

# Wildfire Safety Advisory Board

June 3, 2026, 1:00 p.m.



*Hybrid Meeting  
KIXE PBS Station  
603 N. Market St., Redding, CA*

# PARTICIPATION INFORMATION



*Using more than one participation option may create feedback*

*Please begin your comment by stating your name and organization*

- **Microsoft Teams:** <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-teams/join-a-meeting>

Meeting ID: 242 297 115 028 726 | Passcode: in3qn6wb

- **Phone:** +1 (469) 998-6045 | Conference ID: 849 949 067#

Participants will be placed on mute in “listen-only” mode until the public comment portion of the meeting. Once the public comment portions of the meeting begin, participants may dial \*5 (star five) when they wish to speak to be placed in a queue. The hosting team will unmute callers in order of request.

- **Email:** Written comments may be emailed to [WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov](mailto:WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov).

- **Technical Issues:** e-mail [WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov](mailto:WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov) or call Unique Coleman at 916-709-3079



# LOCATING MEETING MATERIALS



## Meeting Materials Are Available at:

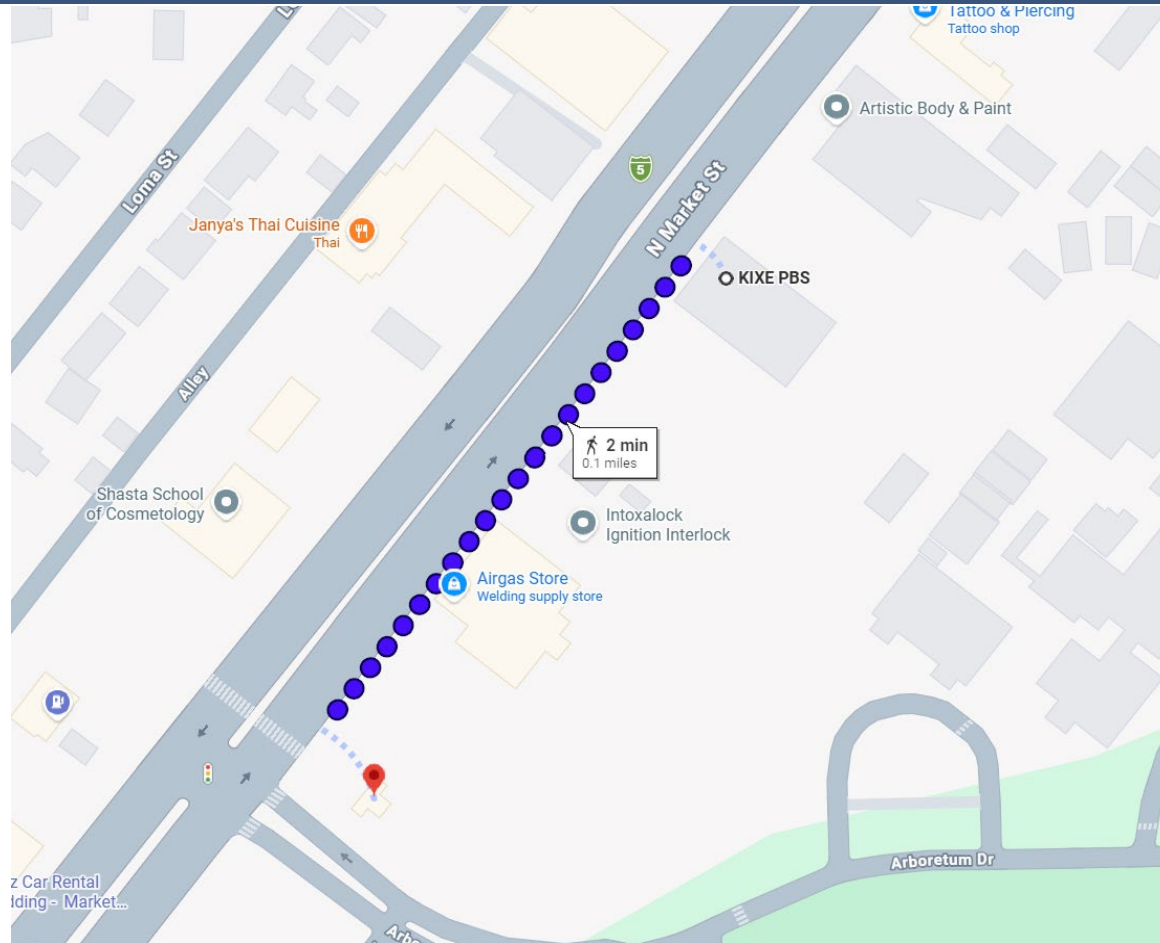
<https://energysafety.ca.gov/what-we-do/wildfire-safety-advisory-board/wsab-events-and-meetings/>

## Written Public Comments Are Available at:

<https://efiling.energysafety.ca.gov/EFiling/DocketInformation.aspx?docketnumber=2026-WSAB-WSAB>



# SAFETY BRIEFING



# 1 – CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL



- **Ralph Armstrong Jr.**
- **Jessica Block, Chair**
- **Marybel Batjer**
- **Tim Haines**
- **John Mader**
- **Chris Porter, Vice Chair**
- **Dr. Alexandra Syphard**



# 2 – MEETING MINUTES



- **March 4, 2026**



# 3 – Board Member Reports on Site Visits



# 4 – Senate Bill 254 Natural Catastrophe Resiliency Study



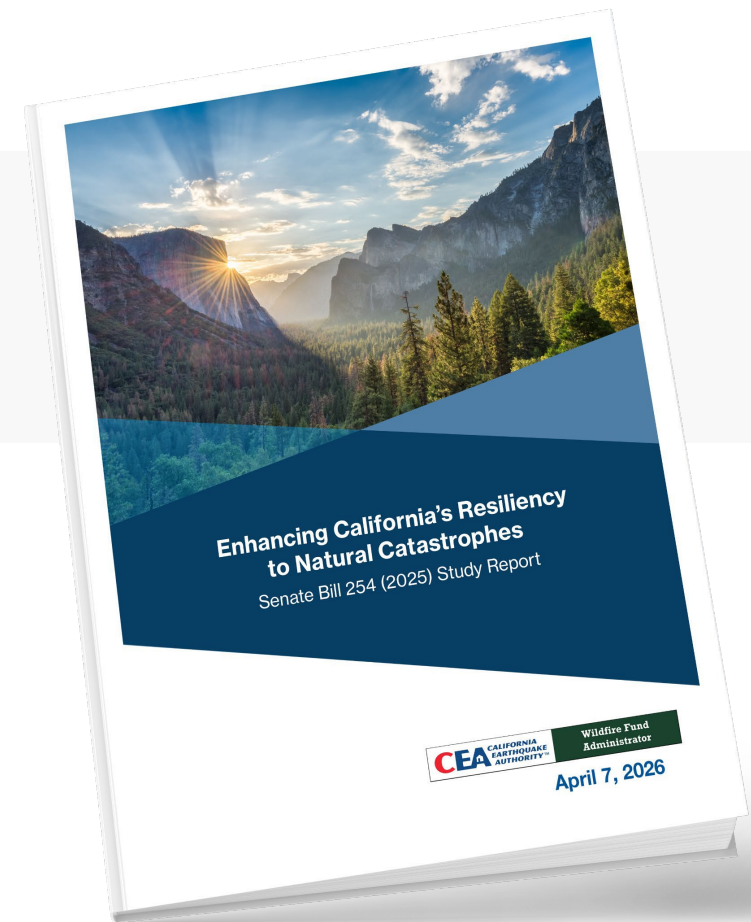
Tom Welsh  
Chief Executive Officer  
California Earthquake Authority



