



PG&E Corporation[®]

PUBLIC-SIDE LENDER PRESENTATION

January 23, 2019

J.P.Morgan

Bank of America 

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Forward Looking Statements



This presentation contains statements regarding management's expectations and objectives for future periods as well as forecasts and estimates regarding potential liability in connection with the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires, the proposed Community Wildfire Safety Program, Adjusted EBITDA and ratebase, 2018-2023 capital expenditures, 2018-2023 weighted average ratebase and the potential DIP Financing. It also includes assumptions regarding capital expenditures, authorized rate base, authorized cost of capital, and certain other factors. These statements and other statements that are not purely historical constitute forward-looking statements that are necessarily subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. PG&E Corporation and the Utility are not able to predict all the factors that may affect future results. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to:

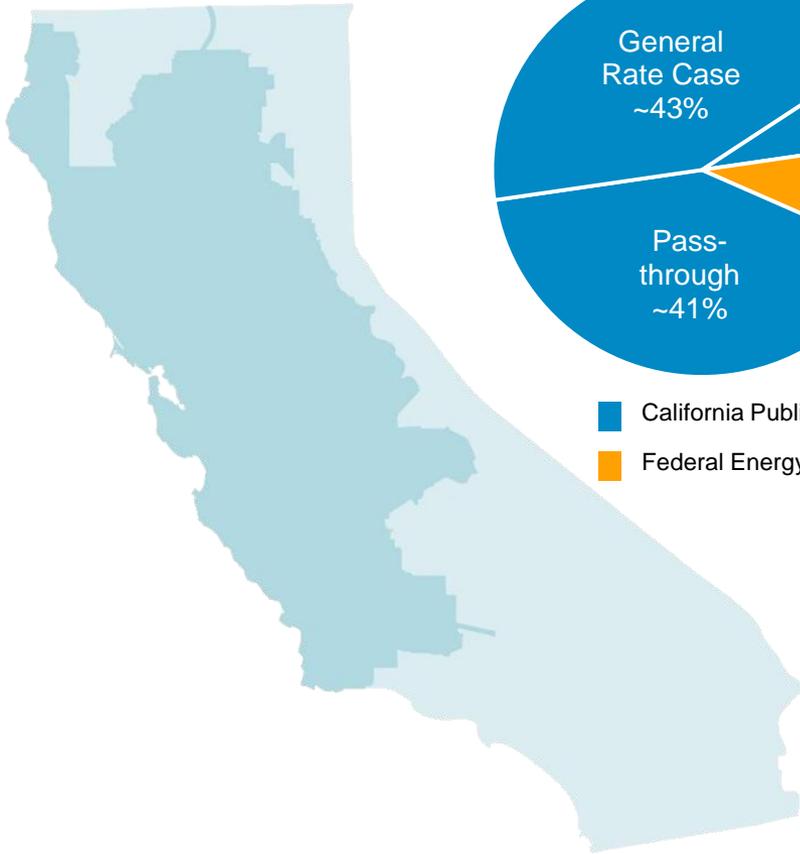
- the impact of the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires, including whether the Utility will be able to timely recover costs incurred in connection therewith in excess of the Utility's currently authorized revenue requirements; the timing and outcome of the remaining wildfire investigations and the extent to which the Utility will have liabilities associated with these fires; the timing and amount of insurance recoveries; and potential liabilities in connection with fines or penalties that could be imposed on the Utility if the CPUC or any other law enforcement agency were to bring an enforcement action and determined that the Utility failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations;
- the timing and outcome of the Butte fire litigation and of any proceeding to recover costs in excess of insurance through regulatory mechanisms and the timing of such recovery; and whether additional investigations and proceedings in connection with the Butte fire will be opened and any additional fines or penalties imposed on the Utility;
- the timing and outcome of issuance of recovery bonds (securitization) of 2017 Northern California wildfires costs that the CPUC finds just and reasonable;
- whether PG&E Corporation and the Utility are able to successfully challenge the application of the doctrine of inverse condemnation to investor-owned utilities;
- whether the Utility will be able to obtain full recovery of its significantly increased insurance premiums, and the timing of any such recovery;
- whether the Utility can obtain wildfire insurance at a reasonable cost in the future, or at all, and whether insurance coverage is adequate for future losses or claims;
- the timing and outcome of any CPUC decision related to the Utility's March 30, 2018 submissions in connection with the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 on the Utility's rate cases, and its implementation plan;
- the timing and outcomes of the 2019 GT&S rate case, 2020 GRC, FERC TO18, TO19, and TO20 rate cases, 2018 CEMA, WEMA, FHPMA, future cost of capital proceeding, and other ratemaking and regulatory proceedings;
- the timing and outcome of future regulatory and legislative developments in connection with SB 901, including the customer harm threshold in connection with the 2017 Northern California wildfires, and future wildfire reforms;
- the ability of PG&E Corporation and the Utility to access capital markets and other sources of financing in a timely manner and on acceptable terms;
- PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's recent credit ratings downgrades to below investment grade and any further credit ratings downgrades that could, among other things, result in higher borrowing costs, fewer financing options, and additional collateral postings;
- the cost of the Utility's Community Wildfire Safety Program, and the timing and outcome of any proceeding to recover such cost through rates;
- the timing and outcomes of phase two of the ex parte order instituting investigation (OII), of the safety culture OII, and the locate and mark OII;
- the Utility's ability to efficiently manage capital expenditures and its operating and maintenance expenses within the authorized levels of spending and timely recover its costs through rates, and the extent to which the Utility incurs unrecoverable costs that are higher than the forecasts of such costs;
- the outcome of the probation and the monitorship, the timing and outcomes of the debarment proceeding, and investigations that have been or may be commenced in the future, and the ultimate amount of fines, penalties, and remedial and other costs that the Utility may incur as a result; and
- the other factors disclosed in PG&E Corporation and the Utility's joint annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, their joint quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018, respectively, and other reports filed with the SEC, which are available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com and on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

This presentation does not purport to be all-inclusive or to contain all of the information that a person considering the credit facilities may require to make a full analysis of the matters referred to herein. Each recipient of this presentation must make its own independent investigation and analysis. Unless otherwise indicated, the statements in this presentation are made as of January 23, 2019. PG&E Corporation and the Utility undertake no obligation to update information contained herein. Portions of this presentation have been furnished by PG&E Corporation and the Current Report on Form 8-K that was filed with the SEC on January 23, 2019, and is also available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com. PG&E's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 have not been completed. Accordingly, any 2018 financial and operating information in this presentation is based on management estimates, which are subject to change. References herein to "LTM '18" are to the twelve months ended September 30, 2018.

