRA . Inspectors should meet with local SSPs and establish lines of communication to address issues where these inspection and maintenance programs can overlap.

Inspectors patrol the circuit span by span while performing a Level 1 tree assessment for dead or dying trees and a Level 2 tree assessment on all Subject Trees (all inventoried and non-inventoried trees within the Utility Strike Zone (USZ)). During the inspection process, tree and site conditions will be assessed to determine tree risk and if work is required to mitigate the identified risk. An ISA Certified Arborist must perform all level 2 tree assessments. Trees within the USZ will be assessed to determine the potential risk to electric facilities. The tree assessment will yield a risk ranking and a priority condition for tree risk mitigation. In addition, palm trees outside the USZ that could be subject to palm frond blow-in and where historical records exist of prior palm frond line contact will be assessed to determine risk.

If an Inspector observes a dead, dying, diseased, or otherwise hazardous tree in the existing routine inventory and/or non-HFRA, the Inspector shall list the tree for trim or removal that will mitigate the hazard. If the tree is located in HFRA and outside the 12-foot radius of the wires (e.g., not in routine inventory), the Inspector shall refer the tree to their Hazard Tree Team Assessor for evaluation under the Hazard Tree Program, as appropriate. When a tree is signed up for removal under Arbora, all other WMSs should be checked to ensure no duplicate tree points. In the case of a duplicate record, a note shall be added indicating that the tree is pending removal in Arbora. If the tree is confirmed or suspected to be infested with invasive insects (Golden Spotted Oak Borer (GSOB), bark beetle, etc.), note this in the record and include photos of the evidence (exit holes, frass, etc.). If the tree poses an imminent threat to SCE facilities, the inspector shall refer to Section 11 below for steps to manage emergent vegetation threats.

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Species growth rates


Refer to Attachment A for a list of common tree species within the SCE service territory and their typical growth rate- fast, medium, and slow. Inspectors shall factor in the species' growth rate when making their prescriptions to ensure the tree maintains the prescribed clearance for an entire annual cycle.

- **Fast-growing** species will typically fall into a consistent annual trim cycle if pruned correctly. Inspectors should reference existing tree notes and identify trees as cycle busters if the tree does not hold cycle when pruned to GRCD. These trees are likely good removal candidates. Prescribed Clearance should be listed as greater than GRCD, and an effort should be made to obtain customer approval for deeper pruning or removal.
- **Medium-growing** species may fall into a 1-3-year trim cycle based on site factors, including climate, irrigation, soil compaction, shade, etc. Inspectors should prescribe trimming based on estimated annual growth as evidenced by historic cuts and the last trim date. Medium-growing species that require maintenance to avoid conflict with power lines may also be good tree removal candidates. Consult with the local SSP to align with Edison's priorities.
- **Slow-growing** species may not require annual pruning if trimmed to GRCD. If minimally pruned, many slow-growing species will hold the annual trim cycle (Oaks, Joshua Tree, Firs). Inspectors should prescribe trimming based on estimated yearly growth as evidenced by historic cuts and the last trim date. Slow-growing species should not be prioritized for removal.

Tree risk attributes

SCE has identified the top 10 tree species that threaten our facilities based on Tree Caused Circuit Interruption data. Risk attributes should be considered, along with strike potential and likelihood of impact on facilities. Trees with overhanging branches, a lean toward line, or disease pose a greater risk when combined with species risk attributes. The inspector shall pursue tree removal if these "Risk Species" cannot hold CCD for one year. If a customer refuses the tree removal and the tree is located in an HFRA, the inspector shall add a refusal constraint to the work point/WOLI for escalation to the SCE Event Expeditor. If the tree is in a non-HFRA, the Inspector shall engage the local SSP for additional guidance before proceeding. Inspectors must also consider tree conditions and site characteristics when prescribing a trim versus a removal.

Species	Attribute #'s	#	Attributes: Definiton
Ailanthus	1,3,6,7,11	1	Species: Fast growing
Ash	1,3,4,6,11	2	Species: Prone to trunk failure
Athel / Salt Cedar	1,3,6,7,10,11,12	3	Species: Prone to branch failure
Bamboo	1,6,7,8,12	4	Species: Prone to insect or nuisance infestation
Eucalyptus	1,2,3,4,6,8,11,12	5	Species: Incompatibility with hardiness zone
Mulberry	1,3,6,8	6	Species: Subject to improper pruning practices when in proximity to high voltage lines
Palm	1,6,7,8,9,11,12	7	Species: Invasive (does not promote native plant life)
Pepper	1,2,3,6,8,12	8	Species: Prone to limb sway during windy conditions (whipping)
Poplar/Aspen/Cottonwood	1,2,3,6,8,10,11	9	Species: Prone to frond drop
Vine	1,7,12	10	Species: Prone to root failure
		11	Species: Large maturing tree height
		12	Species: Wood and material flammability (high risk)

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Any tree (within or outside of HFRA) within line strike distance can pose a risk to SCE facilities—if you see something, say something (e.g., a dead tree in striking distance in non-HFRA).

Observed tree risk conditions and site attributes should be documented in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) for follow-up when soliciting customer approval to remove the tree.

Tree Risk Factors may include: Dead, Declining, Beetle Infested, Split/Broken, Weak Attachment, Heat Drop, Storm Damage, Overhang, Soil Erosion, Site Construction, Trunk Decay, Included Bark, Mechanical Damage, Fire Damage, Uprooting, Leaning, and Other. If any observed tree risk factor may cause tree failure within 24 hrs, this should be considered an Imminent Threat- P1.

Note: All immature (4” or less) branches or limbs that overhang the conductors should be removed/maintained through routine operations. Owner permission is not required to remove an immature overhang. However, mature overhangs (limbs measuring 4” in diameter or greater) require SSP pre-approval before prescribing removal of the limb. Removal of mature overhangs also requires customer approval. Inspectors shall check the “Prescribed Mature Overhang: Yes” option in the Work Point and attach a signed Hazard Tree/removal work form.

Major Woody Stems


Within the work management system, the minimum clearance exemption field is designed to capture major woody stems as: (1) Non-Exempt (default) or; (2) Exempt Tree (known as MWS).

Exempt trees are defined by CCR § 1257 - Mature trees whose trunks and major limbs are more than six inches but less than the RCD and meet all of the following criteria, as confirmed by a Certified Arborist: (1) The tree or limb must be six (6) inches or more from the line at all times; (2) The size of the tree or limb at the conductor level must be at least six (6) inches in diameter; (3) The tree must not have “scaffold branches,” below eight and one-half feet from the ground (so the general public cannot easily climb the tree), and; (4) The tree must not be a species prone to resprouting. Defer to forest agency-specific requirements for protected trees and escalate compliance concerns to the VM field operations manager.

MWS Type	Trunk < RCD	Criteria	Action
Exempt tree (MWS)	Yes	Met	No work required; needs confirmation by a Certified Arborist
Non-Exempt MWS	Yes	Not met	Prescribe mitigation work

Only the below trees species are Approved Major Woody Stem. If you believe another species is a MWS, contact your SSP for additional direction:

- Atlas Cedar, Deodara Cedar, Incense Cedar
- Monterey Cypress

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- Fir
- Spruce
- Juniper
- Oak
- Pine
- Giant Sequoia

The type of mitigation work will depend on whether the tree growth is Excurrent or Decurrent:

Excurrent (e.g., Conifers) – In most cases, the part of the tree closest to the conductor is the main trunk. If the tree is less than 6” from the conductor, it doesn’t meet the criteria for exemption; the mitigation options are removal or heavy top if the tree would survive. If the tree is more than 6” from the conductor but has scaffolding branches in the first 8.5 feet of the trunk, prescribe removal of those branches. Any other live vegetation (not the main trunk) must be cleared from within the RCD to meet applicable clearance requirements (per the DVMP).

Decurrent (e.g., Deciduous) – There are more mitigation options for deciduous trees, such as removing the non-compliant branch and/or clearing scaffolding branches and any other live vegetation to meet applicable clearance requirements. Successful completion of mitigation work will change the status to MWS “Exempt tree,” confirmed by a Certified Arborist.

Inspectors must verify that the minimum clearance exemption data in the work management system is accurate upon each inspection, as this data is reported to the CPUC annually.

Hedge Rows


When prescribing work, special consideration shall be given to “hedgerows” and clustered vegetation of the same species. Work prescriptions should maintain vegetation at equal height to “stay on cycle” and preserve aesthetic value. For example, **ALL** trees in a row of eucalyptus along a golf course should be prescribed for maintenance to the same height regardless of individual trees that would/would not encroach upon the CCD in the current cycle. Work with SSP for specific district specifications.

9. Species-Specific Instructions

Palms

SCE aims to remove palms by targeting specific palms that may pose a safety hazard to the tree trimmer (e.g., palms that are not bucket accessible), palms in both HFRA and non-HFRA that require multiple trims per year to maintain cycle (cycle busters), or any palm that has violated CPUC regulations (P1 condition). Any palm that is confirmed to have caused a circuit interruption must also be pursued for removal and at minimum heavy topped to prevent a repeat occurrence.

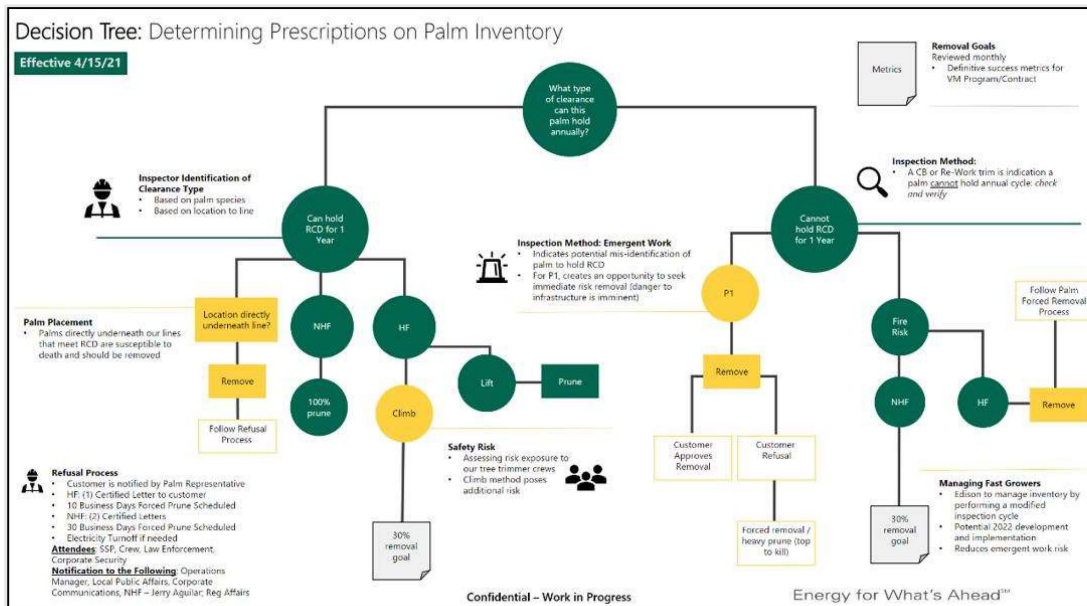
Palms on public property should be removed to ground level to ensure public safety.

