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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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R2507013

Order Instituting Rulemaking to
Improve the California Climate
Credit.

Rulemaking 25-07-013

ASSIGNED COMMISSIONER'S SCOPING MEMO AND RULING

This scoping memo and ruling sets forth the issues, need for hearing, schedule, category, and other matters necessary to scope this proceeding pursuant to Public Utilities Code (Pub. Util. Code) Section 1701.1 and Article 7 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (Rules).

This ruling also directs the utilities and authorizes other parties to file comments responding to the questions in Section 4.2 of this ruling.

1. Background

On July 24, 2025, the Commission approved the Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) to Improve the California Climate Credit, opening the instant rulemaking. As described in the OIR, this proceeding was initiated to consider ways to improve the effectiveness of the Climate Credit in supporting affordability.

The Climate Credit is a credit that appears on the investor-owned electric and gas utilities' (the Utilities) customer bills. Credits are currently delivered twice a year to electric customers and once a year to gas customers. Both the electric and natural gas Climate Credits are currently delivered during traditionally low-bill months: in the spring and fall for electric customers, and once a year in the spring for gas customers.

The Climate Credit comes from revenues from the State's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions program, renamed Cap-and-Invest under Assembly Bill (AB) 1207 (Irwin), Statutes 2025, Chapter 117 (AB 1207).¹ Under this program, covered entities must obtain and surrender to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) allowances or offsets (together, compliance instruments) for covered GHG emissions.

Each compliance instrument represents a metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. In-state electricity generators that emit over 25,000 metric tons annually and electricity importers face a compliance obligation for the GHG emissions associated with the electricity they generate in or import to California. Electricity generators and importers generally pass the costs of compliance with the Cap-and-Invest Program to the electric utilities that supply electricity to end-users, who then pass those costs on to ratepayers. Natural gas utilities face a compliance obligation for GHG emissions from the combustion of the natural gas supplied to their customers, less any natural gas delivered to facilities that are covered by the Cap-and-Invest Program. Natural gas utilities also pass the costs of compliance on to their customers.

Covered entities including the Utilities may purchase allowances through CARB's Cap-and-Invest Program quarterly auctions or purchase compliance instruments from other Cap-and-Invest Program Participants.

To protect ratepayers from Cap-and-Invest Program compliance costs, CARB allocates free allowances the Utilities on behalf of their ratepayers. The investor-owned electric utilities are annually required to consign all allocated allowances to auction. The investor-owned natural gas utilities are required to

¹ From its original inception, the program was titled Cap-and-Trade; we use the term Cap and Invest here, consistent with the change to the program name in AB 1207.

consign a minimum percentage of their allocated allowances to auction each year.² The Climate Credit stems from the revenues from consigning freely allocated allowances at auction. It is on these and related issues we focus in this proceeding; we do not consider issues related to the Utilities' compliance activities, or issues related to Cap-and-Invest compliance costs.

Authority and direction applicable to the Utilities' revenues from the consignment of their directly-allocated allowances comes from three main sources: CARB's regulations, Public Utilities Code Section (Pub. Util. Code Section) 748.5, and numerous Commission decisions. Various legislation has also provided guidance.

Until the 2025 revisions in AB 1207 – which are detailed further below – Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a) required electric utilities' revenues to be returned directly to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive, trade-exposed (EITE) customers. Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(c) also provided authority to the Commission to allocate up to 15% of those revenues through June 2026 to clean energy and energy efficiency programs. (There is no corollary code section providing authority or direction applicable to the *natural gas* utilities' revenues; there, CARB regulations and Commission decisions govern.)

The Commission implements and establishes its guidance in compliance with CARB's regulations. As of early 2026, CARB is in the process of developing new regulations for Cap-and-Invest in compliance with AB 1207: on January 13, 2026, CARB made publicly available its proposed amendments to the Cap-and-Invest Regulation and its Initial Statement of Reasons. The instant proceeding is therefore phased to consider issues expected to be affected by these ongoing

² This amount increases 5% per year. In 2026 natural gas utilities were required to consign 80% of freely allocated allowances.

changes in Phase 2, to allow CARB to complete its new regulations before we implement them.

