

OPUC Annual Report to WPAC

APRIL 2026

In accordance with Senate Bill 83 (2025)



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Executive Summary

(1) The Public Utility Commission shall annually report on actions taken to reduce the risk of wildfire from utility infrastructure to a committee or interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to wildfire, in the manner provided in ORS 192.245, to the State Wildfire Programs Director and to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council.

The Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC) has built on a long-standing focus on safe operations and prioritized wildfire risk reduction since observing electric infrastructure-related wildfires in California in 2017 and 2018. Oregon is served by a blend of investor-owned utilities (IOUs) and consumer-owned utilities (COUs), delivering reliable power to more than 2.1 million customers. The infrastructure to provide this service traverses high risk landscapes to provide a service that is also essential to effective and timely wildfire response. At the direction of the Governor and the Legislature, the PUC has undertaken a range of activities intended to address the rapidly changing risk of a catastrophic wildfire caused by the electric system in a cost-efficient manner. These activities include:

1. Setting out rules and orders governing wildfire mitigation plans, requirements for communication and coordination during Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) and inspection and correction cycles.
2. Launching the Oregon Wildfire Electric Collaborative (OWEC) to enable rapid sharing of emerging science and technology to reduce risk across a range of operators.
3. Defining data templates and creating a risk spend efficiency construct to better understand which mitigation efforts reduce risk at the least cost to utility customers.

In 2025, the PUC continued to refine and expand on this work to support adoption of learnings from other states facing catastrophic fires and to continue to mature the Oregon approach to utility wildfire mitigation. The PUC's work has included:

1. Development and adoption of a multi-year wildfire planning cycle for IOUs, including receiving the first multi-year plans on December 31, 2025 for the 2026 wildfire season.

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2. Development and adoption of detailed data templates supporting the wildfire plans and more effective risk/spend efficiency review.
 3. Hosted three OWEC workshops to share emerging practices for fine-grained weather monitoring, the latest science on wildfire risk in Oregon, and how to effectively use ‘sensitive settings’ while managing their reliability impacts.
 4. Tracked and drove improvements in the use of sensitive settings to address reliability impacts that emerged with the expanded use of this mitigation strategy in 2024, resulting in reduced customer outages and clearer communication with customers when those settings are used.
 5. Co-hosted a Public Safety Power Shutoff tabletop exercise with Office of Emergency Management, which included all of the IOUs and several COUs, leading to several lessons learned for community partners and improved preparation for the 2026 wildfire season.
 6. Co-hosted a two-day workshop for west-wide Commissions to regionally share best regulatory practices to drive cost-efficient safety outcomes.
 7. Provided extensive input to a national Utility Wildfire Mitigation Workbook, based on Oregon’s leading work and testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on best regulatory practices to cost efficiently drive safety outcomes.

Oregon IOUs have spent collectively just over \$1 billion through the end of 2025, with plans through 2028 forecasting an additional \$1.273 billion will be spent on wildfire mitigation efforts.

The PUC appreciates the opportunity to highlight ongoing challenges. Oregon has ambitions for economic development and decarbonization goals, as highlighted in the Oregon Department of Energy’s recent Oregon State Energy Strategy. These will require mobilization of significant capital to rapidly increase the size and capacity of the electric sector. As a result, maintaining low-cost access to capital is essential to achieving Oregon’s goals while managing the affordability of customer bills. Uncapped wildfire liability currently erodes Oregon utilities’ access to low-cost capital.

In response to the Oregon State Energy Strategy, the PUC has commissioned an expert consultant study on public policy options to address utility wildfire liability that balances utility accountability with impacts to utility customer rates and service, property insurance costs, wildfire victim recovery, and the need for low-cost capital to support the state's planned economic development and clean energy goals. The study will also review options for supporting and compensating victims of non-utility related wildfire events. We anticipate providing the report to policymakers in the fall of 2026.

Introduction

Context

Oregon's electric customers are served by a blend of investor-owned (IOU) and consumer-owned utilities (COU). Approximately 75 percent of the state's residents are served by investor-owned utilities while the balance are served by consumer-owned utilities. In contrast, the IOUs serve 32 percent of state's geographic area, while 68 percent of the area is served by COUs.¹ The consumer-owned utilities include people's utility districts, municipalities and cooperatives. Generally, the IOUs serve the more densely populated areas of the state while the COUs serve more rural and sparsely populated areas. Their footprints are shown in Figure 1 below and can be accessed at [Map-of-Oregon-Utilities.pdf](#) or interactively at [State of Oregon: Energy in Oregon - Find Your Utility](#). They all operate their systems in accordance with various industry standards and Oregon Administrative Rules 860-024 (Safety), 860-028 (Pole Attachments) and 860-300 (Wildfire Mitigation).

¹ Cooperatives serve 64 percent of the area, with People's Utility Districts serving 3 percent and Municipalities serving 1 percent.

