Introduction

Ruben Grijalva

FireChiefs.com LLC, Owner

Former Executive Director
California Fire & Rescue Training Authority

Retired Director
Cal Fire

Former State Fire Marshal State of California

Former Fire Chief Palo Alto, CA

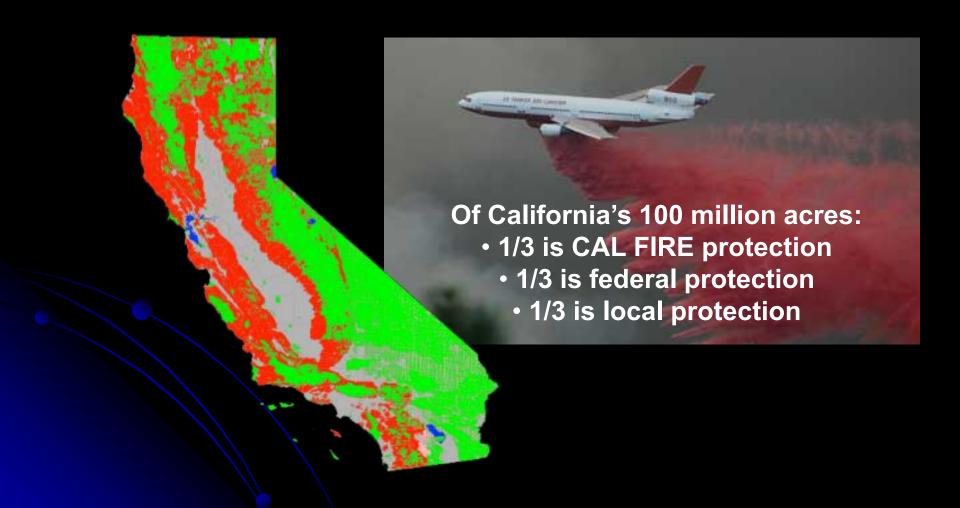
Former Public Safety Lieutenant City of Sunnyvale, CA

THE CAL FIRE MISSION

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection protects the people of California from fires, responds to emergencies, and protects and enhances forest, range, and watershed values providing social, economic, and environmental benefits to rural and urban citizens.

Cal Fire protects over 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands approximately 1/3 of the acres in California. The Department provides varied emergency services in 36 of the State's 58 counties via contracts with local governments.

Direct Protection Area



CAL FIRE Resources

Northern Region

> Sacramento Headquarters

21 Units6 Contract Counties

804 fire stations
227 state
577 local government
39 Conservation Camps
198 fire crews

Air Attack
13 air attack bases
9 helitack bases

Southern Region

California Fire Siege Initial Attack Philosophy

Fire Protection Objective: Suppress 95% of all wildfires to 10 acres or <u>less</u>



Pre-Season Preparation

Governor's Executive Order



Pre-Season Preparation



Pre-Season Preparation



Pre-Season Preparation



Pre-Season Preparation

Coordination w/Other Agencies



Pre-Season Preparation

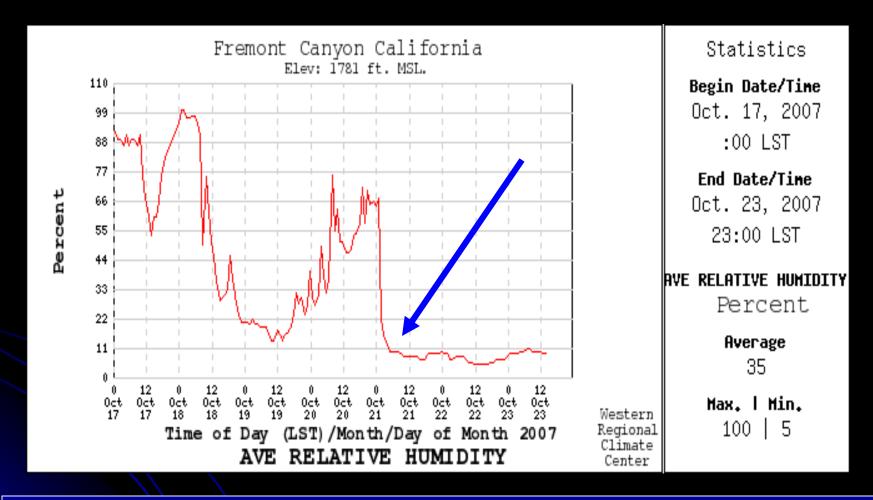
Hit fires fast, hit them with lots of resources, large air tanker assets to backup boots on the ground

