WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN/POLICY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is the intent of Mason County PUD No. 1 (PUD or District) to set basic guidelines for reacting to climate change and the impact that drought and severe weather patterns are having on the vegetation in our environment. It is also our intent to enact safety precautions to help reduce the risk of fire through electrical contact. This policy addresses ways that the District can be proactive in its operations and respond to emergency situations with regard to wildfires.

2. WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN OBJECTIVES

2.1 PURPOSE

The Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP or Plan) details the actions that the District is currently performing to prevent and mitigate wildfire ignition in its service territory which pose a risk to our services and community. The Plan accesses the PUD's service territory, topography, weather, infrastructure, and grid configuration to identify areas most prone to wildfire risks. The Plan provides strategies to mitigate the threat of electrical equipment ignited wildfires owned by the PUD.

2.2 SERVICE TERRITORY ASSET OVERVIEW

The District owns and operates approximately 11 miles of transmission, 120 miles of overhead distribution, and 140 miles of underground distribution circuits, including four substations in Mason and Jefferson Counties. The service territory is heavily treed and generally has very rocky soil.

3. WILDFIRE RISK

3.1 THE DISTRICT'S FIRE ENVIRONMENT

Over the next several decades the effects of climate change are projected to increase in Washington State. Summers are projected to be drier and warmer, and extreme weather events may become more likely. These conditions exacerbate the risks of wildfire ignition and spread. Changing weather patterns can shift tree pests and disease as well, causing additional fire load in forests and in the adjacent wildland urban interface (WUI).

3.1.1 HISTORICAL WILDFIRE ACTIVITY IN SERVICE TERRITORY

Large fires have been relatively few compared to east of the Cascades. Per the Wildfire History Map (Attachment A), there have been a few larger wildfires near the PUD's service territory. The Haven Lake fire, reportedly started in August of 2014 was the closest to the District's territory. None of these fires were started by or caused damage to the PUD's infrastructure.

3.1.2 WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI)

The WUI is the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. It is the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Communities adjacent to and surrounded by wildland are at varying degrees of risk from wildfire.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has identified the WUI areas in District's service territory, per Attachment B.

3.2 PUD RISK ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 WILDFIRE IGNITION AND PROPAGATION

The PUD has identified risk drivers which could hypothetically result in a wildfire. In general, one or all of these risk drivers could potentially cause electrical energy to be released as heat. Resulting in a fire ignition as the heat reaches a combustible fuel. Such as, vegetation encountering a circuit or a spark landing in dry grass. Wildfire propagation results as a fire spreads to more fuels and becomes self-sustaining. The continued growth or exacerbation of the hypothetical fire is dependent on factors such as availability, type and dryness of the fuel; wind; and terrain.

3.2.1.1 Risk Drivers

These following are the most likely risk drivers associated with the PUD's infrastructure in relation to its unique geographical service territory.

3.2.1.1.1 Contact with Powerlines

Contact with powerlines by animals or vegetation.

3.2.1.1.2 Equipment Failure

Equipment failure of transformers, conductor, blown fuses.

3.2.1.1.2.1 Conductors

Small copper conductor has been identified as the largest equipment-caused risk factor. This is due to very low strength ratings and its susceptibility for brittleness.

3.2.1.1.3 Wire to Wire Contact

Wire to wire contact can occur by excessive winds and falling or excessive vegetation growth.

3.2.1.1.4 Downed Wire

Overhead wire can be brought down by trees or via poles brought down by impacts by cars.

3.2.1.1.5 Inadvertent damage

Inadvertent damage to PUD infrastructure by vandalism, or human error via contractor or PUD.

3.2.1.2 Wildfire Hazard Potential

All of the District's transmission and distributions systems all fall under very low or low wildfire hazard potential (WHP) zones. The WHP is an index that quantifies the relative potential for wildfire that may be difficult to control, used as a measure to help prioritize where fuel treatments may be needed. Treatments such as enhanced tree trimming and heightened inspection protocols. See Attachment C for maps of the distribution system's WHP and Attachment D for maps of the transmission system's WHP.

4. WILDFIRE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN ELEMENTS

The District's priority is to provide safe, reliable, and valued utility services. Many of the Plan's elements have been ongoing, but some are new. The PUD will leverage and expand on existing programs to deliver benefits for wildfire mitigation. The Plan's overall effectiveness will be evaluated and many elements new and existing will adapt over time to align with latest best practices.

4.1 ENHANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Enhanced situational awareness requires awareness of potential infrastructure shortfalls as well as continual fire-related weather monitoring.

4.1.1 ENHANCED INSPECTION TECHNOLOGY

Regular inspections as described in the District's Inspection & Maintenance Plan were designed to verify the condition of critical infrastructure, quickly assess potential hazards, and provide remedial action before critical assets can pose undue risk. In addition, the District conducts infrared (IR) thermography testing and un-manned (drone) inspections as described in the PUD's Inspection and Maintenance Plan. IR thermography testing helps to identify specific locations that are at-risk of failure. Locations that are not identifiable by the naked eye. While the intent of the un-manned aircraft (drone) inspections is to inspect facilities in the remote and rugged parts of the service territory that are difficult to reach by land.

4.1.2 FIRE WEATHER MONITORING

The District continually monitors, throughout the year weather for conditions that can pose a risk during wildfire season, such as drought. Additionally, during wildfire season, the PUD monitors real-time weather and wildfire predictive services for conditions, that may present additional wildfire risk the service territory.

- National Weather Service (NWS) Seattle: https://www.weather.gov/sew/
- United States Forest Service (USFS) & United States Department of Agriculture (USFS & USDA) – Burn Probability: https://wildfirerisk.org/explore/0/53/53045/
- Northwest Interagency Coordination Center (NWCC) Predictive Services – Fire Potential: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/predict/index.aspx
- InciWEB - Incident Information System: https://inciweb.nwcg.gov/
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Burn Risk Map: https://burnportal.dnr.wa.gov/
- ESRI - US Wildfire Map: https://www.esri.com/en-us/disaster-response/disasters/wildfires
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Red flag warnings, Wind Speeds, Thunderstorms, etc.: https://digital.weather.gov/?zoom=6&lat=46.394&lon=-117.92332&layers=00BFFFTTFTT&region=0&element=0&mxmz=false

4.2 FAULT REDUCTION

The District currently employs multiple strategies to aid in the reduction of potential fire ignition. These include enhanced vegetation management practices, overhead copper wire replacement, and strategic undergrounding.

4.2.1 ENHANCED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

The vegetation maintenance cycle can also be used to determine the risk of a vegetation related faults. The goal is to proactively maintain vegetation and update the maintenance cycles in critical areas as the plan progresses. Ensuring that vegetation does not contact electrical infrastructure minimizes the probability that District assets may be the origin or contributing factor in the ignition of a wildfire. The PUD created the vegetation management plan with wildfire prevention in mind, collaborating with the local authorities, local fire departments, and the U.S. Forest Service on an as-needed basis. The plan will be reviewed and updated on an as-needed basis or every three-years, depending on changing conditions.

4.2.2 OVERHEAD COPPER WIRE REPLACEMENT

The District has identified areas with existing overhead copper wire and has slotted them for replacement. This is an ongoing program where areas are identified and scheduled for replacement annually.

4.2.3 STRATEGIC UNDERGROUNDING

The PUD has identified multiple locations that would benefit from being converted to underground construction. These locations have been strategically prioritized. However, underground construction is very expensive, so it is not always possible to underground within our annual budget. The leadership team consistently seeks opportunities to leverage and acquire additional funds to build as much underground as possible while maintaining the PUD's affordable rates.

4.3 FAULT PROTECTION

Automatic reclosing is critical for fast and efficient restoration of service; however, in isolated cases, arcing events can ignite dry grass or vegetation during fire weather events.

4.3.1 RECLOSE BLOCKING

Reclose blocking entails configuring specific reclosers to operate in a fire protection mode rather than reliability mode. Reclose blocking prevents immediate restoration attempts and would require line crews to be dispatched to visually inspect and declare clear before re-energization. This action is impactful to the District's operating budget, due to the increased labor and outage response expenses, especially in overtime periods.

4.3.2 NON-EXPULSION FUSES

The District, like the majority of the utility industry, installs expulsion fuses for transformer and overhead line protection. When an expulsion fuse operates to isolate the section of line where the fault occurred it vents gas and molten metal to extinguish the arc created by the fault. However, the molten metal, has the potential to be an ignition source for a wildfire.

Non-expulsion fuses such as current-limiting fuses limit the amount of energy going into failed equipment and does not emit gas, sparks, or debris. This greatly reduces the potential for wildfire ignition. Current-limiting fuses are more costly than expulsion fuses but are a viable option in areas where vegetation management is difficult to maintain, exceptionally dry areas, and or areas found have higher wildfire potentials in the future.

4.4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

4.4.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Operational practices encompass standard company procedures that relate to wildfires, including vegetation management, inspection, and maintenance, and in extreme cases and in coordination with Bonneville Power Administration, Mason County Emergency Management, and other public safety agencies.

4.4.1.1 Notification

Communication is critical in emergency situations. The PUD will communicate via phone and email to delegated points of contacts for each corresponding agency- i.e.: Mason County, Jefferson County, BPA, etc. and also use social media and local news media outlets to convey important information.

4.4.1.2 Response Priorities

In the event of a wildfire incident, the District's priorities are as follows:

- Safety of personnel and communities
- Stabilization of infrastructure
- Preservation of property

4.4.1.3 Situational Awareness

The PUD monitors monitoring weather-related information on a daily basis throughout the year, including weather information related to wildfire risk. When the risk falls within prescribed activation thresholds the operational focus will shift from reliability to fire prevention. Exact steps depend on the level of fire threat.

4.4.1.3.1 Activation Thresholds

Fire Danger Rating and Color Code	Description
Low (L) (Green)	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.
Moderate (M) (Blue)	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.
High (H) (Yellow)	All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.
Very High (VH) (Orange)	Fires start easily from all causes and, immediately after ignition, spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.
Extreme (E) (Red)	Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.

Fire-Danger Classes: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd646166.pdf

4.4.1.3.1.1 Fire Prevention Operational Actions

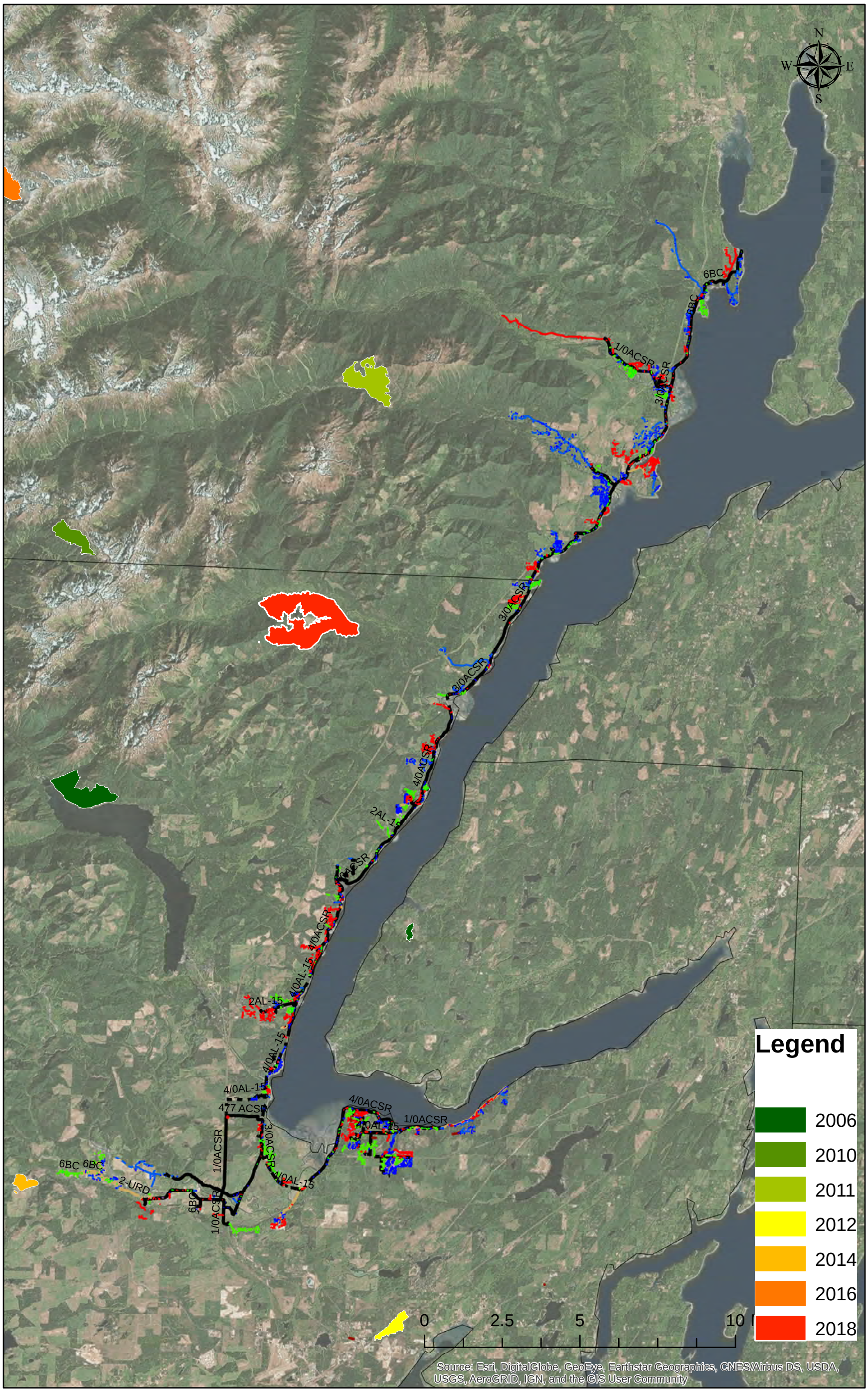
Fire Danger Rating and Operational Action	Low (L) (Green)	Moderate (M) (Blue)	High (H) (Yellow)	Very High (VH) (Orange)	Extreme (E) (Red)
Circuit Recloser Settings	Automatic Reclosing	Automatic Reclosing	Reclose Blocking	Reclose Blocking	Reclose Blocking
Patrol following circuit outage	No[1]	No[1]	Yes	Yes	Yes

