

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3298



December 9, 2025

Advice Letter 7490-E

Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director, Regulatory Relations
c/o Megan Lawson
E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

SUBJECT: PG&E's Plan to Incorporate Load Integration Capacity Analysis Results into Energization Processes in Compliance with Decision 24-10-030

Dear Mr. Dietz,

Advice Letter 7490-E is approved, effective January 21, 2025.

Background**Procedural History**

Issued on October 23, 2024, Decision (D.)24-10-030 ordering paragraph 37 ordered "Within 90 days of the issuance of this decision, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) shall submit a Tier 1 Advice Letter describing in detail the company's plan to incorporate Load Integration Capacity Analysis results into internal energization business processes." Accordingly, PG&E filed AL7490-E on January 21, 2025.

Proposed Work

In AL 7490-E, PG&E proposes two functionalities to aid in the integration of load Integration Capacity Analysis (ICA) into their energization processes.

The first functionality is automatic load calculation based on customer submitted information in the data portal. This improvement would consist of updating PG&E's application portal to better capture the information necessary for load calculation through improved input forms. Improved forms would "be redesigned with mandatory fields, validation rules, and tooltips for capturing high-quality data to calculate load directly from the portal."¹

The second functionality is adding an internal screen for available capacity during the intake phase. This improvement would consist of implementing the automatic load calculation and creating integrations across PG&E's software. The internal screen would be used by PG&E's energization staff to identify projects which may be at risk for capacity constraints. Under PG&E's current process, capacity planning review is performed at the end of the design process, which itself comes after intake. The internal screen for available capacity would compare application automatic load calculation results to the load ICA to flag projects with potential capacity constraints earlier in the intake and design process.

¹ PG&E AL 7490-E pg.4

These early concerns for constraints could then be alerted to customers in a timely manner.² In addition to the necessary integrations, PG&E would create a new database for reporting and measuring benefits.

Expected Benefits

PG&E believes these upgrades are valuable as they should allow PGE to:

- 1) “Communicate capacity constraints significantly earlier in the energization process.” PG&E reports that currently it takes 2-6 months for customers to be notified whether their load can be served; automatic load calculation and integrated available capacity screens should allow PG&E to identify and communicate constraints in a timely manner.
- 2) “Optimize resources and reduce waste by screening at-risk applications before Design.” PG&E reports that 40% of all business applications are cancelled, and that communicating capacity constraints earlier in the energization application process should help reduce the resources allocated to a project which could ultimately be canceled due to capacity constraints.
- 3) “Reduce manual tasks, error, and reworks through automation and standardization across platforms.” PG&E reports that a frequent cause of customer delay is complications in calculating application load data based on incomplete or inaccurate load information in the application. The proposed automatic load calculation could help reduce the back and forth needed to rectify erroneous forms and accelerate average energization timelines.

To help validate the expected benefits PG&E provides, a new database would also be created to track and measure:

- 1) Application submission date and the capacity screen completion date for each application.
- 2) The number of applications withdrawn or cancelled in intake and design.
- 3) The number of times an application gets “kicked back” due to incomplete or missing load information.

Further, the new database would also track:

- 1) Load ICA Result
- 2) Limiting Criteria
- 3) Feeder Name
- 4) Linesection ID
- 5) Description of Upgrades to Enable Energization (if available)
- 6) Costs Associated with Upgrades (if available)

Timeline

At the time of filing AL 7490-E, PG&E expected to have the first iteration of these improvements implemented within 2025. This translates to an approximate implementation plan of less than one year once approved.

Expected Cost

The expected cost of the work is \$2 million to build the project and \$500,000 a year in additional expense costs. PG&E notes that it has not scoped or received bids for the work, therefore the actual costs could vary from this estimate. Costs for approved ICA work are recorded in the Distribution

² PG&E AL 7490-E

Resource Plan Tools Memorandum Account (DRPTMA). PG&E would then seek cost recovery through a General Rate Case after such costs are determined to be reasonable.³

Protest

The Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and the California Public Advocates Office (Cal Advocates) filed timely protests, on February 10, 2025.

IREC

While IREC supports using the ICA to improve load energization, IREC requests that PG&E clarify aspects of the advice letter. IREC argues that PG&E has not adequately explained the potential customer benefits of the proposed work or adequately documented how the proposed work will result in increased efficiency.

IREC requests clarity on the following points:

1. PG&E should clarify why the existing publicly available ICA maps are insufficient as energization tools and whether the “internal” ICA screening contemplated in the advice letter will rely on the same ICA maps that customers view on PG&E’s website.
2. PG&E does not adequately explain the proposed automatic load calculation and what fields customers would need to enter.
3. PG&E should confirm whether it expects this proposal to change the timelines associated with the Pre-Assessment process.
4. PG&E should provide more information on exactly how the ICA will be integrated and used.
5. PG&E should clarify what happens when ICA screens indicate that capacity does exist for a request.

Additionally, IREC requests that PG&E commit to exploring how the ICA can be used to facilitate load management.

IREC also provides comments on proposed tracking:

1. IREC argues that PG&E should begin collecting data on application kickback rates before the proposed improvements are implemented.⁴
2. IREC requests that the Commission provide a means for stakeholders to provide input on reporting done in the biannual ICA report.
3. IREC requests that PG&E “commit to reporting on any changes to the ICA use cases”.

Cal Advocates

Cal Advocates protests the advice letter on two primary grounds:

1. Cal Advocates believes PG&E has not provided sufficient details to justify the costs presented and that the costs appear excessive. Cal Advocates adds that they believe the improvement is unnecessary as the Load ICA tool is already available to compare with project load, and that PG&E could simply restructure their process to have a Load ICA check at project intake.