In numerous decisions throughout R.10-05-006 and R.11-03-012 (for the electric utilities) and R.14-03-003 (for natural gas utilities) the Commission adopted rules and other guidance for the forecasting, distribution, and outreach related to allowance revenues. The electric utilities return the revenues in the form of the California Climate Credit for residential customers, the Small Business Climate Credit to small businesses, and the Industry Assistance Credit for eligible “emissions-intensive and trade-exposed” (EITE) industrial customers. The gas utilities return proceeds to residential gas customers in the form of the California Climate Credit.

In various other proceedings and decisions, the Commission approved uses for the 15% of revenues described in Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(c). As specifically directed by AB 693,³ the largest share of funds allocated pursuant to this code section go to the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH) program.⁴

As mentioned above, in 2025 AB 1207 extended the Cap-and-Invest Program and made a number of changes relevant to the Utilities’ allowance revenues. The requirement to credit electric revenues to small business and EITE customers was removed from Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a), but Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a)(2) was added specifying that the Commission can still continue to do so.

³ AB 693 (codified in Pub. Util. Code Section 2870)

⁴ SOMAH was established in D.17-12-022, as modified by D.19-03-015, in R.14-07-002.

Additionally, AB 1207 added Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a)(3) requiring electric credits to be provided “in no more than four high-billed months of each year to maximize customer electric bill affordability, or as otherwise directed by the Commission to address extreme, unforeseen, and temporary circumstances.”⁵

AB 1207 also clarified that Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(c) regarding the Commission’s 15% clean energy set-aside authority would become inoperative on July 1, 2026. The instant Rulemaking will not consider issues related to the discontinuance of the Commission’s authority in Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(c) and related programs, since those issues are already in scope of R.25-01-005.

However, this proceeding will address another new provision created by AB 1207: Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(d)(1), which states that the Commission will require 5 percent of the electric utilities’ revenues to be remitted annually to the State Treasury for deposit in the California Transmission Accelerator Revolving Fund.⁶ This code section becomes operative July 1, 2026 and applies for five years.

Finally, AB 1207 added Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(b), requiring the Commission by January 1, 2027, to direct the electric utilities to update their outreach plans to include a statement about their Climate Credit savings “at the top of customer bills,” attributing those savings to the Cap-and-Invest Program.

The following parties filed opening and/or reply comments on the OIR: Bear Valley Electric Service, Inc., jointly with Liberty Utilities (CalPeco Electric) LLC, and PacifiCorp (the Joint Small and Multijurisdictional Utilities or Joint SMJUs); the Public Advocates Office; the California Community Choice

⁵ Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a)(3).

⁶ Established in 2025 by SB 254 to support critical energy infrastructure projects.

Association (CalCCA); California Farm Bureau Federation; California Large Energy Consumers Association (CLECA); Center for Accessible Technology; Center for Sustainable Energy; Coalition of California Utility Employees; Energy Producers and Users Coalition; Natural Resources Defense Council; Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Pacific Steel Group; San Diego Gas & Electric Company; Small Business Utility Advocates (SBUA); Southern California Edison Company (SCE); Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas); and The Utility Reform Network (TURN). The California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA), Central California Asthma Collaborative (CCAC), Central California Environmental Justice Network (CCEJN), and Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability (LCJA) filed motions for party status that were granted by the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ).

A prehearing conference (PHC) was held on November 21, 2025 to address the issues of law and fact, determine the need for hearing, set the schedule for resolving the matter, and address other matters as necessary. On December 8, 2026, the following parties filed post-PHC statements: CalCCA; CCAC; CEJA, CCAJN, and LCJA (jointly); CLECA; the Joint SMJUs; Pacific Steel; PG&E; SBUA; SCE; SDG&E; SoCalGas; and TURN.

After considering parties' comments on the OIR, input at the PHC, and post-PHC statements, I have determined the issues and initial schedule of the proceeding to be set forth in this scoping memo.

2. Issues

This scoping memo sets the scope for Phase 1. This phase will consider issues only related to the residential Climate Credit and not issues related to the Small Business Climate Credit or Industry Assistance Credit. Phase 2 will be scoped at a later date and is expected to include other issues related to the

Utilities' allowance revenues as well as implementation of changes in CARB's regulations.

The issues to be determined or otherwise considered are:

Phase 1A Issues: Pausing the 2026 Residential Electric Climate Credit and Considering Other Immediate Affordability Improvements

1. Whether the Commission should order the large electric utilities to pause the distribution of the 2026 residential Climate Credits while considering other issues in this phase.
2. Whether the Commission should make immediate changes to the residential gas and electric Climate Credit to maximize affordability, and whether these changes should be interim pending consideration of issues in Phase 1B.
3. How should the Commission implement the transfer of 5 percent of revenues to the State Treasury for deposit in the California Transmission Accelerator Revolving Fund in compliance with Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(d).
4. How should the Commission implement Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5 (b)(2), regarding Climate Credit outreach.

