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IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1124

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO WILDFIRE MITIGATION STANDARD OF CARE; AMENDING TITLE 61, IDAHC
3	CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 18, TITLE 61, IDAHO CODE, TO ES-
4	TABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING WILDFIRE MITIGATION STANDARD OF CARE; AND
5	DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Title 61, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 18, Title 61, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

10 CHAPTER 18 11 WILDFIRE STANDARD OF CARE ACT

61-1801. SHORT TITLE. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Wildfire Standard of Care Act."

61-1802. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. In enacting this chapter, it is the intent of the legislature to provide for the safe, efficient, and reliable generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power at affordable rates and in such ways that protect the public interest, health, safety, and welfare. Preparation for and response to wildfire risk is an increasingly important element of planning conducted by electric utilities. preparation is crucial to position electric utilities to avoid and respond to wildfire risk. Knowing what measures should be taken to minimize wildfire risk before it occurs and to respond to it when it does occur is central to the affordable, safe, and reliable transmission and distribution of electricity. It is essential to ensure these risks are addressed as needed and within appropriate cost parameters so that electric power is kept affordable to the public. This chapter is designed to direct the prudent use of resources by electric utilities to mitigate and respond to wildfire risk within the costs that can be justified as just and reasonable in order to keep rates affordable to utility customers.

61-1803. WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLANS. (1) For the purposes of this chapter, "commission" means the Idaho public utilities commission.

- (a) Each electric corporation that is a public utility as defined in sections 61-119 and 61-129, Idaho Code, shall adopt and file a wildfire mitigation plan with the commission for its review and approval pursuant to section 61-1804, Idaho Code. The commission shall order the plans be filed at a date determined by it and may stagger filing dates.
- (b) An electric corporation that is not a public utility, including but not limited to a cooperative association distributing electric power to its members or a municipal electric distribution system under section

- 50-342, Idaho Code, may file a wildfire mitigation plan with the commission for its review at any time permitted by the commission. If such a plan is filed, the commission may assess reasonable fees to the electrical corporation that is not a public utility for its review. The fee may not exceed the actual reasonable cost incurred by the commission for the review and consideration of a plan submitted to it.
- (2) Each wildfire mitigation plan shall be developed using approaches and methods that are reflective of and commensurate with the size and complexity of the electric corporation's operations and of the nature of the fire risk. At a minimum, each wildfire mitigation plan shall:
 - (a) Describe a means for mitigating wildfire risk that reflects a reasonable balancing of mitigation costs with the resulting reduction of wildfire risk;
 - (b) Describe the areas where an electric corporation has infrastructure or equipment that the electric corporation considers may be subject to a heightened risk of wildfire at the time the wildfire mitigation plan is finalized by the electric corporation;
 - (c) Describe preventative actions and programs that the electric corporation will carry out to reduce the risk of wildfire;
 - (d) Describe community outreach and public awareness efforts that the electric corporation will use before, during, and after wildfire season;
 - (e) Describe the outreach efforts to coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local officials and agencies on wildfire preparedness and emergency response plans;
 - (f) Consider financially prudent and reasonably practicable methods of line design for new and existing planned lines;
 - (g) Describe a means for monitoring forecasted and current weather data for the purpose of assessing current and anticipated fire risk; and
 - (h) Describe and develop standards, procedures, and schedules, subject to timely approval of access to rights-of-way, if necessary, for the following actions:
 - (i) Inspection of the electric corporation's assets, infrastructure, and facilities within the areas that are identified as heightened fire risk areas in the wildfire mitigation plan, where financially prudent and reasonably practicable;
 - (ii) De-energization of the electric corporation's power lines, if considered appropriate by the electric corporation; and
 - (iii) Vegetation management within the areas that are identified as heightened fire risk areas in the wildfire mitigation plan and are within the electric corporation's rights-of-way or are adjacent thereto and threaten the power lines or other electric corporation infrastructure.
- (3) Wildfire mitigation plans approved by the commission shall be reviewed and updated no less frequently than every three (3) years. The plans shall be updated, filed, and approved in accordance with this section and section 61-1804, Idaho Code.
- (4) An electric corporation with a commission-approved wildfire mitigation plan shall submit a report to the commission updating the commission on the electric corporation's compliance with its wildfire mitigation plan

on an annual basis or on such other basis as the commission may prescribe by rule or order, but no more frequently than annually.