Figure 1: Oregon Electric Utility Territories

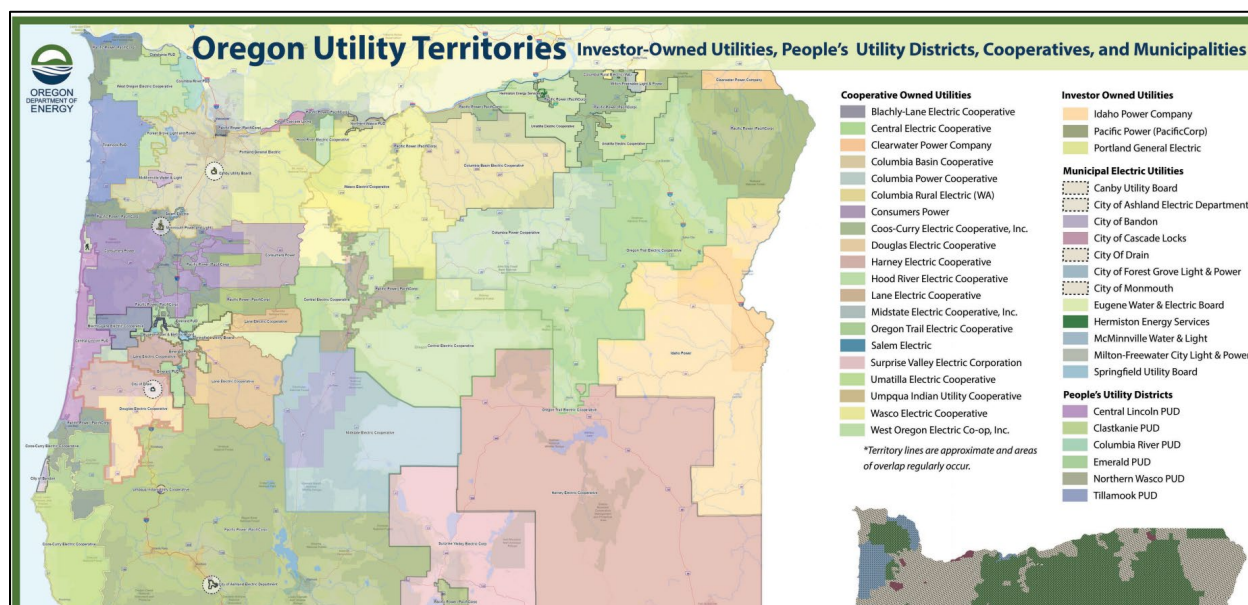


Table 1: Investor-Owned Utility Statistics

Statistics	Idaho Power Company	PacifiCorp	Portland General Electric
Total Customers Served	20,195	629,487	943,944
Service Territory Square Miles	4,709	21,328	4,112
Total Distribution Circuit Miles	2,100	19,944	16,700
Overhead Circuit Miles	2,100	14,135	8,107
Total Transmission Circuit Miles	734	3,106	1,714
Total Structures (Poles and Towers)	49,394	414,671	389,338

Table 2: Consumer-Owned Utility Statistics

Statistics	Municipals	Cooperatives	People's Utility Districts
Total Utilities	12	20	6
Total Customers Served	209,130	224,158	122,631
Total Service Territory Square Miles	736	60,329	3,017
Total Distribution Circuit Miles	3,487	17,893	6,804
Overhead Circuit Miles	1,835	15,228	4,641
Total Transmission Circuit Miles	173	1,852	201
Total Structures (Poles and Towers)	51,858	410,678	95,185

History of Regulatory Action on Wildfire Mitigation

Wildfire prevention is an important issue for Oregon's electricity sector and the PUC. While wildfire impacts and their escalation had been observed in California over the

past decades, the wildfires in 2017 and 2018 and their association to electrical assets highlighted the importance to prevent and detect early threats to minimize future wildfires and their impact.

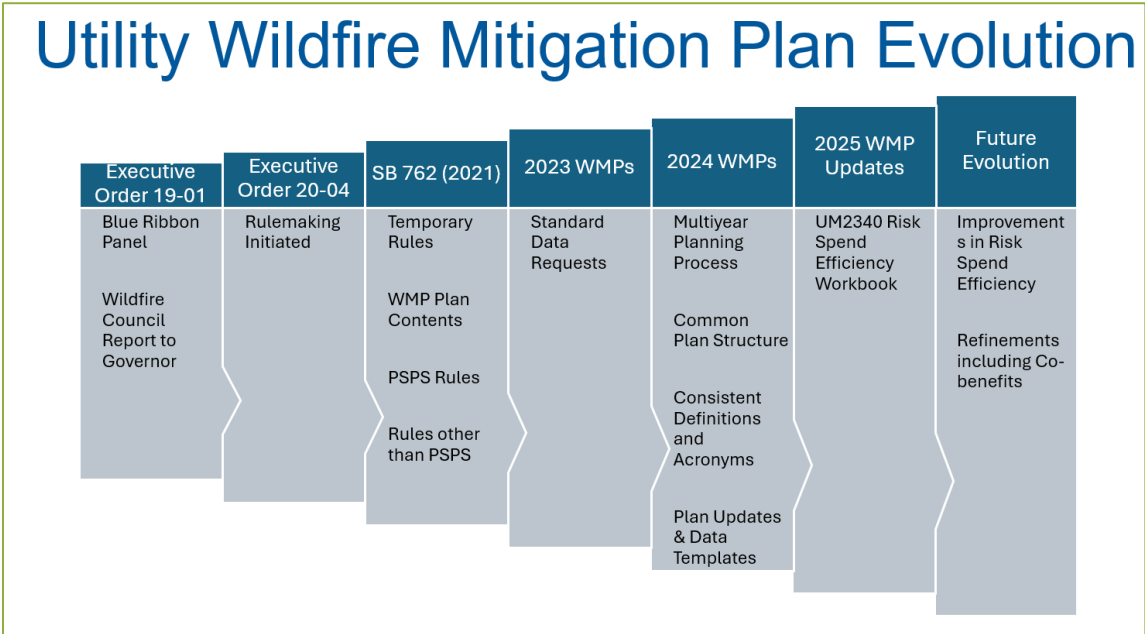
Initial work in Oregon was undertaken by Executive Order 19-01, with a “blue ribbon panel” and the resulting report² to then-Governor Kate Brown, highlighting the broad-sweeping impacts to many agencies, communities, industries and individuals. With that awareness, Governor Brown issued Executive Order 20-04, which, in part, directed the PUC to evaluate electric companies’ wildfire protection plans as well as to convene workshops to assist electric companies, consumer-owned utilities, and operators of electrical distribution systems to develop and share best practices for mitigating wildfire risk. In response to that direction, on August 25, 2020, the PUC initiated an informal rulemaking process (Docket No. AR 638) to address electric utility risk-based wildfire protection plans, the initial focus of which was outlining expectations for operational strategies, particularly public safety power shutoffs. However, that work was interrupted on September 7, 2020, when Oregon experienced five megafires due to a significant windstorm during historical drought conditions. This event, known as the 2020 Labor Day fires, took eleven lives and destroyed more than 4,000 homes.

