



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

**THIS DOCUMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH ERCP COMPLIANCE DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS**


# UVM-09

## Utility Vegetation Management Inspection Manual

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

## Table of Contents

1.	UVM Overview.....	3
2.	Applicability.....	3
3.	Overview of Regulation.....	3
4.	How to Identify Primary, Secondary, Communication, and Service Drop Conductors .....	4
5.	Transmission Clearances .....	4
6.	Distribution Clearances.....	8
7.	Identifying and Prescribing Vegetation Work.....	11
8.	Species-Specific Instructions.....	16
9.	Other Important Information.....	19
10.	Customer Notification and Approval.....	29
11.	Managing Refusal Events.....	31
12.	Managing Vegetation Threats .....	32
13.	How to Report Issues in the Field .....	33
14.	Approvals.....	37
15.	Revision History .....	37
16.	Distribution and Data Retention.....	38
17.	Key Contacts .....	38

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

## 1. UVM Overview

The UVM program intends to provide reasonable assurance that there is no vegetation to conductor encroachments. Assurance of 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 for Transmission and Distribution.

SCE's UVM also incorporates specific Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) activities beyond routine compliance 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
- Pole Brushing
- Heavy Tree Program

## 2. Applicability

This document applies to the Operating Units impacted by Energy Regulatory Compliance Program (ERCP) 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.

- 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)
- NERC Reliability Standard FAC-003-4 (applicable to SCE's ISO Bulk Transmission System)
- CCR Sections 1250-1258



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

#### 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. Refer to the *Vegetation Management Electrical Equipment* PowerPoint for a guide to identifying SCE facilities, equipment, and components.

Be aware. There are multiple non-SCE poles and infrastructure and joint-owned poles/towers within SCE's service territory.

SCE facilities can typically be identified in the field by:

- Pole numbers ending in "E"
- 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 SSP for assistance


SCE is continuously reconfiguring and expanding our electric system. Therefore, it is important to track your progress through each grid and follow conductors to their terminus in the field, not just where they appear to end on the map.

On co-owned utility poles, consult with your local SSP for instructions on when and how to list trees for work. For example: In Colton, the City's distribution infrastructure is colocated 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 potentially blow into the combo facility. If the vegetation is under the wires, it is the City's responsibility to maintain it since it will impact their distribution facilities first. However, if the inspector identifies a P1 on the City's facility that can to arc into SCE lines, SCE will perform the maintenance to protect joint infrastructure.

#### 5. Transmission Clearances

SCE has the right to perform vegetation maintenance activities to protect our assets within our right-of-way (ROW - SCE owned parcels or easements on private or Government-owned land). ROW's vary in width based on voltage class and negotiated land rights. SCE estimates our ROW based on the Sag and Sway tables. In the absence of clearly defined ROW limits in the field. The maximum sway of the conductor generally defines the ROW on a span-by-span basis.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

## Performing Inspections

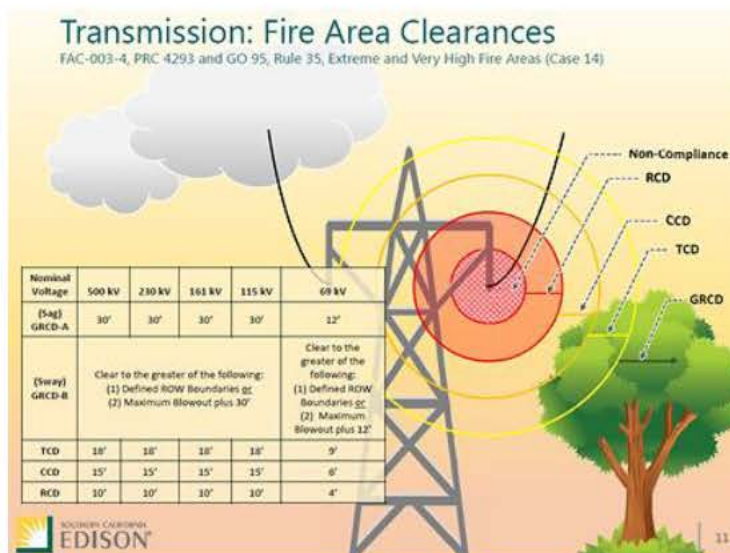
Vegetation Management clearance between transmission conductors and vegetation is defined in UVM-02 Transmission Vegetation Management Plan (TVMP). Inspectors must identify and record vegetation clearance at the time of inspection in the WMS (refer to inspection clearance field). In addition, SCE has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

- RCD - Regulatory clearance distance. The minimum clearance required by regulation
- CCD - Compliance clearance distance. SCE's minimum clearance standard which is 1.5 times the RCD
- TCD - Trigger clearance distance. TCD is derived from CCD plus 3 feet and is the distance that triggers the maintenance activity
- GRCD - Grid resiliency clearance distance. Same as GO95 Rule 35, Appendix E recommended clearance. SCE strives to achieve GRCD when maintenance is required

Required clearances vary based on conductor voltages and HFRA and non-HFRA designated areas. The inspector can identify the conductor voltage in the Transmission layer on Collector. Similarly, inspectors shall refer to the Fire Risk layer in Collector to determine the current fire risk designation.  
**Note:** Hard copy HFRA maps are out of date and no longer produced by SCE.

Examples of Transmission HFRA clearance and interpretation of acceptability is provided below:


- Zero clearance/contact with a conductor is a 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 but is a TCD violation
- ≥ 18' and < 30' meets RCD, CCD, and TCD but is a GRCD violation
- ≥ 30' RCD, CCD, TCD and GRCD



For Internal Use Only – Southern California Edison

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled. In the case of a conflict between printed and electronic versions of this document, the controlled version published on the Company portal prevails.




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

Visual inspections on transmission facilities are challenging because of the potential for sag and sway of conductors 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 Sag and Sway tables and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data, which incorporate modeled line conditions, to help facilitate accurate work 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.

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). The Status field identifies the “inspection clearance” to be added to the inspection form.





SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

### Prescribing Trims

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

- Agency constraint
- Crew equipment constraint
- Customer denied GRCD
- Other (Please explain in notes)
- Pending customer permission
- PRC Exemption tree (Major Woody Stem)
- Site condition/Environmental constraint
- Tree condition constraint
- UVM Exception tree (e.g., Oaks, Conifers, and Historical)

Inspectors shall also record exceptions in the Tree Notes and refer to prior exceptions when performing inspections and prescribing work. When work is prescribed, the inspector shall enter the Maximum Tree Height (MTH) in the Work Points Notes field in the WMS using the equation MTH - LiDAR Clearance minus GRCD. This information is critical for the tree crews that may not have 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 Parcel Boundary and Ownership Information layers in the WMS to identify property ownership.

When maintenance is required and the inspector identifies a tree removal candidate on Private land, the inspector will attempt to contact the property owner and leave a door hanger with their contact information for follow-up. Refer to Section 9 for more information on customer notification requirements. When inspectors cannot obtain customer approval, inspectors shall prescribe trimming and flag "NC required." The Inspector, Notification Consultant (NC), or Customer Coordinator (CC) may update the prescription to removal AFTER obtaining signed permission from the customer.

When prescribing removals on Government Lands, the inspector shall create a removal work point, **not** a trim point. Do **not** flag "NC Required." SCE will pursue the appropriate approval to remove the tree. Notify the local SSP via email of prescribed tree removals on Government Lands.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

## 6. Distribution Clearances

SCE has the right to perform vegetation maintenance activities to protect our assets from vegetation to conductor encroachment. 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).

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 upon the CCD (TCD in High Fire areas) at maturity. 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 cost.

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. Refer to section #9 regarding SCE's right to access and maintain our facilities and expectations for customer engagement.


### Performing Inspections

Vegetation Management clearance between distribution conductors and vegetation is defined in UVM-03 Distribution Vegetation Management Plan (DVMP). Inspectors must identify and record vegetation clearance at the time of 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 which is 1.5 times the RCD
- TCD - Trigger clearance distance. TCD is derived from CCD plus 3 feet and is the distance that triggers the maintenance activity
- GRCD - Grid resiliency clearance distance. Same as GO95 Rule 35, Appendix E recommended clearance. SCE strives to achieve GRCD when maintenance is required



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09
				Version	4
Effective Date		7/19/21			
Supersedes		Version 3			
<b>Inspection Manual</b>					



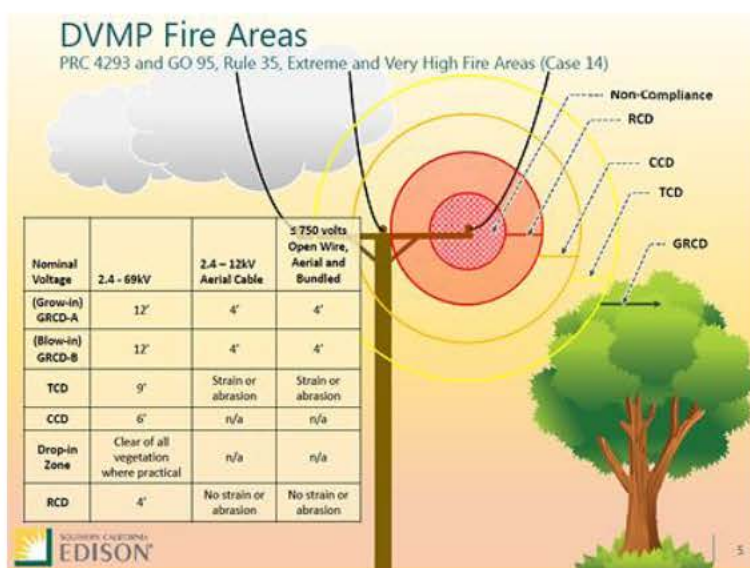
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

**EDISON**<sup>®</sup>

Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup>


Examples of Distribution HFRA clearance and interpretation of acceptability is provided below:

- Zero clearance/contact with a conductor is a 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 but is a TCD violation
- ≥ 9' and < 12' meets RCD, CCD, and TCD but is a GRCD violation
- ≥ 12' RCD, CCD, TCD and GRCD



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

- **Tree location** - The tree point location is critical to determine property ownership and trigger an appropriate environmental review. If the current tree location is inaccurate, move the tree point to make it valid based on available tools (e.g., aerial imagery, 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 Point Notes (e.g., "Tree located 150 feet west of pole 1234567E.")

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						


- **Inventory Quantity** - If the quantity is greater than 1, the Inspector may need to "uncluster" trees to ensure the number of trees on each property, government lands, and ESA layer is accurate and identifiable. Trees may remain clustered if the trees are the same species, same expected pruning style, within the same pole span, and property.
  - **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). For combination poles, it 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, then it shall be listed under the transmission grid
  - **Tree Status** - Retire trees that are 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 Notes** - Check for relevant notes about property access, customer notification, prior exceptions, etc.. Inspectors shall review all tree and work point notes and update as applicable. Additional notes may be added by indicating the Inspector type (PI, NC, 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. NC 4/11/21: customer approved removal form attached). Refer to Section 8: Inspection Requirements for Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) for a list of notes required when prescribing work in the Waters ESA layer.

### Prescribing Work

Many factors must be considered when making a work prescription; refer to Section 6 of this document. The minimum recommended clearance at the time of maintenance is GRCD. If GRCD cannot be achieved due to easements, other legal agreements, or regulations restricting vegetation management practices, then the tree falls into the Exception Tree category. In those cases, Inspectors shall prescribe pruning to maximum allowable clearance 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
- Crew equipment constraint
- Customer denied GRCD
- Other (Please explain in notes)
- Pending customer permission
- PRC Exemption tree (Major Woody Stem)
- Site condition/Environmental constraint
- Tree condition constraint
- UVM Exception tree (e.g., Oaks, Conifers, and Historical)



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

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 HFRA 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 such as “remove dead, dying, or diseased limbs within a 10-foot radius of the pole.”

