

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

PROCEEDING NO. 26AL-0137E

IN THE MATTER OF ADVICE LETTER NO. 2018 - ELECTRIC FILED BY PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO TO REVISE COLORADO P.U.C. NO. 8 - ELECTRIC TARIFF TO ADDRESS LARGE LOADS, ADD A NEW SCHEDULE TRANSMISSION LARGE SERVICE (SCHEDULE TL) RATE, ADD A NEW CLEAN TRANSITION TARIFF (SCHEDULE CTT), AND IMPLEMENT CHANGES TO THE TRANSMISSION LINE EXTENSION POLICY, TO BECOME EFFECTIVE MAY 3, 2026.

INTERIM COMMISSION DECISION ESTABLISHING PARTIES; GRANTING REQUESTS FOR PRO HAC VICE APPEARANCE; REQUIRING FILING OF PROCEDURAL SCHEDULE; GRANTING, IN PART, MOTION FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION; AND REFERRING DISCOVERY DISPUTES AND FURTHER MOTIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION

Issued Date: June 15, 2026
Adopted Date: June 10, 2026

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I. BY THE COMMISSION

A. Statement

1. On April 2, 2026, Public Service Company of Colorado (“Public Service” or the “Company”) filed Advice Letter No. 2018-Electric. This filing proposes updates to the Company’s Colorado P.U.C. No. 8 – Electric Tariff to implement a comprehensive framework for serving new or expanded large load customers with a demand of 50 MW or greater. The Company requests these changes become effective on May 3, 2026.

2. By Decision No. C26-0280, issued April 30, 2026, the Commission suspended the effective date of the tariff sheets filed with Advice Letter No. 2018-Electric for 120 days pursuant to § 40-6-111(1), C.R.S. By the same Decision, the Commission established a notice and intervention period ending on June 1, 2026, and set response time to the Company’s Motion for Extraordinary Protection of Highly Confidential Information (“Motion for Protective Order”) filed on April 2, 2026, to coincide with that intervention deadline.

3. Through this Decision, we grant the requests for intervention that have been filed in this matter and establish parties to the Proceeding, as well as grant certain requests for *pro hac vice* appearance before the Commission. Also through this Decision, we grant, in part, Public Service’s Motion for Protective Order, filed on April 2, 2026, and direct the Company to confer with the parties on discovery procedures and the procedural schedule for this Proceeding and to develop and file a proposal for both, no later than June 22, 2026, at 12:00 p.m., consistent with the guidelines set forth below.

B. Interventions and Parties to Proceeding

4. Trial Staff of the Public Utilities Commission (“Staff”), the Office of the Utility Consumer Advocate (“UCA”), and the Colorado Energy Office (“CEO”) each filed timely notices of intervention by right. Both Staff and UCA request a hearing in this matter.

5. Pursuant to Rule 4 *Code of Colorado Regulations* (“CCR”) 723-1-1401(b), no decision is required in response to appropriately filed notices of intervention by right. We acknowledge the notices of intervention of right, and Staff, UCA, and CEO are parties to this Proceeding.

6. The following parties filed timely requests for permissive intervention: Advanced Energy United (“AEU”); Black Hills Colorado Electric (“Black Hills”); Corporate Energy Buyers Association (“CEBA”); Colorado Energy Consumers (“CEC”); the City of Boulder (“Boulder”); the City of Denver (“Denver”); Climax Molybdenum Company (“Climax”); Colorado Solar and Storage Association and the Solar Energy Industries Association (jointly, “COSSA/SEIA”); the Data Center Coalition (“DCC”); Energy Outreach Colorado (“EOC”); Google, LLC (“Google”); GreenLatinos; Monarch Energy Development LLC (“Monarch”); Natural Resources Defense Counsel and Sierra Club (jointly, “Conservation Coalition”); Rewiring America and Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (jointly, “RA-SWEEP”); United Power, Inc. (“United Power”); Walmart Inc. (“Walmart”); and Western Resource Advocates (“WRA”).