## SB254: Overview of the Report

- Why The Study?
- Framing of the Study Topics
- What's in the Report?
  - Context and Background
  - Current State
  - Cost of Inaction
  - Policy Pathways
    - Strategies and Options
- Download the Report:

<https://www.cawildfirefund.com/sites/wildfire/files/documents/2026/sb254-natcatresiliencyreport-locked-4-7-26.pdf>



## ▶ Context of SB 254

- 2017-18 Wildfire Season
- PG&E Bankruptcy
- Downgrades of IOUs
- **Crisis Solution** – AB 1054 (2019) & the California Wildfire Fund
- January 2025 LA Wildfires

## ▶ SB 254 – Key Provisions Relevant to the Wildfire Fund

- “Continuation Account” – Created within the Wildfire Fund a new, segregated account with up to \$18 billion in capacity for IOU-linked wildfires ignited after September 19, 2025
- “The Study” – Enacted Public Utilities Code section 719 – Requiring CEA to undertake the SB 254 Study

▶ **Broad Scope of the Study**

▶ **Key Stated Objectives:**

- **Accelerate Recovery**
- **Responsibly and Equitably Allocate the Burdens and Costs of Catastrophes**
- **Mitigate Damage**

▶ **“Whole of Government Approach” – With leadership from Governor Newsom through Executive Order N-34-25**

▶ **“Whole of Society” Research Process**

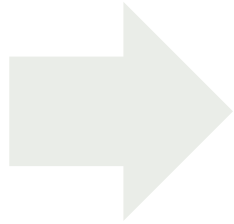


**Public Utilities Code Section 719(c)**

*The report shall include specific recommendations, including, but not limited to, on all of the following:*

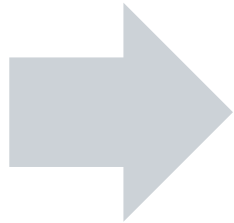
1. **Accessibility and affordability of property insurance** in light of the accelerating costs of climate change-induced and other natural catastrophes.
2. **An evaluation of alternative structures to socialize risk of damage from natural catastrophes**, that most efficiently and expeditiously compensate those harmed while maintaining accessibility to property insurance and access to safe, affordable, and reliable energy for Californians.
3. **Additional mitigation measures and technology solutions** to reduce the risk of ignition of wildfires and limit the spread of and damage from wildfires.
4. **Financing, insurance, and other mechanisms to expedite recovery** for communities impacted by natural catastrophes, including wildfires, and to expedite compensation for property loss.
5. **Additional measures to benefit ratepayers** through reducing costs caused by fiscal uncertainty while holding electrical corporations accountable for improving safety and reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfires.
6. **Options for enactment of a streamlined, low-cost mechanism** to provide injured parties full compensation for damages resulting from wildfires.
7. **An analysis of the potential benefits and potential negative impacts on homeowners** related to reasonable limitations on changes to recoveries in wildfire litigation arising from ignitions caused by electrical or gas utility infrastructure, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the recovery of attorney’s fees, limitations on economic and noneconomic damages, including claims by insurers, limitations on public entity claims, limitations on claims by those outside the fire perimeter, and aggregate limitations on liability per event.
8. **Options for enactment of programs to reduce the risk of wildfires spreading and becoming high-severity catastrophes**, including improved state and local catastrophic event response capability, home fire risk reduction standards, vegetation management practices, and communitywide wildfire hardening requirements.
9. **Options for reducing the economic damage resulting from wildfires and potentially other catastrophic natural disasters**, including minimum insurance requirements, mechanisms to ensure insurance rates appropriately account for home and community hardening measures taken, special assessments to support infrastructure investments and emergency response, and improved land use planning.
10. **Options for new models to complement or replace the fund**, such as state-supported property insurance, or reinsurance, or both insurance and reinsurance, for wildfires and potential catastrophic natural disasters; a mutual wildfire insurance fund; a publicly supported financial safety net to enhance long-term resilience and utility and insurance rate affordability; and improvements to the fund to enhance its durability.

## ▶ Several Key “Interconnected” Study Mandates



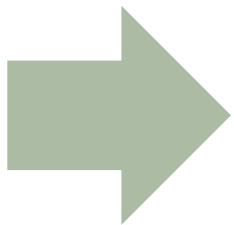
### INSURANCE MARKET MANDATES

**1. Accessibility and affordability of property insurance** in light of the accelerating costs of climate change-induced and other natural catastrophes.



### UTILITY SECTOR MANDATES

**7. An analysis of the potential benefits and potential negative impacts on homeowners related to reasonable limitations on changes to recoveries in wildfire litigation arising from ignitions caused by electrical or gas utility infrastructure, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the recovery of attorney’s fees, limitations on economic and noneconomic damages, including claims by insurers, limitations on public entity claims, limitations on claims by those outside the fire perimeter, and aggregate limitations on liability per event.**



### BLENDED MANDATES

**2. An evaluation of alternative structures to socialize risk of damage from natural catastrophes, that most efficiently and expeditiously compensate those harmed while maintaining accessibility to property insurance and access to safe, affordable, and reliable energy for Californians.**

## California’s long history of responding to catastrophic events with structural policy solutions. The State has done this before...

When challenged, California acts

- California's history of catastrophe response has consistently driven lasting structural reform. AB 1054 (2019) is a great example.

But today’s risks are outpacing our response capacity

- Today's wildfires are straining multiple interconnected systems because they are more frequent and more severe.

The Report highlights what's working and what might need to change

- The Report points out options for incremental improvement and more transformational change.

## Without meaningful intervention, these catastrophe-related risks will get worse.

Inaction perpetuates unaffordability for consumers, both as ratepayers and insurance policyholders—if they can find insurance. Utility companies become increasingly unattractive to investors and lenders, limiting their ability to attract the capital required to maintain safe, clean, and reliable infrastructure, let alone the capital needed to finance the improvements needed to reach California’s electrification and clean energy goals.