Inspectors shall also prescribe work for vines growing higher than 8 feet on ALL distribution poles (HFRA and non-HFRA). 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. In addition, attach a photograph(s) to the Work Point showing the vein in relation to SCE's equipment and the access route to the pole for crew accessibility.

## 7. 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:

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

### Inspection type


**Routine** – When the Trigger Clearance Distance (TCD) has been reached, or 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 4 and 5 above). The Inspector shall consider growing seasons, recent trim history (last trim date), 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 prune or removal on any tree that did not maintain Compliance Clearance Distance (CCD) for the entire previous cycle.

**Cycle Buster** – SCE schedules cycle buster (CB) inspections within 6-8 months of the last trim date. Inspectors shall look for trees that will not hold RCD for the remainder of the annual cycle and make appropriate work prescriptions to ensure compliance is maintained. Do **not** use TCD as a reason for prescribing cycle buster work. All cycle buster trees should be solicited for deeper trims or removal.

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.).



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

**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, new clearances obtained, and continue to hold cycle until upcoming Routine inspection.
- Grid contains a large number of fast-growing trees/palms that will not hold cycle. Target additional removals and deeper pruning during Routine inspection.

**Trouble Orders** – TOs will be documented in the work management system. Inspectors should create work points depending on the work prioritization. For example, if the required vegetation work will hold cycle until the routine or CB trim month, the program type should be entered as routine or cycle buster. 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. Trouble Order requests that require work 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
Scope of work	Description of work needed For example: 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

If you have questions or concerns, please email [vegetation@sc Edison.com](mailto:vegetation@sc Edison.com)

**Heavy Tree Assessment** – Heavy 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 Heavy Tree (HT) Assessment Guide. The Heavy 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 to electric facilities.

The program's scope is limited to HFRA areas. It excludes trees in the routine inventory except where the tree or tree parts (overhang) are located outside the GRCD.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

Inspectors should meet with local SSPs and establish lines of communications to address issues where these inspection and maintenance programs can overlap. If an Inspector observes a dead, dying, diseased, or otherwise hazardous tree, the Inspector shall list the tree for trim or removal that will mitigate the hazard or refer the tree to the SSP for evaluation under the Heavy Tree Program, as appropriate. If the tree poses an imminent threat to SCE facilities, the inspector shall refer to Section 11 below for steps on how to manage vegetation threats.


### 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 assure 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, and Prescribed Clearance should be listed as greater than GRCD, and the NC flagged for follow up to obtain customer approval for deeper prune or removal
- **Medium-growing** species may fall into a 1-3-year trim cycle based upon 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 priorities and flag NC to follow up as needed
- **Slow-growing** species may not require annual pruning if trimmed to GRCD. Many slow-growing species will hold the annual trim cycle if minimally pruned (Oaks, Joshua Tree, Fir). 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



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### Tree risk attributes

SCE has identified the top 10 tree species that threaten our facilities based on Tree Caused Circuit Interruption data. If these “Risk Species” cannot hold CCD for one year, the inspector shall pursue tree removal. If a customer refuses the tree removal, and the tree is located in an HFRA, the Inspector or NC shall add a refusal constraint to the work point for escalation to the SCE Event Expeditor. If the tree is in a non-HFRA, the Inspector or NC 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: Definition
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)


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

Observed tree risk conditions and site attributes should be documented in the Tree Risk Factors field on the Inspection Point and listed in the Work Point Notes for follow-up by the NC 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, Imminent Threat – P1, and Other.

**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” 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 heavy tree/removal work form or flag the NC for follow-up as needed.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

### 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 located 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, and; (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).

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

The type of mitigation work will depend on whether the tree is a Conifer or Deciduous:


**Conifers** – In most cases, the part of the tree closest to the tree is the main trunk. If the tree is less than 6” from the conductor, it doesn’t meet the criteria for exemption, and the only mitigation option is removal. 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 also be cleared to meet applicable clearance requirements (per the DVMP).

**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 are required to 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 on an annual basis.