In October 2020, the PUC hosted a special public meeting to hear from regulated electric, natural gas, telecommunications, and water utilities on how they planned for, responded to, and prepared to build back after the Labor Day Fires. Building upon that experience and the work done previously, Senate Bill 762 was enacted in July of 2021. Included in SB 762 was direction to the PUC to convene workshops and require any public utility (including consumer-owned utilities) that provides electricity to have a wildfire protection plan. Fundamental components were enumerated in the legislation, but as rules were developed it was recognized that they might need to change as the utilities, stakeholders and regulators gained experience with the plans, which has been the case. The PUC has continued to evolve this process.

² [GovWildfireCouncilRpt-FinalRecs.pdf](#).

These advancements have included the creation of a standard wildfire plan template, model definitions and acronyms, and standardized supporting data templates, including both asset, conditions, performance and expenditures, as well as focus on risk valuation methods. The evolution of this planning work and further future refinement is shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Utility Wildfire Mitigation Plan Evolution



As of year-end 2025, investor-owned utility wildfire mitigation plans are comprised of:

- [Format for Multiyear Wildfire Mitigation Plans](#),
- [Shared Terminology and definitions](#),
- [WMP Data Template Guidelines Update](#),
- [WMP Data Template Update](#),
- [WMP Risk Spent Efficiency Guidelines](#),
- [WMP Risk Spent Efficiency Workbook](#).

The PUC and its leadership have been recognized nationally for being on the leading edge of utility wildfire mitigation strategies and have testified to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,³ participated in the development of and provided constructive guidance to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation’s response⁴ to

³ [Wildfire Risk Mitigation Technical Conference](#).

⁴ [NERC April 2026 Draft Report on Wildfire Mitigation](#).

Executive Order 14308⁵ and have been actively leading the development of utility wildfire mitigation practices in various dockets.⁶ Recently, recognizing that these learnings have broad regional value, the PUC partnered with California’s Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety and the California Public Utility Commission to co-host a Western states workshop⁷ for regulatory staff to share the current best practices for utility wildfire mitigation. This included the sharing of the toolset outlined above, as well as practical approaches for review and approval processes for wildfire mitigation plans, auditing processes for safety, including how wildfire mitigation efforts could best be accomplished, how to consider and structure risk/spend efficiency approaches (or other valuation methods) and ensure disciplined spending that delivers value to customers at the optimal cost.

Agency Activities

Electric Utilities Wildfire Mitigation Plan Reporting

(a) A status report regarding the review of wildfire protection plans described in ORS 757.963 that have been filed by public utilities and the receipt of wildfire mitigation plans described in ORS 757.966 that have been filed by consumer-owned utilities;

Oregon IOUs are currently required to file a multi-year Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) every three years with updates to the multi-year plans in the interim years. These reports are filed on December 31 of each year. The IOUs filed their 2026-2028 Multi-Year WMP on December 31, 2025. Other electric utilities, such as Co-operative Utilities (Co-ops), People’s Utility Districts (PUDs), and Municipal Utility Districts (Munis), are similarly required to have a Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Any updated filings must be filed with the PUC within thirty days of adoption by their governing boards and are recorded in PUC Docket No. RO 14.⁸ Figure 3 shows the most recently filed plans across the

⁵ [Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response – The White House](#).

⁶ [State of Oregon PUC Docket 2340: Wildfire Mitigation Plans](#).

⁷ Western Conference of Public Service Commissions’ Wildfire Workshop was attended by representatives from Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

⁸ Co-op, PUD, and MUD WMP filings,

<https://apps.puc.state.or.us/edockets/DocketNoLayout.asp?DocketID=22957&Child=action&OrderBy=actionDate&SortOrder=ASC>

state, with the color designating the year in which it was filed. As can be seen in Figure 3, electric utilities continue to refine their plans and provide those updates consistent with the regulations. Additionally, Table 3 provides the electric utilities' name (with a hyperlink to the filed report), the type of utility and the date of the most recent filing.

