



Pacific Gas and Electric Company

FRN 0001551555

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Response to Question 50

On June 14, 2016, a federal criminal trial against PG&E began in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, on 12 felony counts, subsequently reduced to 11 counts, alleging that PG&E knowingly and willfully violated minimum safety standards under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act relating to record-keeping, pipeline integrity management, and identification of pipeline threats, and one felony count charging that PG&E obstructed the NTSB investigation into the cause of the San Bruno accident. On August 9, 2016, the jury returned its verdict acquitting PG&E on six of the record-keeping allegations, but finding PG&E guilty on six felony counts, including one count of obstructing a federal agency proceeding and five counts of violations of pipeline integrity management regulations of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act. All conduct forming the basis for the charges occurred prior to September 2011.

On January 26, 2017, the Court sentenced PG&E to a five-year corporate probation period, oversight by a third-party monitor for a period of five years, with the ability to apply for early termination after three years, a fine of \$3 million which was paid to the federal government in February 2017, certain advertising requirements which have been completed, and community service. PG&E decided not to appeal the convictions.

The Monitor is former Deputy Attorney General Mark Filip, who is currently a partner at Kirkland & Ellis, LLP. Among other things, the Monitor is tasked with ensuring that PG&E takes reasonable and appropriate steps to maintain the safety of the gas transmission pipeline system and its electric operations, performs appropriate integrity management assessments on its gas transmission pipelines, and maintains an effective ethics and compliance program and safety related incentive program.

Since August 25, 2015, the Department of Interior (DOI) has been conducting a suspension and debarment review of PG&E. PG&E has been fully cooperating with this review. On December 21, 2016, DOI and PG&E signed an interim agreement allowing PG&E to remain eligible for federal contracts, finding that suspension and debarment was not necessary to protect the interests of the federal government at this time.

On March 17, 2020, PG&E agreed to enter into a Plea Agreement (“the Agreement”) with the People of the State of California (“California”) to resolve a criminal prosecution of PG&E in connection with the 2018 Butte County Camp Fire (“2018 Camp Fire”). Following a change of plea hearing on June 16, 2020, the Butte County Superior Court accepted PG&E’s guilty plea to each of the counts, specifically 84 counts of involuntary manslaughter and one count of unlawfully causing a fire. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Court imposed a sentence requiring PG&E to pay a fine of approximately \$3.5 million, along with a payment of \$500,000 to the Butte County District Attorney Environmental and Consumer Protection Trust Fund to reimburse costs spent on the investigation of the 2018 Camp Fire. The plea agreement does not provide for a term of criminal probation; it does provide for the parties to make a request to the federal court overseeing the Company’s federal probation to permit the federal Monitor to share his reports with the Butte County District Attorney’s Office. With the approval and acceptance of the Agreement by the Butte County Superior Court and the Bankruptcy Court, California has agreed not to prosecute PG&E for any other criminal charges arising out of or related to the 2018 Camp Fire.