- 61-1804. COMMISSION REVIEW OF WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLANS. (1) The commission shall review a wildfire mitigation plan or an update thereto and, after notice and comment, within six (6) months of receiving such filing, shall approve or reject the plan. In reviewing the plan, the commission shall ensure that it meets the minimum requirements stated in section 61-1803, Idaho Code, and shall consider the following factors:
 - (a) The consistency of the plan with the public health, safety, and welfare;
 - (b) The feasibility of the plan and the cost of its implementation; and
 - (c) The degree to which the plan adequately minimizes wildfire risk and proposes to respond to wildfires that do occur.
- (2) In reviewing a plan, the commission shall consult with the Idaho state forester for technical assistance.
- 61-1805. EFFECT OF WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLANS. (1) In any civil action, a commission-approved plan shall be deemed to be a reasonable and prudent plan to establish adequate measures for the electric corporation to prepare for and address wildfire risk and shall establish the electric corporation's duty to its members and the public.
- (2) An electric corporation that is not a public utility, including but not limited to a cooperative association distributing electric power to its members or a municipal electric distribution system pursuant to section 50-342, Idaho Code, that chooses not to file a wildfire mitigation plan with the commission pursuant to section 61-1803, Idaho Code, may develop a wildfire mitigation plan for its own use. In any civil action, if it is determined by a court that the plan meets the criteria set forth in section 61-1803(2), Idaho Code, deference shall be given to the provisions of the wildfire mitigation plan and to any plan approved by the commission under section 61-1804, Idaho Code, for electric corporations with similar risk profiles, and, absent evidence to the contrary, the plan shall establish the electric corporation's duty to its members and the public.
- 61-1806. LIABILITY. (1) For the purposes of this section, "substantial compliance" or "substantially comply" means a reasonable good faith effort by an electric corporation to adhere to the elements or metrics of its wildfire mitigation plan and allows for minor deviations or omissions.
- (2) An electric corporation that substantially complies with a commission-approved wildfire mitigation plan and whose acts or omissions are not an intentional tort or willful or reckless misconduct, as that term is defined in section 6-1601, Idaho Code, may not be found liable in any civil action brought to recover damages or impose liability, including for death of or injury to persons or property, resulting from any unplanned or uncontrolled fire, or for any action or omission taken in substantial compliance with the wildfire mitigation plan, including omissions where an electric corporation ceases to take action that was originally included in a wildfire mitigation plan but removed from the plan in a later plan approved by the commission.

(3) If an electric corporation fails to substantially comply with an essential element of a commission-approved wildfire mitigation plan and that failure is the actual and proximate cause of harm to the plaintiff, then a plaintiff seeking damages in any civil action may only recover:

- (a) Such actual economic damages for property loss as expressly provided in section 38-107(2), Idaho Code; and
- (b) Damages for personal injury subject to the limitations expressly provided in section 6-1603, Idaho Code.
- (4) If an electric corporation fails to substantially comply with an essential element of a commission-approved wildfire mitigation plan and that failure is the actual and proximate cause of harm to the plaintiff, and its act or omission constitutes an intentional tort or willful or reckless misconduct, as that term is defined in section 6-1601, Idaho Code, then a plaintiff in any civil action may only recover:
 - (a) Such actual economic damages for property loss as expressly provided for in section 38-107(2), Idaho Code;
 - (b) Economic and noneconomic damages for personal injury subject to section 6-1603, Idaho Code; and
 - (c) Punitive damages, if otherwise allowable pursuant to section 6-1604, Idaho Code, subject to the limitations expressly provided therein.
- 61-1807. DENIAL OF ACCESS TO RIGHTS-OF-WAY. If an electric corporation is denied or delayed access to privately-owned land or an easement or right-of-way on land owned by the state, a federal agency, or a tribal government after the electric corporation requests access to the easement or right-of-way to perform vegetation management or fire mitigation work in accordance with a wildfire mitigation plan or to upgrade or repair the electric corporation's assets, infrastructure, or facilities and such denial or delay prevents the electric corporation from doing timely or sufficient vegetation management and fuel clearance within the electric corporation's rights-of-way or from performing any upgrade to or inspection or repair of the electric corporation's assets, infrastructure, and facilities, the electric corporation shall not be held liable in any civil action for damages that are directly or indirectly caused by failing to act.
- 61-1808. EXCLUSIVE REMEDY. Except to the extent title 72, Idaho Code, is applicable, the civil actions identified in section 61-1806, Idaho Code, shall be the exclusive civil remedies available against an electric corporation for injury resulting from any unplanned or uncontrolled fire or for any act or omission related to a wildfire mitigation plan. This section does not limit an insurer's ability to exercise valid subrogation rights subject to the liability framework established in section 61-1806, Idaho Code.
- 61-1809. IMMUNITY. The commission and its employees, when acting within the course and scope of their employment and without malice or criminal intent, shall not be liable for any claim arising out of approval of a wildfire mitigation plan as provided pursuant to chapter 9, title 6, Idaho Code.

SECTION 2. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 2025.