[1] No patrol is required. Re-test allowed following check of fault indicators, SCADA, other system indicators, and reports from the field. If the re-test fails, a patrol is mandatory.

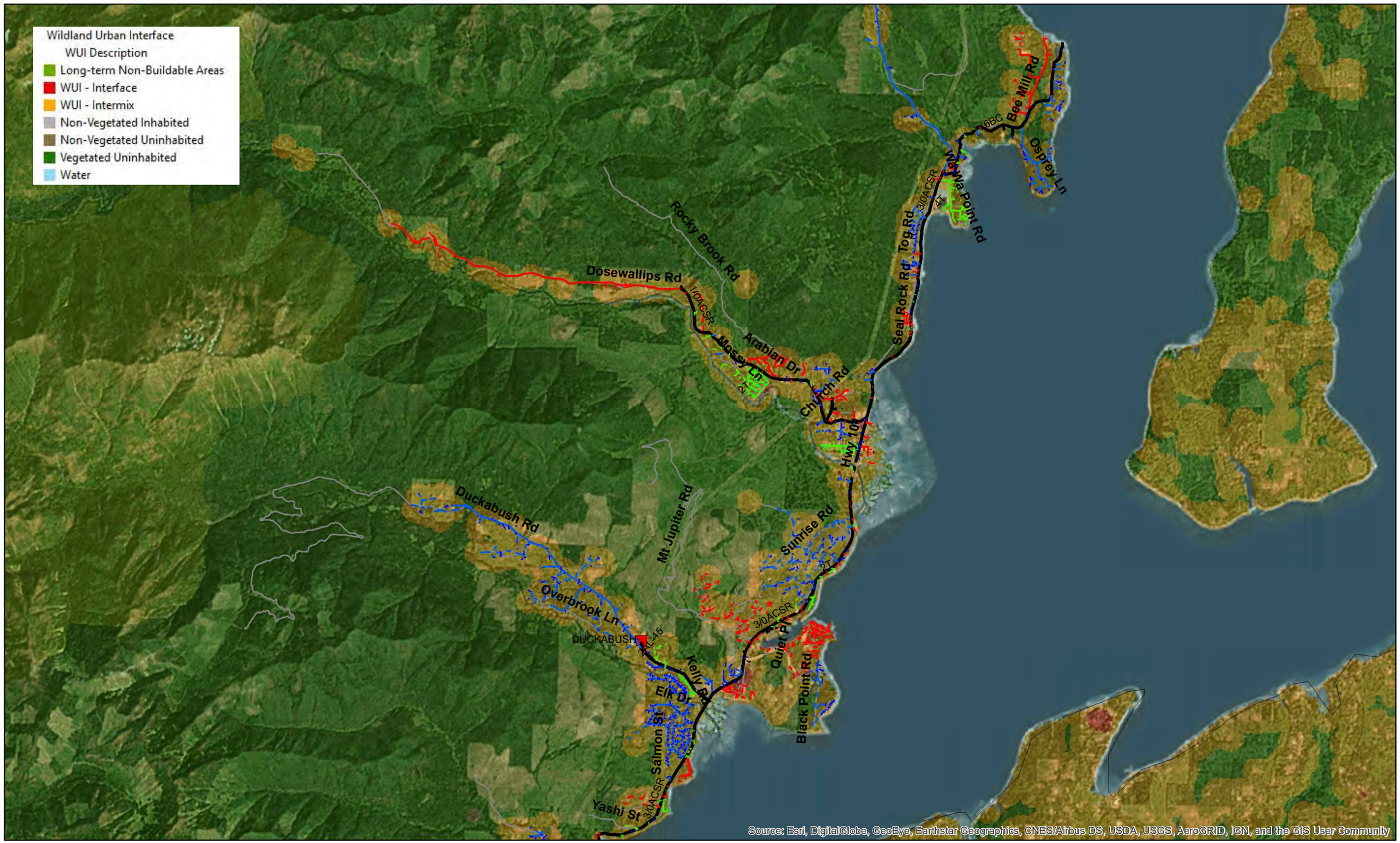
4.5 POLICY RESPONSIBILITY

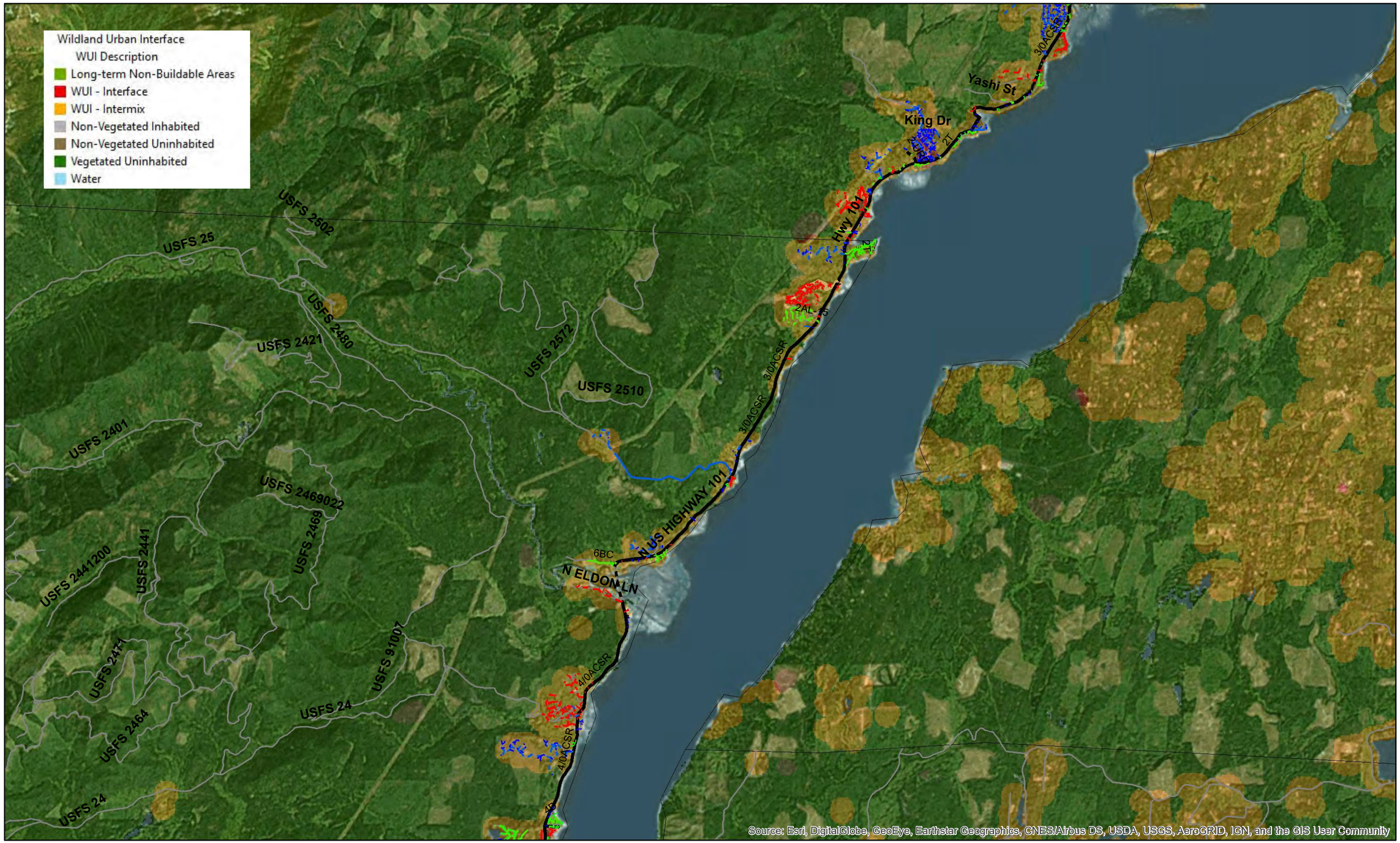
The General Manager and/or their designee is responsible for the administration of this policy.

