Decision __________

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking on California Advanced Electric Rate Design	Rulemaking 26-04-xxx

ORDER INSTITUTING RULEMAKING ON CALIFORNIA ADVANCED ELECTRIC RATE DESIGN

Summary

In this rulemaking, the Commission will establish advanced electric rate design policies to update residential and non-residential rate structures and their underlying cost inputs so that rates more accurately reflect the cost of providing service, send price signals that support efficient use of grid infrastructure, and allocate costs fairly across all customers. This rulemaking will also address electric rate design issues remaining from Rulemaking 22-07-005, the Demand Flexibility Rulemaking.

Senate Bill 57 (Padilla), Stats. 2025, ch. 647 requires the Commission to provide an assessment by January 1, 2027, on the potential cost impacts from new, large transmission-connected loads from data centers on electrical corporations and their customers. In coordination with the Senate Bill 57 assessment, this proceeding will consider rate design issues for data centers and other large load customers.

Assembly Bill 2109 (Carrillo), Stats. 2024, ch. 700 requires the Commission to implement an exemption from nonbypassable or departing load charges for certain industrial customers that utilize process heat recovery technology, subject to a cap and prescribed requirements to be established by the Commission. This proceeding will implement the statutory requirement.

In many decisions and forums, the Commission has identified the need to address electric rate affordability. Addressing affordability continues to be a priority and particularly urgent given rate increases from wildfire-related costs and cost impacts from rapid load growth, including from data centers. This proceeding will consider how advanced rate design policies can support equitable and affordable electric rates for Californians and advance the Commission's Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan.

This rulemaking will also consider other updates to the Commission's requirements for advancing electric rate design. We may also modify, consolidate, or eliminate existing rates, or authorize additional pilots, rates, programs, studies, or tools.

1. Background

1.1. Demand Flexibility Rulemaking

On July 14, 2022, the Commission instituted Rulemaking (R.) 22-07-005 (Demand Flexibility Rulemaking) to enable widespread demand flexibility through electric rates. During the course of the proceeding, the Commission adopted updated electric rate design principles and demand flexibility design principles; expanded the demand flexibility pilots for Pacific Gas and Electric

Company (PG&E) and Southern California Edison Company (SCE) to provide summer reliability benefits; authorized all investor-owned utilities (IOUs or utilities) to change the structure of residential customer bills by shifting the recovery of a portion of fixed costs from volumetric rates to a separate, fixed amount on bills, pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 205, Stats. 2022, ch. 61; authorized funding for third-party consultant services to develop rate design and bill impact analysis tools; and adopted guidelines for PG&E, SCE, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) to design demand flexibility rates and comply with the California Energy Commission's Load Management Standards.[1] In Decision (D.) 24-05-028, the Public Tool, which was developed to model the bill impacts of the residential fixed charge, was used to assess the impacts of the fixed charge on the average monthly bill for low-income ratepayers.[2]

In closing the Demand Flexibility Rulemaking, the Commission stated its intent to address, in one or more new rulemakings, issues related to demand flexibility rates for large load customers such as industrial heat process producers and large commercial hydrogen generation, systems and processes to enable access to dynamic rates, and the evaluation of existing dynamic rate pilots and consideration of whether to expand them.[3] Additionally, in D.24-05-028, the decision authorizing the utilities to assess fixed charges on residential customer bills in accordance with AB 205, the Commission stated it would "continue to consider how to support electrification through improved income-graduated

---

[1] *See* D.23-04-040; D.24-01-032; D.24-05-028; D.25-01-039; and D.25-08-049.

[2] D.24-05-028 Findings of Fact 11.

[3] D.25-08-049 at 13-14.

fixed charges[4] and/or alternative solutions, such as increasing the time-of-use rate differentials." D.24-05-028 also established working groups to evaluate the large electric utilities'[5] income-graduated fixed charges (Implementation Working Group) and propose a new income-verification process to differentiate between customers with moderate and higher incomes (Process Working Group).[6] As discussed below, a copy of the Process Working Group Report is attached to this Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR).