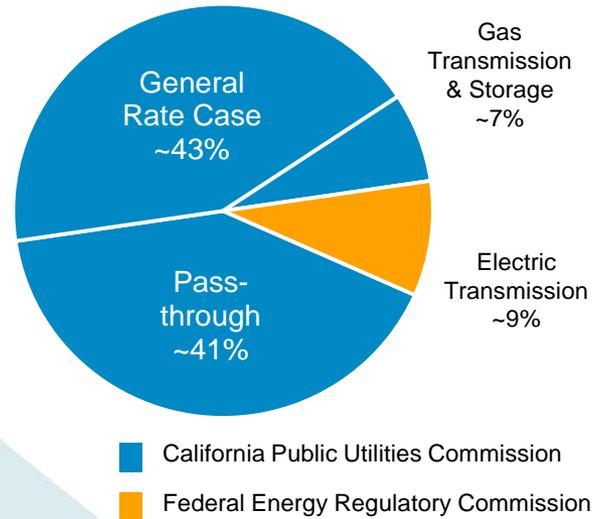
PG&E refers to the term “Adjusted EBITDA” in various places in this presentation. Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental financial measure that is not prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Adjusted EBITDA is provided herein in order to provide a measure that may allow investors to compare the underlying financial performance of the business from one period to another, exclusive of certain items impacting comparability listed below. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as PG&E Corporation’s net income plus income tax provision (or less income tax benefit); less other income, net; plus interest expense; less interest income; plus depreciation, amortization and decommissioning; plus 2017 Northern California wildfire- and Butte fire-related costs; less insurance recoveries, and plus a penalty decision in connection with the San Bruno incident. Adjusted EBITDA is not a substitute or alternative for GAAP measures such as net income and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. See the Appendix for a reconciliation of GAAP net income to non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA. From time to time PG&E Corporation discloses “earnings from operations”. “Earnings from operations” is a supplemental financial measure that is not presented in accordance with GAAP and is calculated as PG&E Corporation’s income available for common shareholders less items impacting comparability. “Items impacting comparability” represent items that management does not consider part of the normal course of operations and that affect comparability of financial results between periods. Such items are described in more detail, along with a reconciliation from earnings from operations to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, in PG&E Corporation materials that present such measure.

- PG&E Corporation (NYSE: PCG) (the “Corporation”) is an energy-based holding company, headquartered in San Francisco
 - It is the parent company of Pacific Gas and Electric Company (the “Utility” and, together with the Company, “PG&E”), an energy company that serves 16 million Californians across a 70,000-square-mile service area in Northern and Central California
- PG&E faces extraordinary challenges relating to the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires
 - While investigations remain ongoing, if PG&E were to be found liable, the liability could be significant
 - Following a comprehensive review with the assistance of outside advisors, the boards of directors of the Corporation and the Utility have determined that commencing reorganization cases under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (“Chapter 11”) is appropriate, necessary and in the best interests of all stakeholders, including wildfire claimants, PG&E’s other creditors and shareholders, and is ultimately the only viable option to restore PG&E’s financial stability to fund ongoing operations and provide safe service to customers
 - PG&E expects that the Chapter 11 process will, among other things:
 - enable continued safe delivery of natural gas and electric service to PG&E’s millions of customers,
 - support the orderly, fair and expeditious resolution of PG&E’s potential liabilities resulting from the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires,
 - enable PG&E to continue its extensive restoration and rebuilding efforts to assist communities affected by the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires,
 - allow PG&E to work with regulators and policymakers to determine the most effective way for customers to receive safe natural gas and electric service for the long term in an environment that continues to be challenged by climate change, and
 - assure PG&E has access to the financial resources necessary to support ongoing operations and enable PG&E to continue investing in its systems, infrastructure and critical safety efforts
- PG&E is seeking \$5.5 billion of DIP financing to fund operations, required investments and safety initiatives, as well as the Chapter 11 proceeding
 - Sized to fund a ~2 year Chapter 11 proceeding, with 12-month extension option
 - DIP financing provided in the form of a \$3.5 billion secured revolver and \$2.0 billion secured term loan, of which \$0.5 billion will be a delayed-draw term loan
 - The DIP loans will benefit from superpriority administrative claim status and be secured by first priority liens on substantially all of the Utility’s assets subject to A/R liens, to the extent outstanding
 - The Utility’s obligations under the DIP financing will be guaranteed by the Corporation, and such guarantee will be a senior secured obligation of the Corporation, with superpriority administrative claim status and first priority liens on substantially all of the Corporation’s assets
- PG&E is seeking to enter into financing agreements on or about January 29th, 2019

Service Territory



2017 Revenue Sources



Key Highlights (2018)

Employees	~23,000
Californians served	~16M
Net income (2017)	~\$1.7B
Ratebase (2017)	~\$34.4B
Miles of electric lines	~130,000
Miles of natural gas pipelines	~50,000
MW utility-owned generation	~7,700
GWh electricity generated and procured (2017)	~61,400
Carbon-free and renewable energy delivered	~80%

Recent Wildfires Overview

2017 Northern California Wildfires

- According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's ("Cal Fire") California Statewide Fire Summary dated October 30, 2017, at the peak of the 2017 Northern California wildfires, there were 21 major fires that, in total, resulted in 44 fatalities, burned over 245,000 acres and destroyed an estimated 8,900 structures
- Cal Fire issued its determination on the causes of 18 of the 2017 Northern California wildfires, and alleged that each of these fires involved the Utility's equipment. The remaining wildfires remain under Cal Fire's investigation, including the possible role of the Utility's power lines and other facilities