Fire Conditions

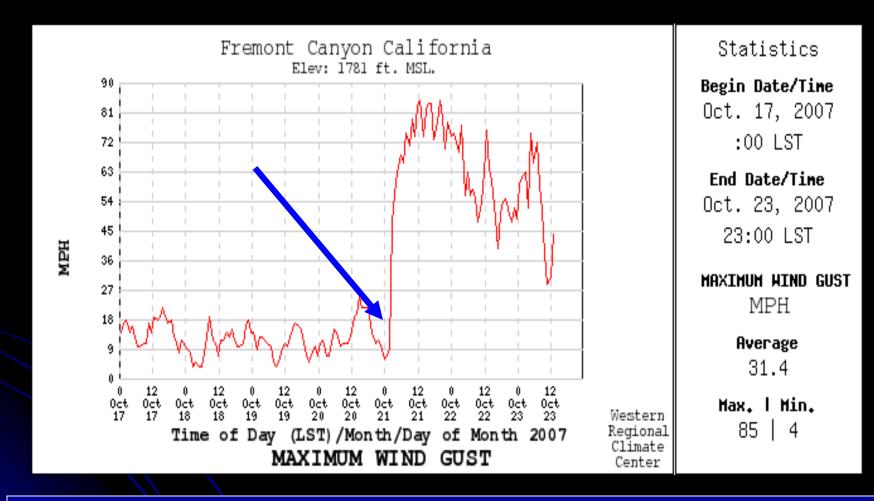


Fire Conditions

- CA has various micro climates throughout CA
- Wind Events
- Sustained wind speeds 40-60 MPH
- Wind gusts up to 100 MPH
- Fuel moistures drops to single digits 9%-12%
- Conditions following years of low precipitation
- Dead and dying trees and brush from freeze, disease, and infestation

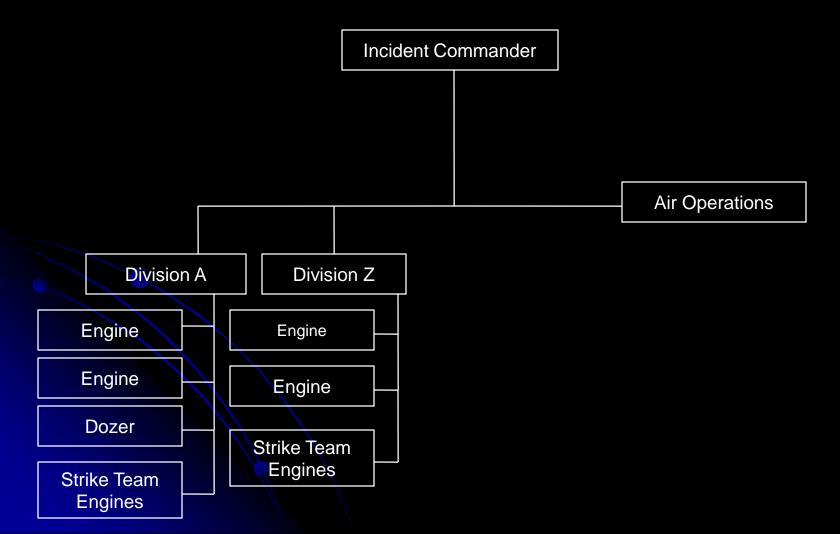


A 7-Day graph of average Relative Humidity at Fremont Canyon RAWS RH fell sharply early on the 21st, and has now been <12% for 2 ½ days.

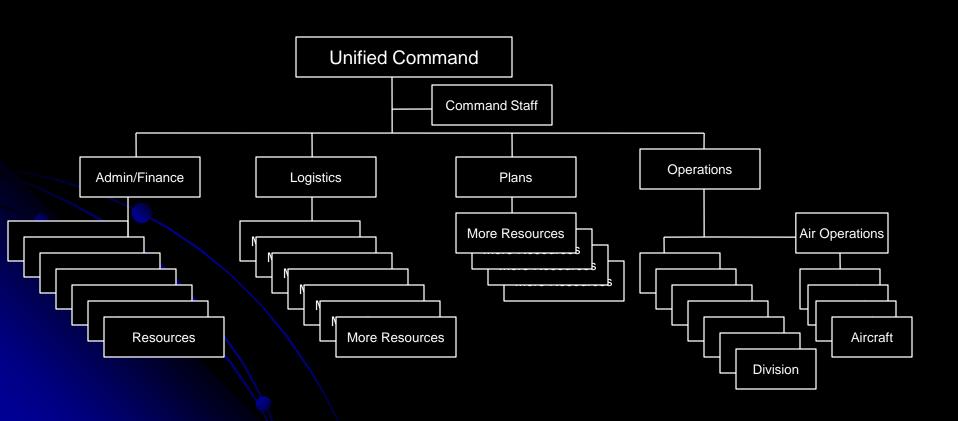


A 7-Day graph of maximum wind gusts at Fremont Canyon RAWS
The sharp spike seen early on Sunday Oct. 21 is the Santa Ana onset

California Fire Siege Fire Organization Beginning of Incident



Fire Organization Expands as Fire Becomes Larger and More Complex



Where does help come from?