Figure 3: Oregon Utilities' WMP Filing Year

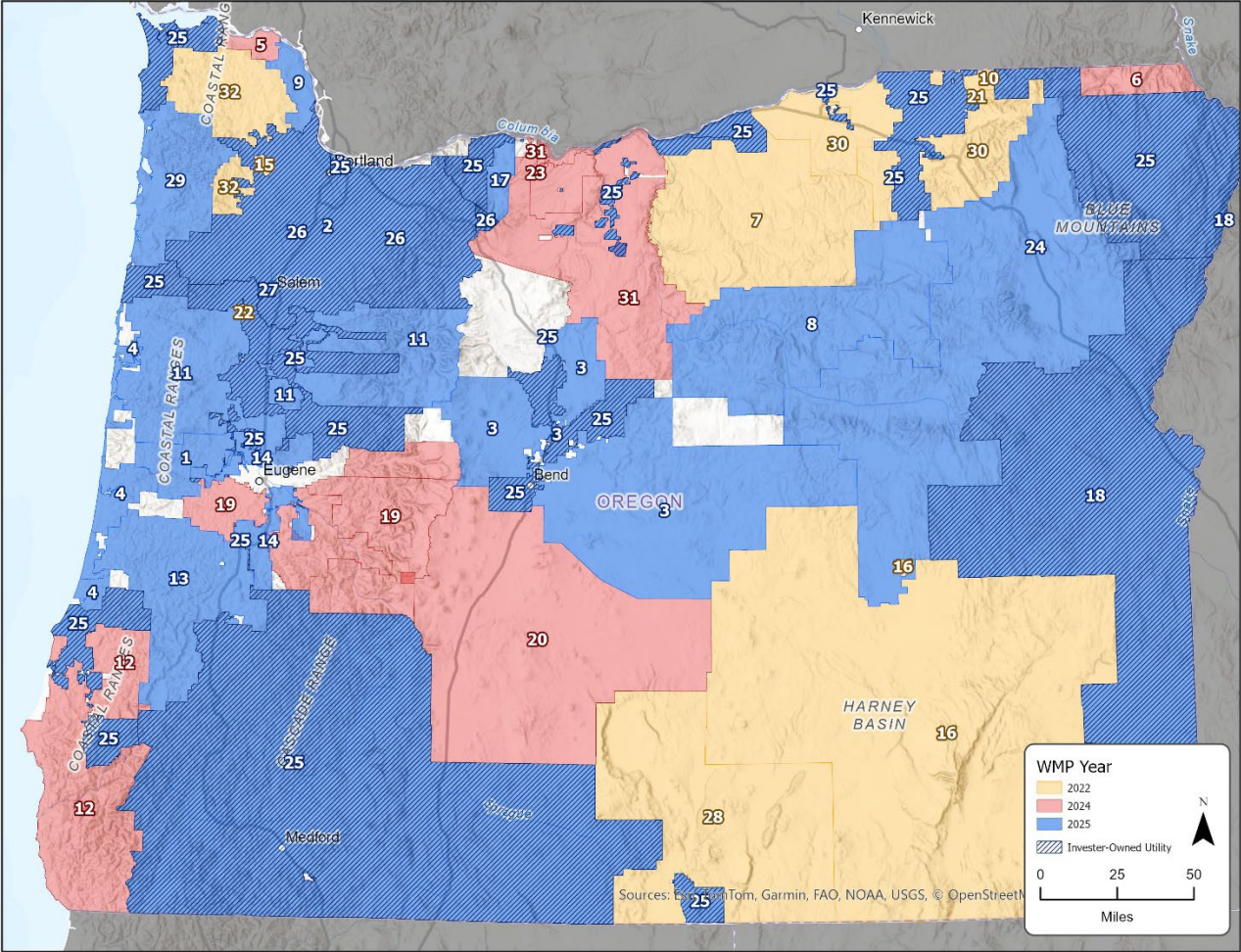


Table 3: Electric Utility Wildfire Mitigation Plans

Map ID	Utility Name and Report Hyperlink	Utility Type	Filing Year	Recent Filing Date
1	Blachly-Lane County Cooperative Electric Association	Cooperative	2025	10/15/2025
2	Canby Utility Board	Municipality	2025	8/27/2025
*	Cascade Locks City Electric	Municipality	2024	5/9/2024
3	Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2025	9/10/2025
4	Central Lincoln People's Utility District	People's Utility District	2025	12/31/2025