2018 Camp Wildfire ("Camp Fire")

- Cal Fire's Camp Fire Incident Information Website as of January 4, 2019 (the "Cal Fire website"), indicated that the Camp Fire consumed 153,336 acres. On the Cal Fire website, Cal Fire reported 86 fatalities and the destruction of 13,972 residences, 528 commercial structures and 4,293 other buildings resulting from the Camp Fire
- The cause of the Camp Fire remains under investigation, and PG&E is cooperating with those investigations. The Utility has submitted two Electric Incident Reports (the "EIRs") to the CPUC, one on November 8, 2018 and one on November 16, 2018. On December 11, 2018, the Utility publicly released a letter to the CPUC supplementing the EIRs

Inverse Condemnation Overview

- If the Utility's facilities, such as its electric distribution and transmission lines, are determined to be the substantial cause of one or more fires, and the doctrine of inverse condemnation applies, the Utility could be liable for property damage, business interruption, interest and attorneys' fees without having been found negligent
 - Courts have imposed liability under the doctrine of inverse condemnation in legal actions brought by property holders against utilities on the grounds that losses borne by the person whose property was damaged through a public use undertaking should be spread across the community that benefitted from such undertaking, and based on the assumption that utilities have the ability to recover these costs from their customers
 - California courts have determined that the doctrine of inverse condemnation is applicable regardless of whether the CPUC ultimately allows recovery by the Utility for any such costs

Third Party Claims & Potential Losses in Connection with 2017 and 2018 Northern California Wildfires

- The dollar amounts announced by the California Department of Insurance represent an aggregate amount of approximately \$17 billion of insurance claims made as of December 12, 2018 for the Camp Fire and as of September 6, 2018 for the 2017 Northern California wildfires
 - PG&E expects that additional claims have been submitted and will continue to be submitted to insurers, particularly with respect to the Camp Fire. These claims reflect insured property losses only
 - The scope of all claims related to the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires is not known at this time because of the applicable statutes of limitations under California law
- PG&E has approximately \$840 million of insurance coverage for liabilities, including wildfire events, for the period from August 1, 2017 through July 31, 2018. During the third quarter of 2018, PG&E renewed its liability insurance coverage for wildfire events in an aggregate amount of approximately \$1.4 billion for the period from August 1, 2018 through July 31, 2019
- If PG&E were to be found liable for certain or all of the costs, expenses and other losses described herein with respect to the 2017 and 2018 Northern California wildfires, the amount of such liability could exceed \$30 billion, which amount does not include potential punitive damages, fines and penalties or damages related to future claims.

Comprehensive Program to Address Wildfire Risk



Proposed Community Wildfire Safety Program ⁽¹⁾

Increase Situational Awareness

~600
HD Cameras providing coverage for >90% of HFTD ⁽²⁾

~1,300
weather stations

24/7
Wildfire Safety Operations Center during peak season

Infrastructure Hardening

~2,800
miles of tree wire in HFTD

~80K
strengthened poles

~7K
miles of system hardening in 10 years

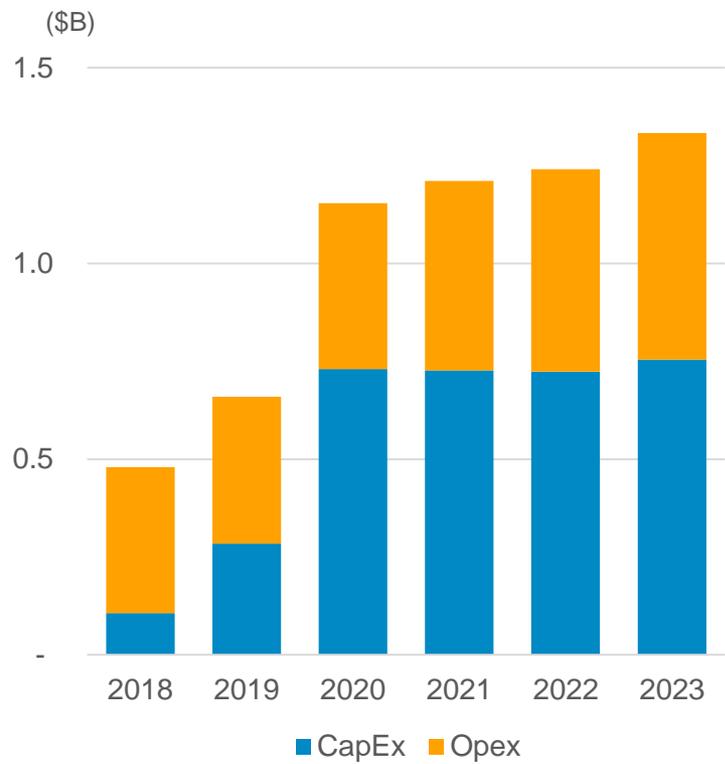
Enhanced Operational Practices

12'
radial vegetation clearance

4'
conductor to sky vegetation overhang clearing

~25K
line miles enhanced vegetation management in 8 years

~\$6B Program Spend through 2023 ^{(1) (3)}



Multi-faceted program to systematically mitigate risk in targeted HFTD ⁽²⁾

Note: The Community Wildfire Safety Program was established after the 2017 wildfires to implement additional precautionary measures intended to further reduce wildfire risks. Information is as of November 2018 and is subject to change, including in connection with PG&E's February 2019 Wildfire Mitigation Plan filing.

- (1) Program spend pending CPUC approval. Reflects plan from 2018 through 2023, except as otherwise specified. HD cameras and weather stations to be deployed by 2022.
- (2) Defined as Tier 2 and 3 high-fire threat districts.
- (3) Excludes forecasted base vegetation management and drought-related expense spend of ~\$300 to \$400 million annually.