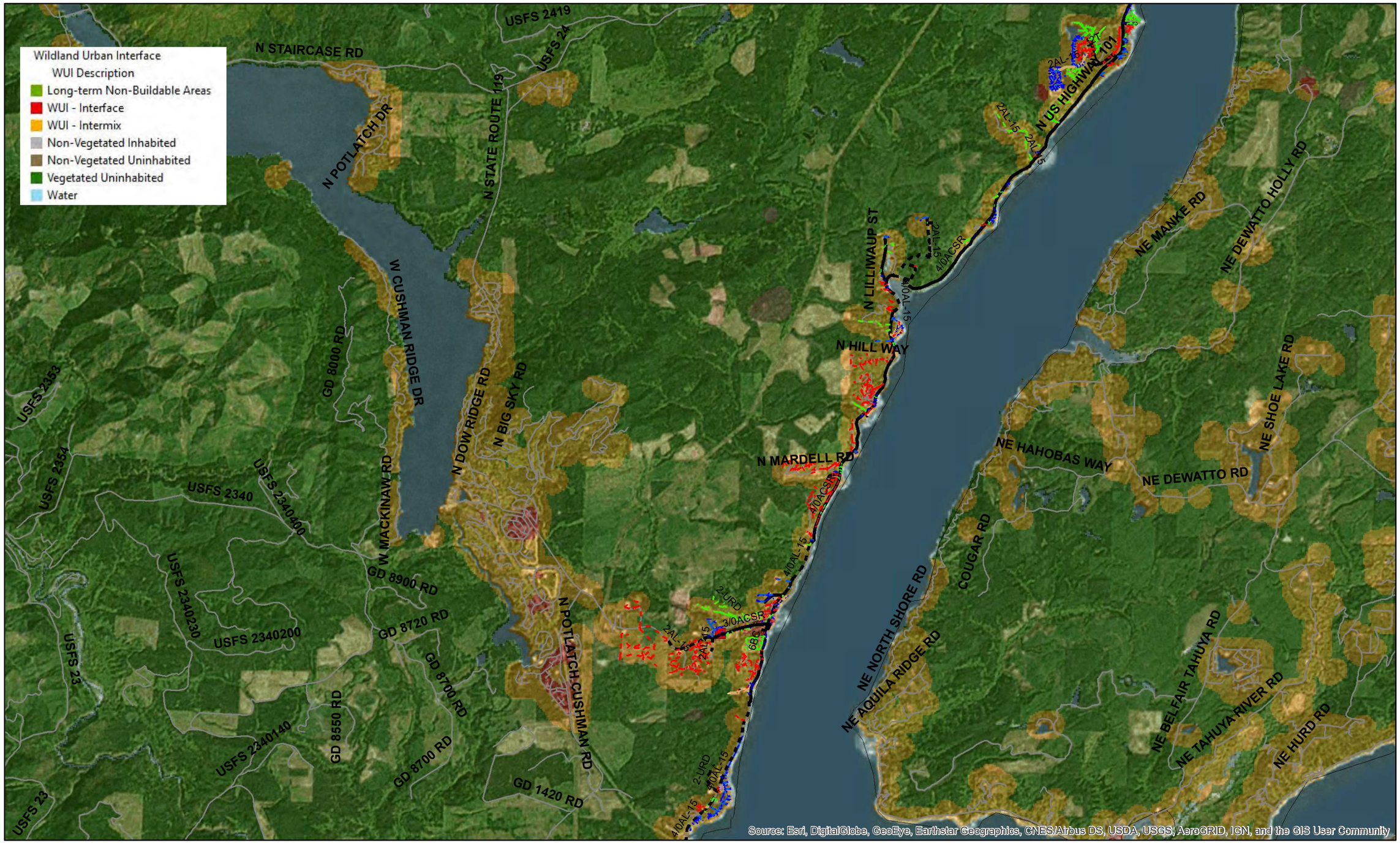
Attachment A

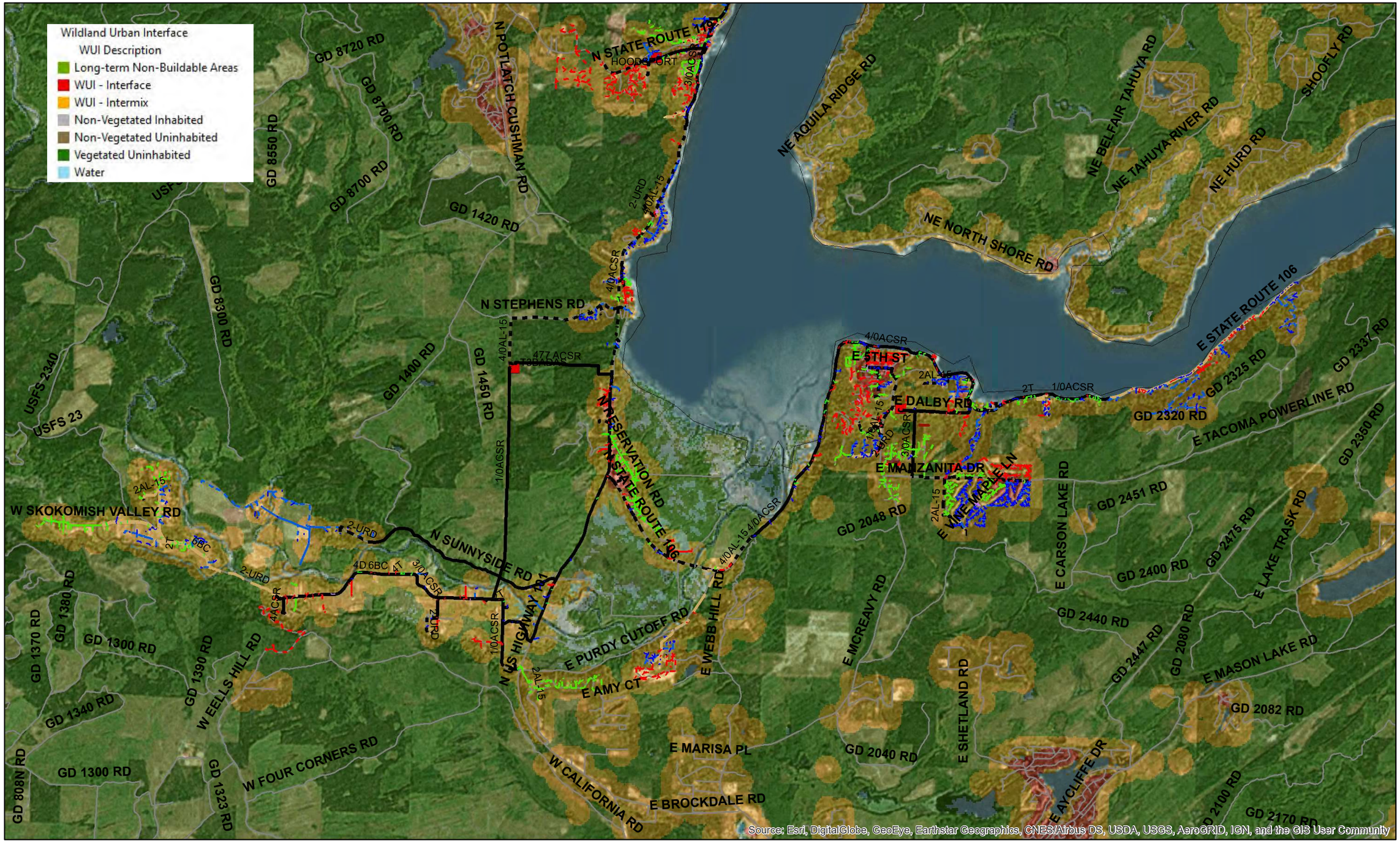


Attachment B

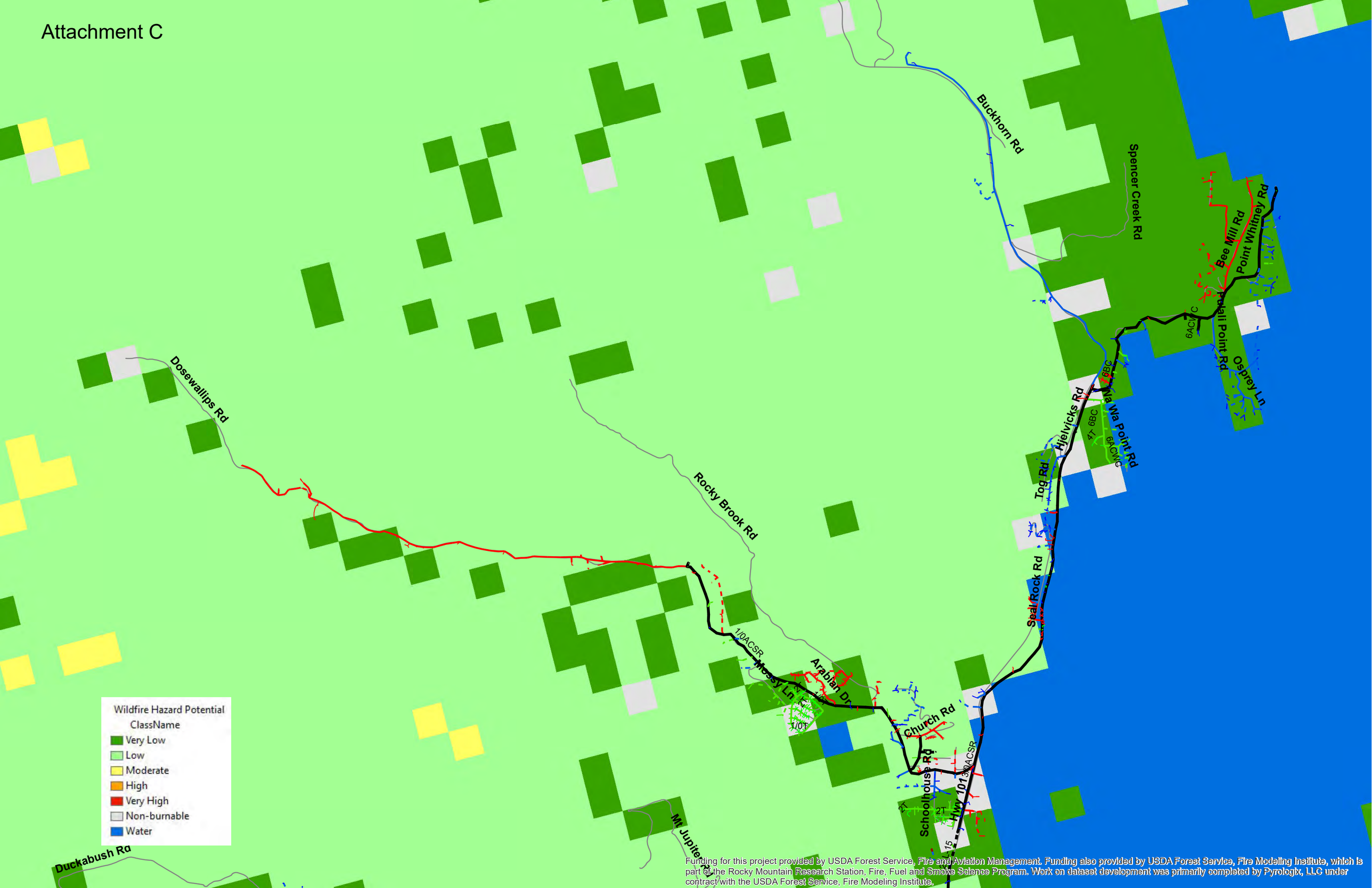



Wildland Urban Interface
WUI Description
Long-term Non-Buildable Areas
WUI - Interface
WUI - Intermix
Non-Vegetated Inhabited
Non-Vegetated Uninhabited
Vegetated Uninhabited
Water
USFS 2502
USFS 25
USFS 2480
USFS 2421
USFS 2572
USFS 2510
USFS 2401
USFS 2469022
USFS 2469
USFS 2441
USFS 2441200
USFS 2471
USFS 2464
USFS 24
USFS 91007
Yashi St
King Dr
Hwy 101
3/0ACSR
2T
2AL
6BC
N US HIGHWAY 101
N ELDON LN
4/0ACSR
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