1.2. Equitable Rate Treatment

Developing equitable rates that are based on marginal cost and reflect cost-causation are two of the electric rate design principles adopted by the Commission in D.14-06-029, as modified by D.23-04-040.[7] The cost-causation principle "affirms that a customer, or a customer class, that causes a cost to be incurred by receiving service should pay for the cost of service… The purpose of the principle is to fairly apportion utility costs to customers and to encourage economically efficient decision making by customers."[8] Marginal cost pricing promotes economic efficiency by setting the price of an additional unit of load at the cost of producing an additional unit. Revenue allocation based on cost-causation principles promotes fairness by directing recovery of costs from those customers who cause the utility to incur the expense.

---

[4] The income-graduated fixed charge is now referred to as the Base Services Charge.

[5] The large electric utilities are PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E.

[6] D.24-05-028 at 62-63, Conclusions of Law 35 and 49.

[7] D.14-06-029 Conclusion of Law 4; D.23-04-040 Ordering Paragraph 1.

[8] D.23-04-040 Attachment A at 1.

Marginal cost and revenue allocation are periodically addressed through General Rate Case (GRC) Phase 2 proceedings as rates are updated to meet new revenue requirements. The Commission has issued decisions authorizing settlements of marginal cost and revenue allocation issues in the large utilities' recent GRC Phase 2 proceedings – sometimes in consecutive cycles – making it difficult to assess the underlying system cost assumptions and whether the resulting revenue allocation remain equitable across customer classes.[9]

1.3. Affordability

In July 2020, the Commission issued D.20-07-032, establishing the affordability framework methodology and directing preliminary implementation. D.20-07-032 included requirements for the large electric utilities to submit Cost & Rate Trackers to the Commission to enable forecasting of the impacts of revenue changes on electric rates.

In the spring of 2022, the Commission held an *en banc* hearing to consider proposals to limit or mitigate energy rate increases. Among other issues, participants flagged the lack of alignment between peak periods for time-of-use rates and the needs of the electric system, the potential for dynamic rates to optimize customer demand based on actual costs and grid conditions, and the potential for income-differentiated fixed charges to recover fixed costs and prevent cost shifts in an equitable way.

In August 2022, the Commission issued D.22-08-023 resolving Phase 2 issues of when and how the affordability framework would be applied in

[9] *See*, for example, SCE's and SDG&E's recent GRC Phase 2 decisions (D.25-09-006 and D.21-07-010; D.18-11-027 and D.14-06-029).

Commission energy, water and communications proceedings. D.22-08-023 also required gas and water utilities to submit Cost & Rate Trackers to the Commission. D.22-08-023 established a multi-year assessment period, asking parties to provide feedback each year after the Commission released the annual Affordability Report.

In December 2025, the Commission issued D.25-12-044 identifying next steps to further address affordability issues facing California ratepayers. The next steps included reviewing the affordability of authorized rates for residential customers and the unique characteristics of affordability as applied to different customer classes, and reducing "rate inequities that exempt advantaged customers from paying fixed costs."[10]

1.4. Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan

In February 2019, the Commission adopted its Environmental and Social Justice (ESJ) Action Plan as a comprehensive strategy and framework for addressing ESJ issues in Commission proceedings. The goals in the ESJ Action Plan include increasing climate resiliency of ESJ communities and increasing investment in clean energy resources to benefit ESJ communities, among others. In April 2022, the Commission adopted the second version of its ESJ Action Plan.[11] The updated plan includes strategies for ensuring meaningful involvement of ESJ communities in Commission proceedings and assessing the cumulative impact of rates on low-income customers.

---

[10] D.25-12-044 at 72.