Phase 1B Issues: Broader Consideration of Changes to the Residential Climate Credit

1. Whether the Commission should change or establish guiding principles, goals, and/or objectives for the residential Climate Credit.
2. Whether the Commission should make changes to the residential Climate Credit, including changes to credit eligibility, timing of distribution, number of annual distributions, and/or calculation methodology for Climate Credit amounts.
3. Whether the Commission should direct changes to Climate Credit outreach.
4. Whether the time and cost to implement changes, and other impacts of changes to the residential Climate Credit, are reasonable.

5. Whether the Commission should authorize additional costs related to changes directed in this proceeding.
6. Whether the impacts of the residential Climate Credit changes on environmental and social justice communities are reasonable, including the extent to which these changes impact the achievement of any of the nine goals of the Commission's Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan.

3. Need for Evidentiary Hearing

Parties have not identified any potentially contested material issues of fact, although multiple parties indicated that these issues could arise. Accordingly, I determine that evidentiary hearings are not needed. Parties may request hearings, and a future ruling may set a deadline to do so. The need for evidentiary hearing will be determined by the assigned ALJ and further instructions provided at a status conference if hearings are necessary.

4. Schedule

In alignment with statutory deadlines and the need to improve the affordability benefit of the Climate Credit for customers, this proceeding will be completed in at least two phases. The issues in Phase 1 are complex and require fast action from the Commission and parties; some of these issues must be addressed extremely quickly. For this reason, Phase 1 will be resolved in three decisions and will focus on the residential electric and natural gas Climate Credit. The Small Business Climate Credit and Industry Assistance Credit will not be addressed in Phase 1.

The Phase 1A schedules are adopted here and may be modified by the ALJ as required to promote the efficient and fair resolution of the rulemaking.

4.1. Phase 1A: Pausing the Spring 2026 Residential Electric Climate Credit and Considering Other Immediate Affordability Improvements

Phase 1A will be resolved in two decisions. In the first, the Commission will consider only Issue 1 within Phase 1A, regarding whether to pause the distribution of the large electric utilities' 2026 residential Climate Credits.

As noted above, Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(a)(3) provides guidance to maximize customer affordability, requiring that the electric Climate Credits “shall be provided on the bills of those customers in no more than four high-billed months of each year to maximize customer electric bill affordability, or as otherwise directed by the commission to address extreme, unforeseen, and temporary circumstances.” In response to this statutory direction, and in line with the scope of issues being considered in Phase 1A, I intend to issue a proposed decision (PD) as soon as possible – and no later than February 13, 2026 – that directs the large electric utilities (PG&E, SCE and SDG&E) to pause the distribution of the 2026 residential Climate Credits. I intend for this “Pause PD” to order the large electric utilities to hold off on delivering the credits pending the second decision in Phase 1A that addresses whether moving the 2026 Climate Credits to a high-billed month or months would benefit customer affordability.

The scope of Issue 1 does not include the SMJUs because the record indicates that their customers are less likely to benefit from an immediate pause, as the SMJUs stated at the PHC and in their Post-PHC statements: “While high-billed months for much of the state coincides with warm summer months, the winter peaking nature of the SMJUs dictates that SMJU Climate Credits should be distributed closer to winter.”⁷ Additionally, both PacifiCorp and Liberty do

⁷ SMJU Post-PHC Statement at 2.

not have approved 2026 Climate Credits as of the issuance of this scoping ruling. The scope of Issue 1 also does not include the gas utilities because their next residential credit occurring after March 2026 will be distributed in 2027; there is no immediate need to address distribution timing for 2027 credits in the Pause PD.

The schedule for the Pause PD, which will only address Phase 1A Issue 1, is below.

Schedule for Addressing Issue 1 within Phase 1A	
Event	Date
Pause PD issued	As soon as possible and no later than February 13, 2026
Parties file comments on Pause PD	20 days after the issuance of the Pause PD
Parties file reply comments on Pause PD	27 days after the issuance of the Pause PD
Commission Vote on Pause PD	March 19, 2026

In a second Phase 1A PD, following closely after the Pause PD, we will address the remaining issues in Phase 1A.