Total firefighters: 15,616

Engines: 2,585

Strike Teams/Task Forces: 263

Dozers: 225

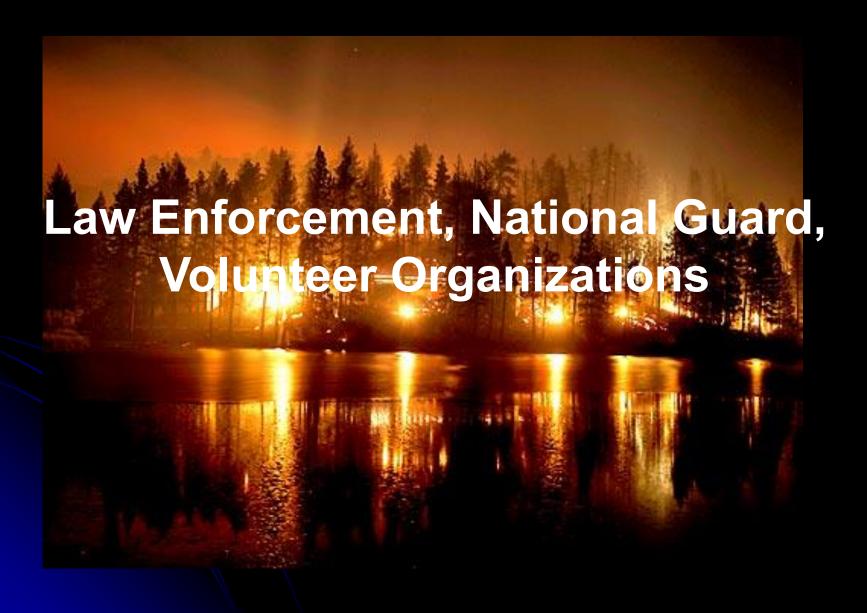
Handcrews: 298

Watertenders: 284

Overhead personnel: 1,707

California Mutual Aid System





Large scale evacuations



Use of Military Resources for Gathering Real-Time Intelligence

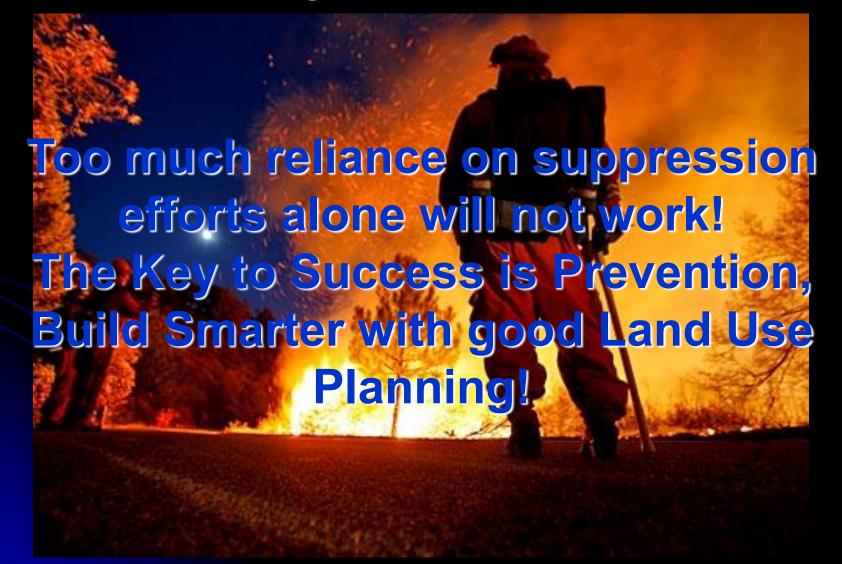














State Government

Who Should Pay For California's Wildfire Damages? Gov. Jerry Brown, Lawmakers Debate Multibillion-Dollar Liabilities.

Ben Adler

Tuesday, July 24, 2018 | Sacramento, CA | % Permalink



1:52



Who's to Blame?

Is it the developers who build homes in harm's way?

Is it the cities and counties who approve construction in high fire severity zones without adequate emergency response resources to quickly mitigate a fast-moving fire?

Is it the residents of California, themselves, who choose to live in high risk areas in homes made of highly combustible materials, and without maintaining adequate defensible space around their homes?