[11] The Commission's ESJ Action Plan is available at: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/news-and-updates/newsroom/environmental-and-social-justice-action-plan

As noted above, the Commission adopted certain rate design principles, including cost-causation, and demand flexibility principles to guide and assess rate design proposals by the large electric utilities.[12] These principles include ensuring that all residential customers have access to enough electricity to meet their essential needs at an affordable cost; ensuring that rates are understandable; and that rates reflect cost-causation and are designed based on marginal costs. Rates designed in accordance with these principles mitigate unintended cross-subsidies and cost shifts, while encouraging economically efficient energy use, electrification, greenhouse gas reduction, system reliability, and optimized utilization of existing grid infrastructure.[13] In D.23-04-040, the Commission also adopted new Demand Flexibility Design Principles to guide the development of demand flexibility tariffs, systems, processes, and customer experiences.[14]

1.5. Time-of-Use Periods and Differentials

In 2015, the Commission adopted steps for the large utilities to reform the residential rate structure, with the goal of default time-of-use rates for residential customers.[15] Between 2019-2020, the Commission adopted default time-of-use residential rates, with peak periods between 4:00-9:00 p.m. and 5:00-8:00 pm.[16] Current peak periods for default residential time-of-use rates are now several years old, and may no longer be accurately reflecting the drivers of grid costs.

---

[12] *See* D.14-06-029 and D.23-04-040.

[13] D.23-04-040 at 6-22.

[14] D.23-04-040 at 23-34.

[15] D.15-07-001.

[16] D.15-11-013; D.17-08-030; D.17-12-003; and D.19-07-004.

Specifically, current time-of-use rates do not accurately reflect low-cost periods both seasonally and on an hourly basis. These outdated rates create a distortion that discourages customers from shifting their usage to low-cost periods. As identified in D.23-04-020, rates should "encourage economically efficient decision making by customers for consumption and investments in electrification…"[17] Subsequently, a reexamination of time-of-use rate structures, including the pricing differentials between low- and high-cost periods, will support rate design that accurately reflect costs and support customer behavior.

1.6. Data Centers

SB 57 requires the Commission to assess the extent to which electrical corporation costs associated with new loads from data centers result in stranded costs and cost shifts to other electrical corporation customers, and to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027.

In the PG&E GRC Phase 2 proceeding, the assigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) denied a motion to amend the scoping memo to include new issues related to large-load customers, such as data centers, finding that large-load rate design issues cut across the utilities and would be better addressed in a rulemaking.[18]

This proceeding will consider the rate design issues related to data centers and other large-load customers.

---

[17] D.23-04-040 Attachment A at 1.

[18] A.24-09-014 ALJ Ruling Denying Motion to Amend the Scoping Memo to Include New Issues Related to Large-Load Customers issued on September 9, 2025.

1.7. Large Commercial and Industrial Electrification

In closing the Demand Flexibility Rulemaking, the Commission deferred issues related to demand flexibility rates for industrial heat process producers and large commercial hydrogen generation to a new rulemaking.[19] Additionally, AB 2109 requires the Commission to implement an exemption from nonbypassable or departing load charges for certain industrial customers that utilize process heat recovery technology, subject to a cap and prescribed requirements to be established by the Commission. More broadly, existing rate structures for large commercial and industrial customers may not provide accurate price signals to encourage beneficial electrification or reward load flexibility. This proceeding will consider whether rate designs for these customers can be improved to better support the state's electrification and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

1.8. Wildfire-Related Costs

As noted in the 2025 SB 695 Report, wildfire-related costs for California's investor-owned utilities have grown substantially since 2019 and are projected to continue to increase based on the 2026-2029 wildfire management plans recently filed by the electric utilities with the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety.[20] Total wildfire mitigation and wildfire liability costs (collectively, "wildfire-related costs") authorized for recovery between 2019 and 2024 are approximately $40 billion, resulting in an equivalent revenue requirement over this time period

---

[19] D.25-08-049 at 13-14.