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Inspectors shall list palms for mitigation using the decision tree below. Inspectors shall prescribe a “Crown reduction” to document a heavy top and note that further clearance is being obtained to ‘make safe’ the situation and prevent future occurrences. Palms requiring permanent resolution should first be pursued for removal before prescribing further clearance for crown reduction (minimum 10ft clearance from the lines to make it safe). If a customer later requests the remainder of a palm to be removed post-trim, refer to SSP for district specifications and approval. Inspectors shall notify the customer of the severity of any pruning, including removing fronds back to the terminal bud or heavy top to kill if fronds are anticipated to contact the conductors. The work prescription is entered as “removal” only after obtaining customer approval. CCs and SSPs will support the customer approval and refusal escalation processes as needed. If customer permission cannot be obtained, a refusal constraint for escalation will be sent to the Event Expeditor.

If a Priority 1 condition is identified, before and after photographs shall be taken and attached to the work point/WOLI in the work management system.




Orchard Grids

Inspection and work prescriptions for Orchard grids are documented using the Orchard Management System in Fulcrum. Baker Topping performs all inspections and maintains orchard grids on the SCE system. Any orchard tree must have a note indicating ‘appointment required’ and include the owner’s contact information.

Joshua Trees

Joshua Trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) are very slow-growing, long-lived members of the asparagus family and are closely related to agave. Within the SCE Territory, this iconic desert species is afforded special protection under local ordinances and public land agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. Furthermore, the western Joshua Tree is a Candidate Species for listing

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under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Therefore, Inspectors shall add a tree and Work Point Note/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) indicating if the Joshua Tree is a Western Joshua Tree.

Most activities within 10 feet of western Joshua Trees are restricted per SCE Western Joshua Tree Requirements Field Crew Guidance. Inspectors shall adhere to SCE's Standard Environmental Requirements, prohibiting overland travel. Working or driving within 10 feet of Joshua Trees can damage the trees, their root systems, and the seed bank in the soil. Vegetation Management activities on Joshua Trees require review and approval from ESD before work. Non-compliance could result in fines of **\$25,000 per tree.**

When vegetation trimming is required, SCE may make notable exceptions to achieving GRCD (e.g., on Mojave National Preserve and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Inspectors shall check with the local SSP before performing inspections in these areas for specific guidance and requirements, including:

- Alternative work prescriptions (e.g., managing to RCD or CCD, not GRCD; restrictions on removals)
- Use of LiDAR and documenting Maximum Tree Height
- Requirements to tag trees, if required by the agency
- Requirements for additional photograph and data collection (proper pruning guidelines, site access considerations, etc.)
- Distinguishing between western and eastern Joshua Trees in the WMS

Note: Western and Eastern Joshua Trees are geographically distinct, with western Joshua Trees occurring in southeastern California and eastern Joshua trees occurring in parts of Eastern California, Arizona, and Nevada. SCE will provide additional guidance to inspectors regarding the species distribution of Eastern and Western Joshua Trees. Western Joshua trees differ from Eastern Joshua Trees in many ways. Western Joshua Trees are taller, branch higher off the ground, and have longer leaves. There are also differences in the flower, fruit, and pollinators. Inspectors shall include a photograph of the Joshua Tree at each Tree Point and/or Work Point/WOLI.


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Western Joshua Tree



Eastern Joshua Tree




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Bamboo

Bamboo is one of the fastest-growing plant species globally, making it a particular hazard around electrical facilities where it can grow into conductors between inspection cycles. Inspectors shall add Bamboo to the current tree inventory regardless of clearance to conductors. Inspectors shall pursue the removal of Bamboo because it is incompatible with electric facilities. If the customer approves removal, the inspector shall add a Work Point Note/Inspection Note (Survey123/Arbora) that the tree crew shall grind Bamboo Shoots and Rhizomes 1 foot (or more) below ground level where feasible. This will help prevent Bamboo from re-establishing after the initial removal, but Bamboo is complicated to eliminate once established.

If the customer does not approve removal, the inspector shall list Bamboo for trim and identify it as a cycle buster. Inspectors will prescribe trimming to greater than GRCD and add a Work Point Note/Inspection Note (Survey123/Arbora) note to trim Bamboo below the communications lines.



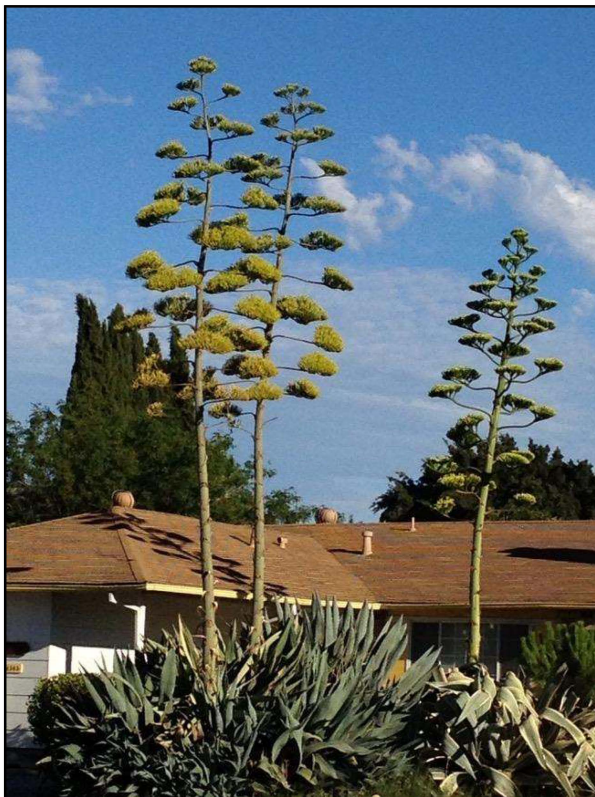
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Century Plant

Century plant (*Agave americana*) is a succulent that only blooms once in its lifetime. The flowering event occurs after the plant reaches maturity, which happens when the plant is around ten years old. The bloom typically occurs when the plant is between 10 and 30 years old, depending on weather conditions, moisture availability, and nutrient availability. The bloom can grow over 30 feet tall in only 4–6 weeks.

Century plants are prohibited beneath 115 kV, 220 kV, or 500 kV transmission lines. Any century plant identified during a transmission inspection shall be removed.

Century plants should be inventoried along sub-transmission and distribution corridors when the succulent is readily visible during the routine inspection. A plant does not need to be pruned or removed unless it is in the process of blooming. Century Plants in bloom with the spike at secondary line height or higher should be considered a P1 prescription. If SCE observes a spike in century plant blooms, inventory locations may be revisited off-cycle. Century plants should not be retired from inventory, even after pruning, as they tend to grow in clusters that may resprout again.




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Giant Birds of Paradise

Inspectors should solicit the removal of giant birds of paradise. Consider whether the removal would be considered a brush unit for many stems in one location or one 'tree.' If the customer refuses removal, the inspector shall prescribe GRCD or greater than GRCD to maintain the annual cycle.

Note: The inspector may discuss with the customer the potential for vegetation to decline or die back after trimming.




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Saguaro Cactus

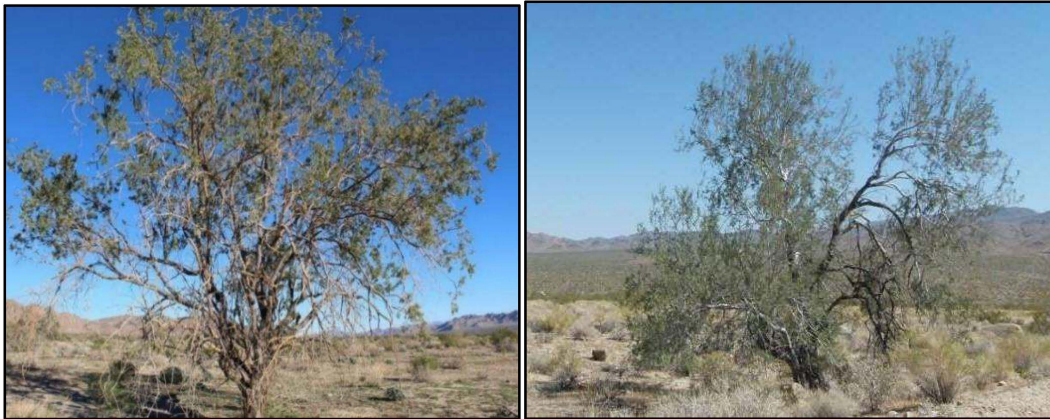
The saguaro cactus is the largest in the United States and only grows naturally in the Sonoran Desert. The saguaro cactus grows as a column at a prolonged rate, with all growth occurring at the tip or top of the cactus. It can take ten years for a saguaro cactus to reach 1 inch in height, but these mighty cacti eventually reach an average height of 40 feet. Within the SCE Territory, this iconic desert species is afforded special protection under local ordinances and public land agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. Vegetation Management activities on Saguaro Cacti require review and approval from ESD before work. Non-compliance could result in fines. SSP should be notified once the Saguaro Cactus breaks CCD.