One factor affecting this proceeding's schedule is the process by which annual Climate Credit amounts are forecasted and approved. The large electric utilities forecast their allowance revenues and resulting Climate Credit amounts in annual Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Forecast applications. These applications are filed in April and May and are generally resolved by December each year; the Commission's authorization of the next year's Climate Credit is an important and necessary milestone. Corollary processes for the

SMJUs occur in their Energy Cost Adjustment Clause applications, although on a different cadence.

Key forecast updates in the ERRA process occur as part of the October Update filings. Therefore, any changes to the Climate Credit that would apply in 2027 would need to be finalized well before October 2026 to be reflected in the October Update. Because broader changes in Phase 1B are not expected to be final by then, we will consider whether to apply Phase 1A changes in 2027 as well as 2026.

A schedule for addressing the remaining Phase 1A issues is below. Parties have identified time constraints on any changes made to the residential Climate Credit that could take effect and deliver immediate affordability relief in 2026, but one possibility discussed at the PHC was moving the fall credit up to August or September 2026. Due to the limited time remaining before the fall Climate Credit, this ruling requires the Utilities, and allows other parties, to submit comments responding to the questions in Section 4.2 of this scoping memo and ruling.

Schedule for Addressing Phase 1A Issues 2, 3, and 4	
Event	Date
Parties file opening comments responding to questions in Section 4.2	March 2, 2026
Parties file reply comments to Phase 1A comments	March 9, 2026
Phase 1A PD issued for party comment	No later than March 27, 2026

Parties file opening comments on Phase 1A PD	20 days after the issuance of the Phase 1A PD
Parties file reply comments on Phase 1A PD	27 days after the issuance of the Phase 1A PD
Commission Vote on Phase 1A PD	April 30, 2026

4.2. Phase 1A Questions for Party Comment

This ruling directs the Utilities, and authorizes all other parties, to file and serve comments responding to the following questions with respect to the residential Climate Credit and other issues within Phase 1A:

1. What immediate changes can be made to the residential electric and gas Climate Credit in the near term to improve its affordability impact while this proceeding considers broader, permanent changes to Climate Credit methodologies, eligibility, distribution, and other factors?
2. Current timing of the residential Climate Credit is based on a basic assumption that spring and fall are relatively low energy usage seasons, and that awareness of the credit would be maximized if delivered at this time; the primary objective has not been focused on affordability impacts. Given the Legislature's mandate to maximize affordability, should the Commission order the utilities to move up the fall 2026 electric residential Climate Credit, delivering it instead as a summer Climate Credit in August or September 2026?
3. If the Commission approves the pause in the distribution of the residential electric 2026 Climate Credit, should it order the spring credit to instead be delivered in summer 2026 as well? Since Climate Credit amounts are set, should the two 2026 credits be delivered in August and September, respectively?

4. Would it benefit customer affordability for the Commission to order the spring 2027 gas Climate Credit to instead be delivered as a winter credit in February 2027?
5. Should the Commission order any other changes to the residential Climate Credit to maximize affordability that can take effect in 2026?
6. Due to timelines driven by ERRRA proceedings, should changes to the residential electric Climate Credit made in Phase 1A also apply for 2027, such that these interim benefits may be experienced in that year as well?
7. Should Phase 1A changes be explicitly designated as interim, applicable only until the resolution of Phase 1B and without prejudice to any of the broader changes being considered in that phase?
8. What specific direction and authority do the utilities need to implement the immediate affordability actions approved in Phase 1A?
9. What outreach changes are possible for Phase 1A immediate affordability actions? Should the Commission require messaging delivered in 2026 to refer to the Cap-and-Invest Program?
10. What direction must the Commission give to ensure compliance with Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5 (b)(2), regarding updates to the customer outreach plan?
 - a. How should “the top of customer bills” be defined and implemented, in line with this code section? What billing limitations exist?
 - b. For customers who receive paper bills, do bill inserts placed on top of paper bills qualify? What placement complies for e-billed customers?
 - c. How can other outreach be aligned with these messages in line with the spirit of this code section?
 - d. What approval process should apply to these updates to outreach? What new authority, if any, should be delegated to Commission staff?

11. What direction do the utilities need to effectuate the transfer of 5% of revenues to the State Treasury for deposit in the California Transmission Accelerator Revolving Fund pursuant to Pub. Util. Code Section 748.5(d)? What documentation should the Utilities provide to the Commission demonstrating their transmittal of the funds annually? Overall, what action must the Commission take to ensure compliance with this code section?