7. AEU is a national association of more than 100 companies spanning advanced energy technologies, services, and clean-energy procurement, including energy efficiency, demand response, renewable generation, storage, electric vehicles, advanced metering, transmission and distribution technologies, and related software. AEU explains its members

include both providers of technologies that support large-load customers and companies that may themselves take service under the Company's proposed tariff. AEU asserts the Company's proposals may directly and substantially affect its members' economic interests and Colorado clean-energy deployment goals. AEU contends its interests are not adequately represented by any other party.

8. Black Hills is a regulated Colorado utility serving the Pueblo area and surrounding communities. Black Hills explains that Public Service's proposed framework for serving new and expanding large loads may materially influence where large load customers locate in Colorado and may affect Black Hills' ability to attract such customers to its own service territory. Black Hills further asserts that Commission determinations regarding large-load service terms for Public Service may be relied upon in future proceedings addressing Black Hills' regulation. Black Hills states its tangible and pecuniary interests will be directly affected by the outcome of this Proceeding and contends these interests cannot be adequately represented by any other party due to the distinct characteristics of its service territory relative to Public Service's.

9. CEBA is a national trade association representing nearly 350 corporate and industrial energy buyers, including customers of Public Service, across sectors such as information technology, data centers, manufacturing, transportation, clean-energy manufacturing, heavy industry, food and beverage, financial services, and retail. CEBA explains its members have significant clean-energy procurement commitments and consider access to clean energy a key factor in siting and expanding facilities. CEBA asserts the Company's proposals will directly and substantially affect members that are current or prospective large commercial and industrial customers of Public Service. CEBA contends its interests, and those of large corporate energy

buyers seeking cost effective and clean energy procurement options, are unique and not adequately represented by any other party.

10. CEC is an unincorporated association of large commercial and industrial customers operating facilities within Public Service's service territory. CEC explains that its members, including entities such as Airgas USA, Google, Lockheed Martin, Occidental Energy Ventures, Suncor Energy, and Western Midstream, have substantial interests in how the Company's proposals define customer eligibility, allocate costs, and establish rate structures and contractual requirements for new and expanding large loads. CEC asserts the Commission's determinations will directly affect thresholds that determine how new or expanding large customers are served, as well as cost allocation frameworks that could influence existing customers' rates. CEC further states it has unique interests based on its members' large customer characteristics and prior participation in proceedings involving large load planning and procurement and contends these interests cannot be adequately represented by any other party.

11. Boulder is a home rule and a large customer of Public Service. Boulder operates facilities under numerous rate schedules and explains it represents a community of more than 40,000 residential and 5,000 business customers that take service under several Public Service rate schedules. Boulder asserts the Company's proposals in this Proceeding will directly affect the rates, total bills, and clean energy investments for the city, its residents and businesses. Boulder contends its pecuniary and tangible interests will be substantially affected and are not adequately represented by any other party.

12. Denver is a home rule city and county with a franchise agreement under which Public Service provides electric service to Denver's residents and businesses. Denver explains that Public Service's tariffs, including the proposals at issue in this Proceeding, directly affect rates

and bills paid by customers both within and outside the proposed large-load class. Denver expresses concern that rapid load growth from data centers and other large loads, if not properly regulated, may affect its ability to successfully implement decarbonization policies. Denver asserts that the Company's proposals may have significant consequences for existing customers, cost-shifts, load flexibility incentives, and development of advanced clean-energy technologies. Denver contends its tangible and pecuniary interests will be substantially affected and are not adequately represented by any other party.

13. Climax operates the Climax and Henderson molybdenum mines and related facilities near Leadville and Empire, Colorado, and is one of Public Service's largest electric customers. Climax explains that electric service is essential for mining, milling, and other operations, and the cost and reliability of that service materially affect its ability to operate successfully. Climax asserts that the Company's proposals may substantially affect its electricity costs, operational risks, and long-term planning and expresses concern regarding potential cost-shifts, ratepayer protections, and the definition and allocation of incremental costs. Climax contends its interests as one of Public Service's largest customers are unique and not adequately represented by any other party.