Map ID	Utility Name and Report Hyperlink	Utility Type	Filing Year	Recent Filing Date
*	City of Ashland Electric	Municipality	2022	6/22/2022
*	City of Bandon Electric	Municipality	2024	12/4/2024
5	Clatskanie Public Utility District	People's Utility District	2024	5/1/2024
6	Clearwater Power Company	Cooperative	2024	4/18/2024
7	Columbia Basin Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2022	6/22/2022
8	Columbia Power Cooperative Association	Cooperative	2025	8/19/2025
9	Columbia River Public Utility District	People's Utility District	2025	12/4/2025
10	Columbia Rural Electric Association, Inc.	Cooperative	2022	7/6/2022
11	Consumers Power, Inc.	Cooperative	2025	5/29/2025
12	Coos-Curry Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2024	8/5/2024
13	Douglas Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2025	7/15/2025
*	Drain Light & Power	Municipality	2022	6/21/2022
14	Emerald People's Utility District	People's Utility District	2025	7/8/2025
*	Eugene Water & Electric Board	Municipality	2025	4/10/2025
15	Forest Grove Light & Power	Municipality	2022	4/13/2022
16	Harney Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2022	3/15/2022
*	Hermiston Energy Services	Municipality	2022	6/28/2022
17	Hood River Electric Cooperative	Cooperative	2025	5/30/2025
18	Idaho Power	Investor-Owned Utility	2025	12/31/2025
19	Lane Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2024	10/11/2024
*	McMinnville Water & Light	Municipality	2025	6/18/2025
20	Midstate Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2024	6/27/2024
21	Milton-Freewater City Light & Power	Municipality	2022	6/14/2022
22	Monmouth Power & Light	Municipality	2022	6/17/2022
23	Northern Wasco County Public Utility District	People's Utility District	2024	4/10/2024
24	Oregon Trail Electric Consumers Cooperative	Cooperative	2025	7/23/2025
25	Pacific Power (PacifiCorp)	Investor-Owned Utility	2025	12/31/2025
26	Portland General Electric	Investor-Owned Utility	2025	12/31/2025
27	Salem Electric	Cooperative	2025	6/9/2025
*	Springfield Utility Board	Municipality	2023	5/11/2023
28	Surprise Valley Electrification Corp.	Cooperative	2022	4/15/2022
29	Tillamook People's Utility District	People's Utility District	2025	6/18/2025
30	Umatilla Electric Cooperative	Cooperative	2022	6/21/2022
*	Umpqua Indian Utility Cooperative	Cooperative	2022	6/30/2022
31	Wasco Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2024	6/28/2024
32	West Oregon Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	2022	6/29/2022
*Utility Boundary not mapped in Figure 2				

PUC Workshops: Oregon Wildfire Electric Collaborative (OWEC)

(b) A summary of the best practice workshops for wildfire mitigation practices described in ORS 757.960 that the commission convened in the prior 12 months; .

SB762 SECTION 2. The Public Utility Commission shall periodically convene workshops for the purpose of helping public utilities that provide electricity, municipal electric utilities, people's utility districts organized under ORS chapter 261 that sell electricity, electric cooperatives organized under ORS chapter 62 and operators of electrical transmission and distribution systems to develop and share information for the identification, adoption and carrying out of best practices regarding wildfires, including, but not limited to, risk-based wildfire protection and risk-based wildfire mitigation procedures and standard

Ongoing wildfire events in Oregon and across the West highlight the need for continued development to enhance wildfire mitigation strategies. The PUC works to encourage dialogue between utilities, subject matter experts, as well as local, regional, and state leadership to share perspectives and changing approaches to wildfire risk and its impact on electric utilities, their customers, and the communities they serve. To that end, the PUC continues to advance the Oregon Wildfire and Electric Collaborative (OWEC). The PUC held three OWEC Workshops in 2025 as part of its responsibility to hold regular best practices workshops for utilities in Oregon. These meetings were attended by approximately 60-75 participants each, comprised of mostly electric utility staff from across the state. Workshop discussions included:

1. In the January 2025 meeting, participants heard from two utilities about their use of sensitive settings for their infrastructure to reduce wildfire risk in their service territory, as well as from Stanford University researcher Eric Macomber about his team's work cataloging western U.S. electric utility efforts to assess wildfire risk exposure and implement wildfire mitigation planning.
2. In the June 2025 meeting, participants heard from Oregon Department of Forestry about the 2025 wildfire season outlook, the National Weather Service, and three utilities about weather data and other resources used to provide situational awareness and aid in operational decision-making. The meeting was augmented with participants from Hawaiian Electric sharing their collective- and community-oriented approach to addressing wildfire risk.
3. In the December 2025 workshop, participants heard from three utilities about advanced technologies and operational strategies they are using to mitigate utility ignitions.

OWEC held their first 2026 workshop in February, where participants heard from three researchers from Oregon State University and Portland State about the impacts of climate change on wildfire risk and ignition trends, as well as how utilities can act as strategic bridges for coordinating community, cross-jurisdictional initiatives to implement comprehensive wildfire risk planning and mitigation work. Table 4 below lists the workshops held in 2025 as well as early 2026, including topics, presenters and their affiliation with links to the video and presentation materials. The full history of OWEC dates, topics and links to presentations is available on the PUC's website at [this location](#).

