

# Wildfire Mitigation



## Wildfire Mitigation:

- Five-point plan Chugach can do to support wildfire mitigation
- Each component is important to wildfire mitigation
- Have impacts to the public whether they are visual impacts or impacts to reliability
- Chugach is basing much of its operational changes on the Fire Weather Index (FWI)
- FWI accounts for:
  - Fuel build up
  - Fuel moisture
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Wind
  - Fire behavior

# Wildfire Mitigation

Vegetation Management	Year-round maintenance activities clearing easements and Rights-of-Way to remove vegetation on a cycle. This effort also includes removing danger trees.
Disabling Automatic Reclosing (DAR)	Prevents reclosing on protective devices, which happens under normal conditions. A line that trips will be patrolled prior to re-energization.
Enhanced Powerline Safety Settings (EPSS)	Settings in protective devices designed to be as sensitive as possible to de-energize an overhead line as quickly as possible. A line de-energized under these conditions will be patrolled prior to re-energization.
Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)	Developing a plan for proactive de-energization of lines.
Incident Management	Working with the Incident Commander/Emergency Operations Center during a wildfire event. Partnering with the MOA/AFD on a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

<b>FWI</b>	<b>0 – 8.9</b>	<b>9 - 17.9</b>	<b>18 – 27.9</b>	<b>28 – 34.9</b>	<b>35+ w/wind</b>
<b>Category</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Extreme
<b>Chugach’s Response</b>	Monitor	Monitor	Disabling Automatic Reclosing	Enhanced Powerline Safety Settings	Evaluate Public Safety Power Shutoff