14. COSSA/SEIA is a non-profit trade association that represents solar and storage related businesses, including many contractors who operate in Public Service's service territory. COSSA/SEIA explains its members include utility-scale developers that participate in Public Service's competitive solicitations and therefore have substantial interests in how resources for large load customers are procured under the proposed tariffs. COSSA/SEIA asserts the Company's proposals may directly affect the business opportunities and cost-recovery mechanisms for their members. COSSA/SEIA further states it brings specialized expertise in

renewable-resource procurement, capacity-expansion modeling, and fair competitive-solicitation processes, and contend that no other party adequately represents the distinct interests of solar and storage providers and independent power producers.

15. DCC is a voluntary membership association representing leading data center owners, operators, and companies that lease substantial amounts of data center capacity. DCC explains its members include existing and prospective customers in Public Service's service territory who may develop, own, operate, or lease capacity from data center facilities subject to the Company's proposed tariffs. DCC asserts that Public Service's proposals may substantially affect its members' pecuniary and tangible interests, including the rates and terms under which they receive electric service in Colorado. DCC further states it brings a distinct industry perspective informed by its national experience in similar large load tariff proceedings and that its participation will assist the Commission in evaluating whether the proposed tariffs and associated terms are just, reasonable, non-discriminatory, and consistent with the public interest. DCC contends its interests would not otherwise be adequately represented, as no other party represents the collective interests of the data center industry.

16. EOC is a Colorado non-profit corporation responsible for administering state-authorized energy-assistance funds and programs for Income-Qualified ("IQ") households. EOC explains it has a vested interest in ensuring utility rates are just, reasonable, and structured so as not to increase the financial burdens on IQ households or expand the need for energy-assistance services. EOC asserts that Public Service's proposals may substantially affect affordability for residential and IQ customers, particularly if costs associated with serving large loads are not fully borne by those customers. EOC contends its mission-specific expertise regarding IQ customers is unique and not otherwise represented in the Proceeding.

17. Google develops large load data centers as part of its core business operations and is a current Public Service customer with existing facilities in Colorado. Google explains that the Company's proposals may directly affect its siting decisions, rates applicable to its existing facilities, and its ability to utilize certain generation resources. Google asserts that electric service is central to its data center operations, and that the outcome of this Proceeding may substantially affect its tangible and pecuniary interests. Google further states it has participated in large load tariff proceedings across the country and has expertise regarding best practices for large-load service frameworks. Google contends its interests as a large data center developer and operator are unique and not adequately represented by any other party.

18. GreenLatinos is a national non-profit organization representing Latino leaders and community members on environmental, natural resource, and conservation issues, with a focus on environmental justice, clean energy, clean transportation, climate change, and health equity. GreenLatinos explains it has members throughout Colorado who are Public Service customers and has participated in multiple past Commission proceedings. GreenLatinos asserts that Public Service's proposed large load tariff may significantly affect affordability, energy burden, and equitable access to clean energy benefits for disproportionately impacted communities. GreenLatinos further argues that its environmental-justice-centered interests are unique and not adequately represented by any other party.

19. Monarch is a developer of industrial sites capable of hosting large electric loads and other energy assets, including data centers and advanced clean-energy facilities. Monarch explains it secures land, power, water rights, permits, equipment, and other critical infrastructure necessary to bring large scale energy projects online. Monarch states it is currently developing a large load project in Morgan County within Public Service's service territory and

thus the Company's proposed tariffs and revisions to the Transmission Line Extension Policy will directly affect its interests. Monarch contends its tangible and pecuniary interests will be substantially affected by the outcome of this Proceeding and that no other party adequately represents the interests of independent large load developers.

20. Conservation Coalition is composed of national non-profit organizations dedicated to environmental protection, public health, and reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, with thousands of Colorado members who receive electric service from Public Service. Conservation Coalition explains that this Proceeding may materially affect members' rates and bills depending on how costs of serving large loads are allocated and whether residential customers may be required to subsidize new large load infrastructure. Conservation Coalition also emphasizes its members' health and environmental interests, noting that the proposed Clean Transition Tariff could result in lower-emitting resources serving large customers, thereby reducing air pollution. Conservation Coalition assert that its environmental, public health, and clean energy transition interests are distinct from those of other parties and therefore will not be adequately represented without its participation.