Table 4: 2025/2026 OWEC Workshops

Workshop #	Workshop Date	Meeting Topic and Recording Hyperlink	Presentation Hyperlink	Presenter	Affiliation
14	2/26/2026	Agenda - 2/26/2026	Agenda 2/26/2026	Garrett Martin	OPUC
		Risk Assessment - Ignition Causes	Oregon Ignition Trends	Erica Fleshman	Oregon State University
		Risk Assessment - Climate Change	Changing Wildfire Risk in Oregon Environments	Andres Holz	Portland State University
		Partner Collaboration - Partner Outreach	Collaborative Governance in Wildfire Mitigation	Cody Evers	Portland State University
13	12/4/2025	Agenda - 12/04/2025	Agenda - 12/04/2025	Garrett Martin	OPUC
		Wildfire Mitigation Planning - Evolution 2025	Wildfire Mitigation Plans and the Current State of Evolution	Heide Caswell	OPUC
		Operational Strategies - Line Monitoring and Communication	Wildfire Mitigation Strategies and Lessons Learned	Brad Wilson	Central Electric Cooperative
		Operational Strategies - Grid Modernization	OWEC Grid Modernization & WMP	Bryan Hobson	Idaho Power
		Advanced Technologies - Drone Operation	UAS/Drone Support for PSPS Events	Mike Spengler	Idaho Power
		Operational Strategies - Sensitive Settings	Enhanced Safety Settings Troubleshooting	Jonathan Connelly	PacifiCorp
12	6/16/2025	Agenda - 6/16/2025	Agenda - 6/16/2025	Garrett Martin	OPUC
		Situational Awareness - Information Resources	2025 Fire Season Outlook	Teresa Alcock	Oregon Department of Forestry
		Situational Awareness - Information Resources	Fire Weather Resources 2025	Rebecca Muessle	National Weather Service
		Situational Awareness - Seasonal Outlook	Wildfire Season Forecasting	Stephanie Beall	PacifiCorp
		Situational Awareness - Daily Monitoring	Daily Situational Awareness	Chris Walsh	Portland General Electric
		Situational Awareness - Weather Forecasting	Operational Weather Forecasting	Jeff Carlson	Consumers Power

Workshop #	Workshop Date	Meeting Topic and Recording Hyperlink	Presentation Hyperlink	Presenter	Affiliation
		Partner Collaboration - Utility Stakeholder Outreach	Managing Wildfire Risk in Hawai'i Through Stakeholder and Agency Coordination	Colton Ching	Hawaiian Electric
11	1/15/2025	Agenda - 1/15/2025	Agenda - 1/15/2025	Garrett Martin	OPUC
		Operational Strategies - Grid Modernization	CPI's Wildfire Prevention Methods	Jeff Carlson	Consumers Power
		Operational Strategies - Line Monitoring and Communication	2024 ESS and Daily Situational Awareness	Carrie Laird	PacifiCorp
		Wildfire Mitigation Planning - Western States Assessment	Wildfire Risk and Mitigation Across Western Utilities	Eric Macomber	Stanford University

Public Safety Power Shutoffs

(c) A summary of public safety power shutoffs initiated by utilities during the prior 12 months to mitigate wildfire ignitions;

In response to SB762, the PUC initiated rulemaking which resulted in two key requirements relating to IOU public safety power shutoff (PSPS) reporting requirements, which are detailed in OAR 860-300-0070, and first became effective for annual reporting on December 31, 2022.⁹

First, the utility is required to file annual reports on de-energization lessons learned, providing a narrative description of all PSPS events which occurred during the fire season. Reports must be filed no later than December 31 of each year. Second, non-confidential versions of the reports required under this section must also be made available on the utility's website. The reports are also available in Docket No. UM 2268.¹⁰

⁹ Reporting requirements only apply to investor-owned utilities, however since the establishment of OAR 860-300, PSPS as a strategy for COU response to wildfire risk has increased. As a result the table details events regardless of the filing of a report, based upon the notification to and support provided for the electric utility through OPUC's emergency support function (ESF-12).

¹⁰ INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUT OFF (PSPS) REPORTS:
<https://apps.puc.state.or.us/edockets/DocketNoLayout.asp?DocketID=23578>.

In 2025, no IOUs initiated either a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) activation or watch. As PSPSs are considered, they are first generally accorded “watch” status, which means the electric utility is monitoring and readying itself should they need to implement the PSPS. If they complete the PSPS and de-energize power proactively, it is considered an “activation”. Table 5 below details the history of PSPS events that have occurred since adoption of PSPS regulations.

While the state’s regulations address actions needed for coordination related to PSPS, recent changes in system operations have highlighted the importance of utilities making customers, communities, and policymakers aware of the risk-based operational settings that they have employed, particularly during times of elevated fire risk.

There are three variations of risk-based operational settings that are currently implemented by the utilities.

1. First, and most impactful, are “sensitive settings,” which are changes made to reclosing equipment such as circuit breakers and reclosers. Under low-risk conditions, these devices are designed and programmed to interrupt fault current and then shortly thereafter restore power flow, delivering more reliable power to customers by reducing the duration of outages resulting from faults. Under higher-risk conditions, utilities adjust these devices to more quickly react to faults and not restore the power flow. In these higher-risk conditions, response personnel must patrol and determine whether the system has sustained damage that could result in ignition if power were to be restored. If they find no indication of equipment damage, they must then manually restore power. As a result, what would have been a momentary outage (the quick interruption that one might see at their home) becomes a sustained outage impacting customers.
2. Another variation is “encroachment” outages, where the utility de-energizes equipment because it has become aware of a wildfire in the vicinity of its assets. This minimizes additional fire risk and helps protect first responders.

3. The final variation is a “requested” outage, in which first responders, such as fire suppression partners, request the utility to de-energize the equipment to afford them access to areas to conduct fire suppression.