On September 21, 2018, California's governor signed legislation to strengthen California's ability to prevent and recover from catastrophic wildfires, including SB 901. Highlights below:

- Imposing more restrictive forest management practices and **providing support and incentives to facilitate forest management**
- Providing factors that the CPUC should consider when it conducts a review of the reasonableness of costs and expenses arising from a catastrophic wildfire occurring on or after January 1, 2019
- In applications for cost recovery in connection with the **2017 wildfires**, directing the **CPUC to consider the electric corporation's financial status and determine the maximum amount a utility can pay without harming customers or materially impacting its ability to provide adequate and safe service**, and ensuring that the costs or expenses that are disallowed for recovery in rates assessed for the wildfires, in the aggregate, do not exceed that amount
- Authorizing the CPUC to issue a financing order that **permits recovery, through issuance of recovery bonds (securitization), of wildfire-related costs** found to be just and reasonable by the CPUC and, **only for the 2017 wildfires**, any amounts in excess of the maximum disallowance (see above). Securitization is available, for prudently incurred costs, for the 2017 wildfires and catastrophic wildfires occurring on or after January 1, 2019, **not for fires that occurred in 2018, including the Camp Fire**
- Based on the CPUC's interpretation of Section 451.2 as outlined in the OIR, PG&E believes that any securitization of costs relating to the 2017 Northern California wildfires would not occur, if at all, until:
 - PG&E has paid claims relating to the 2017 Northern California wildfires,
 - PG&E has filed application for recovery of such costs and
 - the CPUC makes a determination that such costs are just and reasonable or in excess of the maximum disallowance
- PG&E therefore does not expect the CPUC to permit PG&E to securitize costs relating to the 2017 Northern California wildfires on an expedited or emergency basis
- Based on the OIR, as well as prior experience and precedent, and unless the CPUC alters the position expressed in the OIR, PG&E believes it likely would take years to obtain authorization to securitize any amounts relating to the 2017 Northern California wildfires
- Requiring electric corporations to prepare and **submit to the CPUC a wildfire mitigation plan**. Among other things, the plan will include a description of the preventive strategies and programs of electric corporations that are designed to minimize the risk of their electrical lines and equipment causing catastrophic wildfires and protocols related to plan activities. Failure to substantially comply with such plan will result in penalties. The CPUC will consider whether the cost of implementing the plan is just and reasonable in each electric corporation's GRC
- Establishing a **Commission on Catastrophic Wildfire Cost and Recovery to evaluate wildfire reforms**, including inverse condemnation reform, a potential state wildfire insurance fund, and other wildfire mitigation measures

Status

Butte Fire Case

- 8/8/2018: California Supreme Court denied PG&E Petition for Review
- 11/29/2018: Court granted motion for stipulated judgment, giving PG&E the right to appeal the trial court's inverse condemnation ruling. PG&E is in the early stages of this appeal
- ~4,100 individual plaintiffs as of January 2019, with ~1,050 remaining

2017 Northern California Wildfires

- Appellate Court denied PG&E's writ to review inverse condemnation challenge
- PG&E filed Petition for Review with California Supreme Court
- 11/14/2018: California Supreme Court denied PG&E's petition for review
- ~3,800 individual plaintiffs as of 1/18/2019

2018 Northern California Wildfires

- ~2,100 individual plaintiffs as of 1/18/2019

- *Wildfire cases are expected to be subject to the automatic stay under Chapter 11*
- *Chapter 11 process provides framework to resolve material liabilities in an orderly and fair manner*
 - *PG&E intends to continue to challenge the application of inverse condemnation to investor-owned utilities as part of the Chapter 11 proceedings*

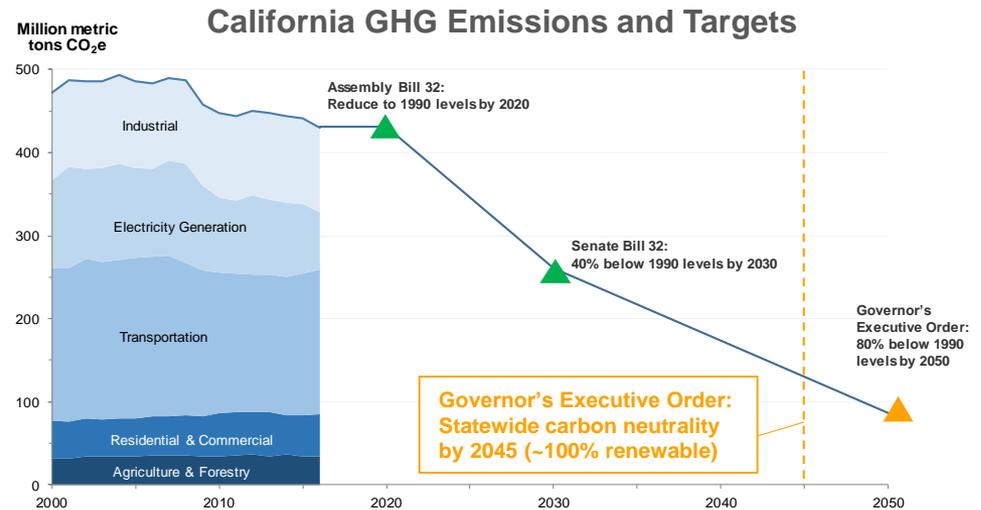
PG&E is Critical to California's Safety and Climate Goals



PG&E Safety Culture and Procedures

- ✓ Investing **billions of dollars** in gas and electric safety improvements
- ✓ Testing and replacing **hundreds of miles** of natural gas pipelines
- ✓ **Installing** emergency shut off valves
- ✓ Established a **state-of-the-art gas safety operations center**
- ✓ Opened three **state-of-the-art electric distribution control centers**
- ✓ Installed **self-healing "Smart Grid" technology** able to command equipment remotely
- ✓ One of the only utilities globally to hold certifications for **best-in-class operational standards**