### 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.

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

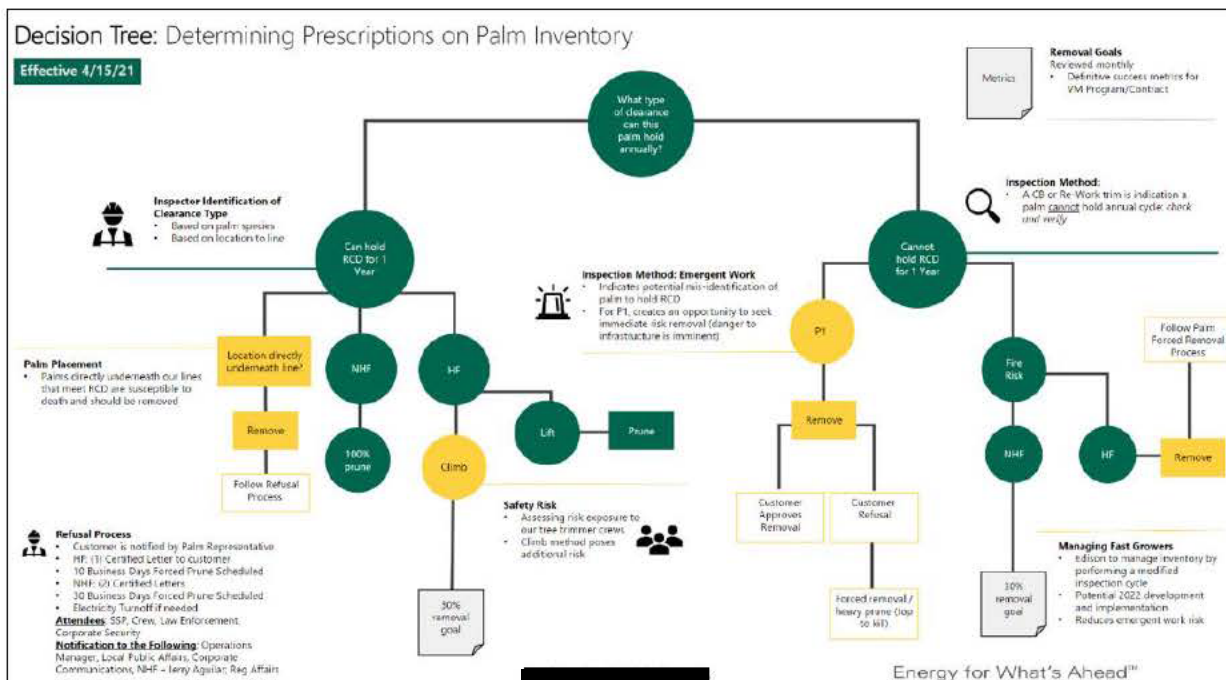
## 8. Species-Specific Instructions

### Palm Trees


SCE aims to remove palms by targeting specific palms in HFRA that are not bucket accessible and palms in both HFRA and non-HFRA that require multiple trims per year to maintain cycle (cycle busters).

Inspectors shall list palms for mitigation using the decision tree below. To document a heavy top, Inspectors shall prescribe a "Crown reduction" and Deeper Prune "Yes." 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 customer approval is obtained. NCs and SSPs will support the customer approval and refusal escalation processes as needed. If the NC cannot get customer permission, the NC will create a refusal constraint for escalation to the Event Expeditor.

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





SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### Orchard Grids

Inspection and work prescriptions for Orchard grids are documented using the Orchard Management System in Fulcrum. Baker Topping performs all inspection and maintenance of Orchard Grids on the SCE system.

### Joshua Trees

Joshua Trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) are very slow-growing, long-lived members of the asparagus family and closely related to agave. Within the SCE Territory, this iconic desert species is afforded special protection under local ordinances and public land agencies, including Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. Furthermore, the western Joshua Tree is a Candidate Species for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Therefore, Inspectors shall add a tree and work point note 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 which also prohibit overland travel. Work/driving within 10 feet of Joshua Trees can damage the trees, the 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 special exceptions to achieving GRCD (e.g., on Mojave National Preserve and BLM). Inspectors shall check with the local SSP before performing inspections in these areas for specific guidance and requirements, including:

Use of LiDAR and documenting max tree height:

- Alternative work prescriptions (e.g., managing to RCD or CCD, not GRCD; restrictions on removals)
- Requirements to tag trees
- 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 on each Tree Point and/or Work Point.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						


Western Joshua Tree



Eastern Joshua Tree





SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### Bamboo

Bamboo is some of the fastest-growing plant species globally in the world, making them a particular hazard around electrical facilities where they can grow into the conductors between inspection cycles. Inspectors shall add Bamboo into 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 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 very difficult to eliminate once established.

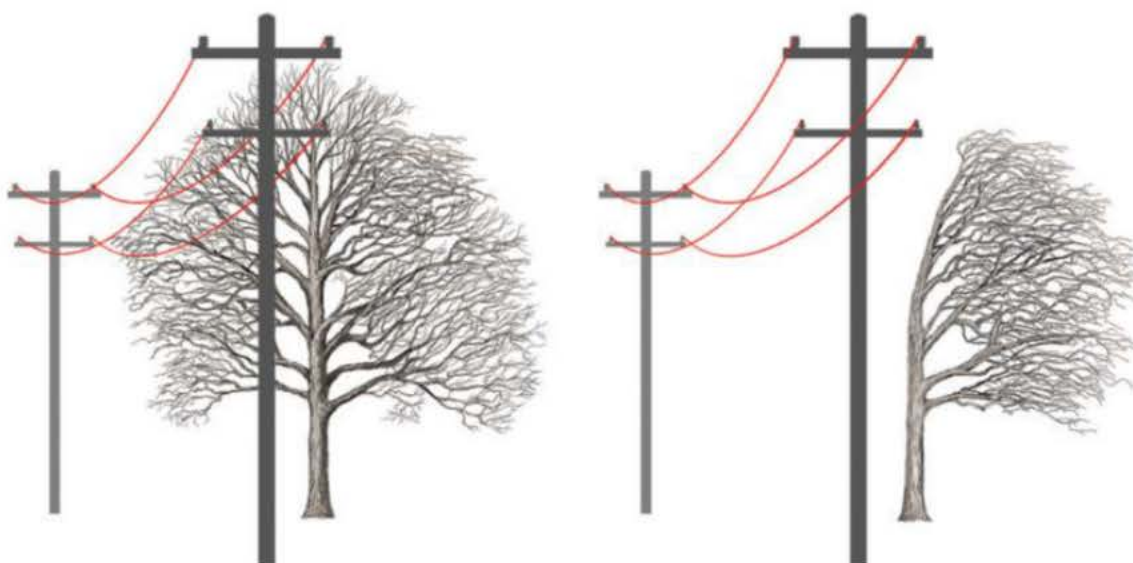
If the customer does not approve removal, the inspector shall list Bamboo for trim and identify it as a cycle buster. Inspectors will prescribe trimming to greater than GRCD and add a work point note to trim Bamboo below the communications lines.