Table 5: History of PSPS events

Reporting Year	PSPS Date	Utility Name	General Location	Event Type	Report URL
2025	NA	Idaho Power Company	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq342551028.pdf
2025	NA	PacifiCorp	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq342059028.pdf
2025	NA	Portland General Electric	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq342600028.pdf
2024	July 24	Idaho Power Company	Eastern Oregon	Watch Event	https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq333756054.pdf
2024	NA	PacifiCorp	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq333310024.pdf
2024	NA	Portland General Electric	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq333827025.pdf
2023	NA	PacifiCorp	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq325932054.pdf
2023	NA	Portland General Electric	No Events		https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAQ/um2268haq325792023.pdf
2022	Sept 9-10	PacifiCorp	Lincoln City, Roseburg, and North and South Santiam	PSPS De-energization	https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAA/um2268haa94041.pdf
			Lebanon	Watch only	
2022	Sept 9-11	Portland General Electric	Mt. Hood Corridor, Columbia River Gorge, Oregon City, Estacada, Portland, Springdale, Corbett, Silver Falls, Molalla, Goerge, Colton, Sandy	PSPS De-energization	https://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAA/um2268haa9441.pdf

Since PSPS events in Oregon have thus far been infrequent, additional work with tabletop drills and other exercises and deeper analysis into lessons learned during these activities is important for the utilities and PUC. The Office of Emergency Management and PUC conducted a hybrid tabletop exercise with a broad range of partners, including all IOUs and many COUs on December 8, 2025, to explore expectations and needed actions during such an event (as well as testing the processes involved in Power Conservation Monitor messaging). The insights gained during that event were captured by the Office of Emergency Management and PUC and integrated into workflow documents and shared with partners, including the utilities in preparation for the 2026 fire season.

Budget and Expenditures

(d) The amount of moneys budgeted or expended by public utilities during the prior 12 months on utility wildfire mitigation plans and wildfire protection plans and that were subject to commission review and oversight;

Below, Tables 6 through 11 summarize the IOU actual units and expenditures through 2025¹¹ and forecast units and expenditures for 2026, 2027, and 2028 by PUC-specified Initiative Category.

Table 6: Idaho Power WMP Expenditures in Thousands

Idaho Power Expenditure in Thousands				
Initiative Category	Spend Thru 2025 (\$1,000)	2026 Forecast (\$1,000)	2027 Forecast (\$1,000)	2028 Forecast (\$1,000)
Community Outreach and Public Awareness (COPA)	\$58	\$24	\$24	\$24
Grid Design and System Hardening (GDSH)	\$3,049	\$1,321	\$1,687	\$1,848
Grid Operations and Protocols (GOP)	\$2	\$1	\$0	\$0
Industry Engagement (IE)	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$2
Inspect/Correct (IC)	\$425	\$56	\$91	\$92
PSPS/Emergency Preparedness (PSPS)	\$100	\$21	\$21	\$21
Risk Methodology and Assessment (RMA)	\$148	\$137	\$100	\$140
Situational Awareness and Forecasting (SAF)	\$208	\$33	\$105	\$76
Vegetation Management (VM)	\$7,613	\$3,889	\$2,190	\$3,927
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development (WMSD)	\$82	\$112	\$114	\$116
Overview of the Service Territory (OST)	\$3	\$25	\$25	\$25
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$11,693	\$5,621	\$4,359	\$6,272

Table 7: Idaho Power WMP Installations and Upgrades

Idaho Power Asset Installations/Upgrades					
Mitigation Asset	Historic Thru 2025		2026	2027	2028
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned
Overhead Circuit Hardening (line miles)	5	9	8	9	10
Segmentation (equipment installed or upgraded)	10	12	0	2	2
Underground Conversion (line miles)	0	2	0	0	0

¹¹ Initiative Categories were implemented in 2024. As a result, historical expenditures may not align completely with current expenditure accounting. Expenditures within those categories through 2025 are estimated values. Totals spent are not estimates.

Idaho Power Asset Installations/Upgrades					
Mitigation Asset	Historic Thru 2025		2026	2027	2028
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned
Wildfire Detection Camera (cameras installed)	1	1	0	1	0
Weather Stations (weather stations installed)	6	6	0	1	1

Table 8: Pacific Power WMP Expenditures in Thousands

Pacific Power Expenditure in Thousands				
Initiative Category	Spend Thru 2025 (\$1,000)	2026 Forecast (\$1,000)	2027 Forecast (\$1,000)	2028 Forecast (\$1,000)
Community Outreach and Public Awareness (COPA)	\$2,860	\$934	\$934	\$934
Grid Design and System Hardening (GDSH)	\$622,195	\$261,640	\$253,645	\$253,692
Grid Operations and Protocols (GOP)	\$10,394	\$36	\$36	\$36
Industry Engagement (IE)	\$186	\$65	\$68	\$69
Inspect/Correct (IC)	\$6,357	\$7,574	\$7,410	\$7,771
PSPS/Emergency Preparedness (PSPS)	\$7,795	\$4,960	\$3,646	\$3,747
Risk Methodology and Assessment (RMA)	\$23,072	\$874	\$894	\$915
Situational Awareness and Forecasting (SAF)	\$33,853	\$2,432	\$2,422	\$17,024
Vegetation Management (VM)	\$72,166	\$9,227	\$9,612	\$9,905
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development (WMSD)	\$3,262	\$1,156	\$1,175	\$11,136
Overview of the Service Territory (OST)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$782,140	\$288,898	\$279,842	\$305,229