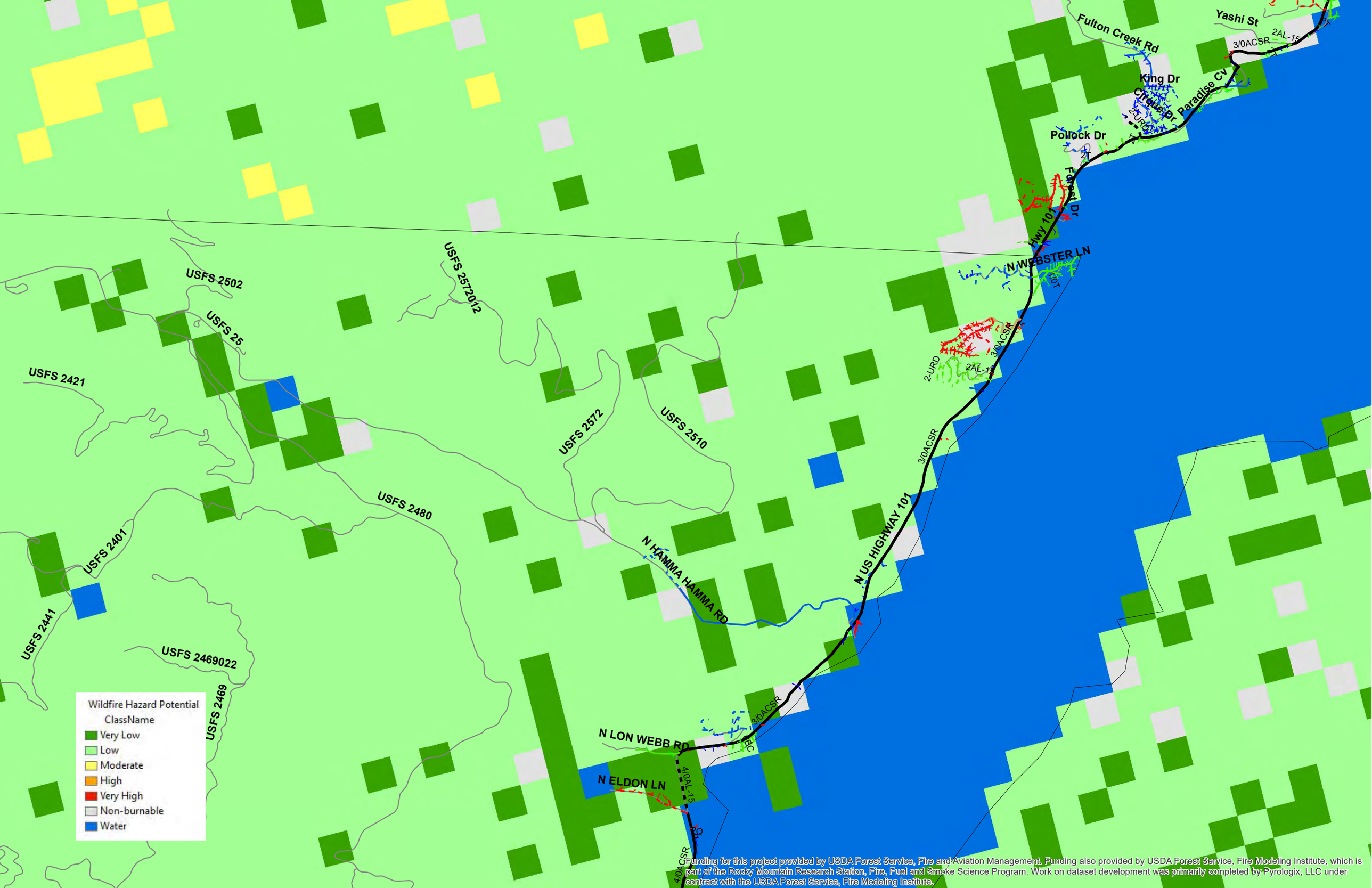

Wildland Urban Interface
WUI Description
Long-term Non-Buildable Areas
WUI - Interface
WUI - Intermix
Non-Vegetated Inhabited
Non-Vegetated Uninhabited
Vegetated Uninhabited
Water
N STAIRCASE RD
USFS 2419
USFS 24
N POTLATCH DR
N STATE ROUTE 119
W CUSHMAN RIDGE DR
GD 8000 RD
USFS 2353
USFS 2354
USFS 2340
USFS 2340400
W MACKINAW RD
USFS 2340230
USFS 2340200
GD 8900 RD
GD 8720 RD
GD 8700 RD
USFS 23
GD 8550 RD
USFS 2340140
GD 8700 RD
GD 1420 RD
N POTLATCH CUSHMAN RD
N DOW RIDGE RD
N BIG SKY RD
N LILLIWAUP ST
N HILL WAY
N MARDELL RD
N US HIGHWAY 101
2AL-15
4/0ACSR
4/0AL-15
2-URD
3/0ACSR
6BC
NE MANKE RD
NE DEWATTO HOLLY RD
NE SHOE LAKE RD
NE HAHOBAS WAY
NE DEWATTO RD
COUGAR RD
NE NORTH SHORE RD
NE AQUILA RIDGE RD
NE BELFAIR TAHUYA RD
NE TAHUYA RIVER RD
NE HURD RD
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community


Wildland Urban Interface
WUI Description
Long-term Non-Buildable Areas
WUI - Interface
WUI - Intermix
Non-Vegetated Inhabited
Non-Vegetated Uninhabited
Vegetated Uninhabited
Water
N STATE ROUTE 106
HOODSPORT
N POTLATCH CUSHMAN RD
GD 8720 RD
GD 8700 RD
GD 8550 RD
GD 1420 RD
NE AQUILA RIDGE RD
NE BELFAIR TAHUYA RD
NE TAHUYA RIVER RD
NE HURD RD
SHOOFLY RD
NE NORTH SHORE RD
N STEPHENS RD
GD 8300 RD
GD 1400 RD
GD 1450 RD
USFS 2340
USFS 23
E STATE ROUTE 106
E 5TH ST
E DALBY RD
GD 2320 RD
GD 2325 RD
GD 2337 RD
E TACOMA POWERLINE RD
GD 2350 RD
E MANZANITA DR
E KNEE MAPLE LN
W SKOKOMISH VALLEY RD
N SUNNYSIDE RD
N US HIGHWAY 101
E PURDY CUTOFF RD
E WEBB HILL RD
E AMY CT
GD 2048 RD
E MCREAVY RD
E CARSON LAKE RD
GD 2451 RD
GD 2475 RD
E LAKE TRASK RD
GD 2400 RD
GD 2440 RD
GD 2080 RD
GD 2447 RD
E MASON LAKE RD
GD 2082 RD
GD 1380 RD
GD 1370 RD
GD 1300 RD
GD 1390 RD
W EELLS HILL RD
GD 1340 RD
GD 808N RD
GD 1323 RD
W FOUR CORNERS RD
E MARISA PL
GD 2040 RD
E SHETLAND RD
E AYCLIFFE DR
GD 2100 RD
GD 2170 RD
W CALIFORNIA RD
E BROCKDALE RD
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Attachment C



Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.



Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water

Rocky Brook Rd
Arabian Dr
Mossy Ln
Dosewallips Rd
Seal Rock Rd
Hwy 101
Sunrise Rd
Mount Rd
Rock Way
Dusty Rd
Love Rd
Radio Ln
Quiet Pl
Black Point Rd
Robinson Rd
Kelly Rd
Canal Ln
Bay View Ave
Salmon St
Elk Dr
Seal Dr
River Rd
DUCKABUSH
Four Wheel Dr
Yashi St
Fulton Creek Rd
King Dr
Overbrook Ln
Duckabush Rd
Coyote Rd
Valley View Ln
Mt Jupiter Rd
2AL-15
3/0ACSR
1/0ACSR
6ACWC
6BC

Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

USFS 2401
USFS 2401112
USFS 2401113
USFS 2401114
USFS 2401100
USFS 2441200
USFS 2480
N LON WEBB RD
N ELDON LN
4/0AL-15
USFS 2471022
USFS 2471013
USFS 2471
USFS 2469
USFS 91007
USFS 2441
4/0ACSR
USFS 2419
USFS 2464
N JORSTED CREEK RD
USFS 24
4D
N PARADISE DR
4T
1/0T
2T
2AL-15
N US HIGHWAY 101
N STAIRCASE RD
N CUSHMAN CUT OFF RD
N CLALLAM PL
W CUSHMAN RIDGE
GD 8000 RD
STATE ROUTE 119
N LILLIWAUP ST
NE MANKE RD

Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water

Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

W CUSHMAN RIDGE DR
GD 8000 RD
N MARINE VIEW DR
N DOW MOUNTAIN RD
N EASTSIDE DR
N HILLTOP PL
W MACKINAW RD
N STATE ROUTE 119
N LILLIWAUP ST
N U.S. HIGHWAY 101
N MARDELL RD
NELLIE WAY
N SCHOOLHOUSE HILL RD
HOODSPORT
N SUN PL
NE AQUILA CIR
N POTLATCH CUSHMAN RD
GD 8900 RD
GD 8720 RD
GD 8710 RD
GD 8745 RD
GD 8550 RD
GD 8700 RD
GD 1420 RD
USFS 2354
USFS 2340
USFS 2340400
USFS 2340200
USFS 2340230
USFS 2340250
USFS 2340141
USFS 23
2T-2T
2AL-15
4/0ACSR
2-URD
2-URD 2T
4ACSR
2AL-15

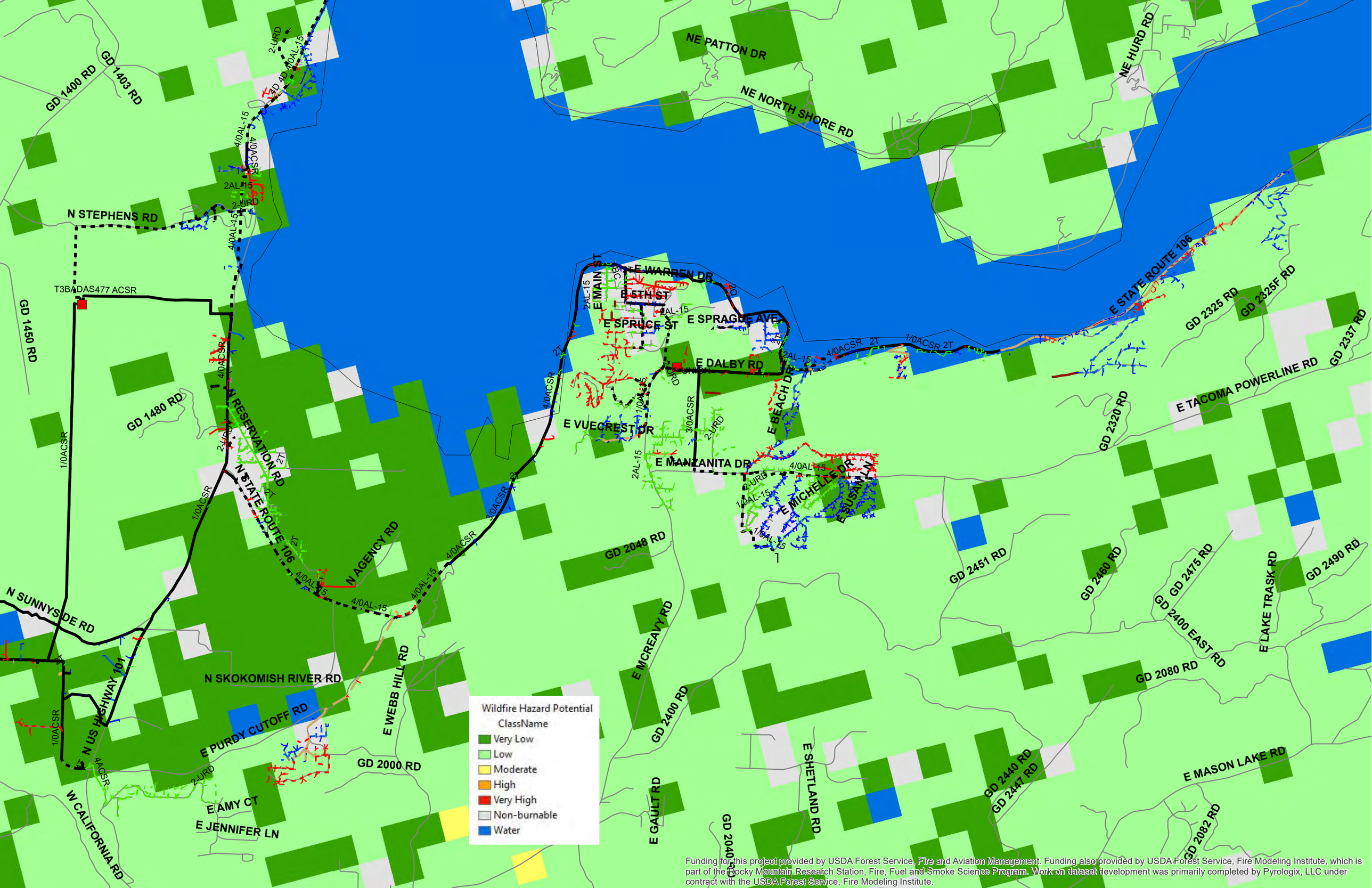
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Non-burnable
- Water

Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

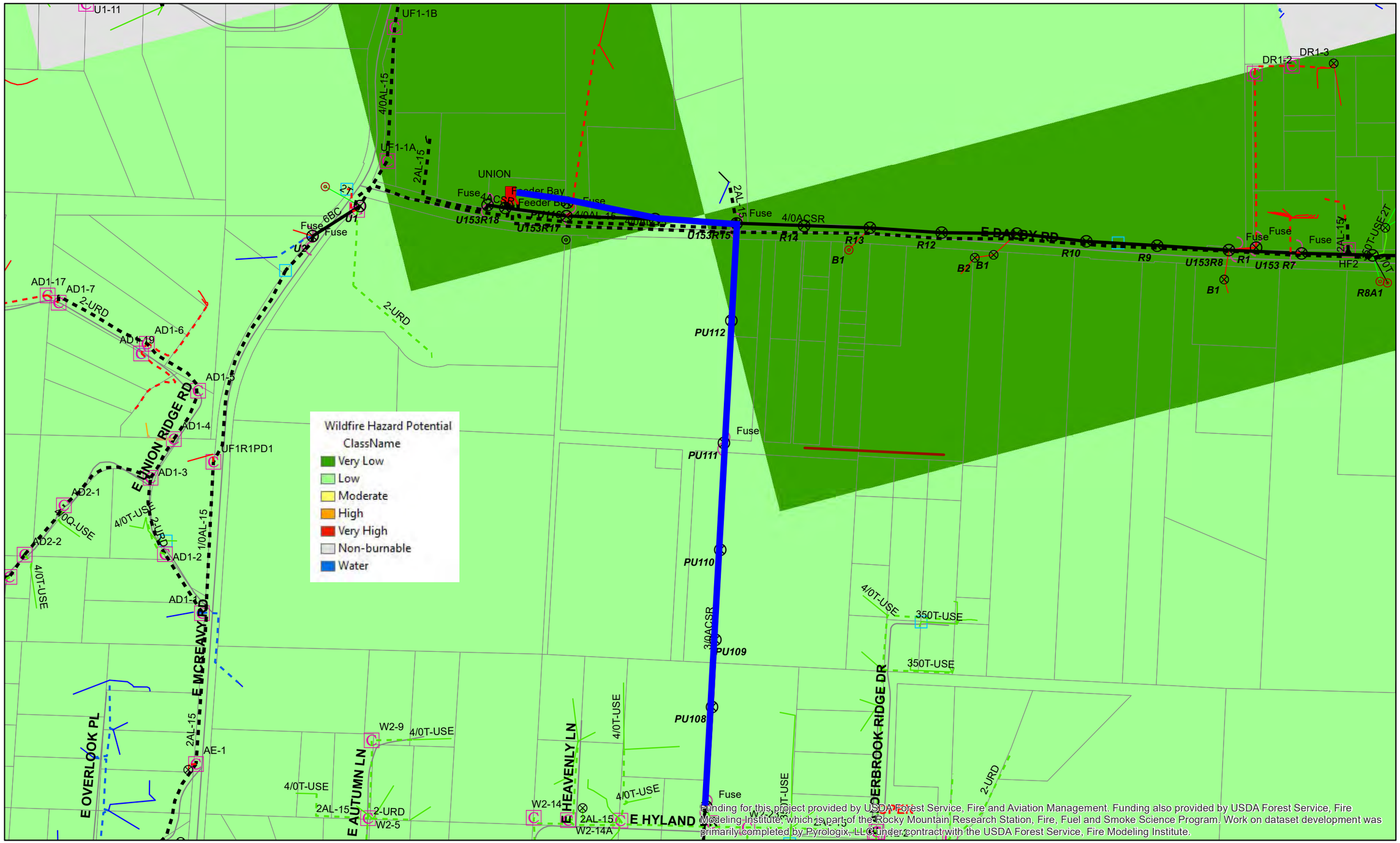
GD 8500 RD
USFS 2340200
GD 8550 RD
GD 8745 RD
N SUN PL
3/0ACSR
USFS 2351
USFS 2351160
USFS 2340140
USFS 2340141
GD 8700 RD
GD 1402 RD
2-URD
4/0AL-15
4D
USFS 2351120
USFS 2351
GD 1420 RD
GD 1403 RD
GD 8300 RD
2AL-15
N STEPHENS RD
USFS 2350
T3BADAS477 ACSR
GD 1400 RD
GD 1450 RD
GD 860 900 RD
GD 839 RD
USFS 23
W GOVEY RD
GD 866 RD
GD 860 900 RD
GD 1480 RD
N US HIGHWAY 101
1/0ACSR
6BC
2T
N STATE ROUTE 106
GD 900 RD
USFS 23
N SWEETGRASS LN
2AL-15
6ACWC
2T
2-URD
GD 802 RD
W GOVEY RD
2AL-15
2T
2T
W SKOKOMISH VALLEY RD
4D
4T
4T
6BC
4ACSR
3/0ACSR
3/0ACSR
6BC
2-URD
1/0ACSR
N SUNNYSIDE RD
2-URD
4D
4/0AL-15
N SKOKOMISH RIVER RD
GD 805 RD
GD 1370 RD
GD 1380 RD
GD 1383 RD

Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Non-burnable
- Water

Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

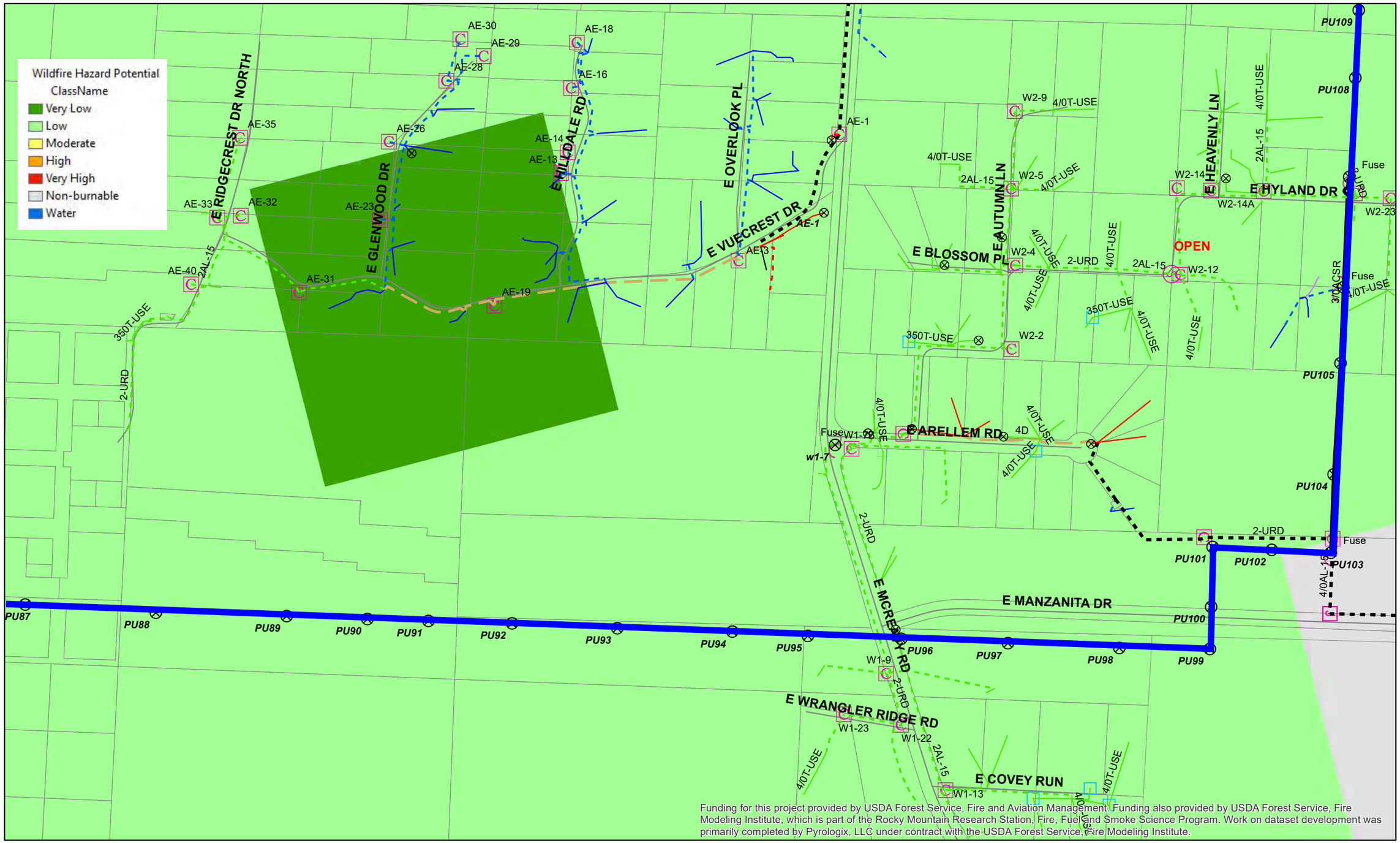


Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

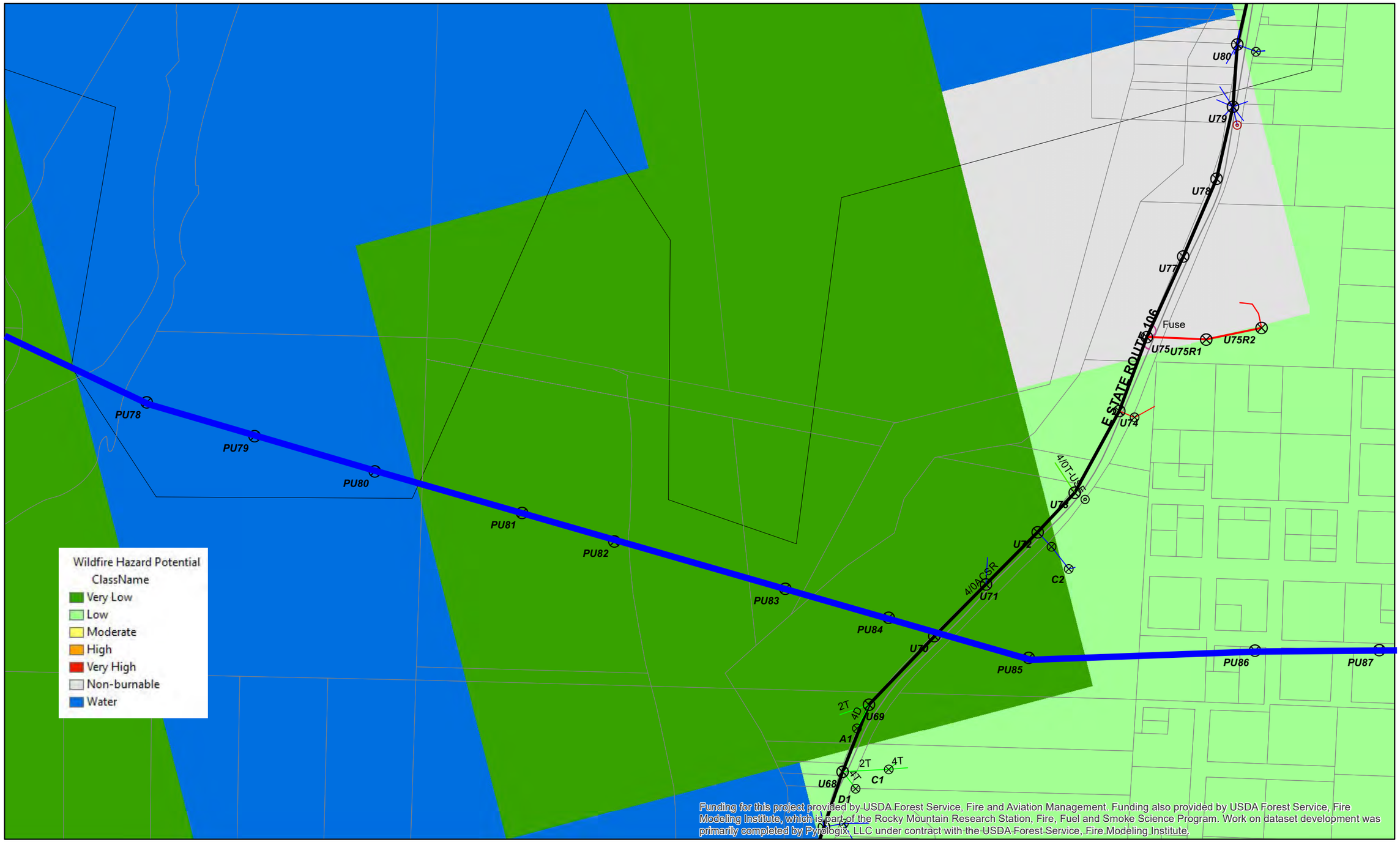


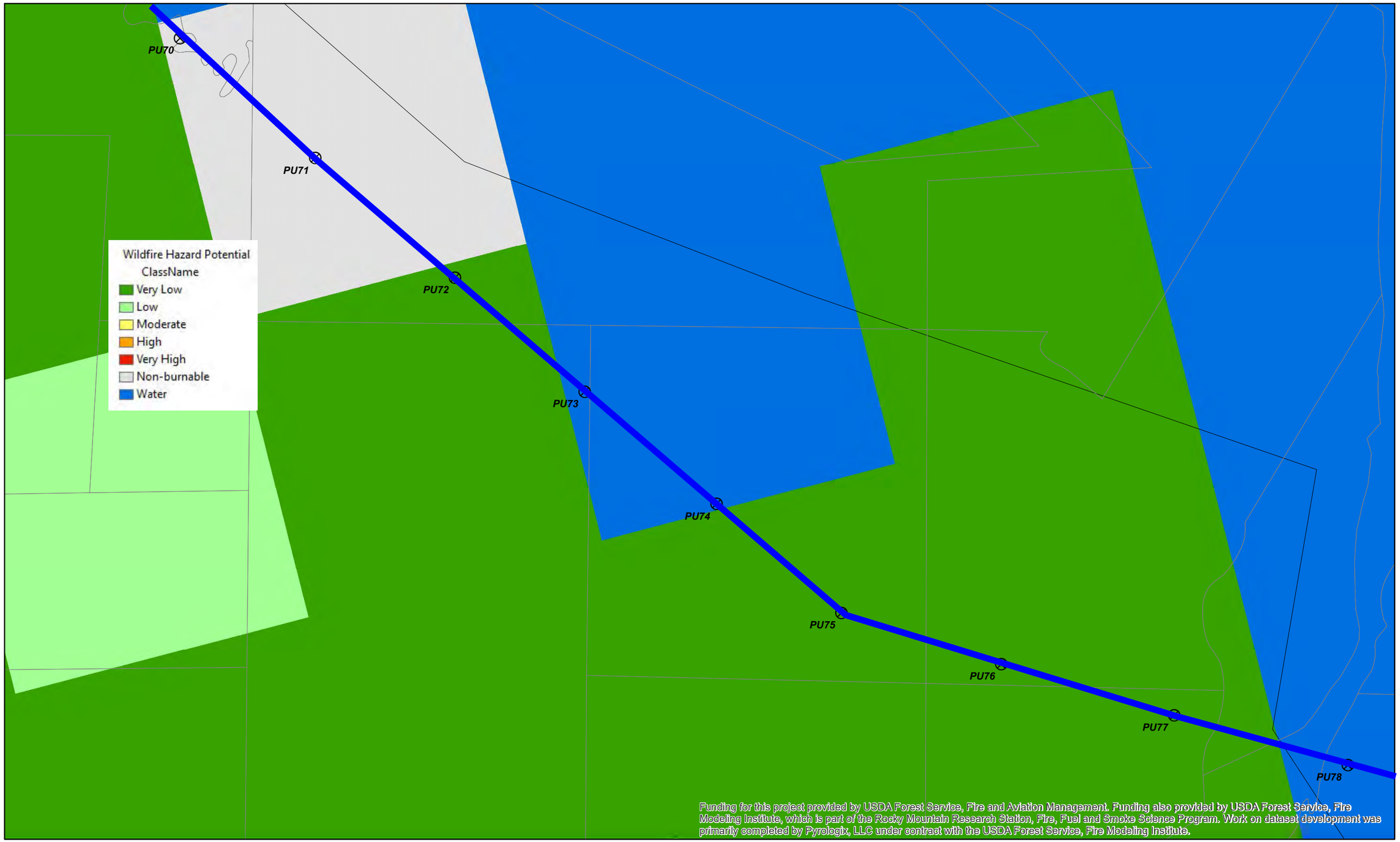
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

