

## CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY

- WHEREAS**, an explosion of a gas pipeline in San Bruno, California in 2010, which killed eight people, was linked to Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) willful failure to address recordkeeping deficiencies concerning its larger natural gas pipelines; and,
- WHEREAS**, in 2016, a federal jury found PG&E guilty of six felony counts—five violations of the Natural Gas Safety Pipeline of 1968, and one count of corruptly obstructing a federal investigation in relation to the San Bruno gas line explosion; and,
- WHEREAS**, the 2015 Sacramento Butte Fire, which burned 70,868 acres and killed two people, was linked to poor PG&E equipment maintenance; and,
- WHEREAS**, PG&E's faulty equipment is still under suspicion as the cause for the 2017 Tubbs Fire, which killed 22 people, destroyed 5,643 structures, and burned 36,807 acres; and,
- WHEREAS**, the 2018 Camp Fire killed 85 people, destroyed 18,804 buildings, and obliterated over 95% of the towns of Paradise and Concow, making it the most disastrous wildfire in California history; and,
- WHEREAS**, an investigation by CalFire concluded that the Camp Fire was the result of lack of maintenance for transmission lines owned and operated by PG&E; and,
- WHEREAS**, Tower 27/222, a 99-year-old transmission tower suspected of being the source of the Camp Fire, had not been inspected during the decade leading up to the Camp Fire, and was still in use despite PG&E's own estimate in forms filed with federal regulators that such towers have "about a 75 year life expectancy"; and,
- WHEREAS**, PG&E admitted that its equipment malfunctioned near the starting point of the 2019 Kincadee fire, which destroyed 374 buildings and burned 77,758 acres; and,
- WHEREAS**, internal PG&E documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act illustrated PG&E's neglect to update high-voltage lines, as well as the company's awareness that such neglect was increasing the risk of starting wildfires; and,
- WHEREAS**, an internal PG&E presentation in 2017 detailed that the life expectancy of its transmission towers was 65 years, and the average age of its towers was 68 years; and,
- WHEREAS**, electrical utilities employ de-energization events during certain weather conditions to avoid starting fires with live, downed lines; and,
- WHEREAS**, of 2.3 million customers of the three major California utilities who lost electrical service in 2019 due to planned de-energization events, 2.0 million were PG&E customers; and,
- WHEREAS**, many customers were without power for multiple days, including customers on life support and others with medical need; and
- WHEREAS**, in November 2019, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) launched an investigation into the shutoffs to ensure that such shutoffs were only occurring "when absolutely necessary and are based on actual and substantiated conditions"; and,
- WHEREAS**, PG&E announced that it would likely take 10 years before planned de-energization events will not be a regular part of its wildfire mitigation plan; and,
- WHEREAS**, in the midst of filing for bankruptcy in 2019, citing \$30 million in liabilities, PG&E proposed to pay \$16 million in bonuses to top groups of executives; and,
- WHEREAS**, during the last decade, PG&E rates have regularly increased while the corporation has reported hundreds of millions of dollars in profits; and,
- WHEREAS**, most of the current PG&E board of directors represent Wall Street and have no ties to California; and,
- WHEREAS**, under the tenure of leadership which placed shareholder profits before public safety, PG&E instigated an estimated 1,500 fires from 2014 to 2017, and six of California's twenty worst wildfires, all of which have been associated to failures of equipment owned and maintained by PG&E; and,
- WHEREAS**, it is no longer sufficient to allow the same leadership that has overseen such gross negligence to continue directing the operations of PG&E; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED**, that the Legislature of the State of California calls on the board of directors of both the Company and Corporation of PG&E to resign their positions to make way for a board of directors who will support the reformation of the practices and culture of the utility; and, be it further
- RESOLVED**, that the Legislature of the State of California calls on the shareholders of Company and Corporation of PG&E to select a board of directors who will prioritize the utility's duty to provide safe and affordable electricity over its requirement to enrich the shareholders; and be it further
- RESOLVED**, that the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.