Table 9: Pacific Power WMP Installations and Upgrades

Pacific Power Asset Installations/Upgrades					
Mitigation Asset	Historic Thru 2025		2026	2027	2028
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned
Covered Conductor-Tree Wire (line miles)	434	321	170	165	165
Covered Conductor-Spacer Cable (line miles)	10	0	0	0	0
Distribution Pole Replacements	8,134	6,185	3,440	2,400	2,400
Underground Distribution	0	0	2	0	0
Distribution Relays	125	62	31	35	77
Reclosers	176	199	24	25	0
Transmission (line miles)	10	10	0	15	15
Transmission Poles	277	9	160	240	240
Transmission Relays	42	21	0	2	0
Communicating Fault Current Indicators	2,624	2,578	0	0	0
Non-Expulsion Fuses	31,100	22,653	8,000	0	0
Cameras	5	12	3	0	0
Weather Stations	192	170	10	10	0

Table 10: Portland General Electric WMP Expenditures in Thousands

Portland General Electric Expenditure in Thousands				
Initiative Category	Spend Thru 2025 (\$1,000)	2026 Forecasted (\$1,000)	2027 Forecasted (\$1,000)	2028 Forecasted (\$1,000)
Community Outreach and Public Awareness (COPA)	\$989	\$708	\$729	\$762
Grid Design and System Hardening (GDSH)	\$81,157	\$62,746	\$78,266	\$79,758
Grid Operations and Protocols (GOP)	\$1,388	\$1,192	\$1,923	\$2,115
Industry Engagement (IE)	\$204	\$117	\$121	\$125
Inspect/ Correct (IC)	\$16,198	\$5,871	\$6,228	\$5,807
PSPS/Emergency Preparedness (PSPS)	\$1,388	\$1,489	\$1,557	\$1,641
Risk Methodology and Assessment (RMA)	\$4,759	\$4,645	\$5,943	\$6,376
Situational Awareness and Forecasting (SAF)	\$8,139	\$7,129	\$5,775	\$4,324
Vegetation Management (VM)	\$68,590	\$32,997	\$27,957	\$29,914
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development (WMSD)	\$4,541	\$2,266	\$2,339	\$2,468
Overview of the Service Territory (OST)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	\$104,926	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$292,279	\$119,160	\$130,838	\$133,290

Table 11: Portland General Electric WMP Installations and Upgrades

Portland General Electric Asset Installations/Upgrades					
Mitigation Asset	Historic Thru 2025		2026	2027	2028
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned
Breakaway Service Drop	0	0	0	PILOT	200
Covered Conductor	30	29	15	16	19
Distribution Pole Replacement	518	535	52	172	170
Early Fault Detection (circuits)	5	12	2	6	4
Fire Mesh Pole Wraps	3,464	3,606	3,108	3,126	2,927
Fire Safe Fuse (circuits)	6	6	2	3	4
Reclosing Devices	152	115	50	40	30
Reconductored Overhead	20	24	5	4	0
Spacer Cable	0	0	0	PILOT	3
Transmission Pole Replacement	135	96	20	51	31
Undergrounding overhead lines	37	45	26	28	15
Weather Station	66	90	10	3	3
Wildfire Detection Camera	14	38	1	0	0

Commission Recommendations

(e) Any commission recommendations for legislative action, including but not limited to current or future resource and funding needs for reducing wildfire risk in order to ensure safe and reliable power.

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to inform policy makers about emerging concepts that could guide future legislation. The PUC offers the following recommendations based on the trajectory of ongoing utility wildfire mitigation work and developments in utility wildfire policy in Oregon and elsewhere.

Holistic utility wildfire liability and accountability policy is necessary to meet Oregon’s goals for safe, reliable, affordable and clean power.

As recommended by the Oregon State Energy Strategy, the PUC is conducting an expert study on public policy options to address utility wildfire liability that encourage utility accountability while balancing impacts to utility customer rates and service, property insurance costs, wildfire victim recovery, and the need for low-cost capital to support the state’s planned economic development and clean energy goals. The study will also review options for supporting and compensating victims of non-utility related wildfire events.

In considering this forthcoming study and future legislative action, the Commission recommends that the Legislature evaluate potential policies’ ability to:

1. Provide the opportunity for appropriate and timely compensation for all Oregonians impacted by wildfire, including those caused by natural or non-utility ignitions;
2. Reduce utility insurance costs, much of which are ultimately paid by customers;
3. Hold utilities accountable for reducing wildfire ignition risk through operations and efficient capital investment; and
4. Increase the predictability of liability exposure for Oregon utilities so that capital is available and affordable, allowing Oregon utilities to effectively and safely serve customers while accomplishing Oregon’s economic development and decarbonization goals at reasonable rates.

Continuing effective wildfire mitigation planning and validating delivery of those plans

The Legislature approved additional resources to enable more detailed analysis and auditing of WMPs, including the verification that work identified was completed, review and validation of processes described in the WMPs and coordination to ensure that cost recovery requests are incremental to general rates and were performed prudently.

Resources required include needed equipment, including, in some cases, vehicles, computer hardware and software, as well as ongoing consulting dollars to support the continued use of an independent evaluator team. This team serves to complement the analysis performed by PUC staff, bringing to the assessment a broader awareness of the evolving landscape of wildfire mitigation beyond Oregon. If the Legislature adopts an accountability framework similar to that adopted by California in which utilities apply for safety certificates, further additional staffing would be needed.