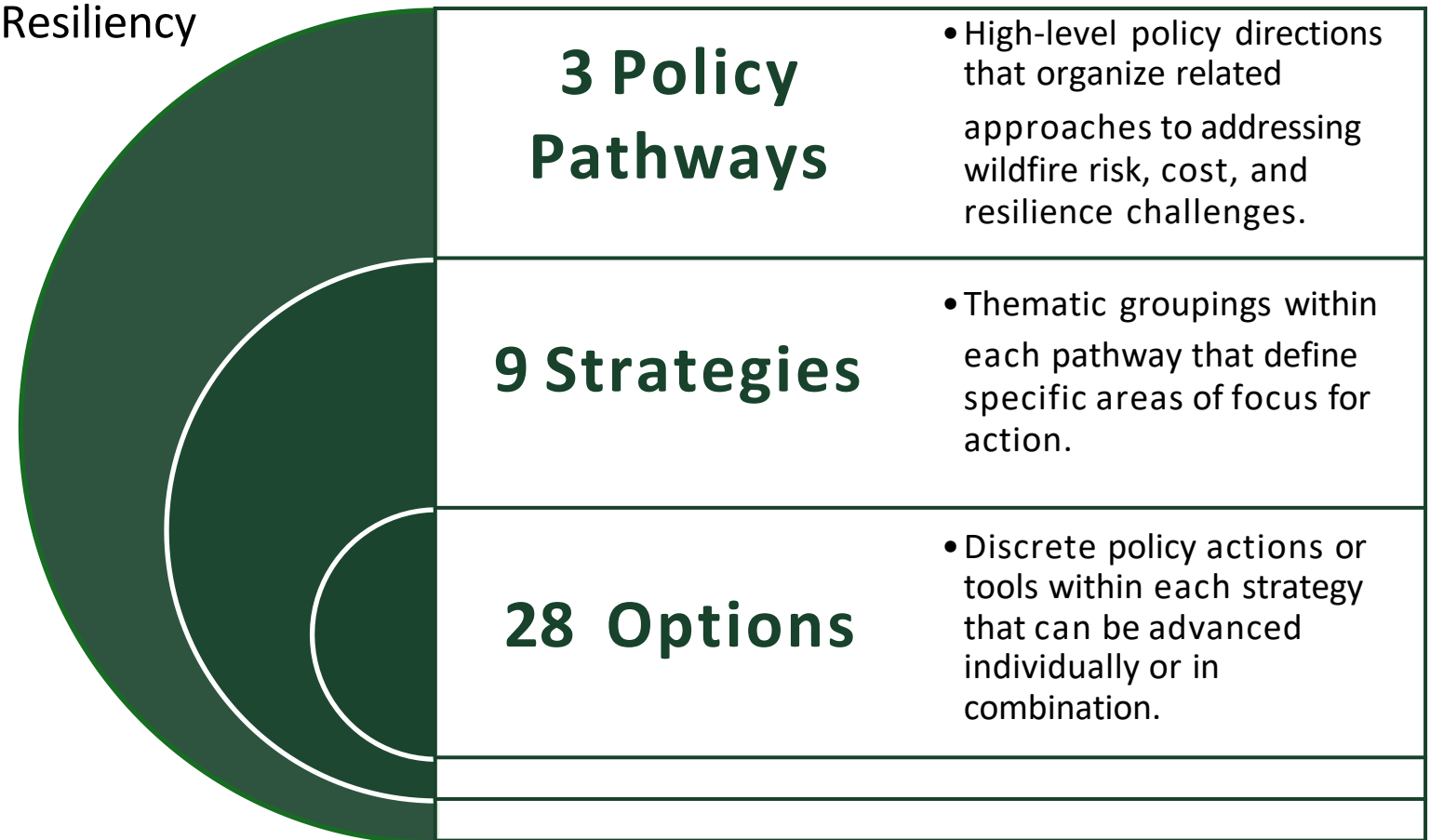
Trigger	Mechanism	Consequence
Wildfire Fund Exhaustion	Utility credit downgrades; higher financing costs	Rates rise; mitigation slows; credit worsens further
Utility Credit Downgrades	Higher debt/equity costs passed to ratepayers	Each 1 percentage-point increase = ~\$5 per month per customer; affordability crisis deepens
Utility Rate Increases	Reduced investment capacity; electrification slows	Climate goals deferred; competitiveness erodes; low-income burden grows
Insurance Market Contraction	FAIR Plan growth; assessment surcharges on all California policyholders	Insurer pull-back accelerates; protection gap widens; market recovery slows
Stalled Mitigation	Risk accrues faster than reduction	Next event is larger; fund exhaustion recurs; cycle restarts
Utility Insolvency	State forced into ownership or restructuring	Grid maintenance and capital costs shift to taxpayers; climate investment constrained

The Report presents three Policy Pathways, with Strategies and Options for each

**Pathway 1** – Commit to Community Wildfire Risk Reduction

**Pathway 2** – Equitably Allocate Catastrophe Burdens

**Pathway 3** – State Roles in Catastrophe Resiliency



# Pathway 1 – Commit to Community Wildfire Risk Reduction

**Builds on California's landscape-scale fire investments with targeted, measurable focus on communities most vulnerable to catastrophic loss, and clearer accounting for risk and what interventions work.**

Strategies	Options
<p><b>1.1: Enhance the Statewide Approach to Driving Targeted Community Wildfire Risk Reduction.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.1.1: Strengthen and align statewide coordination for community wildfire mitigation.</li> <li>• 1.1.2: Develop essential data and analytical infrastructure to identify and assess wildfire risk mitigation needs and track progress statewide.</li> <li>• 1.1.3: Adopt and implement science-informed standards and programs to guide targeted, high-impact mitigation efforts in communities across the state.</li> <li>• 1.1.4: Streamline administrative processes and procedures to maximize resources and expedite implementation of standards.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2: Stimulate Community and Home Level Commitment and Shared Responsibility for Wildfire Risk Reduction and Community Resiliency</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2.1: Incentivize community wildfire mitigation planning and project-level implementation with financial resources and technical support.</li> <li>• 1.2.2: Tighten the link between risk reduction and insurance.</li> <li>• 1.2.3: Incentivize city and county pre-disaster recovery planning with financial resources and technical support.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3: Continue to Prioritize Electric Utility Safety and Accountability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.3.1: Develop a risk tolerance standard with binding application to electric utility liability.</li> <li>• 1.3.2: Preserve safety Certificate accountability and financial stabilization benefits.</li> <li>• 1.3.3: Establish a statutory minimum safety weighting in electric utility executive compensation.</li> <li>• 1.3.4: Establish a confidential reporting system with statutory safe-harbor protections.</li> </ul>

# Pathway 2 – Equitably Allocate Catastrophe Burdens

Offers a framework for strengthening existing systems relied upon to finance and distribute wildfire costs across stakeholders — reducing volatility, improving market function, and aligning financial incentives with resilience and broader state policy goals.