PG&E is advancing California's Climate Goals



~750MW

Approved energy storage projects in PG&E's service territory



~2M

Clean vehicles on PG&E's grid by 2030



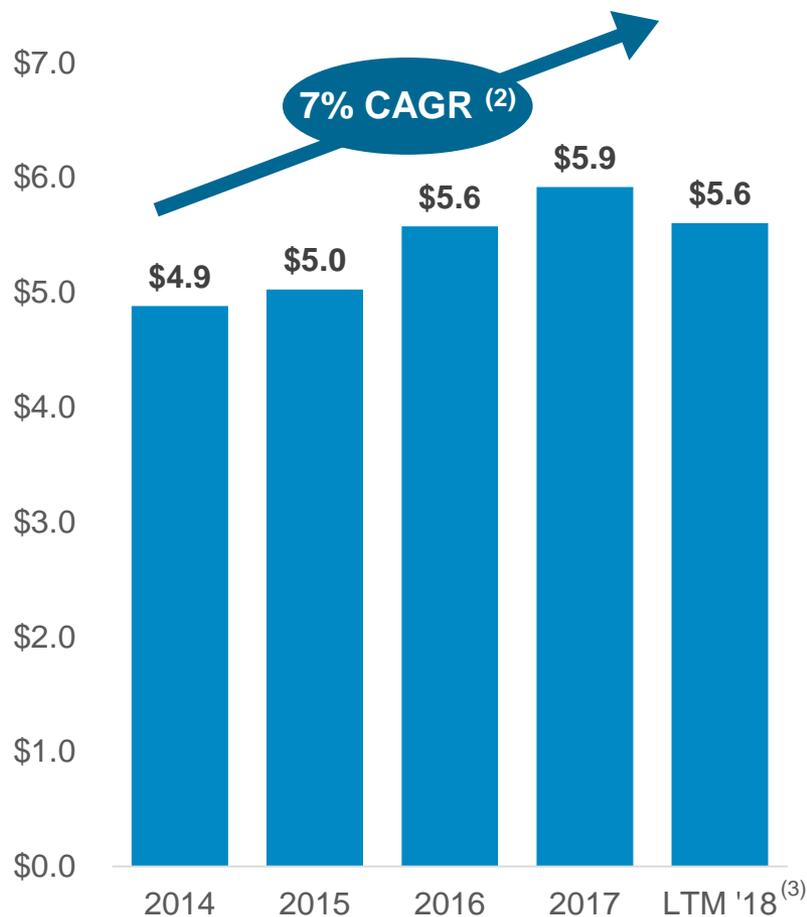
~100K

EV chargers installed on PG&E's grid by 2025

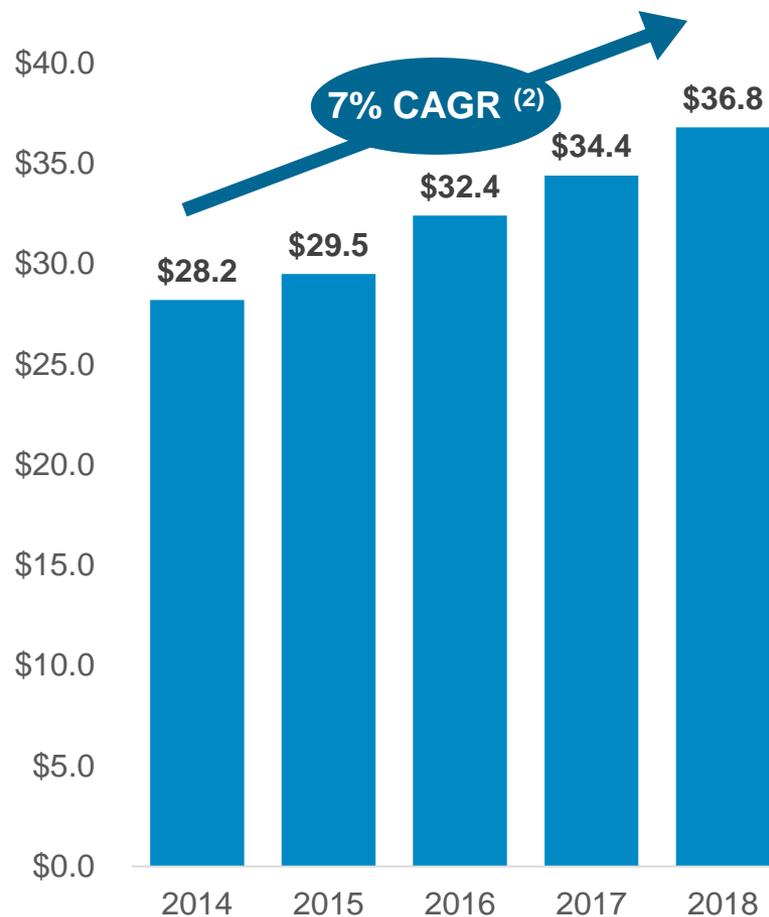
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Ratebase



Adjusted EBITDA (\$B) 2014-LTM 2018⁽¹⁾



Ratebase (\$B) 2014-2018



- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See "Non-GAAP Information" on Slide 3 and "GAAP net income to non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation" in Appendix.
- (2) 2014-2017 CAGR.
- (3) LTM Adjusted EBITDA for twelve months ended 09/30/2018; LTM Adjusted EBITDA lower due to impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

Capital Expenditures

(\$ billions)

	2018E
General Rate Case	\$4.2
Gas Transmission and Storage	1.0
Transmission Owner 19	1.3
Total Cap Ex	\$6.5 billion

Authorized Ratebase (weighted average)

(\$ billions)