## 9. Other Important Information

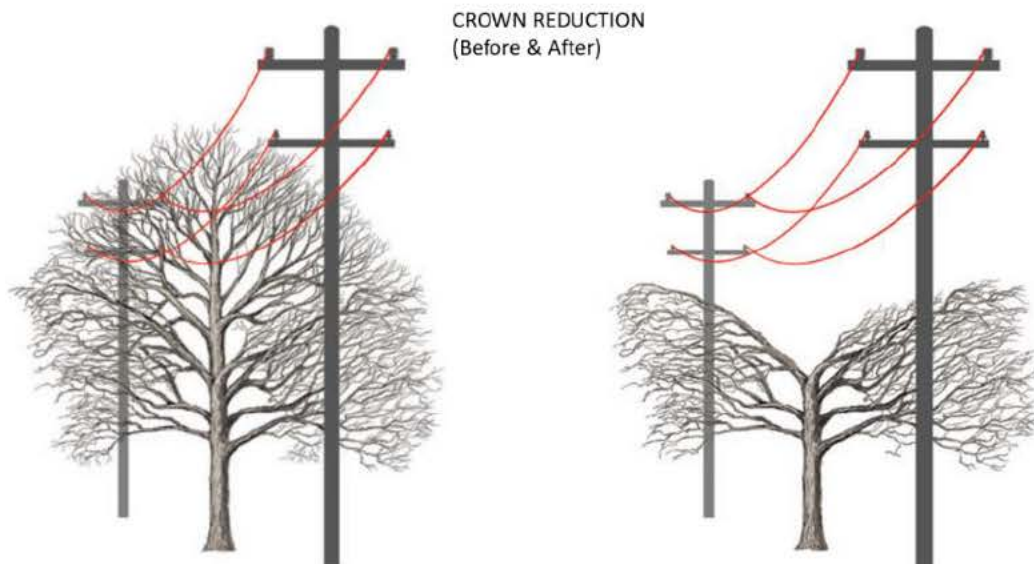
### Pruning type

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

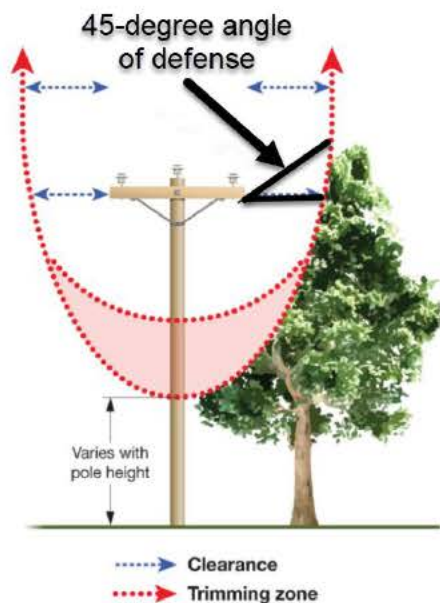
SIDE TRIM (Before & After)



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						




**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 appropriate pruning type to keeping 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. Suppose the tree cannot be directionally pruned to maintain these clearance standards. In that case, it should be prescribed as a crown reduction below the high voltage (refer to examples in Attachment B). Inspectors should visualize a radial clearance equal to or greater than the trigger clearance distance (see figure below).



For Internal Use Only – Southern California Edison

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled. In the case of a conflict between printed and electronic versions of this document, the controlled version published on the Company portal prevails.




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

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
- **Directional Pruning** – Appropriate for trees that are taller than the conductors, and a crown reduction would remove a substantial portion of the tree canopy. Indicate in the Work Point Notes if the top of the tree needs to be rolled back to prevent overhang growth
- **Side Trim** – Appropriate for conifers and MWS where natural tree growth will not overhang conductors
- **Vine Removal** – Remove vines from poles/equipment. Remember to note access/workability and include photographs on the Work Point
- **Pruning Secondary** – Trim trees in contact with secondary conductors to relieve strain or abrasion
- **Vine Secondary** – Trim/remove vines in contact with secondary conductors
- **Overhang** – Prescribe all immature overhangs for work. Inspector may prescribe another prune type and note in the Work Point Notes to remove all immature overhangs. Mature overhangs require SSP and customer approval and should be prescribed as a separate Work Point from any needed trimming
- **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 customer approval form to the Work Point
- **Wood Tree Removal** – Customer approves tree removal. Attach customer approval form to the Work Point
- **Brush Trim/Removal** – Brush units are defined as 10x10x10 foot volume of woody/shrub vegetation
- **No Work Required** – Only prescribed during QC to indicate 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 7" or less in diameter or up to 6' beyond the old cuts requires customer approval. Attach the customer approval form to the Work Point. 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 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
- **Prescribed Mature Overhang Y/N** – Requires SSP and customer approval



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

## Debris Management

Inspectors shall identify debris management type as follows:

- **Clean up all debris** – Most common debris management type
- **Cut and Scatter** – Common in remote areas where access is restricted. Select 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
- **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. Check with the SSP
- **Leave brush** – Not commonly used. Mesquite and cottonwood trees have cultural/ceremonial value to the 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

**Note:** When prescribing a tree for removal, Inspectors must check the tree for signs and symptoms of invasive insects. 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 investigation to applicable local SSP via email. Include tree coordinates and/or address description of defects, and relevant photographs
- Record appropriate wood disposal requirements in the Work Point Notes and select “Clean up all debris” in the Debris Management field
- 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)



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### 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 in Collector/Fulcrum provide a starting point for where environmental areas are likely to 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 are required to collect additional data when prescribing work located in the Waters ESA layer. The following data shall be recorded in the Work Point Notes field:


- Estimated trimming by percentage of total canopy reduction (e.g., 5%, 10%, 15%, 25% etc.). Note if deeper/severe pruning is required or if the tree is to be trimmed to historic cuts.

If removal is prescribed, include the height and size (DBH) of each tree.

- Ensure tree point location accuracy and add location descriptions to the Tree Notes AND Work Point Notes fields if the tree location is difficult to determine.

Examples of good WP notes include:


- “Directional prune 10% of the tree canopy to historic cuts. Rollback top to prevent overhang.”
- “Crown reduce 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 are also required. Provide mark-ups of where pruning cuts are necessary, if feasible. Refer to the below examples:

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

**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. The photograph below shows the prescribed trim includes directional pruning of two sycamore trees to GRCD, which are bucket accessible. Work point notes should state: "Directional prune 10% of the tree canopy to historic cuts. Rollback top to prevent overhang."





SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						


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



**Example 3:** The photograph on the **left** shows a backyard tree in relationship to conductors, and no obvious water resources are visible. The image on the right shows the backyard tree in connection to conductors and the adjacent water resource.