Strategies	Options
<p><b>2.1: Strengthen Access to Residential Property Insurance for all California Homeowners and Renters</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.1.1: Solidify the long-term effectiveness of the Sustainable Insurance Strategy.</li> <li>• 2.1.2: FAIR Plan Reform - Return the FAIR Plan to a “market of last resort.”</li> <li>• 2.1.3: Institute a statewide insurance market health monitoring program.</li> <li>• 2.1.4: Solve for underinsurance - Make the standard homeowners insurance product more responsive to catastrophe recovery needs.</li> <li>• 2.1.5: Enhance market oversight following disasters.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2: Reform Utility Liability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.2.1: Eliminate inverse condemnation for electric and gas utility-caused wildfires.</li> <li>• 2.2.2: Modify the damages for which electric and gas utilities are liable outside of inverse condemnation.</li> <li>• 2.3.3: Eliminate insurance subrogation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.3: Efficiency and Compensation Improvements for Utility-caused Wildfires to Accelerate Recovery and Reduce Legal Costs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.3.1: Create a “fast pay” facility for survivors of utility-caused wildfires.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4: Make a More Durable, Permanent Wildfire Fund</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4.1: Create a more durable Wildfire Fund with potential to use risk transfer.</li> <li>• 2.4.2: Create a more durable Wildfire Fund with diversified funding sources.</li> <li>• 2.4.3: Establish a more durable Wildfire Fund along with liability reforms.</li> </ul>

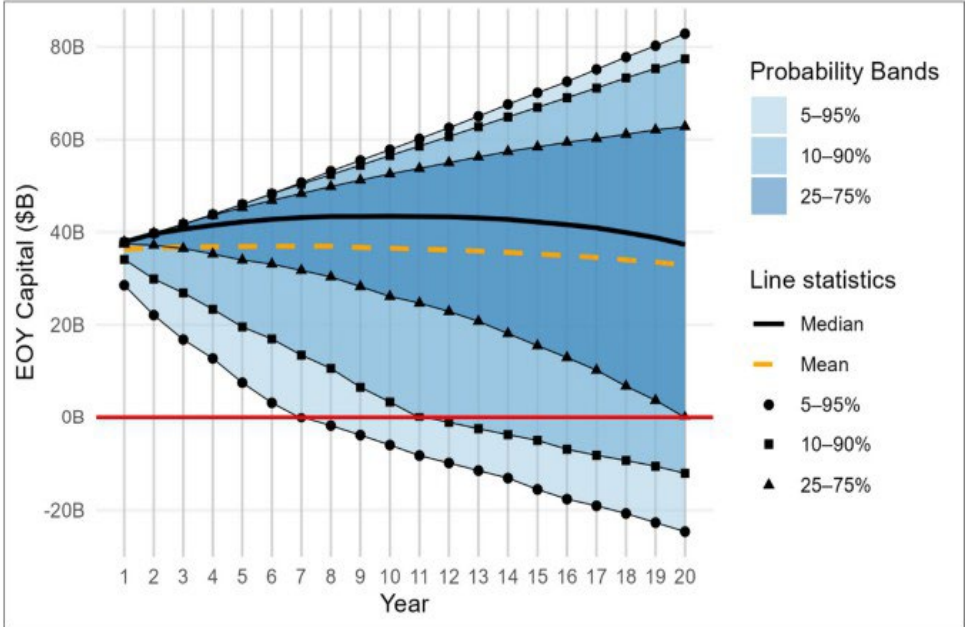
# Strategy 2.4: Make a More Durable, Permanent Wildfire Fund

## Option 2.4.1: Create a more durable Wildfire Fund with potential to use risk transfer.

Capitalizes the Wildfire Fund to \$36 billion - projected to last for 20 years with 75% probability.

- No Risk Transfer - \$11.00 in monthly Fund-related charges for an average ratepayer (compared to a current \$2.50); Additional \$8.50 surcharge per month if replenishment were required
- With Risk Transfer - \$14.75 in monthly Fund-related charges for an average ratepayer (compared to a current \$2.50); protects against replenishment surcharge

Probabilistic range of modeled outcomes for a More Durable Wildfire Fund, no risk transfer purchased

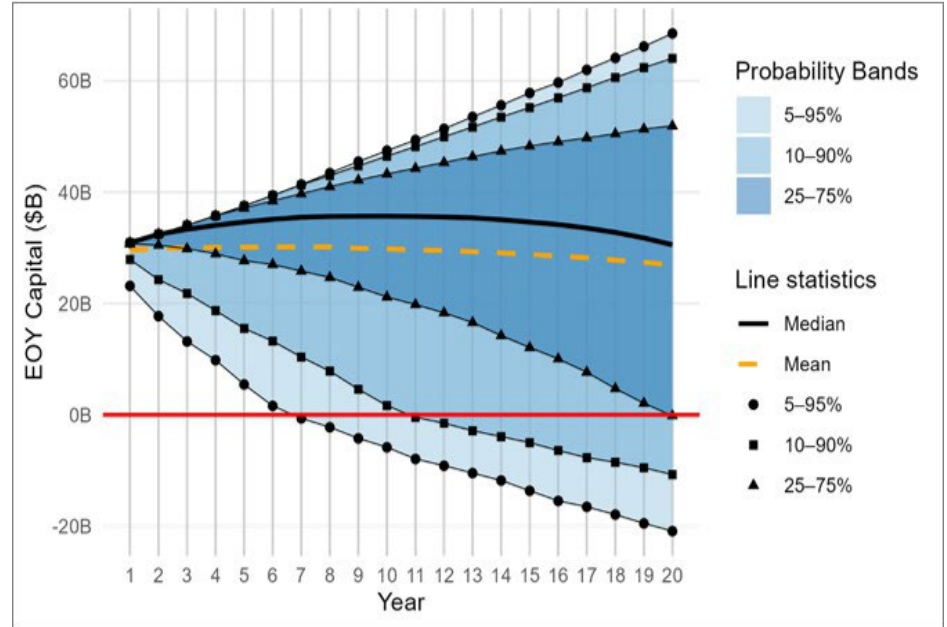


## Option 2.4.3: Establish a more durable Wildfire Fund along with liability reforms.

Capitalizes the Wildfire Fund to \$29 billion - projected to last for 20 years with 75% probability.