4.3. Phase 1B: Broader Consideration of Changes to the Residential Climate Credit

Out of necessity, the first several months of this proceeding will be focused on Phase 1A, but we will soon turn our focus to the broader improvements and changes to the residential Climate Credit that are in scope of Phase 1B. While the scope of issues to be considered in Phase 1B is set in this scoping memo, the schedule of events and dates for doing so is not. This schedule is forthcoming, but I expect it to consist of the following:

- A proposed schedule, followed by a status conference in spring 2026, to discuss and clarify the schedule;
- One or more rulings requesting party comments addressing Phase 1B issues and directing the utilities to provide the needed data;
- Parties present proposal concepts at a workshop, and by late summer 2026 submit proposals for how to change the Climate Credit;
- Further refinement of proposals and ideas, including a second workshop and utility assessment of the time and other impacts of parties' proposals; and
- Briefs and reply briefs.

Overall, I expect Phase 1 to be submitted by late 2026, providing time for a Phase 1B PD by the first quarter of 2027. This timeline will allow for ample implementation ahead of that year's ERRA and ECAC filings.

The proceeding will stand submitted upon the filing of reply briefs unless the ALJ requires further evidence or argument. Based on this schedule, the proceeding will be resolved within 18 months as required by Public Utilities Code Section 1701.5.

5. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program and Settlements

The Commission's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program offers mediation, early neutral evaluation, and facilitation services, and uses ALJs who have been trained as neutrals. At the parties' request, the assigned ALJ can refer this proceeding to the Commission's ADR Coordinator. Additional ADR information is available on the Commission's website.⁸

Any settlement between parties, whether regarding all or some of the issues, shall comply with Article 12 of the Rules and shall be served in writing. Such settlements shall include a complete explanation of the settlement and a complete explanation of why it is reasonable in light of the whole record, consistent with the law and in the public interest. The proposing parties bear the burden of proof as to whether the settlement should be adopted by the Commission.

Any settlements between parties, whether regarding all or some of the issues, shall comply with Article 12 of the Rules and shall be served in writing. Such settlements shall include a complete explanation of the settlement and a complete explanation of why it is reasonable in light of the whole record, consistent with the law, and in the public interest. The proposing parties bear the burden of proof as to whether the settlement should be adopted by the Commission.

⁸ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/adr/>

6. Category of Proceeding and Ex Parte Restrictions

This rulemaking was preliminarily categorized as quasi-legislative (QL). In comments on the OIR and at the PHC, a number of parties provided comment on categorization, with some stating agreement with the QL categorization and some arguing for a ratesetting categorization. Some in the latter category, including Cal Advocates, argued that the proceeding should be ratesetting because it will have an effect on rates. Others disagreed, stating that this is a policymaking proceeding rightfully categorized as QL.

This ruling confirms the Commission's preliminary determination⁹ that this is a quasi-legislative proceeding. The Climate Credit is a bill credit, entirely separate from rates; it does impact overall bills and affordability. Additionally, this is a broad policymaking proceeding focused on overall goals and benefits impacting the customers of numerous energy utilities in the state. A QL categorization is appropriate.

Accordingly, ex parte communications are permitted without restriction or reporting requirement pursuant to Article 8 of the Rules.

7. Public Outreach

Pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 1711(a), where feasible and appropriate, before determining the scope of the proceeding, the Commission sought the participation of those likely to be affected, including those likely to derive benefit from, and those potentially subject to, a decision in this proceeding. This matter was noticed on the Commission's daily calendar. Where feasible and appropriate, this matter was incorporated into engagements

⁹ OIR at page 6.

conducted by the Commission's External Affairs Division with local governments and other interested parties.

The OIR was served to all core transport agents and the following proceedings' service lists: Rulemaking (R.) 14-03-003 (Natural Gas Utility Cost Issues Associated with Greenhouse Gas Emissions); R.22-07-005 (Demand Flexibility Rates); R.20-05-002 (Climate Credits); R.14-07-002 (Net Energy Metering); Application (A.) 24-09-014 (PG&E General Rate Case Phase 2); A.24-03-019 (SCE General Rate Case Phase 2); A.23-01-008 (SDG&E General Rate Case Phase 2); R.18-07-005 (Residential Disconnections); A.24-09-001 (Southwest Gas Company General Rate Case); A.24-09-010 (Liberty Utilities General Rate Case); A.22-08-010 (Bear Valley Electric Service General Rate Case); and A.22-05-006 (PacifiCorp General Rate Case).