	2018
General Rate Case	\$25.9
Gas Transmission and Storage	3.8
Transmission Owner	7.1
Total Ratebase	\$36.8 billion

Authorized Cost of Capital*

Return on Equity: 10.25%

Equity Ratio: 52%

*CPUC authorized

Other Factors Affecting Non-GAAP Earnings from Operations ⁽¹⁾

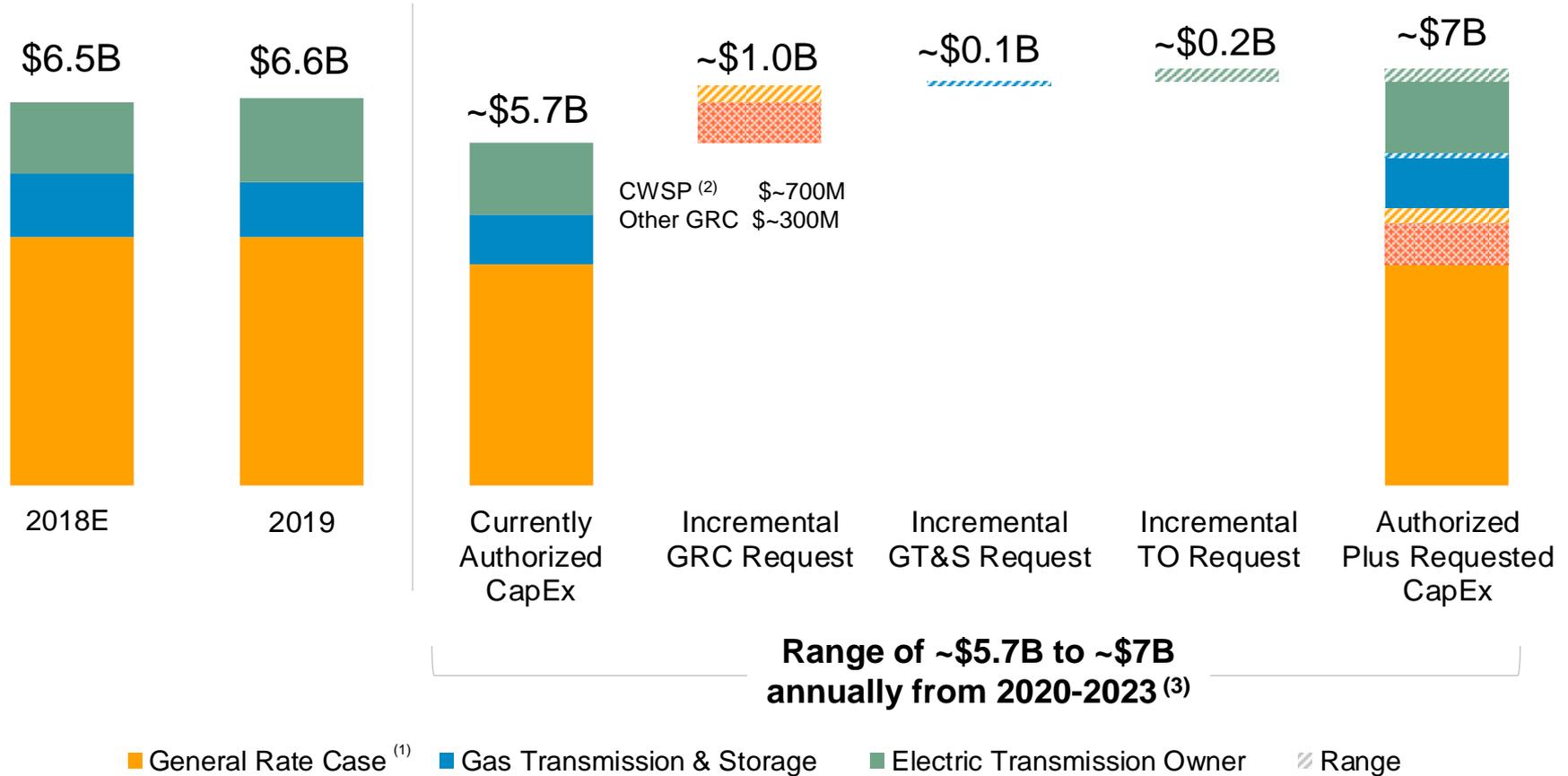
- + Incentive revenues, efficiencies and other benefits
 - GT&S amounts not requested
 - Ex parte settlement GT&S revenue adjustment
 - Insurance premiums, net of regulatory cost recovery
 - Incremental wildfire risk mitigation costs
- CWIP earnings: offset by below-the-line costs

(1) Earnings from operations is a non-GAAP measure. See "Non-GAAP Information" on Slide 3.