[20] 2025 SB 695 Report available at: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/office-of-governmental-affairs-division/reports/2025/2025-sb-695-report_093025.pdf

of about $27 billion.[21] The wildfire-related revenue requirement in 2024 was approximately 27 percent of PG&E's total revenue requirement and 17 percent of SCE and SDG&E's total revenue requirements respectively, translating to an average annual cost of roughly $250 to $490 for residential customers, which is currently collected on a purely volumetric basis.

2. Purpose of Proceeding

The purpose of this proceeding is to advance rate design to support the following objectives: (a) enhance the reliability of California's electric system; (b) make electric bills more affordable and equitable; (c) address rate design issues remaining from R.22-07-005, the Demand Flexibility Rulemaking; (d) consider improvements to residential and non-residential rate structures including time-of-use energy charges, demand charges, non-residential customer charges, and residential base services charges; (e) consider streamlining marginal cost methodologies for more consistency across utilities and better reflect cost of service; (f) address the AB 2109 exemption from nonbypassable or departing load charges for certain industrial customers that utilize process heat recovery technology; (g) consider rate design options that support electrification for large commercial and industrial customers; and (h) consider rate design options for data centers and other large load customers.

[21] The revenue requirements amounts are smaller than the corresponding authorized costs because capital-related costs, when converted to revenue requirement, go into rates gradually over a long period of time. While the annual depreciation amount in the revenue requirement corresponding to a capital asset is smaller than the cash outlay for the asset, capital-related costs ultimately result in greater expense to ratepayers due to the inclusion of the rate-of-return on the capital asset.

3. Preliminary Scoping Memo

This rulemaking will be conducted in accordance with Article 6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (Rules). As required by Rule 7.1(d), this OIR includes a preliminary scoping memo as set forth below and preliminarily determines the category of this proceeding and the need for hearing.

In response to this OIR, parties will have the opportunity to provide comments on the preliminary schedule, issues, category, and need for hearing, as set forth below. After a prehearing conference, the assigned Commissioner will issue a Scoping Memo and Ruling that will establish the issues and procedural path in greater detail.

3.1. Issues

The preliminary issues for the scope of this proceeding are as follows:

a. Do existing residential and non-residential time-of-use rates align with current system load patterns and/or grid cost drivers? If not, how should they be amended for alignment?

b. Do existing residential and non-residential rates accurately reflect cost-of-service? If not, how should they be amended?

c. How should marginal cost inputs and methodologies be modified to better reflect the costs of providing service?

d. Should further elements of a utility's authorized distribution revenue requirement, including the equal percentage of marginal cost (EPMC) scaled allocation of marginal customer costs and wildfire-related costs, be classified as fixed costs? What rate designs, such as fixed charges or demand charges, should the Commission consider for the recovery of these costs for both residential and non-residential customers?

e. Should the Commission adjust residential Base Services Charges (also known as income-graduated fixed charges) to recover certain authorized fixed utility costs in accordance with Pub. Util. Code Section 739.9, adopted electric rate design principles, and demand flexibility design principles? If so, how?

f. Should the Commission adjust electric rate designs to further support California's transition to electrification and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions? If so, how?

g. Should the Commission approve alternatives to baseline tiers in time-of-use rates in order to improve customer understanding, improve vulnerable customer protections in hot climate zones, and support electrification? If so, how?

h. What changes or updates are needed to improve the income verification processes used for the Base Services Charge, as adopted in D.24-05-028?

i. How should the Commission modernize demand charges and nonbypassable charges for consistency with the adopted electric rate design principles and demand flexibility design principles?

j. Are one or more new rate tariffs needed for data center customers and/or other large-load customers to prevent stranded costs and/or cost-shifting? If so, what should be included in the new rate(s)?

k. Should the Commission improve rate signals for large-load customers, including for industrial heat process producers and large commercial hydrogen generation, to support electrification, beneficial load growth and load flexibility? If so, how?