8. Intervenor Compensation

Pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 1804(a)(1), a customer who intends to seek an award of compensation must file and serve a notice of intent to claim compensation by December 21, 2026, 30 days after the prehearing conference.

9. Response to Public Comments

Parties may, but are not required to, respond to written comments received from the public. Parties may do so by posting such response using the "Add Public Comment" button on the "Public Comment" tab of the online docket card for the proceeding.

10. Public Advisor

Any person interested in participating in this proceeding who is unfamiliar with the Commission's procedures or has questions about the electronic filing procedures is encouraged to obtain more information at

<https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/about-cpuc/divisions/news-and-public-information-office/public-advisors-office> or contact the Commission's Public Advisor at 866-849-8390 or 866-836-7825 (TTY), or send an e-mail to public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov.

11. Filing, Service, and Service List

The official service list has been created and is on the Commission's website. Parties should confirm that their information on the service list is correct and serve notice of any errors on the Commission's Process office, the service list, and the ALJ. Persons may become a party pursuant to Rule 1.4.¹⁰

When serving any document, each party must ensure that it is using the current official service list on the Commission's website.

This proceeding will follow the electronic service protocol set forth in Rule 1.10. All parties to this proceeding shall serve documents and pleadings using electronic mail, whenever possible, transmitted no later than 5:00 p.m., on the date scheduled for service to occur.

While Rule 1.10 requires service on the ALJ of both an electronic and a paper copy of filed or served documents, parties to this rulemaking are specifically instructed not to serve paper copies of filed or served documents on the ALJ. Filed documents should be electronically served only to the ALJ.

When serving documents on Commissioners or their personal advisors, whether or not they are on the official service list, parties must only provide electronic service. Parties must not send hard copies of documents to Commissioners or their personal advisors unless specifically instructed to do so.

¹⁰ The form to request additions and changes to the Service list may be found at <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/administrative-law-judge-division/documents/additiontoservicelisttranscriptordercompliant.pdf>

Persons who are not parties but wish to receive electronic service of documents filed in the proceeding may contact the Process Office at process_office@cpuc.ca.gov to request addition to the “Information Only” category of the official service list pursuant to Rule 1.9(f).

The Commission encourages those who seek information-only status on the service list to consider the Commission’s subscription service as an alternative. The subscription service sends individual notifications to each subscriber of formal e-filings tendered and accepted by the Commission. Notices sent through subscription service are less likely to be flagged by spam or other filters. Notifications can be for a specific proceeding, a range of documents and daily or weekly digests.

12. Receiving Electronic Service from the Commission

Parties and other persons on the service list are advised that it is the responsibility of each person or entity on the service list for Commission proceedings to ensure their ability to receive emails from the Commission. Please add “@cpuc.ca.gov” to your email safe sender list and update your email screening practices, settings and filters to ensure receipt of emails from the Commission.

13. Assignment of Proceeding

President Alice Reynolds is the assigned commissioner and ALJ Maria Sotero is the assigned ALJ for the proceeding.

IT IS RULED that:

1. The scope of this proceeding is described above and is adopted.
2. The schedule of this proceeding is set forth above and is adopted.
3. Bear Valley Electric Service, Liberty Utilities (CalPeco Electric), LLC, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, PacifiCorp, San Diego Gas & Electric

Company, Southern California Edison Company, Southern California Gas Company, and Southwest Gas Company are directed to file and serve comments entitled Phase 1A Opening Comments not exceeding 15 pages responding to all of the questions in Section 4.2 of this ruling no later than March 2, 2026.

4. All other parties are authorized to file and serve comments entitled Phase 1A Opening Comments not exceeding 15 pages responding to any of the questions in Section 4.2 of this ruling no later than March 2, 2026.

5. Parties are authorized to file and serve Phase 1A Reply Comments not exceeding 10 pages responding to March 2 comments no later than March 9, 2026.

6. Evidentiary hearing is not needed.

7. The category of the proceeding is quasi-legislative.

Dated February 3, 2026, at San Francisco, California.

/s/ ALICE REYNOLDS

Alice Reynolds
Assigned Commissioner