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Desert Ironwood


The Ironwood tree may be either a multi-trunked shrub no more than 6 feet tall or a canopy-forming tree with one thick trunk achieving heights up to 50 feet tall. It only grows in the Southwest's Sonoran Desert and is one of the biggest and oldest plants in the desert. Ironwood is notable for its prolonged growth rates (12 inches a year) and extremely dense and heavy wood. The Ironwood functions as a *habitat-modifying keystone species*, which exhibits strong influences on the distribution and abundance of associated species. Its ecological importance comes mainly from its role in the lives of over 500 other species of plants and animals in the Sonoran Desert. When vegetation trimming is required, SCE may make notable exceptions to achieving GRCD.



Whitebark Pine

The Whitebark Pine is a slow-growing species typically found only above 8,000ft elevation. Its growth pattern is a *Krummholz* style with short and dense multistem clumps. It is a five-needle pine and is best distinguished by light-colored bark and concentric circles on the bark scales of mature trees. Cones do not have 'prickles' and are usually hard to spot on the tree. Trimming is permitted in protected areas such as District 85, but removal is only allowed if the tree is dead or threatens facilities.

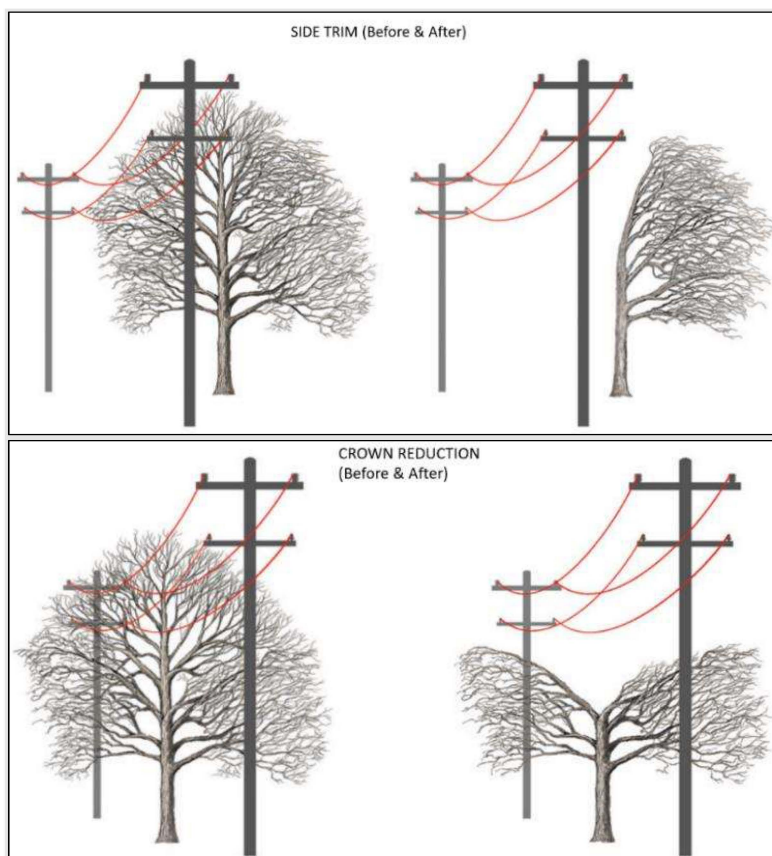


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10. Other Important Information


Pruning type

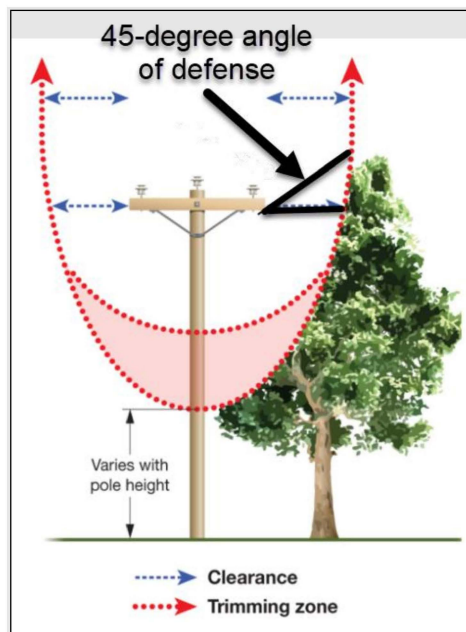
Inspectors shall identify the most appropriate pruning type (e.g., crown reduction, directional prune, roll-top back, de-frond, etc.) to obtain the proper clearance (while maintaining applicable ANSI A300 tree care standards).



Note: If a tree branch/foliage is within the path of a forty-five-degree angle or less to the primary conductors, it is more likely to strike the conductors in a tree failure event. Therefore, prescribing the appropriate pruning type to keep a clear path in this zone reduces the risk of a catastrophic tree hazard failure event. The location of the tree trunk or dominant leader and the height of the tree will determine how the tree should be pruned. The greater the radial clearance, the taller the tree can grow and still maintain a 45-degree angle of defense. If the tree cannot be directionally pruned to maintain these clearance standards, then a crown reduction below the high voltage should be prescribed (see examples in Attachment B).


Inspectors should visualize a radial clearance equal to or greater than the trigger clearance distance (see figure below).

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Typical situations for each pruning type are as follows (refer to Attachment B for Field Examples):

- **Crown Reduction** – Appropriate for trees under or adjacent to conductors to prevent trees from growing taller than the conductors and creating overhangs. Proper crown reduction should establish an acceptable height below lines and reduce regrowth for future trim cycles.
- **Directional Pruning** – This is Appropriate for trees taller than the conductors, and a crown reduction would remove a substantial portion of the tree canopy. Proper directional pruning should, over time, encourage tree growth away from conductors. Indicate in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) if the top of the tree needs to be rolled back to prevent overhang growth.
- **Side Trim** – Appropriate for most tall species located to the side of lines, such as conifers and MWS, where natural tree growth will not overhang conductors.
- **Vine Removal** – Remove vines from poles/equipment. Remember to note access/workability and pole number and include photographs on the Work Point/WOLI. Trim/remove vines in contact with secondary conductors.
- **Pruning Secondary** – Trim trees in contact with insulated secondary conductors to relieve strain or abrasion as needed. In non-HFRA, any observed strain or abrasion on open wire secondaries must be prescribed as a P1 condition. Vegetation in contact with open wire secondaries in an HFRA is a P1 condition. In an HFRA, work should also be prescribed for vegetation encroaching the wires to maintain no contact during the cycle.
- **Overhang** – Prescribe all immature overhangs for work. The inspector may prescribe another prune type and note in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) to remove all immature overhangs. Mature overhangs (greater than 4" diameter) require SSP and customer approval and should be prescribed as a separate Work Point/WOLI from any needed trimming.


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- **Palm Skinning** – Requires SSP approval and is an option for last resort when the customer/city will not approve tree removal (e.g., historic palms), and SCE needs to reduce the risk of outages due to loose palm fronds.
- **Palm Removal** – Customer approves palm removal. Attach the customer approval form to the Work Point/WOLI.
- **Wood Tree Removal** – Customer approves tree removal. Attach the customer approval form to the Work Point/WOLI.
- **Brush Trim/Removal** – The area of a tiny brush unit is 3 feet by 3 feet (or equivalent to 9 sq. ft.). The area of one large brush unit equals 10 feet by 10 feet linear area (or equivalent to 100 sq. ft.).
- **No Work Required** – Only prescribed during QC to indicate that tree was incorrectly identified for work and filtered out of the Active Trim worklist by SCE.
- **Clean Job Site** – Usually prescribed during SCE's Post Work Verification/QC processes to indicate that tree trimmer work is incomplete and debris management efforts must be completed.
- **Prescribed Deeper Pruning Y/N** – Cutting into branches, limbs, and/or trunks 6" or more in diameter or up to 6' beyond the old cuts requires customer approval. Attach the customer approval form to the Work Point /WOLI. Deeper trim shall be prescribed when it is evident that pruning to 'old cuts' will not provide the minimum 12' Grid Resiliency Clearance Distance, or the tree will not hold an annual cycle. Deeper trim may also be required/prescribed to correct poor pruning practices and achieve ANSI A300 proper pruning cuts. SCE Line Clearing work should be performed to ANSI A300 Tree Pruning Standards, when possible. Any tree maintenance that cannot be performed to ANSI A300 standards should be identified as a removal candidate to avoid "butchering" trees to maintain compliance.

Debris Management

Inspectors shall identify debris management types as follows:

- **Clean up all debris** – Most common debris management type.
- **Cut and Scatter** – Common in remote areas where access is restricted. Selecting this option when cleaning up all debris would require tree crews to haul brush/logs more than 100 feet, and fuel loading is not a concern. In most cases, this involves tree crews lopping and scattering limbs to no more than a depth of 18 inches, chipping and broadcasting debris to a depth of no more than 4 inches, and cutting and securing logs on-site. Before offering this option, consider Environmental restrictions or public land requirements, such as Forest Service Land
- **Cut to firewood** – If requested by the customer. SCE does not proactively offer this service, but it can be used as a negotiating tool with customers and may be required on Forest Service property. Firewood pieces are typically cut to a manageable size and left at the removal location. Check with the SSP for approval.

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- **Leave brush** – Not commonly used. Mesquite and cottonwood trees have cultural/ceremonial value to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Chemehuevi tribe, and the tribe typically requests to keep the trimmings. Refer to the Government Lands layer in Collector to identify BIA Chemehuevi and other tribal lands.
- **Storm clean-up** – Typically, it is the homeowner’s responsibility to clean debris after a storm. Work with the SSP to determine the scope of clean-up on a case-by-case basis.

Note: When prescribing a tree for removal, inspectors must check the tree for signs and symptoms of invasive insects, such as GSOB (Golden Spotted Oak Borer). Correct identification of pests is required to successfully dispose of infested wood material, per state and local requirements. Standard procedures for documenting invasive insect infestations are as follows:

- Report the investigation to the applicable local SSP via email unless it is a known pest and protocol is already established with the SSP. Include tree coordinates and/or address descriptions of defects and relevant photographs.
- Include a photo in the record showing evidence of the pests, such as the exit hole or frass, and something for scale in the photo, like a finger or pencil.
- Record appropriate wood disposal requirements in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) and select “Clean up all debris” in the Debris Management field if required.
- Record wood disposal requirements in the Removal Form and notify the property owner of the required tree mitigation and disposal requirements.