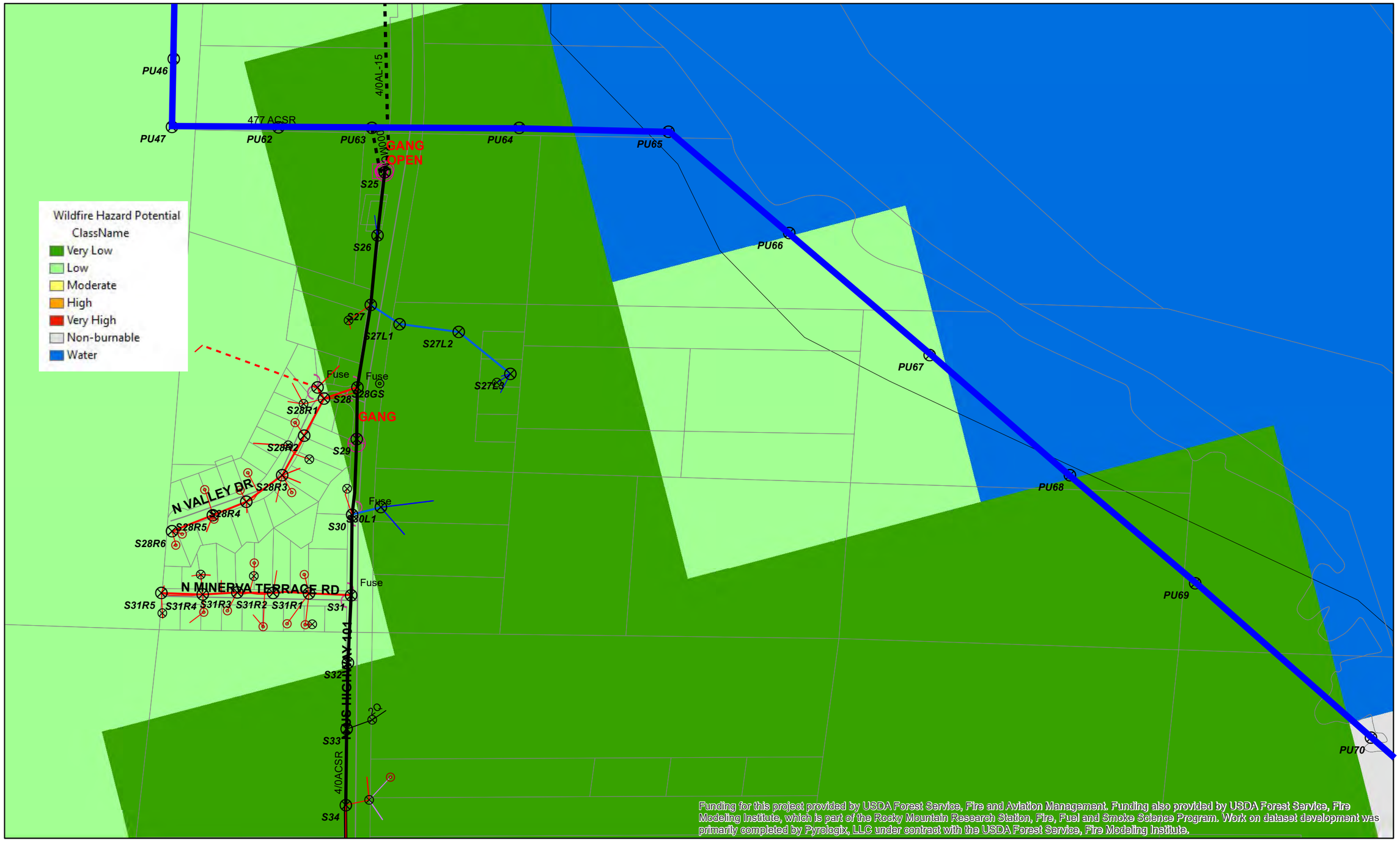
Attachment D



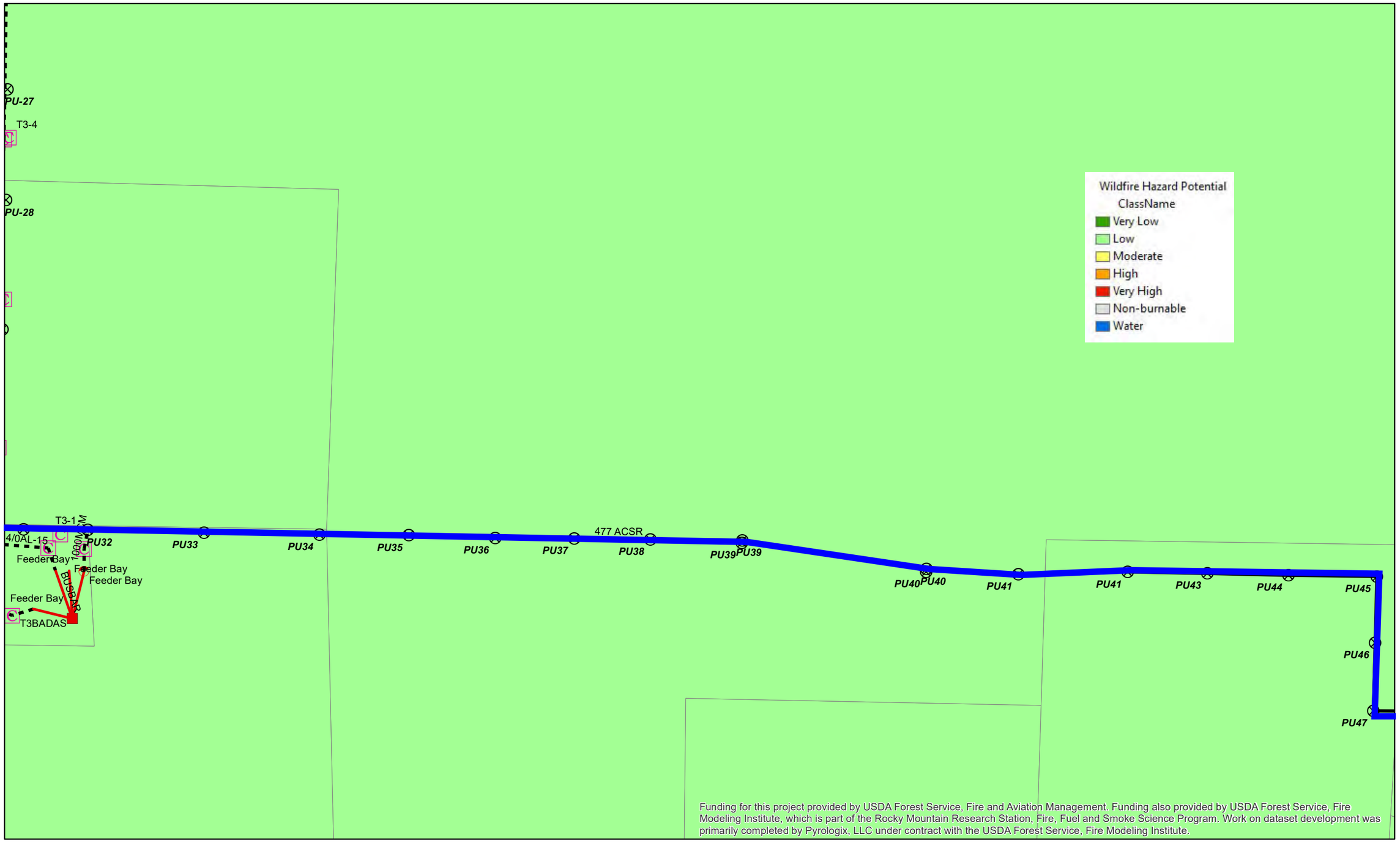
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

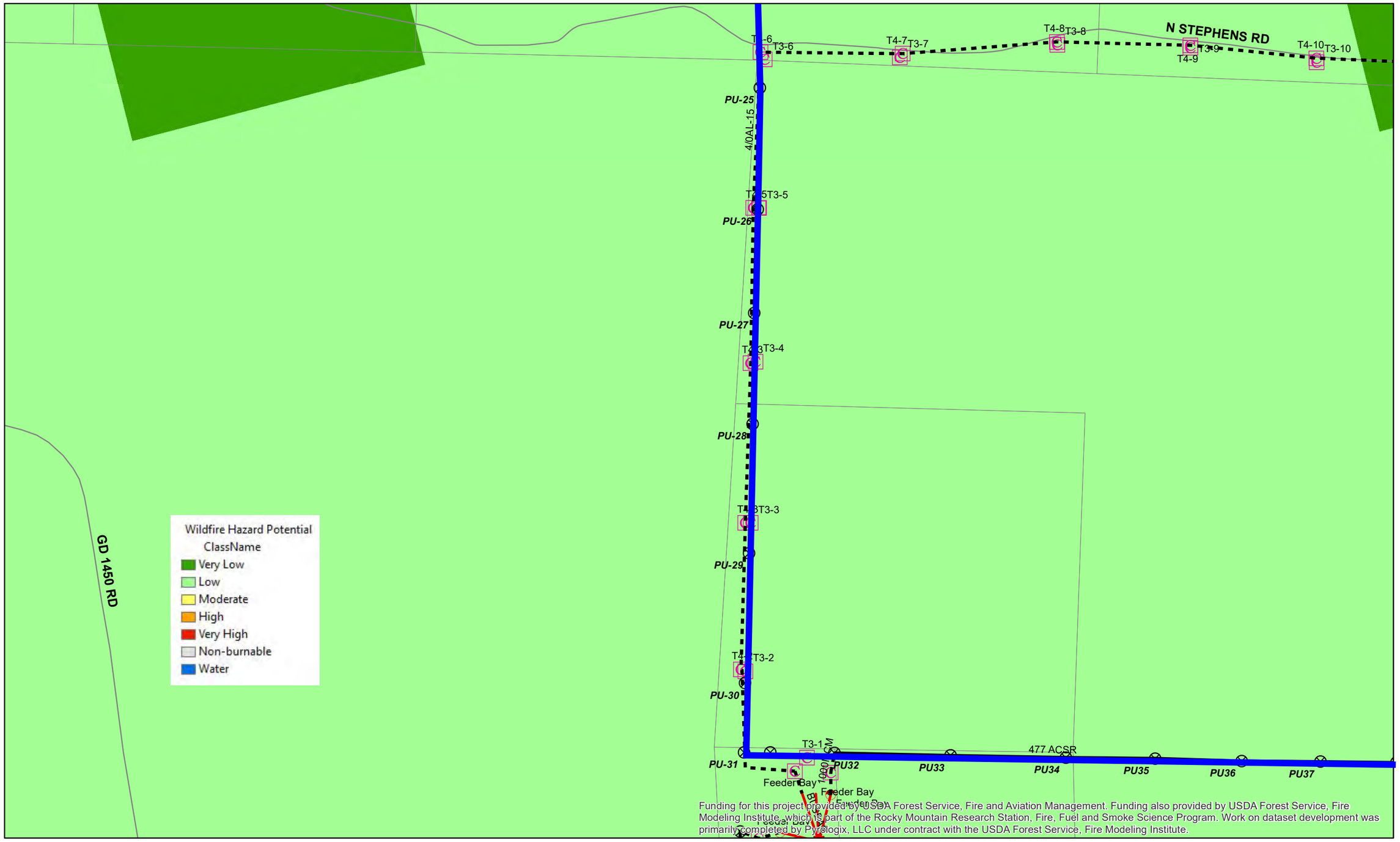

PU78
PU79
PU80
PU81
PU82
PU83
PU84
PU85
PU86
PU87
U80
U79
U78
U77
Fuse
U75
U75R1
U75R2
E STATE ROUTE 106
U74
4/0T-USE
U73
U72
C2
4/0ACSR
U71
U70
2T
4D
U69
A1
2T
4T
U68
C1
D1
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.