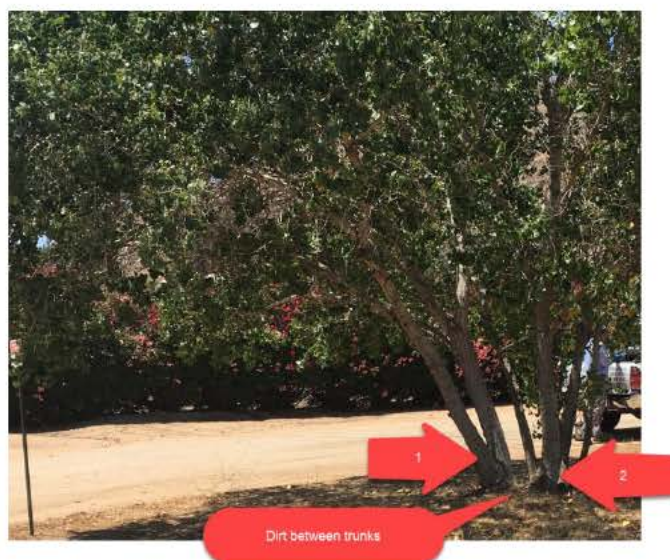




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### How to Quantify Trees

A tree unit is defined as any woody vegetation with at least one stem (or connected trunks) measuring greater than 4.5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). Any 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 defined as woody vegetation with stems/trunks measuring less than 4.5 inches DBH. One brush unit measures up to a 10x10x10 foot volume of woody/shrub vegetation. The photograph below shows one brush unit.




Refer to exceptions to this guidance in the next section (How to measure Diameter at Breast Height [DBH] when Prescribing Removals) for whole tree removals and removals of codominant stems.

For Internal Use Only – Southern California Edison

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled. In the case of a conflict between printed and electronic versions of this document, the controlled version published on the Company portal prevails.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

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

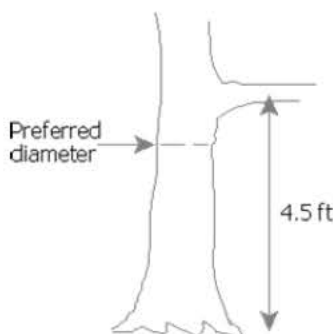
DBH is a standard tree measurement and refers to the tree diameter measured at 4.5 feet above the ground. Every Inspector shall carry a DBH tape.

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 (Survey123/Collector) or DBH field, as available.

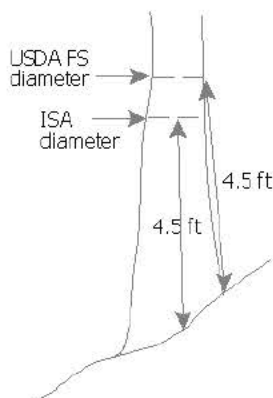
The exact tree DBH is recorded in the Work Management System (Fulcrum/Arbora) in the DBH field on the heavy tree program. Accurate DBH measurements are essential for invoicing, environmental review, and permitting (e.g., MSUP notification, timber permits).


When measuring DBH, inspectors shall consider the following scenarios:

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

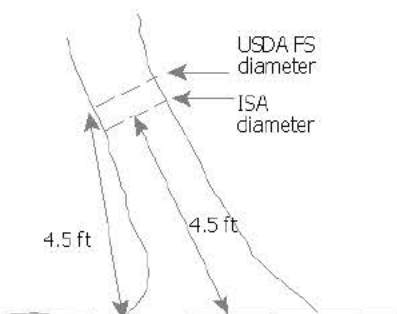


- **The tree is growing vertically on a slope.** Measure diameter 4.5 feet from the ground on the upper side of the slope per United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS) Standards.

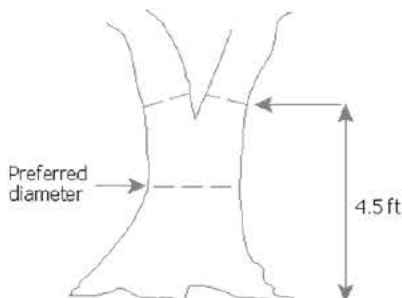


SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

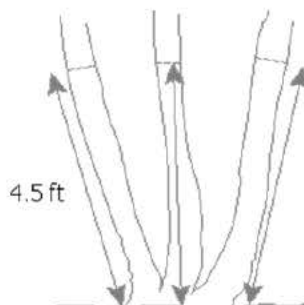
- **The tree leans.** Measure diameter 4.5 feet up the stem in the direction of the lean per USDA FS.




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



- **The tree forks/splits into several trunks below 4.5 feet or close to ground level.** Measure the diameter of each trunk separately as an individual tree unit (for whole tree removals or removals of codominant stems ONLY, not trimming). A trunk must be at least 4-inch DBH and daylight visible between the trunks to be considered a tree unit. Any stems measuring less than 4 inches DBH are excluded from the DBH calculation and unit count but will be removed by tree crews.





SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

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

- **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

## 10. Customer Notification and Approval

### Accessing Customer Property


SCE and our contractors are authorized to 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 problematic customers in a Red List Layer in the WMS.

Before entering a property, check the Red List layer 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.

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:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Bishop Paiute requires anyone performing work 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 State Parks, including Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, also require advanced notification before performing inspection activities and tree trimming work



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### Engaging with Customers

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

Remember to wear your employee badge and carry your "Approved SCE Contractor" letter with you. Vehicles shall be clearly marked with your company logo and "SCE Approved Contractor" sticker at all times.

All negative customer interactions must be reported to your Manager, the local SSP, and SCE Corporate Security.

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]. Ask for the Regional Security Manager assigned to your area.  
This service is available 24/7

### Customer Notification Requirements

When work is required on private property, inspectors must make 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 a description of the work to be performed, PI contact information, and informational brochures as needed.


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 adequate. The documented permission shall be attached to the work point, and the customer approval status will be entered as "Approved (attached signed form)." If the customer approves, consider 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. Inspectors shall use SCE's Customer Request Process to get customer information for access/inspection. The inspector shall add Work Point Notes documenting each attempted customer communication. Inspectors are required to make two customer contact attempts in person and two customer contact attempts by phone on multiple days (i.e., all attempts cannot occur on the same day).