Robust Cap Ex Bolsters Safety Initiatives



Capital Expenditures 2018-2023

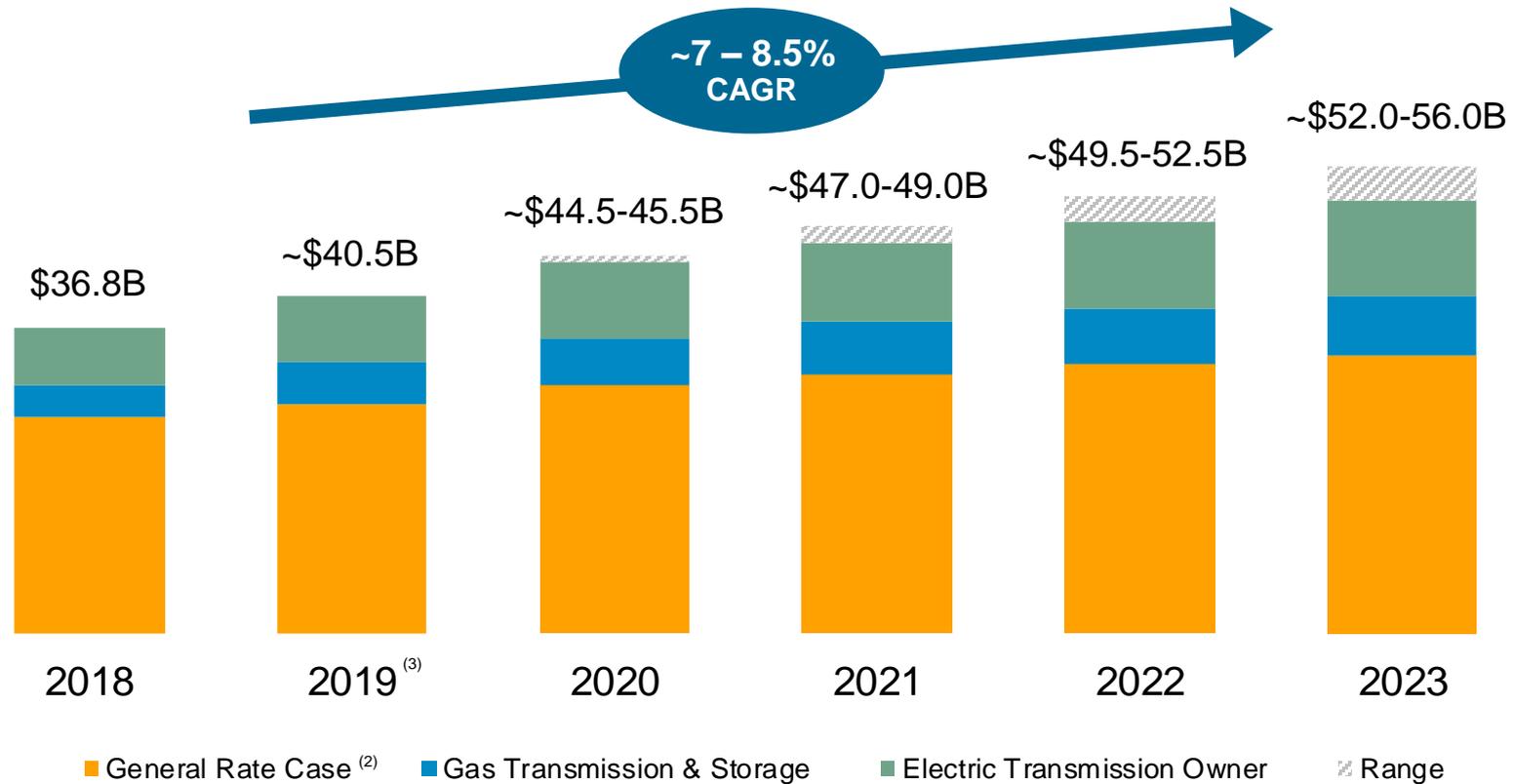


(1) General Rate Case spend includes transportation electrification. The General Rate Case forecast was prepared before the 2018 wildfires and is subject to updates.
 (2) Community Wildfire Safety Program (CWSP) proposed spend.
 (3) Includes estimated capital expenditures for 2020 of approximately \$6.9 billion.

Ratebase Supports Stable Revenues & Cash Flows



2018-2023 Estimated Weighted Average Ratebase ⁽¹⁾



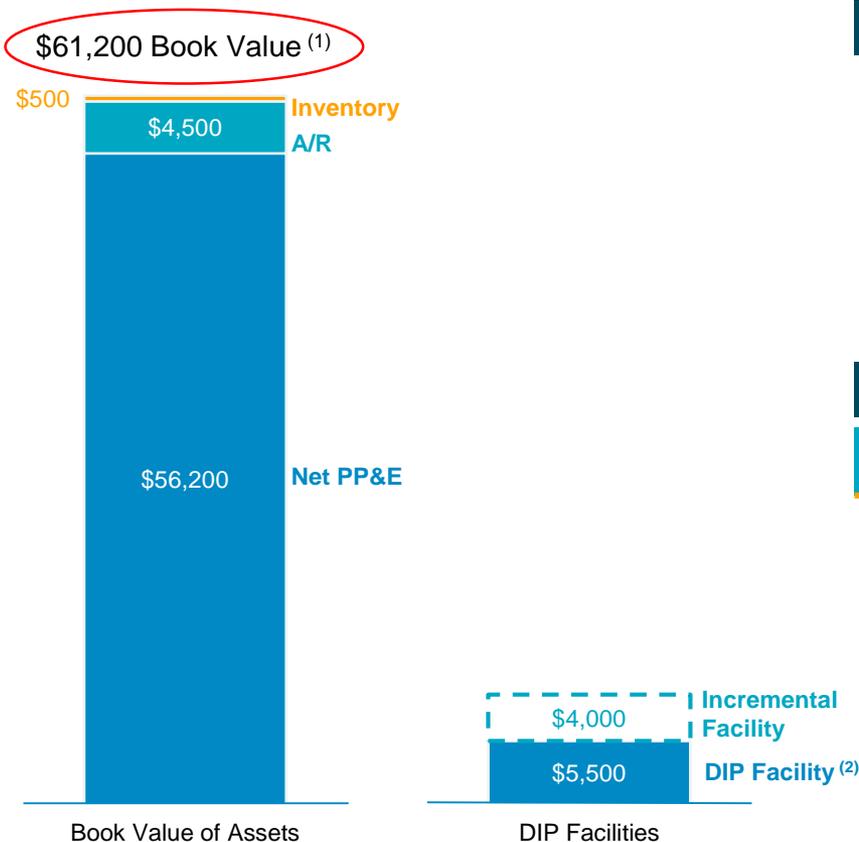
- (1) Estimated weighted average ratebase reflects the estimated impacts from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.
- (2) General Rate Case spend includes transportation electrification.
- (3) Includes \$400M for 2011-2014 spend subject to audit added in 2019.

Strong collateral coverage with first priority lien



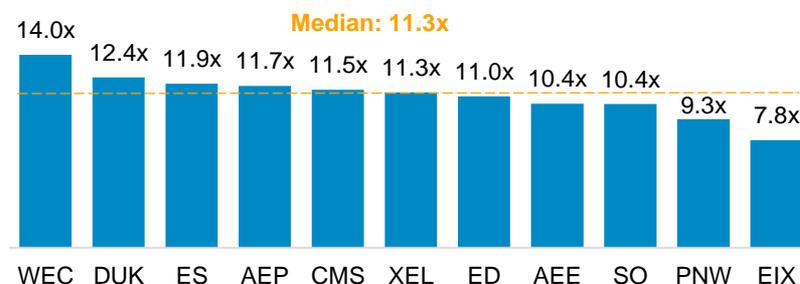
Note: No valuation work has been performed

Illustrative Collateral Coverage (\$mm)



Substantial Enterprise Value

Firm Value / LTM Adjusted EBITDA (3)



Implied Illustrative Enterprise Value Range (\$mm)

Adjusted EBITDA Mult.	Enterprise Value Range (4)	Enterprise Value Coverage (5)	Enterprise Value Coverage (6)
1.0x	\$5,600	1.0x	0.5x
2.0x	\$11,200	2.0x	1.0x
3.0x	\$16,800	3.0x	2.0x
4.0x	\$22,400	4.0x	2.5x
5.0x	\$28,050	5.0x	3.0x
6.0x	\$33,650	6.0x	3.5x
7.0x	\$39,250	7.0x	4.0x
8.0x	\$44,850	8.0x	4.5x
9.0x	\$50,450	9.0x	5.5x
10.0x	\$56,050	10.0x	6.0x
11.0x	\$61,650	11.0x	6.5x
12.0x	\$67,250	12.0x	7.0x
13.0x	\$72,900	13.5x	7.5x

(1) Book Value of Inventory, A/R, and Net PP&E (net of depreciation) as of 09/30/18; Values rounded to nearest \$100mm.

