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11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
13 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	CR-14-00175-WHA
	)	
15 Plaintiff,	)	UNITED STATES' RESPONSE TO COURT'S
	)	NOTICE REGARDING CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES
16 v.	)	
	)	
17 PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,	)	
	)	
18 Defendant.	)	
	)	
19	)	
20	)	

21 The United States, through Assistant United States Attorneys Hallie Mitchell Hoffman and Jeff  
22 Schenk, herein responds to the Court's Order for written answers to the following questions.

23 I. What requirements of the judgment herein, including the requirement against further  
24 federal, state, or local crimes, might be implicated were any wildfire started by reckless  
25 operation of PG&E power lines?

26 Corporations can be placed on probation and violate terms of that probation. *United States v.*  
27 *Nu-Triumph, Inc.*, 500 F.2d 594 (9th Cir. 1974). After conviction at trial, PG&E was sentenced to  
28 probation for a term of five years. See Dkt. 922, attached as Exhibit 1 to this Response. The Court

1 included several terms of probation, including: PG&E shall not commit another federal, state, or local  
2 crime (Special Condition Number 1); PG&E shall develop and submit to the Court an effective  
3 compliance and ethics program consistent with § 8B2.1 of the Sentencing Guidelines (Special Condition  
4 Number 3); and PG&E shall truthfully answer all inquiries by the probation officer and notify the  
5 probation officer (or Monitor) of certain material changes or commencement of certain proceedings  
6 (Special Condition Number 8).

7       If PG&E's reckless operation or maintenance of its power lines started a wildfire, PG&E may  
8 have violated a condition of its probation, including one of the conditions listed above. As with all  
9 criminal defendants on probation, if PG&E is alleged to have violated a condition of probation, the  
10 district court must resolve two issues at a revocation hearing: (1) whether a violation of probation  
11 occurred, and (2) whether probation should be revoked as a result. *United States v. Tham*, 884 F.2d  
12 1262, 1266 (9th Cir. 1989). In determining whether a violation occurred, a district court may revoke  
13 probation if it "finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a condition of  
14 [probation]." *United States v. Verduzco*, 330 F.3d 1182, 1184 (9th Cir. 2003). Once the Court finds a  
15 violation, the judge has broad discretion to impose a remedy, and may revoke probation for a violation  
16 of any of the conditions. *Tham*, 884 F.2d at 1262.

17       While the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has not yet issued  
18 findings concerning the 2018 Camp Fire in Butte County, in May and June of 2018, CAL FIRE released  
19 investigative findings concerning the causes of several of the October 2017 Northern California  
20 wildfires. The October 2017 fire season involved more than 170 fires and burned more than 245,000  
21 acres in Northern California. CAL FIRE completed and released findings for sixteen fire investigations.  
22 CAL FIRE determined that the fires were started by various causes, including tree branches coming into  
23 contact with PG&E power lines, PG&E-owned power pole failures, a PG&E power line conductor that  
24 separated from a connector, and a downed power line that PG&E attempted to reenergize. In eleven of  
25 these investigations,<sup>1</sup> CAL FIRE found evidence of alleged violations of state law, including potential  
26 violations of California Public Resources Code Section 4293, which requires adequate clearance

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28 <sup>1</sup> The eleven fires are Sulphur, Blue, Norrbom, Patrick, Pythian, Adobe, Pocket, Atlas, McCourtney, Lobo, and Honey.

1 between trees and power lines.

2         These facts, specifically if PG&E started a wildfire by reckless operation or maintenance of its  
3 power lines, may serve as a basis for the Court to find that the defendant corporation violated Special  
4 Condition Number 1 (the requirement not to commit another federal, state, or local crime), and/or  
5 Special Condition Number 3 (the requirement to develop and implement an effective compliance and  
6 ethics program). In addition, if PG&E failed to make appropriate notifications to Probation and the  
7 Monitor, that failure may violate Special Condition Number 8.