21. RA-SWEEP is composed of non-profit organizations focused on beneficial electrification, energy efficiency, demand response, and clean transportation, with experience in Colorado and other states advocating for decarbonization and energy efficiency policy. RA-SWEEP explains that Public Service's proposals may significantly affect efforts to advance electrification and ensure that growing data center and large load development does not raise costs for other customers. RA-SWEEP states its policy and technical expertise on energy efficiency, demand response, and electrification is unique and not represented by other parties whose broader mandates differ from their focused clean energy mission.

22. United Power is a Colorado non-profit electric cooperative serving homes and businesses across the northern Front Range and operating its own distribution system interconnected with Public Service's transmission network. United Power explains that Public Service's proposals may directly affect its transmission planning, system costs, and ability to serve large load customers located in United Power's service territory but requiring use of Public Service's transmission system. United Power further states the Company's proposals do not clearly account for large loads served through another utility's distribution system but dependent on Public Service's transmission resources, raising concerns about equitable treatment under Public Service's Open Access Transmission Tariff. United Power asserts its operational, planning, and cost-allocation interests may be substantially affected and are not adequately represented by any other party.

23. Walmart operates 53 retail units and related facilities within Public Service's service territory, consuming approximately 150 million kWh of electricity annually. Walmart explains it is one of the state's largest commercial electricity customers and that electricity is one of its largest operating costs in Colorado. Walmart asserts the Company's proposals will directly influence the rates, terms, and conditions under which Walmart takes service, with significant business implications. Walmart states it has extensive experience participating in energy proceedings nationally and before this Commission and contends its distinct interests as a large commercial customer are not adequately represented by any other party.

24. WRA is a regional non-profit organization focused on climate protection, clean energy, and environmental advocacy in the Interior West, with Colorado staff and supporters who are Public Service customers. WRA explains that Public Service's proposals in this Proceeding may significantly influence emissions outcomes, future resource needs, cost recovery, and rate

impacts associated with large-load growth. WRA emphasizes its longstanding participation in Colorado utility proceedings and asserts its environmental protection, decarbonization, and clean-energy planning interests are unique and not adequately represented by any other party.

25. Rule 1401(c), 4 CCR 723-1, sets forth the following standard for permissive intervention:

A motion to permissively intervene shall state the specific grounds relied upon for intervention; the claim or defense within the scope of the Commission’s jurisdiction on which the requested intervention is based, including the specific interest that justifies intervention; and why the filer is positioned to represent that interest in a manner that will advance the just resolution of the proceeding. The motion must demonstrate that the subject proceeding may substantially affect the pecuniary or tangible interests of the movant (or those it may represent) and that the movant’s interests would not otherwise be adequately represented.

26. Further, Rule 1401(c) requires that a movant who is a “residential consumer, agricultural consumer, or small business consumer” must discuss in the motion whether the distinct interest of the consumer is either not adequately represented by UCA or inconsistent with other classes of consumers represented by UCA. As set forth in §§ 40-6.5-104(1) and (2), C.R.S., UCA has a statutory mandate to represent the interest of residential ratepayers.

27. We find each entity discussed above that seeks permissive intervention has sufficiently demonstrated that this Proceeding may substantially affect its pecuniary or tangible interests, as is required by Rule 1401(c), and that its interests would not otherwise be adequately represented. Therefore, we grant the requests for permissive intervention. Accordingly, in addition to Public Service, the parties to this Proceeding are as follows: Staff, UCA, CEO, AEU, Black Hills, CEBA, CEC, Boulder, Denver, Climax, COSSA/SEIA, DCC, EOC, Google, GreenLatinos, Monarch, Conservation Coalition, RA-SWEEP, United Power, Walmart, and WRA.

C. Requests for *Pro Hac Vice* Appearance

28. An attorney who is not licensed to practice law in Colorado must be granted permission to appear *pro hac vice* in this Proceeding. Rule 1201(a), 4 CCR 723-1, governs the admission of out-of-state attorneys. Rule 1201(a) requires compliance with Colorado Rule of Civil Procedure (“CRCP”) 205.4, which itself expressly incorporates CRCP 205.3. As pertinent here, CRCP 205.3(2)(a) details what an out-of-state attorney must do to be permitted to appear *pro hac vice* and includes the following requirements: (a) file a verified motion with the administrative agency requesting permission to appear; (b) designate an associate attorney who is admitted and licensed to practice law in Colorado; (c) file a copy of the motion with the Clerk of the Supreme Court Office of Attorney Regulation at the same time the verified motion is filed with the administrative agency; (d) pay the required fee to the Clerk of the Supreme Court collected by the Office of Attorney Regulation; and (e) obtain permission from the administrative agency for such appearance.