l. How should the Commission implement AB 2109 requirements to implement an exemption from nonbypassable or departing load charges for certain industrial customers that utilize process heat recovery technology, subject to a cap and prescribed requirements to be established by the Commission?

m. Should the Commission provide any additional rate design requirements for dynamic rates? If so, which?

n. Should the Commission require different adjustments to rates and rate design methodologies for large electric investor-owned utilities and the small and multi-jurisdictional utilities in this proceeding? If so, how should the requirements differ for the small and multi-jurisdictional utilities?

o. Should the Commission authorize funding for third-party consultant services to support the development of rate design and bill impact analysis tools and to support Energy Division staff analysis of rate design issues in this proceeding?

3.2. Schedule

The preliminary schedule for this proceeding is presented below.

Event	Date
Comments on OIR filed and served	Within 30 days of the issuance date of this OIR
Reply comments on OIR filed and served	Within 10 days of the date comments are due
Prehearing conference held	Quarter 2 of 2026
Scoping memo and ruling issued	Within 60 days of the prehearing conference
Workshop held	Quarter 2 of 2026

Workshop report served by large electric IOUs to Energy Division staff	Within 30 days of workshop
Workshop report circulated to service list by Energy Division staff	Within 60 days of workshop
Proposed decision on consultant issued	Quarter 2 or 3 of 2026
Energy Division staff proposal on residential rate reform issued	Quarter 3 of 2026
Comments on Energy Division staff proposal filed	45 days after staff proposal
Reply comments on Energy Division staff proposal filed	20 days after staff proposal
Proposed decision issued	No later than 90 days after the submission of the record

The assigned Commissioner or the assigned ALJ may change the schedule to promote the efficient and fair administration of this proceeding.

Due to the complexity and number of issues in this proceeding, it is the Commission's intent to complete this proceeding within 24 months of the date this OIR is adopted in accordance with Public Utilities Code Section 1701.5(b). Notice of workshops in this proceeding will be served to the service list of this proceeding and posted on the Commission's Daily Calendar.

3.3. Questions for Party Comment

Parties are invited to comment on the following questions:

1. Please provide comments on the list of preliminary issues. Are there any missing issues?
2. Please provide comments on the schedule. Should this proceeding initially focus on only a portion of the preliminary issues? If so, which issues should be addressed first and why?

3. What changes or updates are needed to improve the income verification processes used for the Base Services Charge (formerly the income-graduated fixed charge), as adopted in D.24-05-028? Please refer to the Process Working Group Final Report, served to the R.22-07-005 Service List on January 15, 2026, and included as Attachment A to this OIR.
4. Are there any statutory interpretation issues of the Public Utilities Code that were not resolved in R.22-07-005 and should be considered in this proceeding regarding the Base Services Charge, reform of residential rates to better reflect cost causation, or regarding the interplay between the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program and the Base Services Charge?
5. AB 205 amended Pub. Util. Code Section 739.9(c) to eliminate the requirement that the Commission "require each electrical corporation to offer default rates to residential customers with at least two usage tiers." Is it consistent with Public Utilities Code for the Commission to consider adopting default time-of-use rates that do not include usage tiers?
6. What rate designs and tariff service agreement terms have been adopted in other states or regions for data center customers? Have other states or regions created a separate customer class for data center customers? Should these rates be applicable in California? If so, how?
7. What rate designs have been adopted in other states or regions for other large load customers, including for industrial heat process producers and large commercial hydrogen generation, to support electrification, beneficial load growth and load flexibility? Should these rate designs be applicable in California? If so, how?

8. Should the Commission authorize the Proposal for Consultant Contract provided in Attachment B? Should any amendments to the proposal be made?

3.4. Category of Proceeding; *Ex Parte* Communications; and Need for Hearing

The Commission's Rules require that this OIR preliminarily determine the category of the proceeding and the need for hearing. As a preliminary matter, we determine that this proceeding is ratesetting. Accordingly, the *ex parte* rules of Article 8 of the Rules apply.