If the Inspector is unable to make contact or the customer refuses deeper trim or removal, then the inspector shall create a trim work point and obtain SSP approval to engage the NC and check the box for "Notification Consultant Required." The customer approval status shall be updated to one of the following:

- Pending – no customer contact has been made
- Notification Only – no customer approval required
- Forced Pruned –the Event Expeditor schedules a force trim
- Refused –customer refuses work



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

After multiple in person and phone attempts, if the inspector is unable to obtain access or make customer contact to perform an inspection, then the inspector may enter a No Access constraint and escalate the constraint to the SSP.

### **Notification Consultant Responsibilities**

The NC shall contact the customer to educate the customer on the benefits of performing a deeper prune or tree removal. If the NC is unsuccessful in obtaining permission for the deeper trim or tree removal, then the NC shall document the customer interaction (refusal) in the Work Point notes and create a Refusal Constraint in the WMS. The NC shall add applicable constraint notes to assist the SSP in understanding the nature of the constraint and follow-up for resolution.

### **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:


- Notification of tree work 1-7 days before work (up to 2 documented attempts including no access and refusal locations)
- Physical contact (phone or in-person) with customers requiring heavy tree work or removal to obtain a signed approval form
- Reporting and documenting add-on trees in "line of sight."
- Pursuing removals for trees that will not hold CCD for an annual cycle and/or can't be pruned to ANSI A300
- Work with crew on the day of trim as needed to obtain access, interact with a customer, and otherwise ensure work can proceed as planned.
- Obtain a removal form and/or escalate to the refusal process if customer permission/access is not received

## **11. Managing Refusal Events**

A refusal event is anytime a customer will not allow SCE to remove sufficient vegetation to achieve RCD plus 1-year growth. SCE attempts to get more clearance than RCD, typically GRCD when possible, then CCD plus 1-year worth of growth. SCE uses an escalation process with attempts to get customer buy-in to 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 (case-by-case basis) to obtain permission to remove trees.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

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, the inspector shall perform the following steps:

- Escalate the situation to their immediate Supervisor
- The Supervisor shall contact the customer to attempt 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 and critical concerns for the SSP to follow up

The constraint is automatically assigned to the SSP when submitted. If customers continue to refuse the escalation attempts, the situation will typically be resolved a forced prune/removal.

## 12. Managing Vegetation Threats

Edison's internal procedure "UVM-08, Managing Vegetation Threats," describes 4 Priority 1 (P1) conditions. Inspectors are required to identify P1 conditions. P1 conditions include the following: (1) Vegetation contacting the conductors; (2) Vegetation contact or arcing with bare-wire conductors is highly probable to occur in a high-wind event due to vegetation proximity to the power lines; (3) Vegetation expected to fail and imminently contact the conductors and; (4) Vegetation showing contact has occurred.


Upon identifying a P1 condition, the inspector shall first secure the area for public safety and notify the relevant tree crew GF and SSP via email. The email shall include all relevant information required to initiate the remediation process.

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, 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 conductor of 750 volts or less in non-HFRA regions only
- When contact is highly probable to occur during a high-wind event, but there is no evidence contact has occurred

If you are uncertain of the above, remain on-site. If a hostile environment is encountered, and the condition is perceived as unsafe to personal safety, then personnel are not required to stay on-site. All negative customer interactions must be reported to your Manager, the local SSP, and Edison Corporate Security as appropriate.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

Ask for the Regional Security Manager assigned to your area. This service is available 24/7.

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 obtain approval for the subsequent tree crews to perform the necessary mitigation. The inspector shall also 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. The inspector should remind the team of their responsibility to create and close out the P1 work point in the WMS.

### 13. How to Report Issues in the Field

#### Reporting a Safety Incident


The foundation of SCE's Safety program is the reporting of 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, the inspector 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 with a phone call 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 SCE representative shall include the location of the incident, a brief description of events, and 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.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

### 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 a wide variety of protected environmental resources and non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations, resulting in serious consequences, including work stoppage, reputational damage, fines, and/or jail time for individuals or corporations. Inspectors must adhere to Environmental Requirements at all times and **stop work** and contact SCE's Environmental Services Division (ESD) if they are unable to comply. ESD will guide so that work may be completed in compliance with environmental regulations. Reminder: Overland travel is NOT permitted without prior approval by ESD. Check the Work Management System when working on USFS, NPS, and 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).

### How to Report Security Issues

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 play an important role in keeping our communities safe and our infrastructure in good working order. If you see something wrong with SCEs equipment, say something by contacting the Distribution Operation Center (DOC).

Provide the following information when contacting the DOC: (1) Address (when available); (2) Pole Number (preferable one with equipment) use south, north, east, west of pole location to describe problem location, 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



For Internal Use Only – Southern California Edison

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled. In the case of a conflict between printed and electronic versions of this document, the controlled version published on the Company portal prevails.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

Document the following in an email to your supervisor and the local SSP: (1) Date/time you reported the issues; (2) Name of the Operator taking the report/call; (3) Sequence number (ask the DOC to provide), and; (4) Summarize the information you provided to the DOC.