29. On June 3, 2026, Patrick Woolsey for Conservation Coalition and R. Taylor Speer for DCC each filed motions for permission to appear *pro hac vice* in this Proceeding. These attorneys attested to the requirements outlined above and payment of the applicable fee.

30. We find attorneys Patrick Woolsey and R. Taylor Speer have satisfied the requirements of Rule 1201(a), 4 CCR 723-1, and CRCP 205.4, and therefore admit them to appear *pro hac vice* in this Proceeding.

D. Motion for Extraordinary Protection

31. In Public Service's Motion for Protective Order, the Company requests extraordinary protection for the following 16 categories of information:

1. Any information protected by the confidentiality clause of a PPA;
2. Owned unit and power purchase agreements ("PPA") delivered fuel costs;
3. Owned unit and PPA heat rate curves;
4. Owned unit and PPA discrete maintenance schedules;
5. Owned unit and PPA discrete forced outage rates;
6. Owned unit and PPA historical hourly generation data or wind speed data;
7. Owned unit and PPA hourly marginal system or unit data;
8. Black start unit designation;
9. Hourly market price data;
10. Standard modeling output files;
11. Fully resolved modeling database;
12. Critical Energy/Electric Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that is proprietary and commercially sensitive to the Western Electricity Coordinating Council ("WECC") and therefore subject to WECC confidentiality requirements;
13. Certain budget information contained in Company witness Dr. Rajarshi Roychowdhury's testimony, attachments, and workpapers detailing the Company's cost estimates and assumptions for various potential transmission projects;
14. Any customer-specific information, including customer-specific load forecast and locational data as well as data that does not comport with the Commission's data privacy rules and the "15/15 Rule" (*i.e.*, Rule 1101, *et. seq.*, Rule 3025, *et. seq.*, and Rule 3033, *et. seq.*);
15. Any other information protected by a confidentiality clause of an existing non-disclosure agreement or similar agreement where the Company contractually committed to keeping certain information confidential, and the Company is bound to maintain such confidentiality, absent an order from the Commission to the contrary; and,
16. Any other information or documentation that is produced in this proceeding that is currently subject to a protective order in the Company's JTS, Denver Metro CPCN, or 2021 ERP & CEP.

32. For the first 11 categories of information, Public Service’s requests the Commission limit access to a reasonable number of attorneys and subject-matter experts for each party who execute the required nondisclosure agreements (“NDA”). Public Service argues these categories contain competitively sensitive operational and market data that cannot be disclosed without harming the Company’s trading position. For category 12, the Company requests party access to any WECC data be protected by a confidentiality agreement be limited to party representatives who have executed, submitted to WECC, and provided proof of WECC’s receipt of the requisite WECC NDA, and an NDA in this proceeding. Public Service asserts that the Company is contractually bound to protect this information and may not release it to any party absent full compliance with WECC confidentiality protocols. For category 13, Public Service requests the Commission restrict access to this information for parties with competitive interests, such as non-incumbent transmission developers, vendors, and potential bidders in Public Service’s future competitive solicitations or negotiations associated with the projects identified in this Proceeding. For all other parties, the Company requests the Commission limit access to a “reasonable number of attorneys” and a “reasonable number of subject matter experts” representing a party to this proceeding, and subject to such individuals executing an NDA in the form of Attachment B (counsel) or Attachment C (subject matter expert).

33. For categories 14 and 15, the Company requests an order limiting access, to the extent necessary, to the Commission, Staff, and UCA. Public Service asserts that disclosure could violate the Commission’s privacy rules and expose individual customer information in contravention of statutory protections. Lastly, for category 16, the Company requests the Commission restrict access to that information consistent with the protections granted in those respective proceedings (*i.e.*, the Company’s Just Transition Solicitation, Denver Metro Certificate

of Public Convenience and Necessity, and 2021 Electric Resource Plan/Clean Energy Plan). Public Service contends these protections should continue because the material remains commercially sensitive and relevant across the overlapping proceedings.