Workability


Inspectors shall identify workability (access) type as follows:

- Lift – A tree is easily accessible from a paved or dirt road (approved access routes only)
- Climb – A tree is not accessible from a paved or dirt road
- Other – Special equipment likely required (e.g., crane, spider lift for vine removal) based on tree crew request and SCE approval.

Inspection Requirements for Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

Inspectors shall know how to access and review the “Environmental” and “Water” (ESA) layers in the work management system(s). The mapped ESA layers provide a starting point for where environmental areas will likely be encountered. However, environmental areas can occur at any location. Therefore, if Inspectors encounter an environmental resource in the field (i.e., waterway) that is not within the ESA or Waters layer, the Inspectors shall create an Environmental Constraint and add applicable notes and photographs for subsequent ESD review and approval.

Inspectors must collect additional data when prescribing work in the Waters ESA layer.

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The following data shall be recorded in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) field:

- Estimate trimming by the percentage of total canopy reduction (e.g., 5%, 10%, 15%, 25%, etc.). Note: If deeper/severe pruning is required or if the tree should be trimmed to historic cuts. If removal is prescribed, include each tree's height and size (DBH)
- Ensure the accuracy of tree point location and add location descriptions to the Tree Notes AND Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) fields if the tree location is difficult to determine.
- Indicate proximity to a water resource.

Examples of good WP notes include:


- “Directional prune 10% of the tree canopy to historic cuts. Rollback top to prevent overhang.”
- “Crown reduces 30% of the canopy, severe prune needed to hold cycle.”
- “Remove 24” DBH pine located 100ft west of Pole 1234567E. The tree is 70 ft tall.”

Photographs of each/all tree(s) in the work point/WOLI are also required and should include the whole target tree (including full canopy to be reduced), immediate vegetation surrounding the tree at all levels, the tree concerning the circuit, and adjacent waterway/water resource as defined in the waters ESA layer in the WMS, if present. Provide mark-ups of where pruning cuts are necessary and the location of the waterway, if feasible. Refer to the below examples:

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Example 1: Tell the whole story via photographs. Show the tree(s) that need trimming in relation to the water resource (if known) and the conductor.



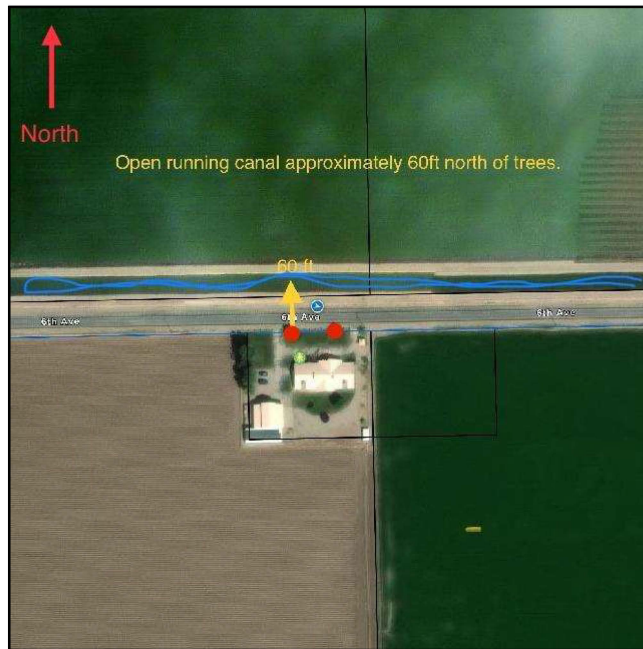
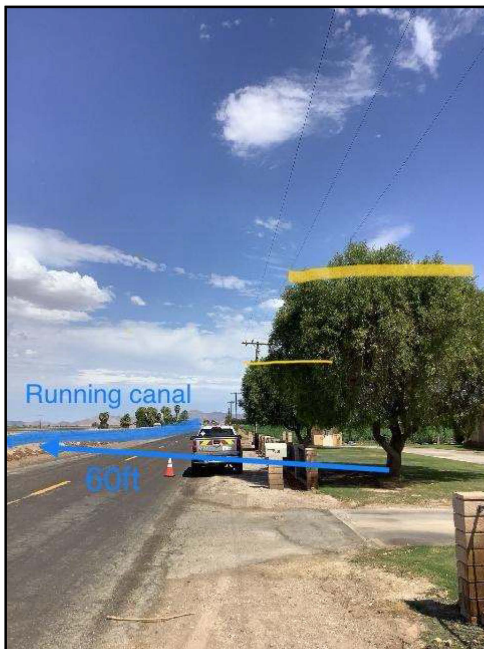
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Example 2: Multiple photographs may be required to tell the complete story. The picture on the **left** shows where canopy trimming is necessary to the conductors. The picture on the **right** shows the same tree depicted in the left image but shows the trunks of the trees about the water resource and adjacent roadway.



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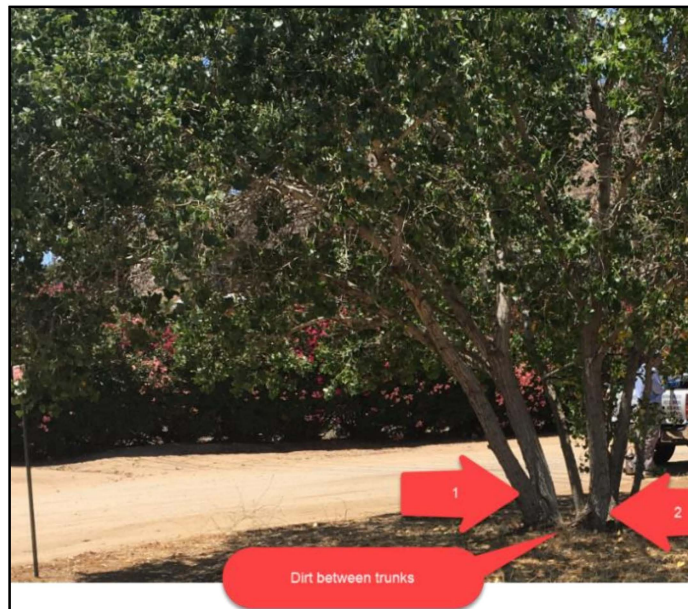
Example 3: The photographs on the **left** show trees prescribed for trimming in relation to conductors. The images on the right show the aerial view of the same trees and the adjacent water resources. Use the markup feature to clarify which tree(s) is prescribed for work and the estimated canopy reduction. Prescribed work should always strive to trim old cuts and match an indicated reduction percentage noted in the WMS. Prescribed work should comply with known environmental requirements, such as active waterways.



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How to Quantify Trees

A tree unit is any woody vegetation with at least one stem (or connected trunks) measuring greater than 4.5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). Tree trunks with “boot width” (e.g., 3-4 inches) of dirt/ground between the trunks shall be counted as separate tree units. The photograph below shows a tree quantity of two.



A brush unit is woody vegetation with stems/trunks measuring less than 4.5 inches DBH. One brush unit measures up to a 3X3 or 10x10 linear foot of woody/shrub vegetation. The photograph below shows one brush unit.



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When calculating tree/brush quantity is challenging, engage the SSP in the discussion. The SSP shall determine the amount based on professional knowledge/judgment based on the effort to perform the prescribed work (e.g., time and debris to be removed/trimmed similar to standard trim, brush trim, deeper prune, etc.). Regardless of quantity, the SSP may also consider approving T&E for the tree crew.

How to measure Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) when Prescribing Removals

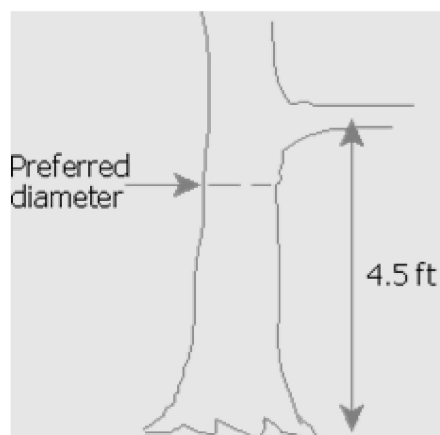
DBH is a standard tree measurement and refers to the tree diameter measured 4.5 feet above the ground. Every Inspector shall carry a DBH tape. The measure app on the iPhone or iPad may also be used to obtain DBH if a DBH tape is unavailable or cannot be used for safety reasons.


EACH tree to be removed must have its work point/WOLI, or trees in clusters must occur within the same removal category (prescription DBH and height range) and be of the same species. Multi-stem trees shall share a single tree and work point/WOLI. Inspectors are required to measure and record DBH when prescribing trees for removal. For the routine line clearing program, this measurement is recorded under the "Prescribed Work Type" as falling within a specific range (e.g., WOOD TREE REMOVAL - >24" to ≤36" DBH), and the exact measurement is recorded in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) or DBH field, as available.

The exact tree DBH is recorded in the Work Management System in the DBH field on the Hazard Tree program. Accurate DBH measurements are essential for invoicing, environmental review, and permitting (e.g., MSUP notification and timber permits).

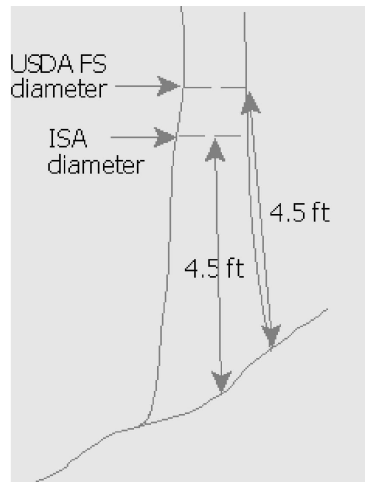
When measuring DBH, inspectors shall consider the following scenarios:

- **The tree has branches or bumps which interfere with DBH measurement.** Measure the diameter below the branch or bump (typically within 1 foot below the defect/bump).