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


#### Distribution Operations Center (DOC) Info Chart

DOC Info	Western	Eastern	Southern	Northern
DOC Pax				
Phone numbers are for <b>INTERNAL USE ONLY</b> (Do not provide to Customer. Escalate to Lead or Supervisor.)				
Phone Number				
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

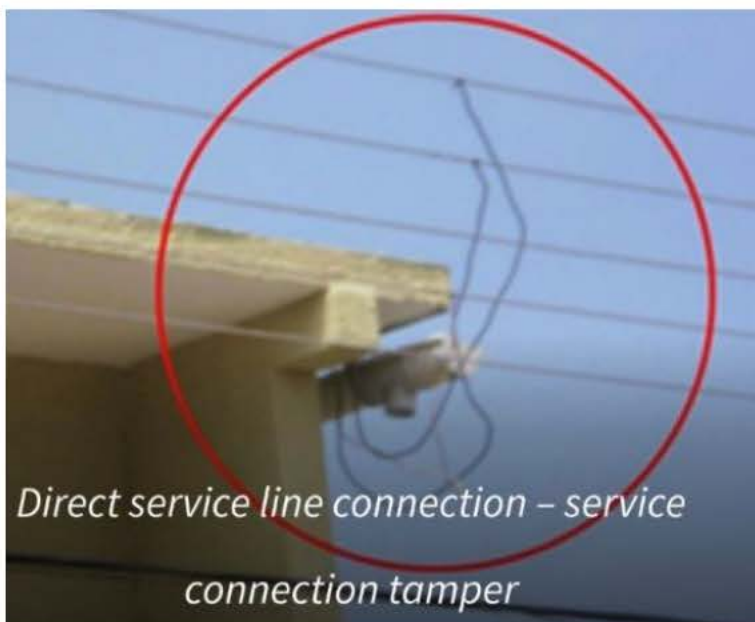
#### How to Report Unauthorized Usage of Energy

To report suspicious or suspected unauthorized use of energy call (800) 227-3901 or go to:

<https://edisonintl.sharepoint.com/sites/FETCH/directory/Pages/SCE%20Directory/Energy-Theft-Hotline.aspx>


SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

Below are two examples of unauthorized use of energy:



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




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

#### 14. Approvals

Program Manager	Signature	Date
██████████ Principal Manager	██████████ / Approved by E-mail	

#### 15. Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Description of Revision	By	Next Review Date
1	4/19/19	Initial release for UVM Program	██████████	2020
2	5/17/19	General Document Refresh	██████████	5/17/20
3	6/7/19	Added Verbiage to Section 2.1.2 attribute 2	██████████	6/7/20
4	7/16/21	Complete Document Re-Write	██████████	7/16/22

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

## 16. 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 seven (7) years after that.

### Distribution list:


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

## 17. Key Contacts

UVM Senior Manager, Operations: [REDACTED]

UVM Senior Manager, Compliance and Support: [REDACTED]




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

## Attachment A


### Tree Species and Growth Rates

Species Name	Growth Rate	Species Name	Growth Rate
Acacia-Blow	Medium	Cherry	Medium
Ailanthus	Fast	Chinaberry	Medium
Albizzia	Medium	Citrus	Slow
Alder, White	Medium	Coral	Medium
Almond	Medium	Cottonwood	Fast
Ash	Fast	Cow Itch	Slow
Aspen	Slow	Crape Myrtle	Slow
Athel	Medium	Cypress	Slow
Avocado	Medium	Deodara	Slow
Bamboo	Fast	Dogwood	Slow
Banana	Slow	Elder, Box	Medium
Bay	Slow	Elderberry	Medium
Birch	Slow	Elm	Fast
Bird of Paradise	Medium	Eucalyptus	Fast
Bottle	Slow	Eugenia	Medium
Bottlebrush	Slow	Ficus	Medium
Brisbane Box	Medium	Fig	Medium
Buckeye	Slow	Fir	Slow
Camphor	Medium	Floss, Silk	Medium
Carob	Medium	Ginkgo	Slow
Carrotwood	Medium	Golden Rain	Slow
Casuarina	Medium	Grevillea	Fast
Catalpa	Medium	Hackberry	Medium
Cedar	Slow	Jacaranda	Fast
Century Plant	Slow	Joshua	Slow

SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
<b>Inspection Manual</b>						

Species Name	Growth Rate	Species Name	Growth Rate
Juniper	Slow	Pecan	Fast
Lemon	Medium	Pepper	Fast
LiqAmber-Gum	Medium	Persimmon	Medium
Locust	Fast	Pine	Medium
Magnolia	Slow	Pistache	Medium
Maple	Medium	Pistachio	Medium
Melaleuca	Medium	Pittysporum	Medium
Mesquite	Medium	Plum	Medium
Mimosa	Slow	Podocarpus	Medium
Monkey Puzzle	Slow	Poplar	Fast
Mulberry	Fast	Privet	Medium
Myoporum	Slow	Redwood	Medium
Oak	Slow	Rubber	Medium
Oleander	Slow	Salt Cedar	Medium
Olive	Medium	Sequoia	Slow
Orange	Medium	Spruce	Medium
Orchid	Medium	Sumac	Medium
Other	Medium	Sycamore	Fast
Palm	Fast	Tallow	Medium
Palo Verde	Slow	Tulip	Fast
Pear	Medium	Unknown	Medium
		Vine	Fast
		Walnut	Fast
		Willow	Fast
		Yucca	Slow
		Zekl ova	Medium
Approximate Growth Rate:			
(S) Slow: 0 to 3 feet Annually			
(M) Medium: 3.1 to 6 feet Annually			
(F) Fast: More than 6 feet Annually			



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						


## 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 is a crown reduction to GRCD that will keep the tree limbs and new growth below the primary conductors and maintain the “45-degree angle of defense.”

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



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 <div>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b><sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead<sup>SM</sup></div>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

**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 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).




**Example 3:** The below photograph shows a Cottonwood tree growing adjacent to primary conductors within the Waters ESA. The prescribed trim is a directional prune to GRCD, and the Work Point Notes state: “Roll back the top to prevent overhangs, remove dead branches (refer to image markup in blue), estimated canopy reduction 10%.”



For Internal Use Only – Southern California Edison

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled. In the case of a conflict between printed and electronic versions of this document, the controlled version published on the Company portal prevails.




SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

**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 more growth is expected over the course of 1 year?

Pepper trees are fast-growing, and 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*.



SCE	Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance	Transmission & Distribution Utility Vegetation Management Program	Reference	Doc. No.	UVM-09	 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <b>EDISON</b> <sup>®</sup> Energy for What's Ahead <sup>SM</sup>
				Version	4	
Effective Date		7/19/21				
Supersedes		Version 3				
Inspection Manual						

**Example 5:** The below photograph 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 should be listed for trimming to maintain at the same height and on the same trim cycle.

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