34. On May 29, 2026, WRA filed a response to the Public Service's Motion for Protective Order objecting to the Company's proposed treatment of categories 14 and 15. Regarding category 14, WRA contends it does not challenge the designation of the information as highly confidential, but instead requests only that the Commission deny the Company's specific request for relief. WRA asks the Commission to instead order the Company to extend access to the highly confidential information to WRA and all other similarly situated intervenors, subject to an NDA. WRA argues its access to large load customer information would not violate Commission rules and is highly relevant to the current Proceeding. WRA asserts that its inability to access large load customer's specific information, including customer-specific load forecast and locational data, would substantively limit its ability to meaningfully participate in the Proceeding. WRA posits, for example, that the cost and grid impacts for a specific large load customer locating within or outside of the transmission-constrained Denver metro area would be virtually impossible to evaluate without access to detailed information about that specific customer. Regarding Category 15, WRA states that broadly excluding access to all information covered by NDA confidentiality precludes full regulatory analysis and is contrary to public policy. WRA points out that it received access to similar highly confidential information, subject to an NDA, in the Company's recent Just Transition Solicitation proceeding

35. On June 1, 2026, Google filed a response in support of the Company's proposed treatment for categories 14 and 15. Google argues the data center market is extremely competitive and that this information, as well as terms and details relating to business contract and other

information relating to data center infrastructure, are sensitive information that impacts data centers' competitive advantage with respect to its competitors and with parties with whom it negotiates, including stakeholders of the type that want to participate in this Proceeding. Google further contends the information set forth in categories 14 and 15 should receive the sought-after treatment because the risks of disclosure are otherwise too great, stating the inadvertent release of load forecasts and locational data, or contracts, would allow stakeholder access to competitive information about plans for the Colorado market or markets in other states.

36. The Company has not demonstrated that the existing Commission-approved NDAs are insufficient to protect the information contained in categories 14 and 15. The Commission agrees with WRA that the characteristics of large load customers, including load-forecast and locational data, are necessary to evaluate the central issues in this Proceeding. Such information should be available to non-competitor parties, including WRA, subject to execution of an NDA and compliance with applicable highly confidential procedures. Allowing non-competitor intervenors to access this data will support more robust analyses in this Proceeding and allow non-competitor parties to properly evaluate the data pertinent to this Proceeding while protecting sensitive and highly confidential information through the NDA process. With respect to category 15, the Company has recently allowed intervenors—including WRA—to access similar information (*i.e.*, information protected by a confidentiality clause) subject to an NDA in proceedings such as the Company's Just Transition Solicitation,¹ and it has not adequately explained why the Commission should depart from that practice here.

¹ Decision No. C24-0941-I at ¶¶ 12-13, 24 in Proceeding No. 24A-0442E (Dec. 23, 2024) (Granting, in part, the Company's Motion for Extraordinary Protection, including that "any information protected by the confidentiality clause of PPA" be limited to a reasonable number of attorneys and subject matter experts subject to such individuals executing an NDA, as requested by the Company).

Again, the Commission-approved NDAs should be an adequate measure of protection for this information.

37. Accordingly, we grant, in part, the Company's Motion for Protective Order. For category 14, while customer-specific identifying information may be withheld, locational information and load-forecast data shall be made available to non-competitor intervenors subject to execution of NDAs and compliance with applicable highly confidential procedures. For category 15, the Company shall make the information available to a reasonable number of attorneys and subject matter experts, subject to those individuals executing an NDA and satisfying applicable highly confidential information requirements.

38. We refer to an Administrative Law Judge any further discovery disputes in this matter and any further motions for protective orders filed by Public Service or any other party.

E. Procedural Schedule

39. We direct Public Service to confer with the parties to develop a proposed procedural schedule along with any modified or additional discovery procedures to apply to this Proceeding. The proposed procedural schedule should set the deadline for filing any settlement agreement and supporting testimony to ensure the Commission receives the terms of the settlement agreement and supporting testimony no less than two weeks prior to the start of the evidentiary hearing. Further, we advise parties that the Commission prefers the evidentiary hearing in this matter to be conducted over consecutive days, concluding no later than October 28, 2026. Public Service shall file a proposal for the procedural schedule and discovery procedures no later than 12:00 p.m. on June 22, 2026.