(2) DIP Facility consists of \$3,500mm Revolver, \$1,500mm Term Loan, and \$500mm Delayed Draw Term Loan.

(3) Source: FactSet as of 01/17/2019.

(4) Based on LTM Adjusted EBITDA of \$5,606mm, values rounded to nearest \$50mm; LTM as of 09/30/18.

(5) Based on \$5,500mm DIP Facility only, values rounded to nearest 0.5x.

(6) Based on \$5,500mm DIP Facility and \$4,000mm Incremental Facility; Values rounded to nearest 0.5x.

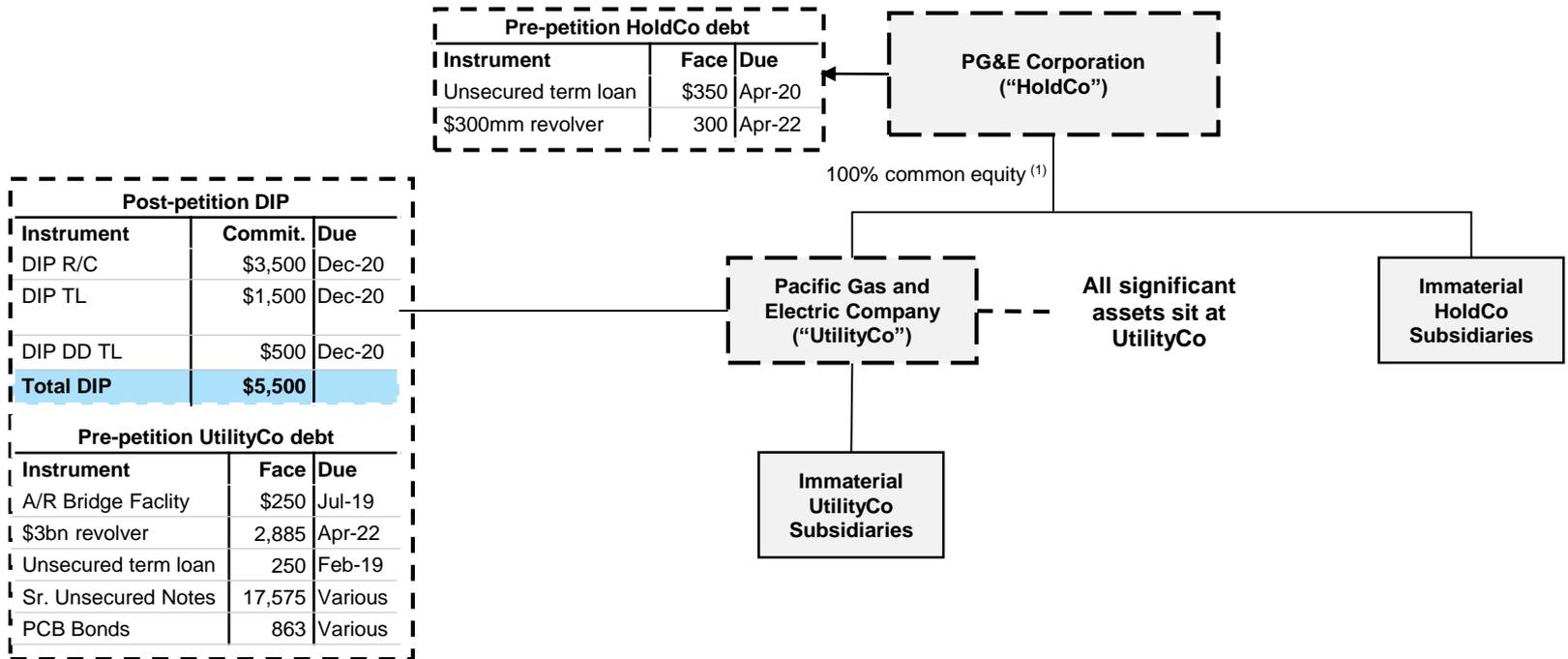
GAAP Net Income to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation (\$MM)



	2014	2015	2016	2017	9 mo. ended 09/30/17	9 mo. ended 09/30/18	LTM ended 09/30/18
PG&E Corporation's Net Income on a GAAP Basis	\$ 1,450	\$ 888	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,542	\$ 32	\$ 150
Income tax provision (benefit)	345	(27)	55	511	403	(527)	(419)
Other income, net	(70)	(117)	(91)	(72)	(98)	(318)	(292)
Interest expense	734	773	829	888	663	678	903
Interest income	(9)	(9)	(23)	(31)	(22)	(35)	(44)
Operating income	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,508	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,488	\$ (170)	\$ 298
Depreciation, amortization, & decommissioning	2,433	2,612	2,755	2,854	2,134	2,257	2,977
2017 Northern California wildfire-related costs	–	–	–	18	–	2,660	2,678
Butte fire-related costs	–	–	857	410	396	31	45
Insurance Recoveries	–	–	(625)	(350)	(350)	(392)	(392)
San Bruno Penalty Decision	–	907	412	32	32	–	–
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 4,883	\$ 5,027	\$ 5,576	\$ 5,920	\$ 4,700	\$ 4,386	\$ 5,606

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP Information" on slide 3.

Corporate structure



Indicates entity filling for Chapter 11

Source: Company

(1) At September 30, 2018, Pacific Gas and Electric Company also had \$258 million of preferred stock outstanding, which is listed on the NYSE AMEX Stock Exchange.