- Eliminates punitive damages, caps non-economic damages, public entity property damage recovers diminution in value, eliminates public entity non-property recovery, limits additional living expenses recovery
- \$7.00 in monthly Fund-related charges for an average ratepayer (compared to a current \$2.50); additional replenishment may be required

Probabilistic range of modeled outcomes for a Durable Wildfire Fund with Liability Reform



# Pathway 3 – State Roles for Addressing Catastrophe Resiliency

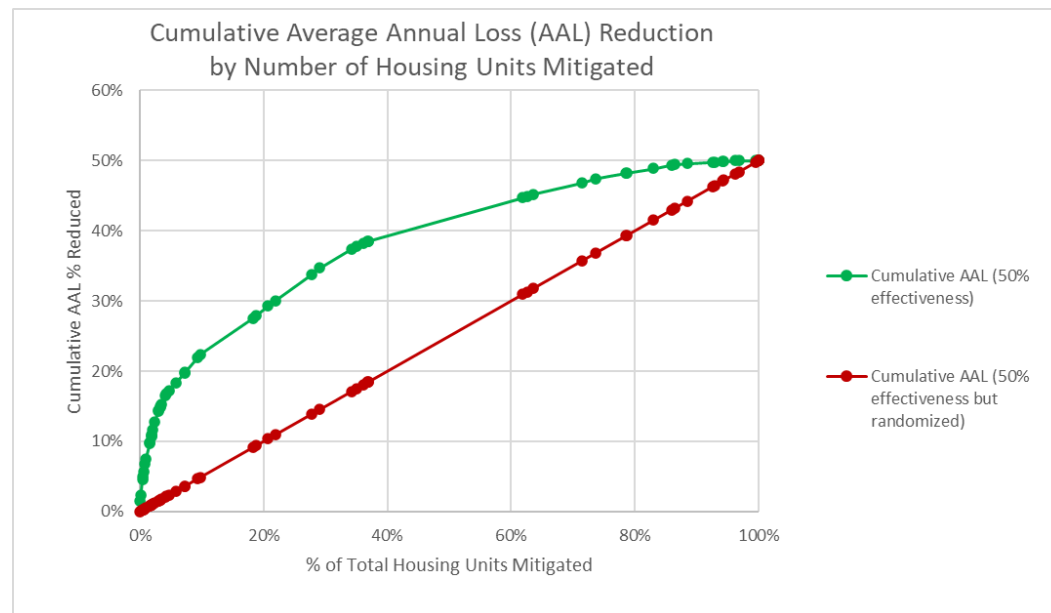
Considers potential State roles to fill property insurance and utility liability coverage gaps, stabilize interconnected systems, and build long-term fiscal capacity for catastrophe risk financing and statewide risk reduction.

Strategies	Options
<p><b>3.1: State Roles to Finance Catastrophe Risk</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.1.1: Establish a State-administered wildfire liability insurance program for electric utilities.</li> <li>• 3.1.2: Establish a State-backstop for electric utility wildfire liability with a residual utility self-insurance pool.</li> <li>• 3.1.3: Establish a State-backed catastrophe reinsurance layer for the residential property insurance market.</li> <li>• 3.1.4: Create a State-sponsored wildfire insurer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.2: Statewide Funding for Community Wildfire Mitigation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.2.1: Develop a long-term funding and financing strategy for statewide community wildfire mitigation.</li> </ul>

## Option 3.2.1: Develop a long-term funding and financing strategy for statewide community wildfire mitigation.

- Most funding for wildfire risk reduction currently comes from one-time, or limited duration, Federal and State public funding sources, which are insufficient to cover the full cost of mitigation on a sustainable long-term basis. State dollars are limited, and Federal dollars are inconsistent.
- Targeted mitigation of the highest-risk 10% of communities could reduce more than 20% of statewide aggregate losses.
- An estimated \$19 billion investment to mitigate 70% of at-risk structures could achieve a 47% reduction in statewide wildfire risk, compared to just 35% from an uncoordinated approach.

**Targeted Mitigation Impacts by % of Communities Targeted vs Randomized Mitigation Impacts**



## Next Steps

## Legislative Focus on Catastrophe Resiliency

### *The Study & Report*

*Tools to Aid  
Policymakers in the  
Balancing Between  
Competing  
Objectives*



# 5 – OFFICE OF ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY UPDATE



Patrick Doherty

Program Manager, Performance Assessment  
Division

Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety  
California Natural Resources Agency



# ENERGY SAFETY'S PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION

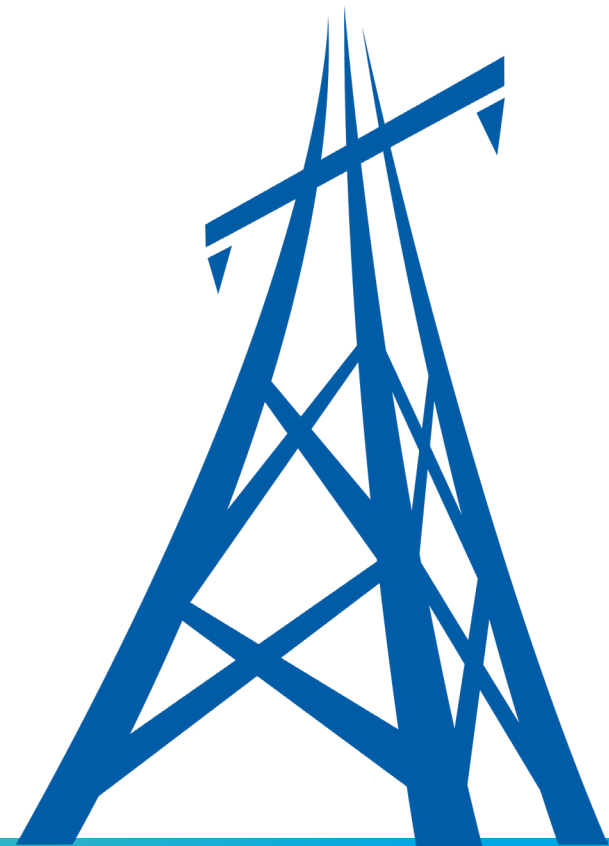


June 3, 2026



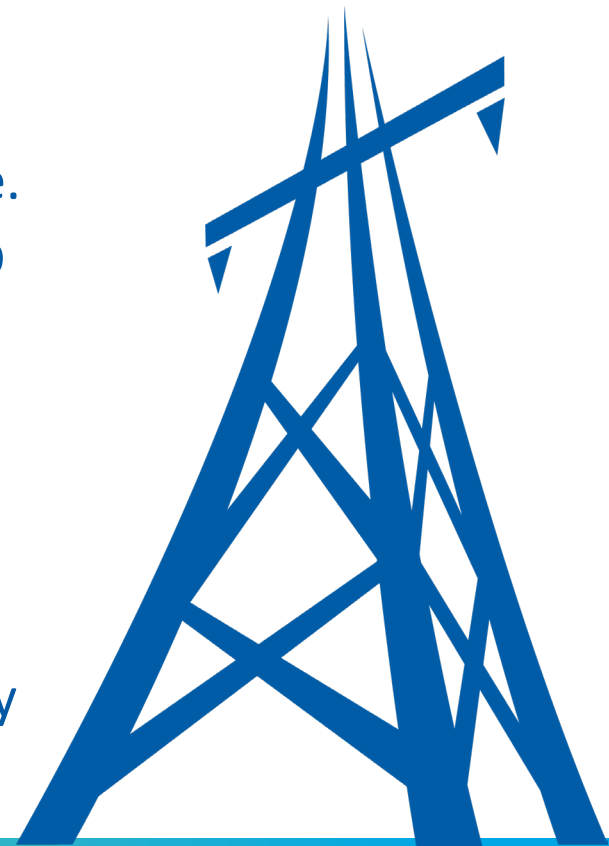
# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – SHORT HISTORY