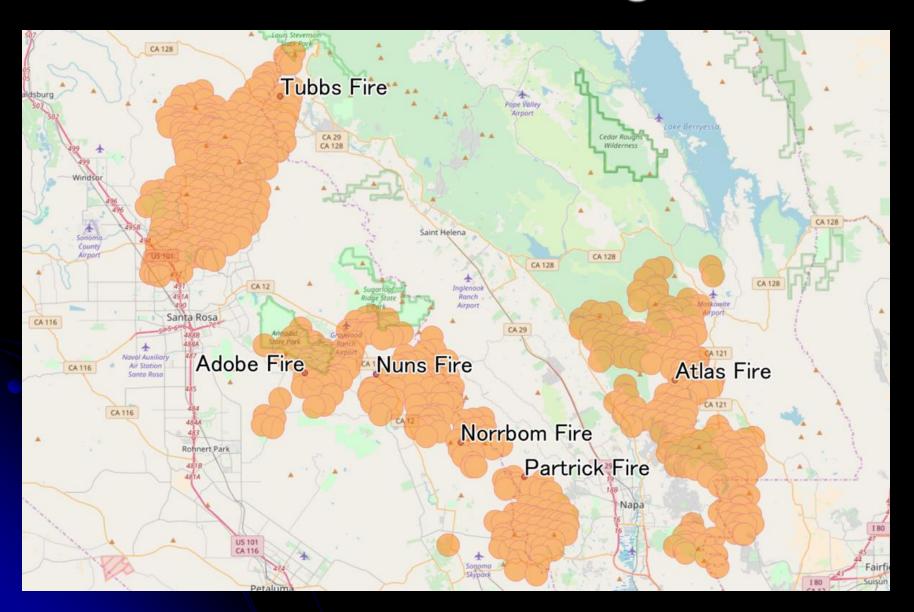
Who's to Blame?

Maybe it's the dead and dying trees in state and federal forests, and on private lands, due to disease, bark beetle infestation, and other maladies that are allowed to remain in a fire's path due to inadequate funding to remove them?

How about the public utilities who fail to maintain adequate clearance around their power lines and poles that transmit electricity to your home?

Who's to Blame?

Or is it the changing climate causing longer, drier, and warmer fire seasons, and increased fuel loads along with Mother Nature who sending us howling Northeast winds, high temperatures, dry fuel and dry lightning?



News > California News

Brown signs wildfire safety bill blasted as PG&E bailout









Buy

Sell

Price \$47.97 Day's Change

+ -0.88 (-1.80%)

Bid 47.96 Ask

B/A Size 400x200 47.97

Day's High Day's Low 47.92 48.86

Volume (Light) 874,906

Set triggers

Set alerts

Add to watch list

Options chain =

Historical quotes & splits

Income Estimator NEW

October 22, 2018 11:55am ET

Summary	News	Social Signals	Charts	Earnings	Fundamentals	Valuation	Cale	endar	Analys	t Reports	Peer C	omparison	SEC Filings	
Prev Close		48.85	5 Mar	ket Cap	24.8	3B <u>1d</u>	<u>2d 5</u>	<u>d 1n</u>	no 3mo	<u>6mo</u>	<u>1yr</u> 3yr			
Today's Open		48.80	Shares Outstandin		g 517.2	М								80.00
Day's Range		47.92-48.86	EPS	(TTM, GAAP)	0.8	52					\sim			70.00
Avg Vol (10-day)		5.0N	P/E	Ratio (TTM, G	AAP) 93.5	Зх		\wedge	4					60.00
Last (time)		11:55a ET 10/22/18		Annual Dividend/Yield No divider		nd	_~							00.00
Last (size)		100) Ex-	dividend	No divider	nd								50.00
52-Wk Ran 37.30 - 58.3	50	Low High	n Bet	ā	-0	1								
% Below H	% Below High (10/31/17 - 02/09/18)		% F	leld by Institut	ions 81.	75 JAN	'16	JUL		IAN '17	JUL	JAN '18	JUL	
Historical Volatility		17.83% 28.6%	Sho	Short Interest (% of float 09/28/18) 1.92		92	DJIA		■ S&P 500		NASDAQ		■ SMA(50)	

Close PredictWallStreet

For fires that started in 2017, the California Public Utilities Commission would conduct a "stress test" to determine the maximum amount of damages a utility could sustain without harming ratepayers or going bankrupt. That amount would serve as a "cap" on their fiscal liability.

Also for fires started in 2017, costs passed along to ratepayers could be financed — spread out over several years under a process called "securitization" — to reduce the sticker shock on ratepayers' monthly utility bills.

For fires caused by electrical infrastructure from next year forward, the CPUC will decide whether a utility acted reasonably, considering factors that include extreme weather conditions. If so, the CPUC could order that the costs be passed along to ratepayers and securitized.