Parties are reminded to not contact the assigned ALJ outside of a publicly noticed forum, except that parties may send procedural questions by email to the assigned ALJ.

The Commission is also required to preliminarily determine if hearings are necessary. We preliminarily determine that hearings are necessary for this proceeding.

4. Respondents

PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, Bear Valley Electric Service, Inc., Liberty Utilities (CalPeco Electric) LLC, and PacifiCorp are named as respondents to this proceeding. All community choice aggregators are encouraged to participate in this proceeding.

Respondents are parties to the proceeding (see Rule 1.4(d)) and within 15 days of the effective date of this OIR, each respondent shall inform the Commission's Process Office of the contact information for a single representative; other representatives and persons affiliated with the respondents may be placed on the Information Only service list. The request must be sent to the Commission's Process Office by e-mail (Process_Office@cpuc.ca.gov). Please include the Docket Number of this rulemaking in the request.

5. Service of OIR

This OIR shall be served on all respondents and all community choice aggregators. In addition, in the interest of broad notice, this OIR will be served on the official service lists for the following proceedings: R.22-07-005 (Demand Flexibility); R.18-07-006 (Affordability); R.25-10-003 (Resource Adequacy); R.26-05-004 (Enhance Demand Response); R.20-11-003 (Reliable Electric Service); R.21-06-017 (High Distributed Energy Resources Future); Application (A.) 24-03-019 (SCE GRC Phase 2); A.24-06-014 (SCE Consolidated Dynamic Rate Application); A.24-09-014 (PG&E GRC Phase 2); A.23-01-008 (SDG&E GRC Phase 2); A.21-12-006 et al (SDG&E Real Time Pricing Pilot Rate); A.20-10-011 (PG&E's Commercial Electric Vehicle Dynamic Rate); A.17-01-012 et al (Demand Response 2018-2022 Applications); A.22-05-002 et al (Demand Response 2023-2027 Applications).

Service of the OIR does not confer party status or place any person who has received such service on the Official Service List for this proceeding, other than respondents. Instructions for obtaining party status or being placed on the official service list are given below.

6. 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.[22]

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.

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, their personal advisors, or the ALJ unless specifically instructed to do so.

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 accepted by the Commission. Notices sent through

[22] 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

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.

7. 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.

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 30 days after the prehearing conference. Parties new to participating in Commission proceedings may contact the Commission's Public Advisor to learn more about the Intervenor Compensation process.

9. 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.

O R D E R

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. This Order Instituting Rulemaking is adopted pursuant to Rule 6.1 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
2. The preliminary categorization of this rulemaking is ratesetting.
3. The preliminary determination is that evidentiary hearings may be needed for this rulemaking.
4. The preliminary scope of issues is as stated above in Section 3.
5. The preliminary schedule described above in Section 3 is adopted.
6. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Bear Valley Electric Service, Inc., Liberty Utilities (CalPeco Electric) LLC, and PacifiCorp are respondents to this rulemaking.
7. Respondents to this Order Instituting Rulemaking and any other person shall file opening comments within 30 days of the issuance date of this order.
8. The Executive Director will cause this Order Instituting Rulemaking to be served on all respondents and the service lists for the following Commission proceedings: Rulemaking (R.) R.22-07-005; R.18-07-006; R.25-10-003; R.26-05-004; R.20-11-003; R.21-06-017; Application (A.) 24-03-019; A.24-06-014; A.24-09-014; A.23-01-008; A.21-12-006 et al; A.20-10-011; A.17-01-012 et al; A.22-05-002 et al.
9. Any party that expects to claim intervenor compensation for its participation in this rulemaking must file its notice of intent to claim intervenor compensation within 30 days of the prehearing conference.

This order is effective today.

Dated April __, 2026, at San Francisco, California

Attachment A

Process Working Group Report

Attachment B

Proposal for Consultant Contract