8         However, reckless operation and maintenance of PG&E power lines may not fall within the  
9 purview of the Monitor as outlined in the monitorship portion of the judgment. Dkt. 922 at 6-9. Special  
10 Condition Number 2 imposes a third party Monitor and incorporates an Order that sets forth the goals  
11 and scope of the monitorship. Dkt. 922. According to the Order, "...the Monitor's goal is to help  
12 ensure Pacific Gas and Electric Company takes reasonable and appropriate steps to maintain the safety  
13 of the *gas transmission pipeline system*, performs appropriate assessment testing on *gas transmission*  
14 *pipelines*, and maintains an effective ethics and compliance program and safety related incentive  
15 program." Dkt. 922 at 6 (emphasis added). All of the enumerated goals, defining the scope of the  
16 monitorship, apply to gas pipelines, not power lines. Dkt. 922 at 6-9. There is one aspect of the  
17 Monitor's scope that may not be specifically tied to gas transmission, specifically, that "the Monitor  
18 shall seek to assure defendant's [PG&E's] compliance with the goals outlined in the United States  
19 Sentencing Section 8B2.1: Effective Compliance and Ethics Program." If PG&E's failure to comply  
20 with U.S.S.G. § 8B2.1, pertaining to the development and submission of an effective compliance and  
21 ethics program, is linked to the reckless operation and maintenance of PG&E, then both Special  
22 Condition Numbers 2 (involving the compliance with the Monitor Order) and 3 (involving development  
23 of an effective compliance and ethics program) might be implicated.

24         With regard to the Camp Fire and other 2018 Northern California wildfires, as mentioned above,  
25 the government does not yet have sufficient information concerning PG&E's role to determine whether  
26 PG&E's conduct may have violated its terms of probation.

1 II. What requirements of the judgment herein might be implicated by any inaccurate, slow,  
2 or failed reporting of information about any wildfire by PG&E?

3 The answer to this question depends on to whom the “inaccurate, slow, or failed reporting of  
4 information” was (or was not) made. For instance, Standard Condition Number 2 and Special Condition  
5 Number 8 are implicated if PG&E fails to truthfully answer all inquiries by the probation officer or fails  
6 to notify the probation officer (or Monitor) of certain material changes or commencement of certain  
7 proceedings. Special Condition Number 2 is implicated if PG&E fails to cooperate with the Monitor or  
8 fails to provide the Monitor with access to all non-privileged information, documents, records, facilities  
9 and/or employees, as reasonably requested by the Monitor. Dkt. 922. Finally, the mandatory condition  
10 that the defendant organization shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime (repeated in the  
11 Judgment as Special Condition Number 1) might be implicated should additional information become  
12 known concerning PG&E’s wildfire reporting deficiencies.

13 III. What specific steps has the monitor herein taken to monitor and improve PG&E safety  
14 and reporting with respect to power lines and wildfires?

15 The Monitor is required to provide semi-annual written reports to PG&E, the Probation Officer,  
16 the United States Attorney’s Office, and the Board of Directors of PG&E. Dkt. 922 at 13. A review of  
17 these reports reveals that the Monitor has worked to improve the culture of safety at PG&E, focusing on  
18 PG&E’s natural gas transmission lines. Additionally, after the 2017 Northern California wildfires, the  
19 government met and conferred with the defendant corporation and the Monitor to discuss what role the  
20 Monitor could and should play in overseeing PG&E’s electric distribution operations. The parties  
21 agreed that additional work surrounding PG&E’s electric distribution lines would be added to the  
22 Monitor’s original work plan, and would not affect work already underway. The Monitor focused its  
23 review on the adequacy of PG&E’s vegetation management plan and electric pole and equipment  
24 maintenance and inspection programs.

25 To the extent it has additional questions about what specific steps the monitor has taken to  
26 monitor and improve PG&E safety and reporting with respect to power lines and wildfires, under the  
27 monitorship agreement, the Court has the power to meet with the Monitor. See Dkt. 1.  
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IV. Provide an accurate and complete statement of the role, if any, of PG&E in causing and reporting the resent Camp Fire in Butte County and all other wildfires in California since the judgment herein.

The government does not have sufficient information to respond to this request.

DATED: December 31, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX G. TSE  
United States Attorney

/s/  
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