- ❑ The Performance Assessment Division began as the Compliance Assurance Division (CAD) with the creation of Energy Safety in July 2021. Before that point, its duties were performed by the Wildfire Safety Division of the CPUC.
- ❑ CAD performed multiple field inspections and drafted several annual reports on electrical corporation compliance with WMPs in its early days.
- ❑ The impact was somewhat limited. Field inspections led to several Notices of Violation (NOVs) issued to SCE for failure to perform WMP work, but no other ECs. SCE challenged several of these NOVs on appeal and lost.
- ❑ The 2020 PG&E annual report was the subject of litigation.



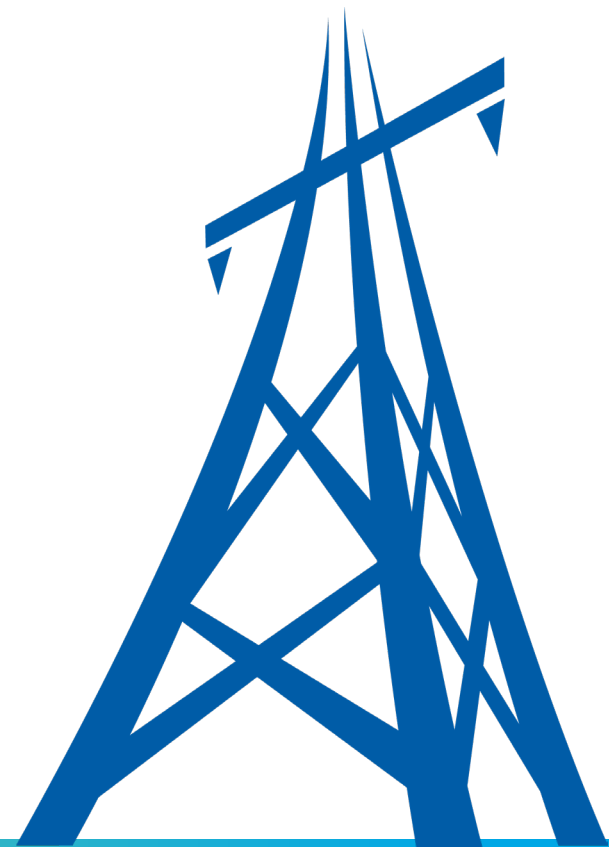
# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – SHORT HISTORY

- ❑ Beginning in early 2024, CAD significantly revamped its efforts and hired over a dozen new staff members. As a result, the tempo of field inspections and annual report drafting increased dramatically.
- ❑ CAD successfully published all of its annual report by the statutorily required deadlines beginning in 2025. This was a significant milestone.
- ❑ Also in 2024, the environmental scientists that worked under the CAD umbrella were spun off into their own unit to focus specifically on vegetation management issues.
- ❑ On January 1, 2026, CAD changed its name to the Performance Assessment Division in light of the changes made by SB 254.
- ❑ The new law's focus on performance oversight, as opposed to compliance, opens up new avenues for our work that we are currently exploring.



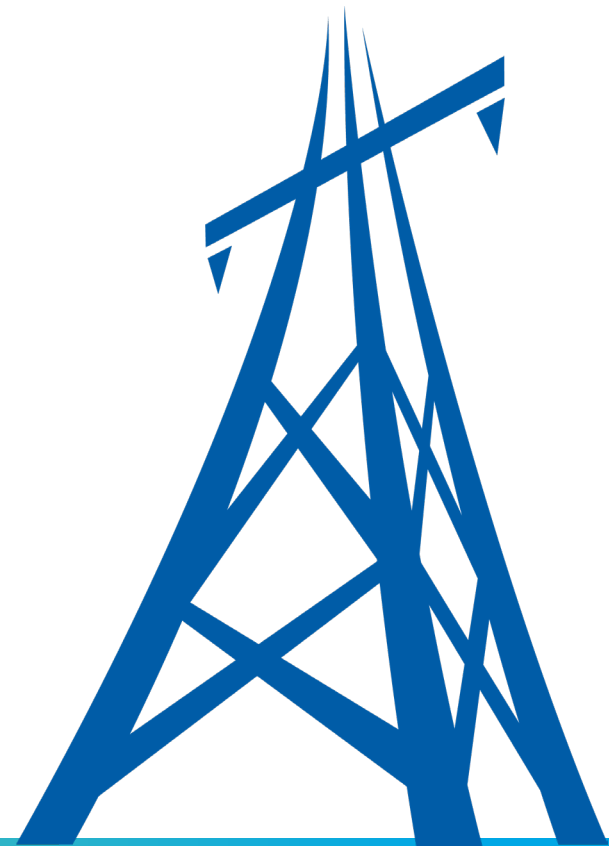
# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORTS

- ❑ As noted, the timely publication of annual performance reports on EC implementation of WMPs is a very high priority for PAD.
- ❑ Each report – now called an Annual Performance Report – must be issued by 18 months after the electrical corporation submits its self-assessment report for a given year to Energy Safety.
- ❑ The Annual Performance Report examines the performance of an electrical corporation along five dimensions: 1) WMP initiative attainment, 2) data governance and consistency, 3) PSPS metrics, 4) risk metrics (ignitions, outages, etc...), and 5) outcome metrics (acres burned, structures destroyed, etc...).
- ❑ In the future, these reports may incorporate more findings from one-off performance investigations undertaken by PAD.



# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – FIELD INSPECTIONS

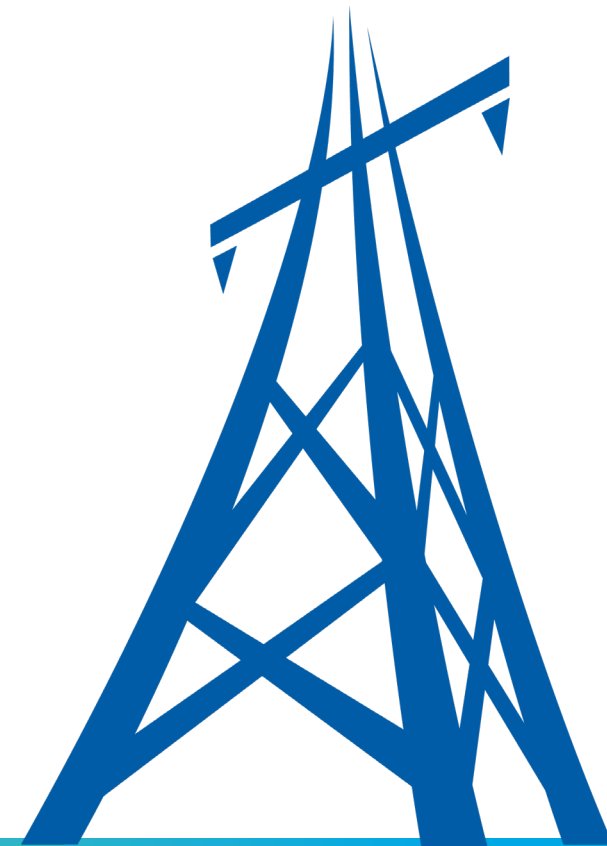
- ❑ We also conduct field inspections of the WMP work of the electrical corporations, and submit three different types of notices to the electrical corporations based on those inspections:
  - ❑ Notices of Non-Performance, with corrective actions required within a given period of time
  - ❑ Notices of Data Inaccuracy, which are principally designed to track inaccurate data submitted by the electrical corporations to disallow credit for work done during the annual reporting process
  - ❑ Wildfire Safety Concerns, which are notices to the electrical corporations of safety issues observed with their equipment at inspection locations, where such issues are not related to their WMP work.
- ❑ The field inspections program forms the foundation of the other work that we do. It often gives insights into issues occurring in the field that may merit further attention.



# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – FIELD INSPECTIONS

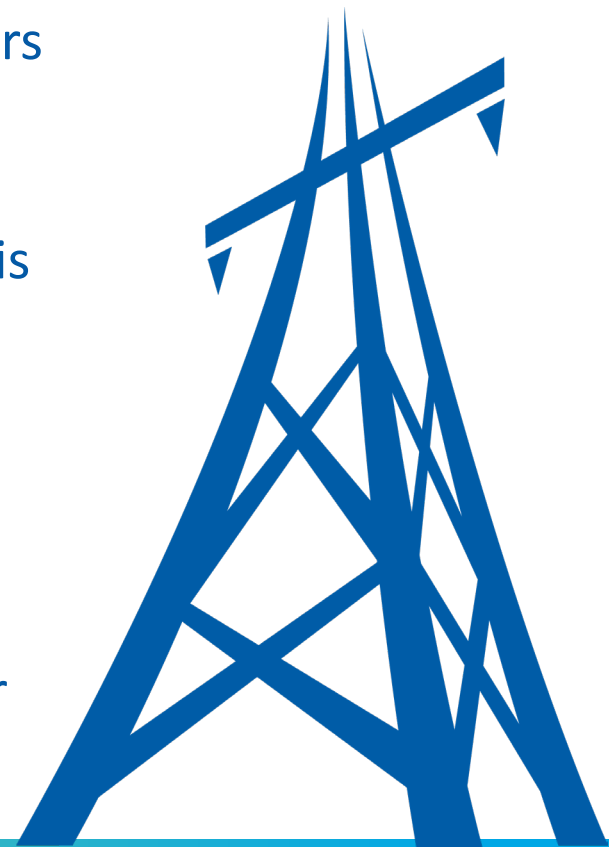
- During the 2025 calendar year, the Performance Assessment Division logged the following field inspection statistics.

Electrical Corporation	Inspections	NONs/NODIs	WSCs
PG&E	1,868	25	315
SCE	2,645	40	164
SDG&E	201	9	29
Bear Valley	115	1	7
Liberty	404	9	24
PacifiCorp	378	5	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>587</b>



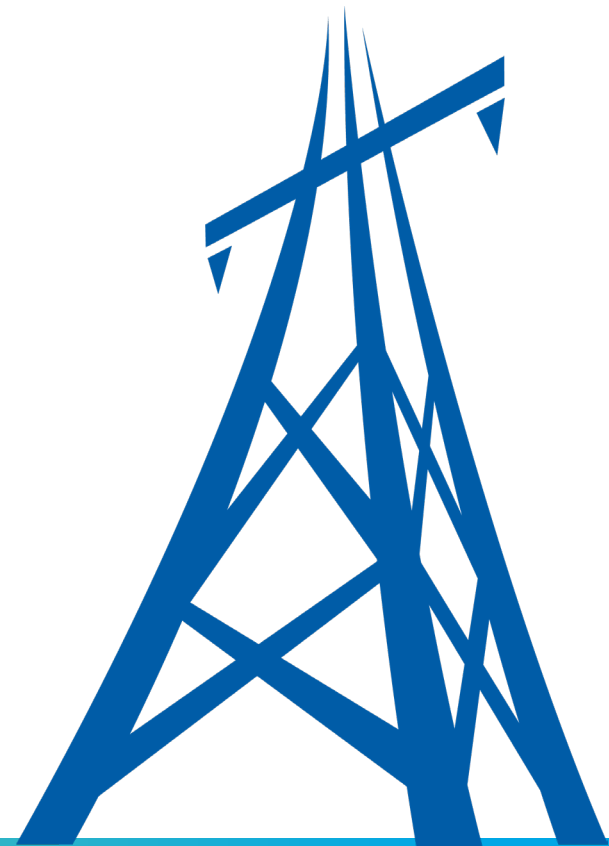
# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – INDEPENDENT EVALUATOR

- ❑ The Performance Assessment Division also manages the independent evaluator process for Energy Safety.
- ❑ Per statute, Energy Safety must publish a list of independent evaluators that the electrical corporations are required to contract with.
- ❑ These independent evaluators examine the performance of an electrical corporation against their WMP in a given year. This process is generally a year in advance of Energy Safety's annual performance assessment.
- ❑ The Performance Assessment Division manages this process starting with the RFQ for potential independent evaluators, scoring the applications, developing the approved list, onboarding independent evaluators, and providing feedback and guidance to them during their evaluations.



# THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DIVISION – CHALLENGES

- ❑ Over the next few years, the Performance Assessment Division will continue to grow and support Energy Safety’s mission. Some of the challenges that we anticipate the need to address include:
- ❑ Ongoing issues with the quality and timing of electrical corporation data on the state of their assets and WMP work.
- ❑ Confidently assessing performance of WMP work and comparing that performance among electrical corporations.
- ❑ Developing the human resources of the Division and gaining experience with new regulatory tools that are relatively untested.