PU70
PU71
PU72
PU73
PU74
PU75
PU76
PU77
PU78
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

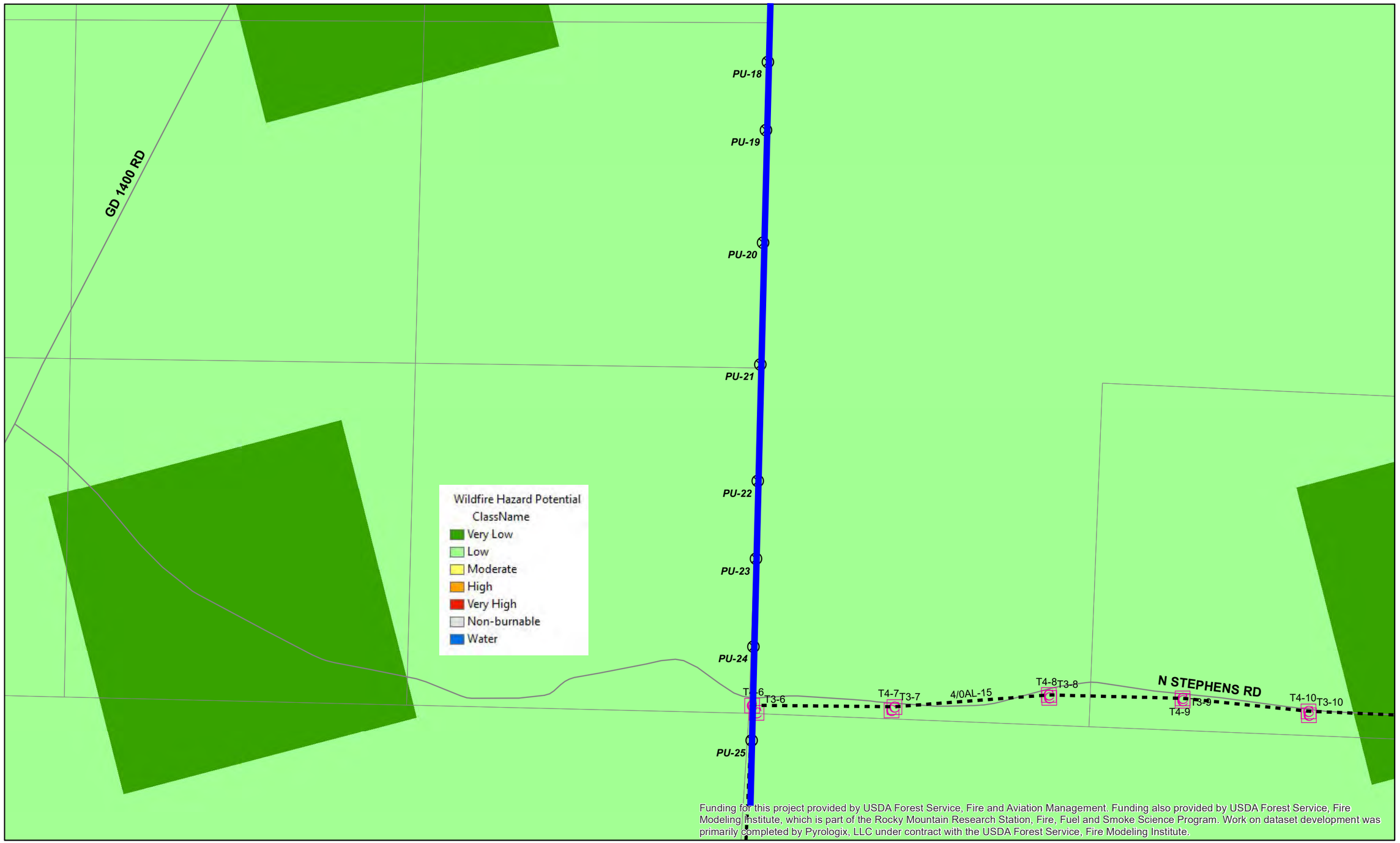


Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

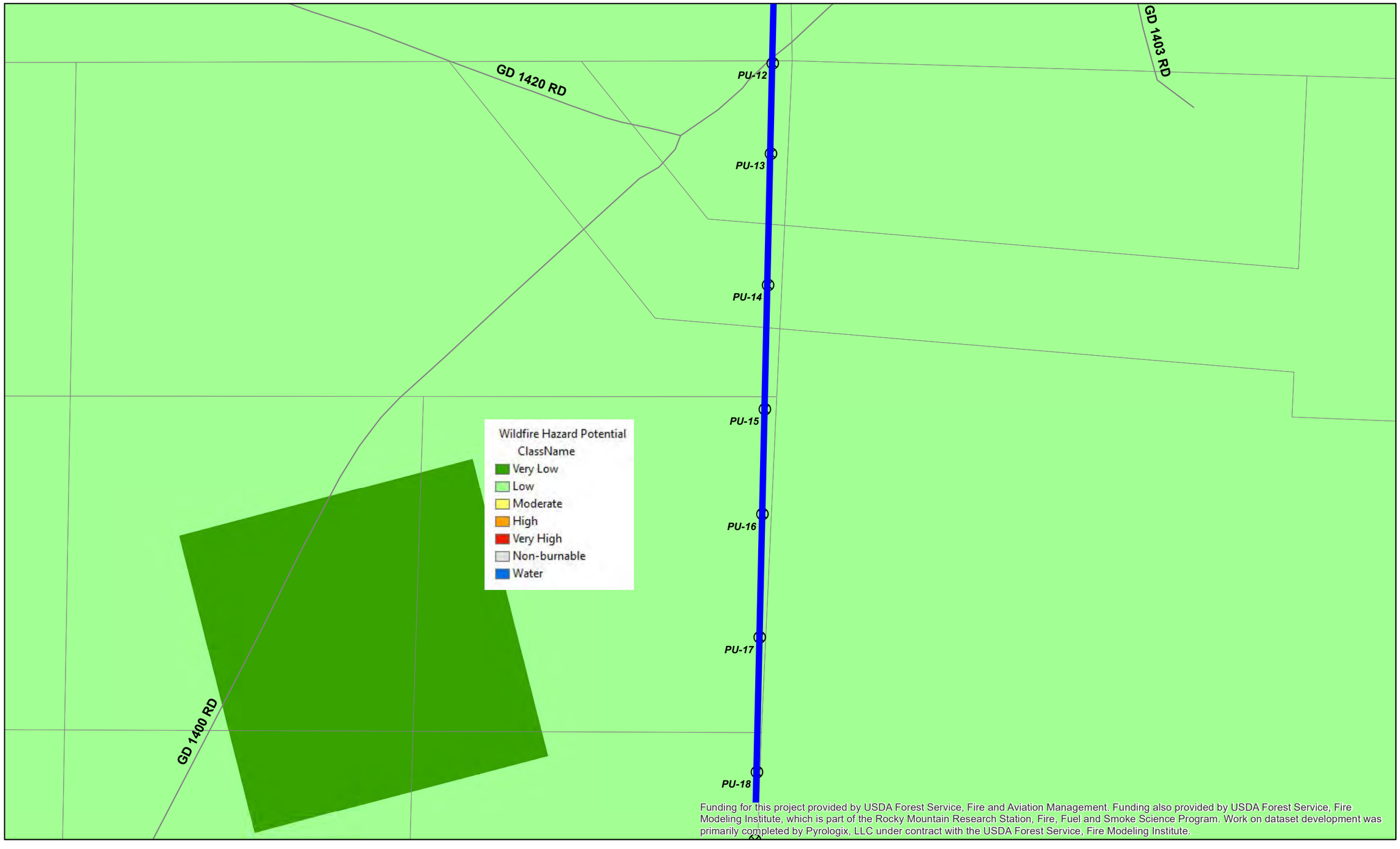

PU-27
T3-4
PU-28
T3-1
4/0AL-15
Feeder Bay
Feeder Bay
Feeder Bay
Feeder Bay
BUSBAR
T3BADAS
PU32
PU33
PU34
PU35
PU36
PU37
PU38
PU39
PU39
477 ACSR
PU40
PU40
PU41
PU41
PU43
PU44
PU45
PU46
PU47
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.



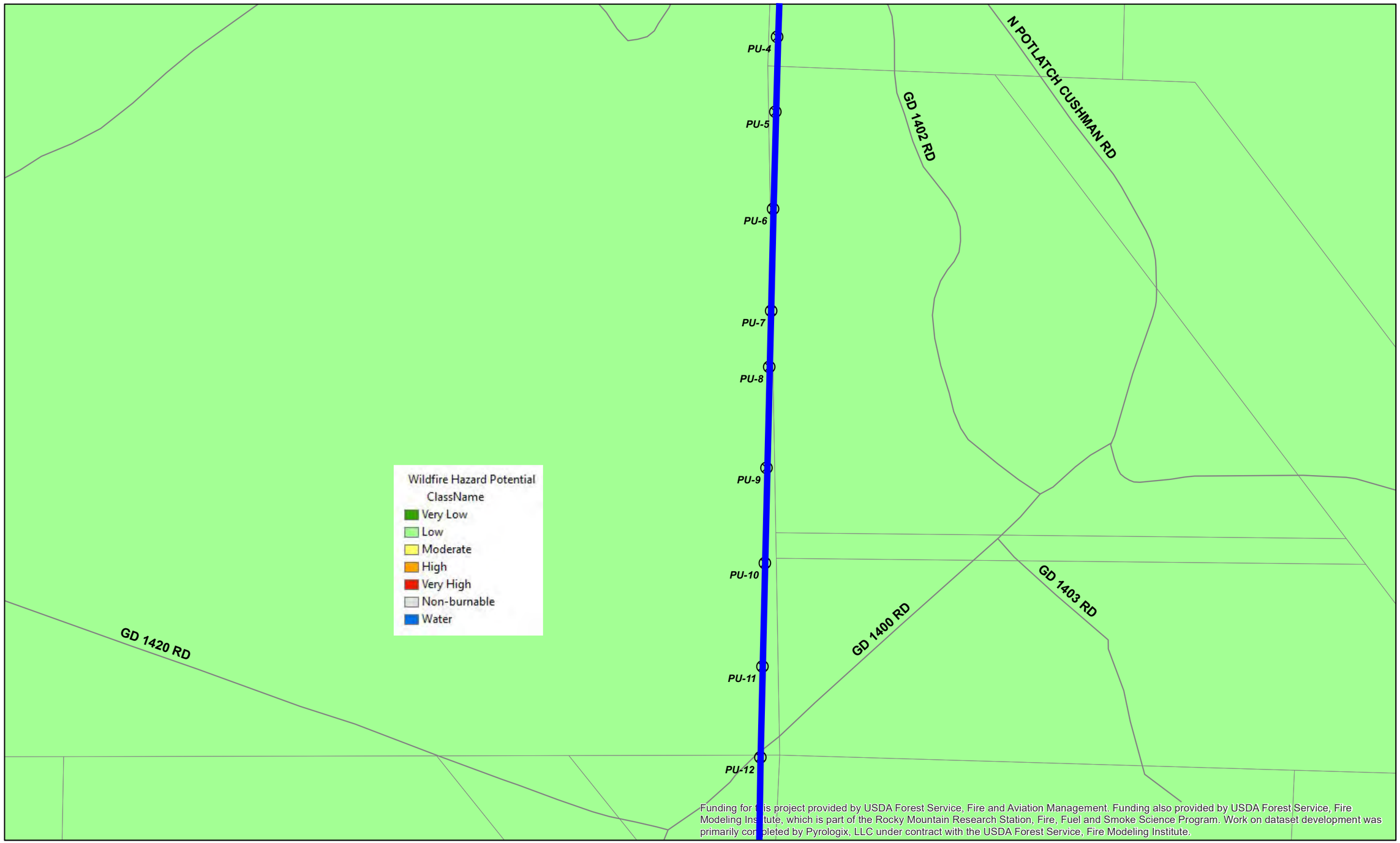
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