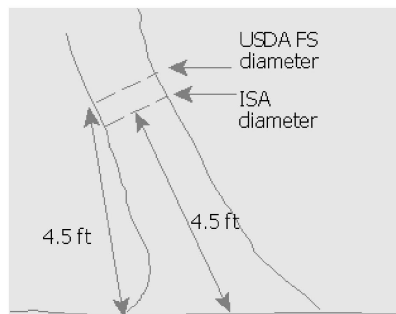


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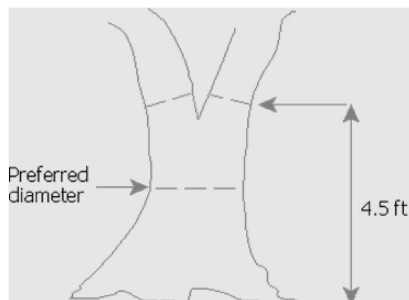
- **The tree is growing vertically on a slope.** Measure diameter 4.5 feet from the ground on the upper side of the slope per United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS) Standards.




- **The tree leans.** Measure diameter 4.5 feet up the stem in the direction of the lean per USDA FS.

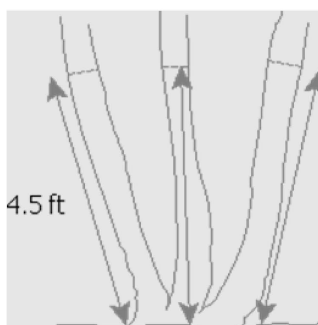


- **The tree forks at or above 4.5 feet.** Measure diameter at the narrowest part of the main stem below the fork.



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- The tree forks/splits into several trunks below 4.5 feet or close to ground level.**
Measure the DBH of each trunk that measures greater than 4.5" only. The DBH for the tree is found by taking the square root of the sum of all squared stem DBHs rounding to the nearest whole number. Example: You have three stems that measure 5", 6" and 8" so the DBH would be $\sqrt{(5^2+6^2+8^2)} = \sqrt{(25+36+64)} = \sqrt{125} = 11"$. Include WP notes that it is a "multi-stem tree." **Note:** *this methodology ensures that tree quantity remains the same for trims and removals and will assist SCE in tracking inventory reduction metrics.*



Additional notes are required to facilitate environmental review (and agency approval) of tree removals on USFS land for the following National Forests:


- ALL National Forests: Include** the exact DBH of each stem and a note if the tree is green or dead in the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora).
- Sierra:** For trees with a DBH range of 10-12, write C2 in the comments to indicate a Class 2 activity per the Master Services Use Permit (MSUP).
- Sequoia:** For trees with a DBH range of 10-12, write C2 in the comments to indicate a Class 2 activity per the MSUP.
- Inyo:** For trees with a DBH range of 8-12, write C2 in the comments to show a Class 2 activity per the MSUP. If the tree is greater than or equal to a 30-inch DBH, include notes on the overall tree condition and justification for why the tree needs to be removed.

11. Customer Notification and Approval

Accessing Customer Property

SCE and our contractors can access and maintain our infrastructure through ownership or easement rights. However, not all customers understand these rights and may react negatively to individuals on their property, the work SCE performs, or both. SCE documents customers who have previously threatened an SCE representative with violence or aggression in a Red List Layer in the WMS.

Before entering a property, check the Red List layer and Tree Point notes for documented properties of concern, and use caution when accessing these properties. The existing tree notes may also contain notification requirements for entering private or public land that the SCE employee and Contractors must follow before entering the property.

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Consult your local SSP **BEFORE** performing any inspections on Government Lands and verify any agency pre-notification requirements. The SSP will coordinate the agency notification through SCE's Government Lands Agent. For example:

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Bishop Paiute requires anyone working on tribal lands to submit their information to the TERO officer and receive an approved contract before work commences.
- Mojave National Preserve requires pre-notification and a permit before performing inspection and tree trimming work.
- Many National and State Parks, such as Joshua Tree National Park or Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, require advanced notification before inspection activities and tree trimming work.

Engaging with Customers

SCE's training videos, offered in English and Spanish, cover its expectations for approaching customers and de-escalating any negative customer interactions. Inspectors should be familiar with this training material.


Remember to wear your employee badge and carry your "Approved SCE Contractor" letter.

Negative customer interactions must be reported to your Manager and the local SSP. The SSP can advise if the Edison Security Operations Center (ESOC) and SCE Corporate Security should also be notified.

- For workplace and field safety-related issues, call (ESOC) at (626) 815-5611. Ask for the Regional Security Manager assigned to your area. This service is available 24/7.
- If any customer makes threats or acts aggressively during the refusal resolution process, the inspector shall leave and go to a safe location, call 911, and file a police report. The inspector must also notify their Supervisor and SCE SSP, when it is safe to do so. The SSP can help facilitate support from ESOC and SCE Corporate Security.

Customer Notification Requirements

When work is required on private property, the Inspector shall ensure all occupants, agents, and/or owners of private property, where a need for utility vegetation management/tree maintenance (heavy, light, or removal) has been identified, receive proper notification either by customer contact in person, by phone, or by leaving a door hanger. Neatly written and legible door hangers shall be visible to the customer with the date, a description of the work to be performed, PI name and contact information, and any informational brochures as needed. A legible photograph of the door hanger must be taken and uploaded to the Work Management System in the inspection record as proof of the door hanger notification.

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The notification method is based on the work required, but all notification methods shall provide the customer with the opportunity to be heard per California Public Resources Code Section 4295.5. The notification time, date, and method must be documented in the WMS.

Where deeper pruning or tree removal is necessary, customer approval is required before work. Only the property owner can provide consent; renter approval is not allowed. The documented permission shall be attached to the work point/WOLI, and the customer approval status will be entered as "Approved (attached signed form)." If the customer approves, consider flagging or painting the DBH on the tree(s) trunk to be removed to assist tree trimmers in correctly identifying and removing the approved trees.


The inspector will attempt to contact the property owner and obtain permission via a signed removal form, text, or email. If the inspector cannot reach the property owner/agent through in-person contact or door hanger notification, inspectors shall use SCE's Customer Request Process to get customer information for access/inspection. The inspector shall add Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) documenting each attempted customer communication.

Inspectors must make at least two customer contact attempts in person or by phone/email on multiple days (i.e., all attempts cannot occur on the same day). Allow seven calendar days for a customer to respond to a door hanger.

If the inspector cannot make contact or the customer refuses deeper trim or removal, the inspector shall create a trim work point/WOLI and notify the SSP as needed. The customer approval status shall be updated to one of the following:

- Pending – no customer contact has been made (e.g., left door hanger but did not speak to customer)
- Notification Only – no customer approval required
- Forced Pruned –the Event Expeditor schedules a force trim
- Refused –customer refuses work

After multiple in-person and phone attempts, if the inspector cannot obtain access or make customer contact to perform an inspection, the inspector may enter a No Access constraint and escalate the constraint to the SSP. Before entering a No Access constraint, it is recommended that the inspector contact the SSP to validate that this constraint is appropriate.

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Customer Coordinator (CC) Responsibilities


Once the work point is assigned to the tree contractor, the CC is responsible for ensuring customer approval and access to the work location before the tree crew's arrival, which includes:

- The coordination of all work locations assigned to Tree Trimming Contractors, including the documentation of "add-on" work, ensuring appropriate customer approval documentation, making customer contact in person and/or following up via phone call, providing door hangers, and scheduling customer appointments.
- CC shall ensure all vegetation maintenance activities (trims and/or removals), including "add-on" work and scope changes) have been identified and applicable customer approval documentation is available in the UVM work management system (database).
- CC shall document and ensure execution of all reasonable customer requests, including requests for them to be on-site with crews, when applicable, to provide property access, resolve refusals, and perform any other customer coordination necessary to allow for completion of the service. CC shall notify SSP of any customer requests to stay on-site with crews at least 48 hours before work commences.
- CC shall also be qualified to perform additional services as needed, including but not limited to pre-inspection, trouble orders, and special project patrols.

The following are the different types of notifications a property occupant, agent, or owner may receive before UVM work is performed:

- In-Person Contact: CC will knock at the customer's door. In many instances, this action will result in person-to-person interaction. For in-person contact situations, the CC must leave a completed Door Hanger with the customer, identifying the reason for and the type of services to be completed. In-person contact shall be attempted each time the contractor leaves a door hanger.
- Door Hanger: CC must provide a Door Hanger and/or insert at all locations requiring work that communicates the following:
 - Name of Employee
 - Vendor Name
 - Date of Notification
 - Description of Pre-Identified Work
 - Date Pre-Identified Work Scheduled
 - Telephone Number and Email Address of CC
 - Telephone Number and Email Address of the General Foreman (GF), GF Assistant, or CC Lead who can schedule tree work at the customer's request.

Telephone/Email Contact: If CC cannot reach the property owner/agent through in-person contact, confidential customer information (phone number/email) may be requested to obtain the SCE customer information associated with the property address.

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12. Managing Refusal Events

A refusal event occurs whenever a customer will not allow SCE to remove sufficient vegetation to achieve RCD plus one year of growth. SCE attempts to get more clearance than RCD, typically GRCD when possible, then CCD plus one year of growth. SCE uses an escalation process to get customers to buy in and achieve the maximum clearance possible.


To help gain customer approval, and only if pre-approved by the local SSP, Inspectors may offer replacement trees or stump grinding as a negotiation strategy (on a case-by-case basis) to obtain permission to remove trees.

However, if contact with the customer occurs, and the customer indicates they will not grant permission to perform an inspection or prescribe the necessary remediation, then a reasonable attempt to resolve the refusal shall be made (i.e., addressing the specific objection, thoroughly explaining the reason for which work is needed, detailing all applicable laws and safety regulations, etc.). Should the refusal remain, the inspector shall perform the following steps:

- Make note of the refusal in the Work Management System.
- Provide the customer with Electrical Hazard Awareness brochures, Door Hangers, etc. (Edison shall provide all customer communication materials).
- Verify data entry of the most recent vegetation-to-conductor clearance attribute in the Work Management System.
- Escalate the situation to their immediate Supervisor.
- The Supervisor shall contact the customer to attempt a resolution.
- When a customer does not agree to allow trimming necessary to maintain CCD plus 1-year growth (preferred) or RCD plus 1-year growth (required), the inspector shall input a refusal constraint into the WMS.

The constraint notes shall include a summary of the customer interaction(s), including the associated date and time of the interactions and critical concerns for the SSP to follow up.

Safety Note: If any customer makes threats or acts aggressively during the refusal resolution process, the inspector shall leave and go to a safe location, call 911, and file a police report. The inspector must also notify their Supervisor and SCE SSP, when it is safe to do so. The SSP can help facilitate support from ESOC and SCE Corporate Security.

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13. Managing Vegetation Threats

Inspectors are required to identify 24-hour and 72-hour P1 conditions. Edison's internal procedure "UVM-08, Managing Vegetation Threats (latest approved version)," describes Priority 1 conditions as follows:

- Any observed tree, or parts thereof, that is expected to fail and contact electric facilities imminently.
- Any observed tree, or parts thereof, where vegetation contact or arcing with bare-wire conductors is highly probable to occur in a high-wind or modeled maximum load event due to vegetation proximity to power lines.
 - In HFRA only, any observed tree, or parts thereof, where vegetation is within approximately 18" shall be considered a "72-hour P1". In this event, the remediation timeline is 72 hours, and stay-onsite requirements do not apply. The inspector shall create a 72-hour P1 work point/WOLI in the WMS.
- Any observed vegetation condition where it appears that contact has occurred with primary electric facilities.
- For transmission circuits, any vegetation that is currently less than the Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance or MVCD (MVCD = arcing distance = RCD in a Non-HFRA) or will encroach the MVCD under maximum sag/sway prior to the routine pruning work is a P1 condition.
 - If the tree is outside RCD at the time of inspection but has the potential to enter the MVCD under max sag/sway, these trees may be prescribed as a P1-72 hour with SSP approval.
- Any observed vegetation condition where it appears that strain or abrasion has occurred with secondary bare open wire or contact has been made in HFRA only. SSP should be notified of imminent threat condition to confirm assignment as a P1 prior to notifying trim vendor and ESD.
- Any contact with non-insulated equipment originating from a transformer is a P1 condition. Any contact with the transformer in an HFRA would be a 72-hour P1 or a P2 condition in a non-HFRA with an email to the SSP. Defer to SSP for district specifications. SSP should be notified of imminent threat condition to confirm assignment as a P1 prior to notifying trim vendor and ESD.
- Specific to the Hazard Tree Program (HTP), any observed tree where the tree's failure and contact with the conductors is highly probable to occur in a high-wind event.

Upon identifying a 24-hour P1 condition, the inspector shall first secure the area for public safety and email the relevant tree crew, General Foreman, and SSP. The email shall include all pertinent information required to initiate the remediation process. Including but not limited to:

- Grid ID
- Location
- High Fire or Non- High Fire

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- ESA (Include SCE Emergency Environmental Consultants in the email at SCEEmergency@swca.com)
- Access Issues
- Pole/Structure Number
- Species
- Quantity
- Workability (Lift or Climb)
- Customer Contact (Notification method)
- Notes
- Photos

For a 24-hour P1, the work point/WOLI is created by the tree crew, not the inspector. The Inspector shall remain on site until the condition is corrected or relieved by an authorized SCE representative. Certain conditions are exempt from the stay on-site requirements with SSP notification, which are the following:


- Vegetation contact is with a covered conductor
- Vegetation contact is with a discernible neutral conductor in non-HFRA areas only
- Vegetation contact is with a secondary bare conductor of 750 volts or less in non-HFRA regions only
- When contact is highly probable during a high-wind event, but there is no evidence of contact, work with the local SSP to understand the area's common weather/wind patterns.

If you are uncertain of the above, remain on-site. While on-site, Inspectors should make reasonable efforts to notify the customer of the condition and required remediation, obtain permission for removal or permanent resolution to prevent the recurrence of the condition, and get approval for the subsequent tree crews to perform the necessary mitigation. The inspector shall verify if the P1 is located within the Environmental (ESA) Layer and Government Lands layer and convey this information to the relevant SSP and GF via the initial P1 email.

If the inspector obtains consent for the removal, provide the signed removal form to the tree crew upon their arrival and include a photo of the tree point in the WMS.

If a hostile environment is encountered, and the condition is perceived as unsafe for personal safety, then personnel are not required to stay on-site. All negative customer interactions must be reported to your Authorized Edison Representative (AER), Manager, the local SSP, and Edison Corporate Security as appropriate.

Notify the SSP and AER, and call the Edison Security Operations Center (ESOC) at (626) 815-5611 for workplace, field, and safety-related issues (available 24/7). Ask for the Regional Security Manager assigned to your area.

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14. How to Report Issues in the Field

Reporting a Safety Incident

Safety is SCE's first and most important Value, and it's essential we report all incidents, small and large. SCE and our contractor partners track safety trends, share lessons learned, and implement corrective actions to prevent serious injuries and fatalities.

SCE requires contractors to notify the SCE representative of all safety incidents occurring during work for SCE, including first aid incidents, injuries above first aid, close calls, safety violations, vehicle accidents, property damage, equipment failure, hazardous material releases, environmental incidents, customer complaint/negative contacts, and fires.

If an Inspector is involved or witnesses a safety event, they should take appropriate steps to attend to the ill or injured, secure the site to prevent a further incident, and immediately notify their supervisor. The supervisor is typically responsible for informing the SCE representative by phone and email back-up and confirming the communication. It is understood that information may be incomplete and preliminary; updates may be provided as needed. Notification to the SCE representative shall include the location of the incident, a brief description of events, and the nature of any injuries, as available.


SCE Contractors shall submit the "Contractor Incident and Evaluation Report form" within 24 hours. Depending on the nature of the event, additional reporting to Cal/OSHA and the Department of Transportation may be required. Refer to the Health and Safety Handbook for Contractors for further information. Failure to comply with these reporting requirements will result in consequences, including "Termination for Cause" of the contract.

How to Report Environmental Events

All Inspectors are required to receive annual environmental training before initiating work in the field. SCE's Service Territory includes various protected environmental resources and non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations, resulting in severe consequences, including work stoppage, reputational damage, fines, and/or jail time for individuals or corporations. Inspectors must always adhere to Environmental Requirements, **stop work**, and contact SCE's Environmental Services Division (ESD) if they cannot comply. ESD will guide the completion of work in compliance with environmental regulations. Reminder: Overland travel is NOT permitted without prior approval by ESD.

Check the Work Management System when working on United States Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land for maps of approved access roads. Do not use unapproved access roads. Environmental Requirements also apply during **EMERGENCY/P1** work.

If you observe an environmental incident, stop work immediately and contact your supervisor and SCE Environmental Services at 833-SCE-2ENC / 833-723-2362. Hazardous material spills must also be reported to 1(844) 468-7745 (844 GOT SPIL).

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How to Report Security Issues

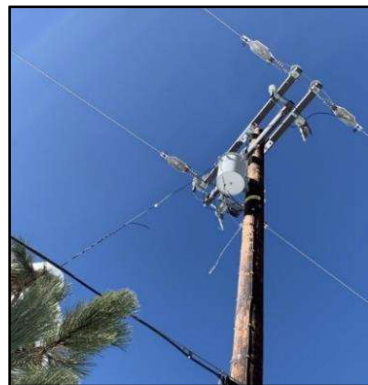
For workplace and field safety/security-related issues, notify the SSP, AER, and Edison Security Operations Center (ESOC) at (626) 815-5611. Ask for the Regional Security Manager assigned to your area. This service is available 24/7.

How to Report Damaged Equipment


All SCE employees and contractors are essential in keeping our communities safe and our infrastructure in good working order. If you see something wrong with SCE equipment, say something by contacting the SSP, the Distribution Operation Center (DOC) and your immediate supervisor. A photo should be provided, and the (DOC) should be notified. Work with SSP for district requirements on notification procedures.

Provide the following information when contacting the DOC: (1) Address (when available); (2) Pole Number (preferably one with equipment such as a switch or transformer). Use south, north, east, and west of pole location to describe the problem location and how many spans were affected, as needed; and (3) Problem statement (broken cross arm/pole, floating insulator, a guy wire being strained out of alignment by vegetation, guy wire with slack, communication line with heavy vegetation strain jeopardizing the integrity of SCE equipment, damaged conductor.).

Examples: Broken cross arm on Pole 78910E, damaged conductor 100 feet west of Pole 78910E, damaged jumper cable west of Pole 78910E.



- Report Imminent Threats/Emergencies to SCE facilities to the (DOC)
- **DO NOT SHARE THIS CONTACT INFORMATION WITH CUSTOMERS.** Customers should report vegetation emergencies by calling 1-800-611-1911

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[PHONE NUMBERS REMOVED]					
Districts Served	32 - Compton 42 - Santa Monica 44 - South Bay 46 - Long Beach 47 - Whittier 61 - Catalina	22 - Montebello 26 - Covina 27 - Monrovia 30 - Foothill 31 - Redlands 34 - Ontario 40 - Arrowhead 79 - Palm Springs 84 - 29 Palms 87 - Blythe	29 - Santa Ana 33 - Huntington Beach 43 - Saddleback 48 - Fullerton 77 - Menifee 88 - Wildomar	35 - 1000 Oaks 36 - Antelope 39 - Ventura 49 - Santa Barbara 50 - Big Creek 51 - San Joaquin 52 - Tehachapi 53 - Kernville 59 - Valencia 72 - Barstow 73 - Victorville 85 - Bishop 86 - Ridgecrest	
	Open	M-F	24/7/365	7 Days/Week	M-F
	Day	6:30 am - 3:00 pm	6:30 am - 3:00 pm	6:30 am - 3:00 pm	6:30 am - 3:00 pm
	Swing	Southern Covers	2:30 pm - 11:00 pm	2:30 pm - 10:30 pm	Eastern Covers
	Graveyard	Eastern Covers	10:30 pm - 7:00 am	Eastern Covers	Eastern Covers

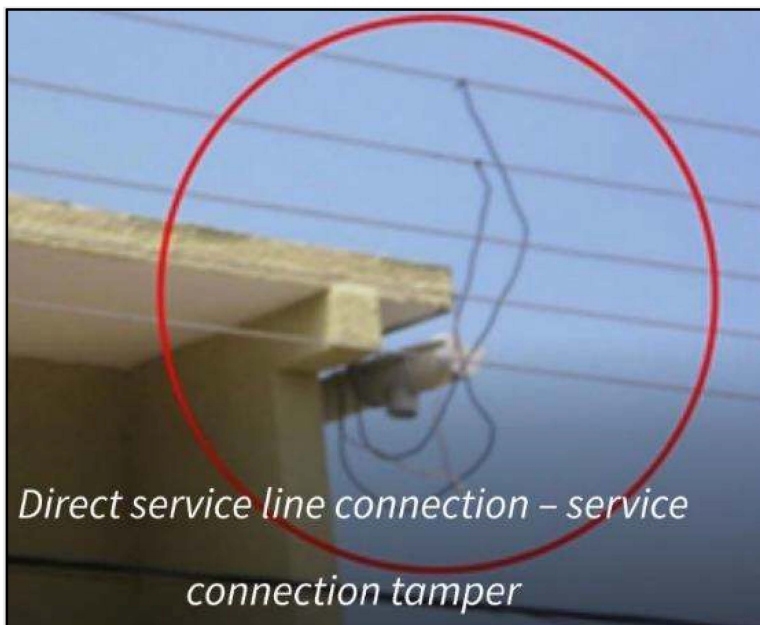
How to Report Unauthorized Usage of Energy

To report suspicious or suspected unauthorized use of energy, notify the SSP and call [PHONE NUMBER REMOVED] or go to:


[WEBSITE ADDRESS REMOVED]

Below are two examples of unauthorized use of energy:

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Note: We should not refer to Unauthorized Usage as “Energy Theft.” Please refrain from using the term.


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15. Approvals

Program Manager	Signature	Date
[NAME REMOVED], Principal Manager	[NAME REMOVED]	6/27/24

16. Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Description of Revision	By	Next Review Date
1	4/19/19	Initial release for UVM Program	[NAME REMOVED]	2020
2	5/17/19	General Document Refresh	[NAME REMOVED]	5/17/20
3	6/7/19	Added Verbiage to Section 2.1.2 attribute 2	[NAME REMOVED]	6/7/20
4	7/16/21	Complete Document Re-Write	[NAME REMOVED]	7/16/22
5	12/23/22	General Document Refresh	[NAME REMOVED]	12/23/23
6	1/2/24	General Document Refresh to align with 2024 Scope of Work	[NAME REMOVED]	1/2/25
7	6/30/24	General Document Refresh to align with 2024 Scope of Work	[NAME REMOVED]	6/30/25

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17. Resources

For SCE resources on topics covered in this document and more, click [HERE](#):

18. Distribution and Data Retention


The official version of the document shall be stored in the T&D Vegetation Management UVM Program SharePoint Document Library while in effect and retained for at least ten (10) years after that.

Distribution list:

- T&D UVM Managers
- E&C Program Management Office
- Impacted OU Touchpoints

19. Key Contacts


- UVM Principal Manager, Operations: [NAME AND PHONE NUMBER REMOVED]
- UVM Senior Manager, Operations: [NAME AND PHONE NUMBER REMOVED]
- UVM Senior Manager, Compliance : [NAME AND PHONE NUMBER REMOVED]

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Attachment A

Tree Species and Growth Rates


Common Name	Genus	Species	Growth Rate	Risk Rating	Resprouting Species/Stump Mitigation Recommended
Acacia	Acacia	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Acacia - Bailey	Acacia	baileyana	Medium	Medium	No
Acacia - Blackwood	Acacia	melanoxylon	Medium	Medium	No
Acacia- Shoestring	Acacia	stenophylla	Medium	Medium	No
Ailanthus	Ailanthus	altissima	Fast	High	Yes
Alder	Alnus	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Alder - Red	Alnus	rubra	Medium	Medium	No
Alder - White	Alnus	rhombifolia	Medium	Medium	No
Almond	Prunus	amygdalus	Medium	Low	No
Apple	Malus	domestica	Medium	Low	No
Araucaria	Araucaria	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Araucaria - Bunya Pine	Araucaria	bidwillii	Medium	Medium	No
Araucaria - Monkey Puzzle	Araucaria	araucana	Medium	Medium	No
Araucaria - Norfolk Island Pine	Araucaria	heterophylla	Medium	Medium	No
Arundo	Arundo	donax	Fast	High	Yes
Ash	Fraxinus	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Ash - Evergreen	Fraxinus	udhei	Fast	High	Yes
Ash - Modesto	Fraxinus	velutina	Fast	High	Yes
Ash - Raywood	Fraxinus	oxycarpa	Fast	High	Yes
Aspen - Quaking	Populus	tremuloides	Medium	High	No
Athel	Tamarix	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Avocado	Persea	americana	Medium	Medium	No
Bamboo	Bambusa	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Beech	Fagus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Birch	Betula	spp	Slow	Low	No
Bird of Paradise	Strelitzia	spp	Medium	Low	No
Bottle	Brachychiton	acerifolius	Medium	Medium	No
Bottlebrush	Callistemon	citrinus	Medium	Low	No
Brisbane Box	Lophostemon	confertus	Medium	Low	No
Brush	Misc	spp	Slow	Low	No
Brush - Fast	Misc	spp	Fast	Low	Yes
Buckeye	Aesculus	californica	Slow	Low	No
Camphor	Cinnamomum	camphora	Medium	Medium	No
Carob	Ceratonia	siliqua	Medium	Medium	No
Carrotwood	Cupaniopsis	anacardioides	Medium	Medium	No
Casuarina	Casuarina	equisetifolia	Fast	Medium	Yes
Catalpa	Catalpa	speciosa	Fast	High	No
Ceanothus	Ceanothus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Cedar	Cedrus	spp	Slow	Medium	No
Cedar - Atlas	Cedrus	atlantica	Slow	Medium	No
Cedar - Deodara	Cedrus	deodara	Slow	Medium	No

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Cedar - Incense	Calocedrus	decurrens	Slow	Medium	No
Century Plant	Agave	americana	Fast	High	No
Cherry	Prunus	avium	Medium	Medium	No
Chestnut	Castanea	seguinii	Medium	Low	No
Chinaberry	Melia	azedarach	Medium	Medium	Yes
Citrus	Citrus	spp	Medium	Low	No
Coral	Erythrina	corallodendron	Fast	High	No
Cottonwood	Populus	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Cottonwood - Black	Populus	trichocarpa	Fast	High	Yes
Cottonwood - Western	Populus	fremontii	Fast	High	Yes
Cow Itch	Lagunaria	patersonia	Medium	Medium	No
Cypress	Cupressus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Cypress - Italian	Cupressus	sempervirens	Slow	Low	No
Cypress - Monterey	Cupressus	macrocarpa	Slow	Low	No
Dogwood-Pacific	Cornus	nuttallii	Slow	Low	No
Elderberry	Sambucus	spp	Medium	Low	No
Elm	Ulmus	spp	Fast	Medium	Yes
Elm - American	Ulmus	americana	Medium	Medium	Yes
Elm - Chinese	Ulmus	parvifolia	Fast	Medium	Yes
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Blue Gum	Eucalyptus	globulus	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Coolibah	Eucalyptus	coolabah	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Lemon	Corymbia	citriodora	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Manna Gum	Eucalyptus	viminalis	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Red Flowering Gum	Corymbia	ficifolia	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Red Gum	Eucalyptus	camaldulensis	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Red Ironbark	Eucalyptus	sideroxylon	Fast	High	Yes
Eucalyptus - Silver Dollar Gum	Eucalyptus	polyanthemos	Fast	High	Yes
Eugenia	Syzygium	paniculatum	Medium	Low	No
Ficus	Ficus	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Ficus - Indian Laurel	Ficus	nitida	Medium	Medium	No
Ficus - Rusty Leaf Fig	Ficus	rubiginosa	Medium	Medium	No
Ficus - Weeping Fig	Ficus	benjamina	Medium	Medium	No
Fir	Abies	spp	Slow	Low	No
Fir - Douglas	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	Slow	Low	No
Fir - Grand	Abies	grandis	Slow	Low	No
Fir - Red	Abies	magnifica	Slow	Low	No
Fir - White	Abies	concolor	Slow	Medium	No
Fruit Tree	Misc	spp	Medium	Low	No
Ginkgo - Maidenhair	Ginkgo	biloba	Medium	Low	No
Golden Rain	Koelreuteria	paniculata	Medium	Medium	No

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Grevillea - Banks	Grevillea	banksii	Medium	Medium	No
Hackberry	Celtis	reticulata	Fast	Medium	No
Hawthorn	Crataegus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Hemlock	Tsuga	spp	Slow	Low	No
Hemlock - Western	Tsuga	heterophylla	Slow	Low	No
Hickory	Carya	spp	Medium	Low	No
Ironwood- Desert	Olneya	tesota	Slow	Low	No
Jacaranda	Jacaranda	mimosifolia	Fast	High	No
Joshua	Yucca	brevifolia	Slow	Low	No
Juniper	Juniperus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Laurel - Bay	Laurus	nobilis	Medium	Medium	No
Laurel - California Bay	Umbellularia	californica	Medium	Medium	No
Linden	Tilia	spp	Slow	Low	No
Liquid Amber	Liquidambar	styraciflua	Medium	High	No
Locust	Gleditsia	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Locust - Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	Fast	High	Yes
Locust - Honey	Gleditsia	triacanthos	Fast	High	Yes
Loquat	Eriobotrya	japonica	Slow	Low	No
Macadamia	Macadamia	tetraphylla	Medium	Low	No
Madrone	Arbutus	meniesii	Slow	Low	No
Magnolia - Saucer	Magnolia	soulangeana	Slow	Low	No
Magnolia - Southern	Magnolia	grandiflora	Medium	Medium	No
Magnolia - Star	Magnolia	stellata	Slow	Low	No
Manila Tamarind (Madras Thorn)	Pithecellobium	dulce	Fast	Medium	Yes
Manzanita	Arctostaphylos	manzanita	Slow	Low	No
Maple	Acer	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Maple - Bigleaf	Acer	macrophyllum	Fast	High	Yes
Maple - Box Elder	Acer	negundo	Fast	High	Yes
Maple - Silver	Acer	saccharinum	Fast	High	Yes
Mayten	Maytenus	boaria	Medium	Medium	No
Melaleuca	Melaleuca	linariifolia	Medium	Medium	No
Mesquite	Prosopis	glandulosa	Medium	Low	Yes
Mimosa	Albizia	julibrissin	Fast	High	Yes
Mulberry	Morus	alba	Fast	High	Yes
Myoporum	Myoporum	laetum	Slow	Low	No
Myrtle - Crape	Lagerstroemia	Indica	Slow	Low	No
Myrtle - Pacific Wax	Myrica	cerifera	Slow	Low	No
New Zealand Christmas Tree	Metrosideros	excelsa	Slow	Low	No
Oak	Quercus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Black	Quercus	kelloggii	Medium	High	No
Oak - Blue	Quercus	douglasii	Slow	Low	No

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Oak - Canyon Live	Quercus	chrusolepis	Slow	Medium	No
Oak - Coast Live	Quercus	agrifolia	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Cork	Quercus	suber	Slow	Low	No
Oak - English	Quercus	robur	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Holly	Quercus	ilex	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Interior Live	Quercus	wislizeni	Slow	Medium	No
Oak - Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Oracle	Quercus	x morehus	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Oregon White	Quercus	garryana	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Pin	Quercus	palustris	Medium	Medium	No
Oak - Scrub	Quercus	dumosa	Slow	Low	No
Oak - Valley	Quercus	lobata	Fast	High	No
Oleander	Nerium	oleander	Slow	Low	No
Olive	Olea	europaea	Medium	Low	No
Orchid	Bauhinia	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Other - Slow Growing	Misc	spp	Slow	Low	No
Other - Medium Growing	Misc	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Other - Fast Growing	Misc	spp	Fast	Medium	Yes
Palm - California	Washingtonia	filifera	Fast	High	No
Palm - Canary Island	Phoenix	canariensis	Medium	High	No
Palm - Date	Phoenix	dactylifera	Fast	High	No
Palm - Guadalupe	Brahea	edulis	Fast	High	No
Palm - King	Archontophoenix	cunninghamiana	Medium	High	No
Palm - Mexican	Washingtonia	robusta	Fast	High	No
Palm - Other	Palm	spp	Fast	High	No
Palm - Queen	Syagrus	romanzoffiana	Fast	High	No
Palm - Triangle	Dypsis	decaryi	Medium	High	No
Palo Verde	Parkinsonia	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Peach	Prunus	persica	Medium	Low	No
Pear	Pyrus	calleryana	Medium	Low	No
Pear - Evergreen	Pyrus	kawakamii	Medium	Low	No
Pecan	Carya	illinoensis	Fast	Medium	No
Pepper - Brazilian	Schinus	terebinthifolius	Fast	High	Yes
Pepper - California	Schinus	molle	Fast	High	Yes
Persimmon	Diospyros	texana	Slow	Low	No
Photinia	Photinia	fraseri	Slow	Low	No
Pine	Pinus	spp	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Aleppo	Pinus	halepensis	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Bishop	Pinus	muricata	Slow	Medium	No
Pine - Canary Island	Pinus	canariensis	Medium	High	No
Pine - Coulter	Pinus	coulteri	Slow	Low	No

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Pine - Gray	Pinus	sabiniana	Medium	High	No
Pine - Italian Stone	Pinus	pinea	Slow	Medium	No
Pine - Japanese	Pinus	thunbergii	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Jeffrey	Pinus	jeffreyi	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Knobcone	Pinus	attenuata	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Lodgepole	Pinus	contorta	Slow	High	No
Pine - Monterey	Pinus	radiata	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Ponderosa	Pinus	ponderosa	Slow	Medium	No
Pine - Sugar	Pinus	lambertiana	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Western White	Pinus	monticola	Slow	Low	No
Pine - Whitebark	Pinus	albicaulis	Slow	Low	No
Pistache	Pistacia	chinensis	Medium	Medium	No
Pistachio	Pistacia	vera	Slow	Low	No
Pittosporum	Pittosporum	undulatum	Slow	Low	No
Plum	Prunus	domestica	Medium	Low	No
Podocarpus	Podocarpus	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Pomegranate	Punica	granatum	Slow	Low	No
Poplar	Populus	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Poplar - Lombardy	Populus	nigra 'italica'	Fast	High	Yes
Poplar - White	Populus	alba	Fast	High	Yes
Privet	Ligustrum	japonicum	Slow	Low	No
Redbud - Eastern	Cercis	canadensis	Medium	Low	Yes
Redbud - Western	Cercis	occidentalis	Slow	Low	No
Redwood - Coastal	Sequoia	sempervirens	Slow	Medium	No
Redwood - Dawn	Metasequoia	glyptostroboides	Slow	Low	No
Rubber	Ficus	elastica	Medium-Fast	Medium	No
Saguaro	Carnegiea	gigantea	Slow	Low	No
Sequoia - Giant	Sequoiadendron	giganteum	Slow	Low	No
Silk Floss	Ceiba	speciosa	Medium	Medium	No
Spruce	Picea	spp	Slow	Low	No
Spruce - Blue	Picea	pungens	Slow	Low	No
Sumac	Rhus	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Sycamore	Platanus	occidentalis	Fast	High	Yes
Tallow	Triadica	spp	Medium	Medium	No
Tanoak	Notholithocarpus	densiflorus	Medium	High	No
Tipuana	Tipuana	tipu	Fast	High	No
Toyon	Heteromeles	arbutifolia	Slow	Low	No
Tulip - Yellow Poplar	Liriodendron	tulipifera	Medium	Medium	No
Vine	Ivy	spp	Fast	High	No
Walnut	Juglans	spp	Fast	Medium	Yes
Walnut - Black	Juglans	californica	Fast	Medium	Yes

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Walnut - English	Juglans	regia	Fast	Medium	Yes
Willow	Salix	spp	Fast	High	Yes
Willow - Arroyo	Salix	lasiolepis	Fast	High	Yes
Willow - Australian	Geijera	parviflora	Medium	Medium	Yes
Willow - Weeping	Salix	babylonica	Fast	High	Yes
Zelkova	Zelkova	serrat	Medium	Medium	No


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Attachment B Field Examples

Example 1: This Sycamore tree was side-trimmed to achieve clearance. However, new growth may overhang the conductors, creating a hazard that could lead to an outage or down conductor. The correct prescription would be to directionally prune this tree or roll back the top to promote growth away from the wires and prevent overhanging growth. Regarding younger trees, the inspector should consider crown reduction to avoid growth from ever exceeding line height. In all cases, the prescription should always be to return to old cuts at a minimum to prevent 'step cutting,' leading to excessive waterspouts.


Note: If a crown reduction would remove more than 25% of the canopy, the tree may be weakened and die. Consider soliciting tree removal.



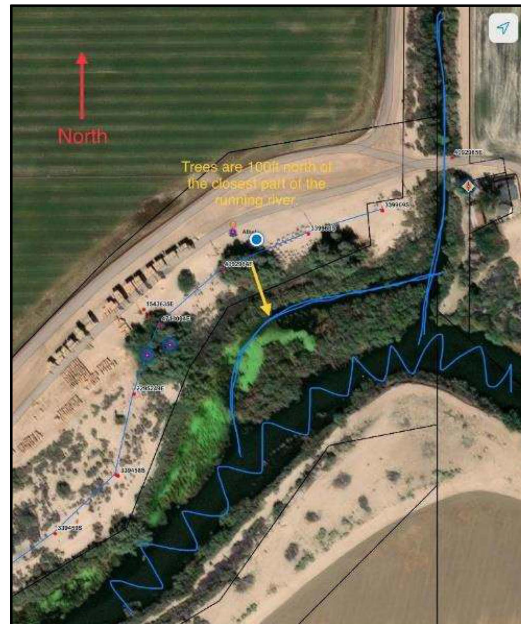
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Example 2: In the below photograph, which trim prescription maintains the “45-degree angle of defense” (dotted yellow line), a directional prune (solid yellow line), or a crown reduction (solid orange line)? A crown reduction removes portions of the canopy from within the 45-degree angle of defense and reduces the risk of the tree or branches falling into the conductors if the tree should fall (i.e., during a storm event).



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Example 3: The photographs below show an Athel tree growing adjacent to primary conductors within the Waters ESA. One photo shows the location of the tree to the water resource from an aerial perspective, and the other shows the tree in proximity to the lines with the necessary markups for Waters ESA. The prescribed trim is a directional prune to greater than GRCD, and the Work Point Notes/Inspection Notes (Survey123/Arbora) state: "Roll back the top to prevent overhangs, estimated canopy reduction 10-20%."




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Example 4: The below photograph shows a Pepper Tree under a Distribution 12kV conductor in HFRA. The inspector should look for historic cuts and evidence of new growth and ask the following questions: (1) When was the tree last trimmed? (2) Where are we in the growing season, and how much growth is expected over the course of 1 year?

Pepper trees are fast-growing; in this example, the tree has 9' feet of clearance (9' is the distance that triggers the maintenance activity [TCD- Trigger Clearance Distance] in distribution HFRA for this voltage). Therefore, the tree is prescribed for crown reduction to greater than GRCD (>12'). The inspector shall also prescribe any dead, dying, or diseased branches within a 10' radius of the pole for removal in accordance with *Public Resource Code 4292*.



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Example 5: The photograph below shows Pepper and Elderberry trees under a Distribution 12kV conductor in HFRA. Multi-stem pepper trees are included in a single tree point at this location. The inspector shall verify tree species and quantity using the DBH methodology described in Section 8 above. In this example, three of the four trees will not maintain CCD and require trimming. However, all four pepper trees are fast-growing and should be listed for trimming to maintain the same height and on the exact trim cycle. Other factors should be considered for keeping all trees on the same cycle, such as if the location poses additional challenges like a sensitive customer or if traffic control is required to perform work. Keeping all trees on the same trimming cycle may not be necessary if the trees are slow-growing and there are no challenges at the work location.

The Elderberry in the foreground is not in inventory, and clearance is greater than GRCD. Elderberries are identified in Attachment A at a medium-growth rate. Therefore, the tree will not need maintenance this year and was not added to the existing tree inventory.