**QUESTIONS?**



# 6 – Risk Modeling Committee Update and Response to Energy Safety Request for Recommendations

Risk Modeling Committee





Met with Energy  
Safety Policy  
Division's Utility  
Engineers

Data  
recommendations  
on WMP Risk  
Modeling  
Guidelines

Uncertainty  
recommendations  
on WMP Risk  
Modeling  
Guidelines



Met with  
Energy Safety  
Policy  
Division's  
Utility  
Engineers

- Learn how utilities implement risk modeling requirements
- Learn how regulatory guidance translates to modeling decisions
- Informed Committee Recommendations
- Appreciate staff time and thoughts



# Data recommendations on WMP Risk Modeling Guidelines

- Focus on consistency and traceability
- Stable, consistent identifiers necessary
- Models constantly evolving
- Crosswalks ensure continuity



# Uncertainty recommendations on WMP Risk Modeling Guidelines

- Verification, validation, and uncertainty analyses
- Build on previous recommendations
- Importance of transparency and rigor
- Honest characterization of limitations



# Energy Safety Request Update



OFFICE OF ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY  
**WILDFIRE SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD**

**FINAL STAFF DRAFT:  
CONSIDERATION OF EXTREMES IN  
UTILITY RISK MODELS**

MAY 2026



# Public Comments



- Commitment to transparency and stakeholder engagement
- 3-week public comment period, one comment received
- Met with Technosylva to understand comments
- Responses in Section 6
- Minor clarifying edits, no major changes



# Recommendations



1. **Fully implement 2025 Recommendations**
2. **Exercise caution** in basing decisions on absolute values
3. **Require utilities** to compare circuit risk rankings
4. **Require utilities** to test and report on alternatives





# Next Steps

# QUESTIONS?



# BREAK



## California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board



# WE ARE BACK!



## California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board



# 7 – Publicly Owned Utilities and Electrical Cooperatives Committee Update

POU Committee



# 8 – Discussion of Focus Areas



# Focus Areas Purposes



- Provide resources to utilities
- How WSAB may look for maturation

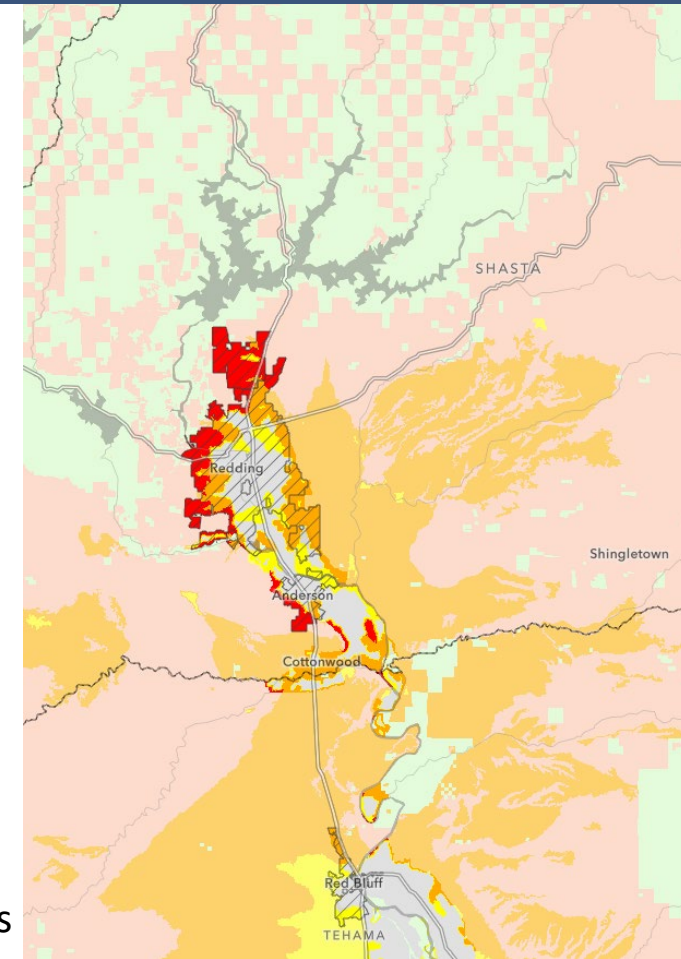


Source: <https://www.pexels.com/photo/a-steel-ladder-on-a-white-brick-wall-6507602/>

# Focus Areas So Far



- **Risk identification**
- **Preemptive de-energization**
- **Protective equipment and device settings**
- **Situational awareness**



Source: CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps

# Focus Areas Previous Discussion



## Board Requested

- **Additional detail**
- **Consultation with publicly owned utilities and cooperatives**



# Focus Areas Outline



## Full document at:

<https://energysafety.ca.gov/events-and-meetings/events/wildfire-safety-advisory-board-meeting-6-3-26/>

### Wildfire Mitigation Plan Potential Focus Areas May 2026

Wildfire Safety Advisory Board (WSAB) staff, with guidance from WSAB members, is researching and writing summaries of focus areas. This outline shows a potential list of focus areas and topics each might include:

#### Past Focus Areas

- **Risk Identification**
  - Mapping infrastructure and wildfire risk
  - Additional tools (Wildfire Forecast & Threat Intelligence Integration Center, US Forest Service, weather data, etc.)
  - Local knowledge
  - Detailed, quantitative risk assessment
- **Preemptive de-energization**
  - Data for decision making
  - Mitigating reliability impact
  - Communication
  - Drills
  - Post-event restoration and review

#### Current Focus Areas

- **Protective Equipment and Device Settings** (enhanced powerline safety settings [EPSS], fast-trip, fast curve, etc.)
  - Common settings



# 9 – Staff Update

Mark Wenzel, Supervisor




# WORK STREAMS



- **Wildfire mitigation plan collaboration and review**
- **Focus area summaries**
- **Energy Safety vegetation management request**
- **Utility risk tools workshop**
- **Strategic Planning**
- **Next meeting: September 2, 2026, South Lake Tahoe**



# 10 – AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS



**Wildfire Safety Advisory Board Meeting**

**Agenda and Notice**

**June 3, 2026**  
1 p.m. – 4 p.m. PST

**Physical Location:**  
KIXE PBS Station  
603 N. Market St., Redding, CA 96003

**Remote Access via Microsoft Teams**  
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-teams/join-a-meeting>,  
Meeting ID: **242 297 115 028 726** and passcode: **in3qn6wb**

**OR by Telephone**  
Phone **+1 (469) 998-6045** and passcode: **849 949 067#**

**Wildfire Safety Advisory Board (WSAB) Meeting Agenda**

All times indicated are approximate and subject to change. Any agenda items other than public comments may include a WSAB vote and may be taken out of order for scheduling convenience. Items designated for information are appropriate for WSAB action if WSAB chooses to take action.



# 11 – PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR MATTERS NOT ON AGENDA



*Please begin your comments by stating your name and organization (if applicable).*

- a. In the room**
- b. On Teams or the phone**
- c. Via email**



# 12 – ADJOURNMENT



- **For more information:**
  - **Website:**  
**<https://energysafety.ca.gov/what-we-do/wildfire-safety-advisory-board/>**
  - **Email: [WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov](mailto:WSAB@energysafety.ca.gov)**