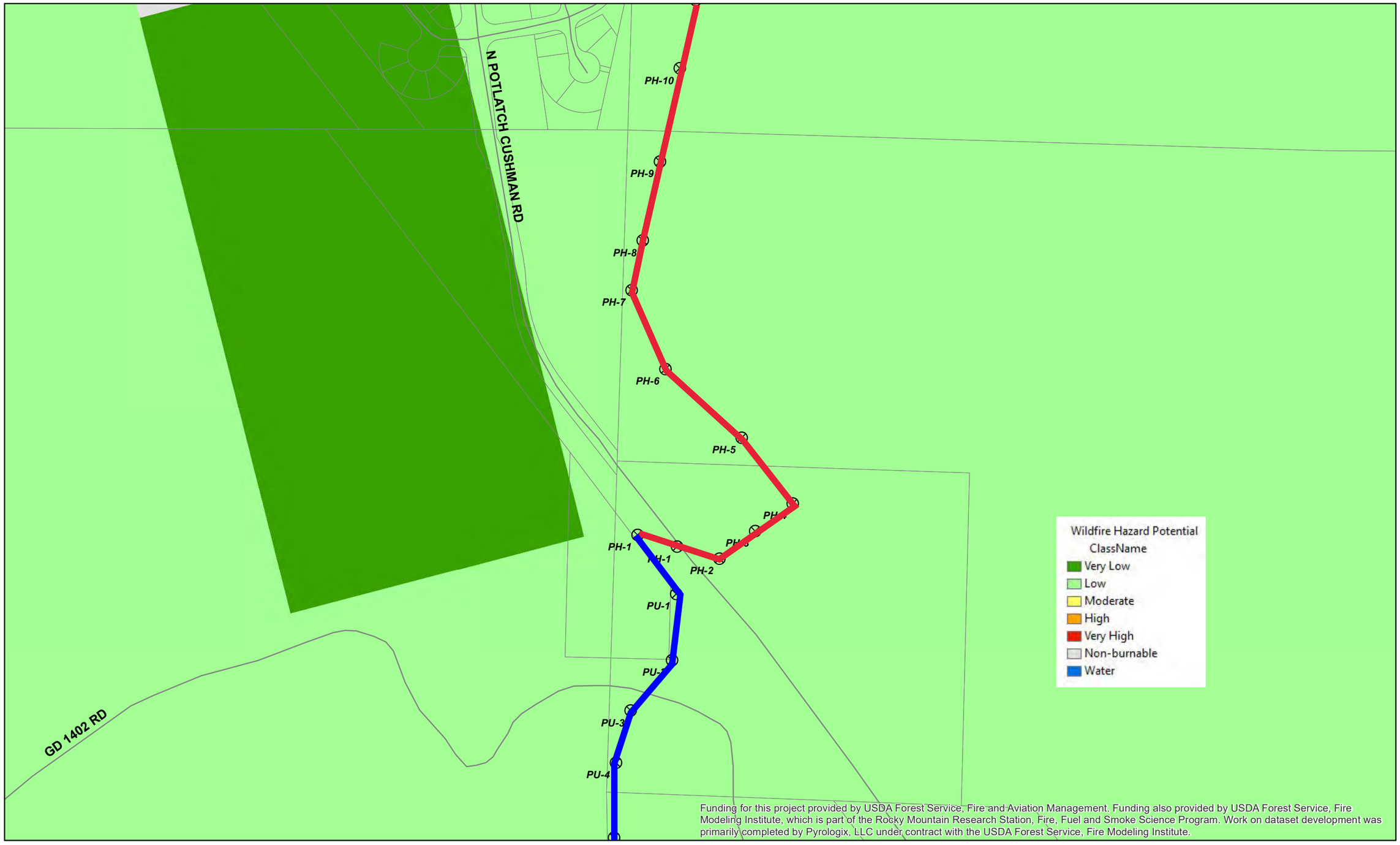


Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.



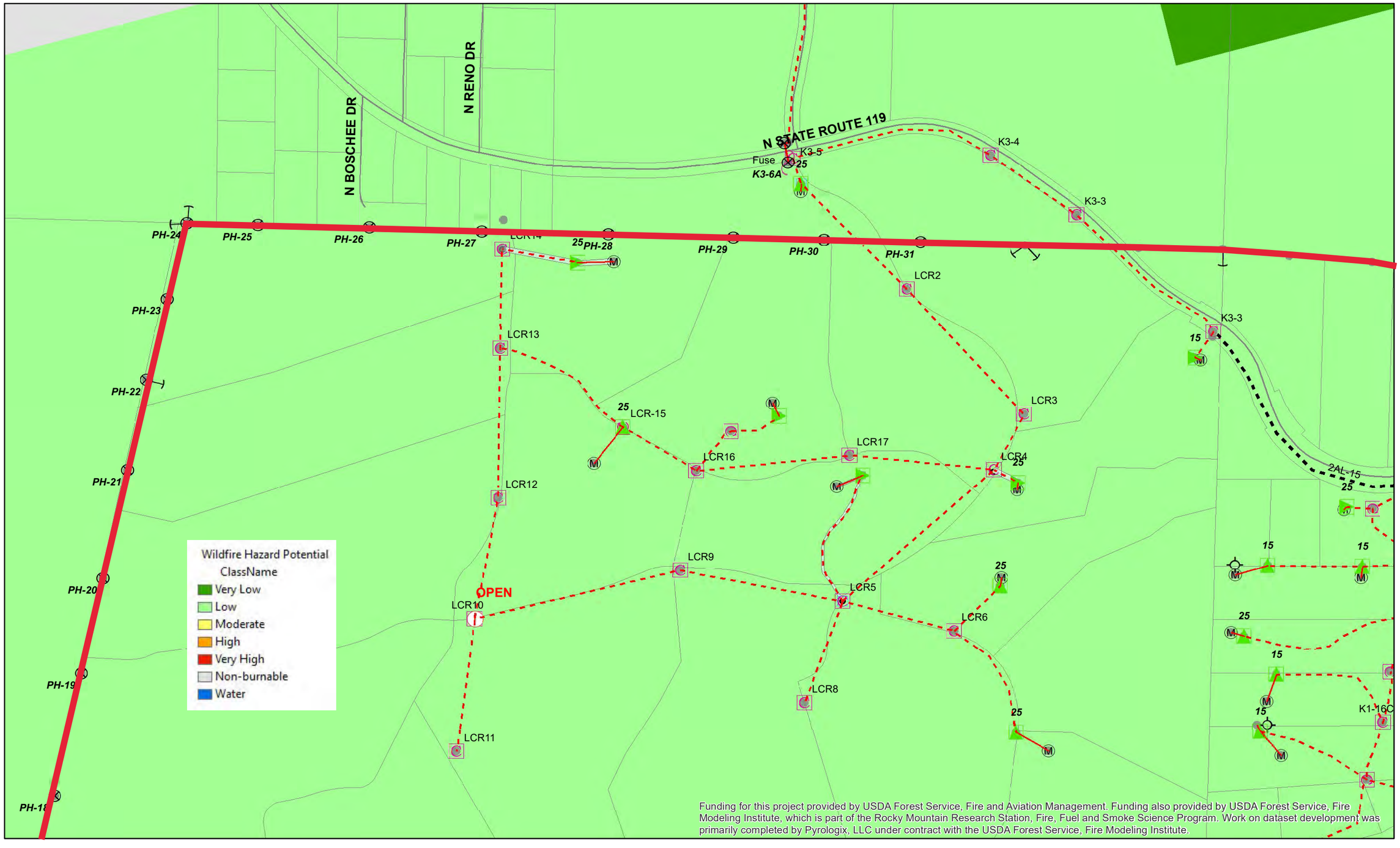
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

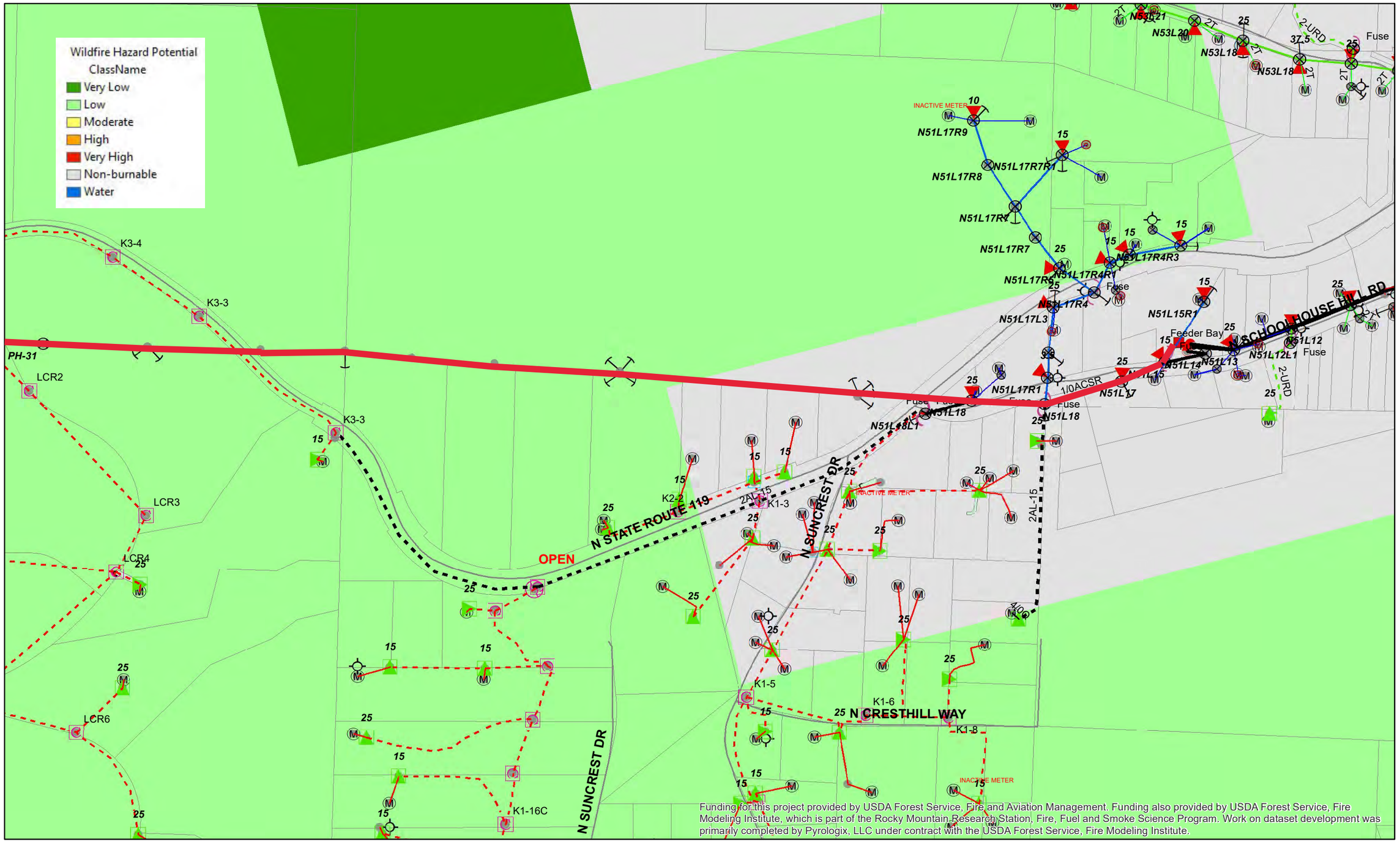

PU-4
PU-5
PU-6
PU-7
PU-8
PU-9
PU-10
PU-11
PU-12
GD 1402 RD
N POTLATCH CUSHMAN RD
GD 1403 RD
GD 1400 RD
GD 1420 RD
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.



Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.

Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.


N BOSCHEE DR
N RENO DR
N STATE ROUTE 119
PH-24
PH-25
PH-26
PH-27
PH-28
PH-29
PH-30
PH-31
PH-23
PH-22
PH-21
PH-20
PH-19
PH-18
LCR14
LCR13
LCR12
LCR11
LCR10
LCR9
LCR8
LCR6
LCR5
LCR4
LCR3
LCR2
LCR17
LCR16
LCR-15
OPEN
Fuse
K3-6A
K3-5
K3-4
K3-3
K3-3
2AL-15
K1-16C
Wildfire Hazard Potential
ClassName
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.



Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program. Work on dataset development was primarily completed by Pyrologix, LLC under contract with the USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute.