

An aerial photograph of a dense, green forest. A winding road or path is visible, cutting through the trees. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

# California Utility Vegetation Management

A brief history and background

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# What is Utility Vegetation Management (UVM)?





**TREE  
WORK  
AHEAD**

Trees and other vegetation are trimmed and removed to prevent disruption with electrical conductors

Most work occurs while lines are energized





Work must be completed by special trained and *qualified* line clearance professionals

Insulated equipment (e.g. fiberglass booms/buckets, pole pruners) help protect against direct or indirect electrical contact

A photograph showing a utility worker in a white bucket, wearing a high-visibility orange and yellow safety vest, pruning a large, dense evergreen tree. The worker is positioned on the right side of the frame, reaching into the foliage. Several horizontal power lines run across the middle of the image. The background shows more trees and a glimpse of a building.

A variety of pruning styles are used to control different species

Minimum approach distance (MAD) must be maintained for worker protection



# Distribution vs. Transmission Conductors







Bulk power transmission lines serve substations; voltage is reduced and fed to customers via the distribution system




The higher the voltage, the greater the clearance

Primary (high-voltage) vs. secondary (low-voltage)





A photograph of a utility pole in a forested area. The pole is made of wood and has several cross-arms. It is surrounded by tall evergreen trees. The ground is covered in dry grass and small plants. The sky is blue with white clouds.

# Why is tree-to-conductor clearance so important?

Wildfires

Public safety

Reliable electrical service



Low precipitation and changing climate  
creates longer wildfire 'seasons'

The eight most devastating CA wildfires  
occurred in last five years

High wind events and damage to overhead  
electrical facilities

Costs of insurance continue to rise





## Top 20 Largest California Wildfires

<i><b>FIRE NAME (CAUSE)</b></i>	<i><b>DATE</b></i>	<i><b>COUNTY</b></i>	<i><b>ACRES</b></i>	<i><b>STRUCTURES</b></i>	<i><b>DEATHS</b></i>
<b>1 AUGUST COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	August 2020	Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Lake, & Colusa	<b>1,032,648</b>	935	1
<b>2 DIXIE</b> ( <i>Powerlines</i> )	July 2021	Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Shasta & Tehama	<b>963,309</b>	1,329	1
<b>3 MENDOCINO COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	July 2018	Colusa, Lake, Mendocino & Glenn	<b>459,123</b>	280	1
<b>4 SCU LIGHTNING COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	August 2020	Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, & San Joaquin	<b>396,624</b>	222	0
<b>5 CREEK</b> ( <i>Undetermined</i> )	September 2020	Fresno & Madera	<b>379,895</b>	853	0
<b>6 LNU LIGHTNING COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning/Arson</i> )	August 2020	Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo, Lake, & Colusa	<b>363,220</b>	1,491	6
<b>7 NORTH COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	August 2020	Butte, Plumas & Yuba	<b>318,935</b>	2,352	15
<b>8 THOMAS</b> ( <i>Powerlines</i> )	December 2017	Ventura & Santa Barbara	<b>281,893</b>	1,063	2
<b>9 CEDAR</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	October 2003	San Diego	<b>273,246</b>	2,820	15
<b>10 RUSH</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	August 2012	Lassen	<b>271,911 CA / 43,666 NV</b>	0	0
<b>11 RIM</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	August 2013	Tuolumne	<b>257,314</b>	112	0
<b>12 ZACA</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	July 2007	Santa Barbara	<b>240,207</b>	1	0
<b>13 CARR</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	July 2018	Shasta County & Trinity	<b>229,651</b>	1,614	8
<b>14 MONUMENT</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	July 2021	Trinity	<b>223,124</b>	50	0
<b>15 CALDOR</b> ( <i>Human Related</i> )	August 2021	Alpine, Amador, & El Dorado	<b>221,835</b>	1,003	1
<b>16 MATILIJIA</b> ( <i>Undetermined</i> )	September 1932	Ventura	<b>220,000</b>	0	0
<b>17 RIVER COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	July 2021	Siskiyou & Trinity	<b>199,343</b>	122	0
<b>18 WITCH</b> ( <i>Powerlines</i> )	October 2007	San Diego	<b>197,990</b>	1,650	2
<b>19 KLAMATH THEATER COMPLEX</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	June 2008	Siskiyou	<b>192,038</b>	0	2
<b>20 MARBLE CONE</b> ( <i>Lightning</i> )	July 1977	Monterey	<b>177,866</b>	0	0

There is no doubt that there were fires with significant acreage burned in years prior to 1932, but those records are less reliable, and this list is meant to give an overview of the large fires in more recent times.

This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

**\*Numbers not final.**





Public safety

Exposure to private  
tree trimmers

Potential for direct and  
indirect contact with  
downed wire

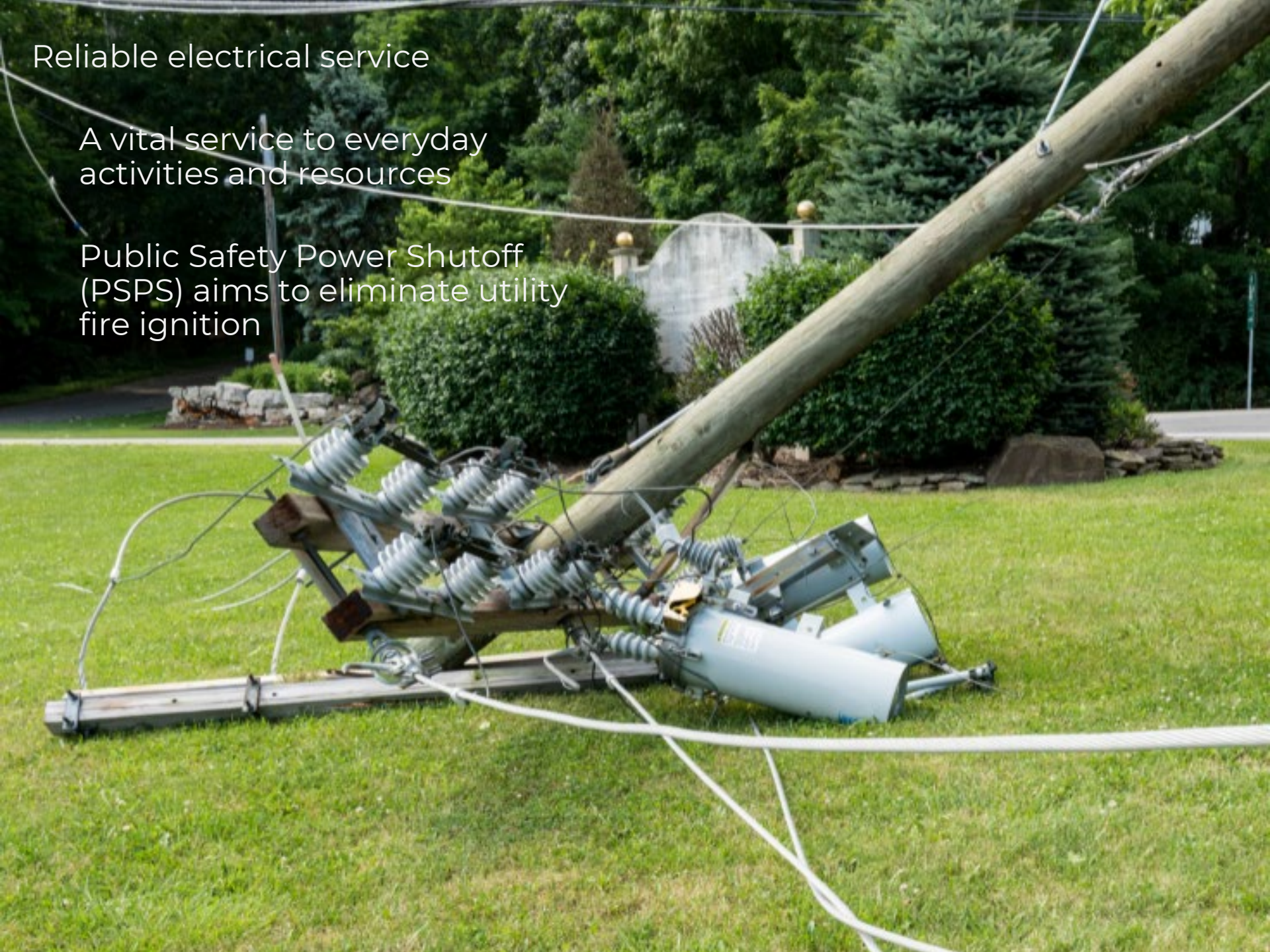




Reliable electrical service

A vital service to everyday  
activities and resources

Public Safety Power Shutoff  
(PSPS) aims to eliminate utility  
fire ignition







# Laws and Regulations

## Jurisdiction and History

### CalFire

- Public Resources Code 4293 establishes 4-foot minimum radial clearance around conductors
- Public Resources Code 4292 establishes 10-foot clear cylinder at the base of certain poles

### California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

- General Order 95 – Rule 35

### OSHA

- Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- Standard 1910.269 addresses personnel and equipment standards

### ANSI

- A300 Tree Care Standard Practices
- Z133 Safety Standard

### Local

- Various local ordinances apply (e.g. protected species)



# Approaches to risk reduction

- Pruning and removal
  - Greater trim clearances
  - Removal of unmanageable trees
  - Right Tree Right Place compatible species
- Inspection frequencies
  - Compared to much of US, CA relies on shorter inspection/trim cycles
  - Invasive, fast-growing species
- Applied technologies
  - Rangefinders for tree-to-conductor measurements
  - LiDAR
  - Manned and unmanned aerial patrols
- Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM)
  - Promotes low-growing, compatible plant communities
  - Resist potential for tall species
  - Helps balance objectives; requires control methods
- Undergrounding
  - Burying overhead lines in high-risk communities



*Thank you*







# Host Notes

## Bio:

Chris Coker is the Director of Health, Safety and Operational Risk for Iapetus Infrastructure Services companies

*“Iapetus” is pronounced*

**[EYE] + [AP] + [I] + [TUHS]**

Iapetus is a portfolio of energy services companies specializing in a wide range of scopes, including risk management, asset inspection, safety program development, storm response, and unmanned aerial vehicle data collection. Chris' experiences span across electric utility leadership in vegetation management, law, safety, regulatory affairs, and wildfire program management.

Chris is an ISA Certified Arborist and Utility Specialist. He holds a bachelor's degree in Finance and Risk Management, and lives in Southern California.