40. If the parties are unable to propose a consensus procedural schedule or consensus discovery procedures, then Public Service is directed to file, by 12:00 p.m. on June 22, 2026, a

conferral report that includes proposed procedural schedules from each of the parties or proposed discovery procedures from each of the parties, as applicable.

41. The Commission will establish a procedural schedule through a later decision.

II. ORDER

A. The Commission Orders That:

1. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed jointly by Natural Resources Defense Council and Sierra Club (“Conservation Coalition”) on April 23, 2026, is granted.

2. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC (“Black Hills”) on April 28, 2026, is granted.

3. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by GreenLatinos on May 5, 2026, is granted.

4. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed jointly by the Colorado Solar and Storage Association and Solar Energy Industries Association (“COSSA/SEIA”) on May 13, 2026, is granted.

5. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by City and County of Denver (“Denver”) on May 15, 2026, is granted.

6. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Western Resource Advocates (“WRA”) on May 15, 2026, is granted.

7. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Walmart Inc. (“Walmart”), on May 20, 2026, is granted.

8. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed jointly by Rewiring America and Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (“RA-SWEEP) on May 21, 2026, is granted.

9. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Google, LLC (“Google”) on May 22, 2026, is granted.

10. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Advanced Energy United (“AEU”) on May 27, 2026, is granted.

11. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Colorado Energy Consumers (“CEC”) on May 29, 2026, is granted.

12. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by United Power, Inc. (“United Power”), on May 29, 2026, is granted.

13. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by the City of Boulder (“Boulder”) on May 29, 2026, is granted.

14. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by the Corporate Energy Buyers Association (“CEBA”) on June 1, 2026, is granted.

15. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Energy Outreach Colorado (“EOC”) on June 1, 2026, is granted.

16. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by the Data Center Coalition (“DCC”) on June 1, 2026, is granted.

17. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Monarch Energy Development, LLC (“Monarch”) on June 1, 2026, is granted.

18. The Motion for Permissive Intervention filed by Climax Molybdenum Company (“Climax”) on June 1, 2026, is granted.

19. The parties in this Proceeding include: Public Service Company of Colorado (“Public Service”), Staff of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, the Colorado Office of the Utility Consumer Advocate, the Colorado Energy Office, AEU, Black Hills, CEBA, CEC, Boulder,

Denver, Climax, COSSA/SEIA, DCC, EOC, Google, GreenLatinos, Monarch, Conservation Coalition, RA-SWEEP, United Power, Walmart, and WRA.

20. The Out of State Counsel’s Verified Motion Requesting Pro Hac Vice Admission filed by Conservation Coalition for Patrick Woolsey on June 3, 2026, is granted.

21. The Out of State Counsel’s Verified Motion Requesting Pro Hac Vice Admission filed by DCC for R. Taylor Speer on June 3, 2026, is granted.

22. The Motion for Extraordinary Protection of Highly Confidential Information filed by Public Service on April 2, 2026, is granted, in part, consistent with the discussion above.

23. All future discovery disputes and motions for extraordinary protection are referred to an Administrative Law Judge, consistent with the discussion above.

24. Public Service is directed to confer with the parties to develop a proposed procedural schedule, consistent with the discussion above. Public Service shall file a report addressing its conferral with the parties regarding a procedural schedule or a motion to approve a consensus procedural schedule no later than 12:00 p.m. on June 22, 2026.

25. This Decision is effective immediately upon its Issued Date.

Before the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Colorado

Decision No. C26-0396-I

PROCEEDING NO. 26AL-0137E

**B. ADOPTED IN COMMISSIONERS' WEEKLY MEETING
June 10, 2026.**

(S E A L)



ATTEST: A TRUE COPY

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rebecca E. White".

Rebecca E. White,
Director

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

ERIC BLANK

MEGAN M. GILMAN

TOM PLANT

Commissioners