³ The DRPTMA was established with the approval of PG&E AL 5255-E, which was filed in response to D. 18-02-004. D.18-02-004 ordering paragraph 2n authorized the IOUs to establish memorandum accounts to track incremental costs of implementing the GNA, DDOR, and Data Access Portals, with a sub-account to track the incremental costs of ICA and locational net benefits analysis.

⁴ Kickback refers to when an application is returned to the applicant due to missing or erroneous data

2. Cal Advocates protests that PG&E states the proposed advice letter will improve energization timelines and eventually reduce costs, but that PG&E do not include any specific, measurable, and quantifiable data on cost savings or energization timeline.

Reply to Protests

On February 18, 2025, PG&E responded to both IREC and Cal Advocates' protests.

Reply to IREC

In response to IREC's concern that PG&E should clarify why the existing publicly available ICA maps are insufficient as energization tools and whether the "internal" ICA screening contemplated in the advice letter will rely on the same ICA maps that customers view on PG&E's website, PG&E responds that while existing load ICA data could be used to inform manual reviews, the new integration will be designed to deliver automated project specific screenings at the application intake stage, while connecting across multiple systems (Your Projects portal, SAP, ICA databases, GRIP, etc). PG&E also explains that the underlying load ICA calculation will remain the same for public and internal facing purposes. The internal facing Load ICA will not be a full 576-hour/year scenario and will only generate data on critical hours and edge cases of forecasted load for review.

In response to IREC's concern that PG&E does not adequately explain the proposed automatic load calculation and what fields customers would need to enter, PG&E notes that the new customer forms will use the same calculation methods used today in PG&E's design manuals except presented in a user-friendly prompted format and automated to ensure consistency and reduce rework. The new intake forms would include questions based on customer occupancy type and subsequent "easy-to-understand" prompts which automatically populate a calculation formula in the background.

In response to IREC's concern that PG&E should confirm whether or not it still expects this proposal to change the timelines associated with the Pre-Assessment process, PG&E notes the pre-assessment phase is specific to Rule 29 applications and would typically require an upfront review by an engineer while the new approach allows for staff to perform capacity checks early on before handing off to an engineer. PG&E does not provide a specific time increase but states, "If the load passes this early check, the application can move forward more quickly."

In response to IREC's concern that PG&E should provide more information on exactly how the ICA will be integrated and used, PG&E responds that the new integration will be designed to deliver automated project specific screenings at the application intake stage, while connecting across multiple systems (Your Projects portal, SAP, ICA databases, GRIP, etc). PG&E further explains that while load ICA data could be used to inform manual reviews, these integrations are intended to automate the process and cut down on manual entry time and associated human error.

In response to IREC's concern that PG&E should clarify what happens when ICA screens indicate that capacity does exist for a request, PG&E states that a project passing an initial screen would allow a project to proceed to the Design phase but would not necessarily expedite or bypass subsequent engineering reviews. PG&E states that the purpose of the initial capacity screen is to identify projects which would face capacity constraints and to communicate that to customers as early and quickly as possible.

In response to IREC's request that PG&E commit to exploring how the ICA can be used to facilitate load management, PG&E states that it is not seeking the use of Load ICA to facilitate load management in this advice letter.

PG&E does not respond to IREC's comments on tracking.

Reply to Cal Advocates

In response to Cal Advocates' concerns regarding the justification of the costs presented, PG&E states that the price is an estimate, not yet bid upon by contracting parties, and that PG&E previously provided the same estimate in a data request on August 4, 2023. PG&E further defends the costs by outlining the initial work needed to build integrations across multiple software, which require specialized software development, data architecture design, testing, and user training. PG&E also notes the ongoing maintenance and updates to maintain the newly integrated system and additional data creates persistent costs.

In response to Cal Advocates' argument that the Load ICA is already available and does not need to be integrated into the energization process as outlined in the advice letter, PG&E argues that manual Load ICA checks would be incredibly inefficient, error prone, and time consuming compared to an integrated system.

In response to Cal Advocates' concerns on PG&E's lack of quantifiable data on how the proposed work will lead to cost savings or accelerated energization timelines, PG&E responds that the effects will be broad and that it would be difficult to quantify every aspect of improvement. Difficult to track but still meaningful improvements would include shorter response time for capacity feedback and reducing engineering labor hours on infeasible projects. PG&E notes that they will track and report certain metrics (e.g., cancellation rates, kickbacks, and processing times). PG&E then provides the following improvements they expect from implementing the advice letter:

- "Potential Accelerations:
 - Automation: Fewer manual entries and corrections can yield significant accelerations once multiplied across thousands of applications per year.
 - Accuracy Gains: By standardizing calculations, PG&E also expects fewer errors that might trigger additional engineering reviews or reworks.
- Potential Time Acceleration for customers (10 – 11 Days):
 - Cycle Benefits: If intake data are complete and correct up front, each submission cycle could be shortened by 80%—equating to ~10–11 fewer days per application for customers.”⁵

Discussion

Regarding Cal Advocates and IREC's inquiries and concerns on PG&E's justifications for pursuing the two proposed functionalities, PG&E provides persuasive reasoning that to integrate load ICA data into their energization process it is most efficient to automate the process and cut down on manual entry time and associated human error. The automated load calculation, early identification of potentially capacity constrained applications, and subsequent early communication of capacity constraints should aid in reducing labor hours spent on infeasible energization projects, in turn reducing labor hour constraints and costs. Further, automatic load calculations potentially reduce issues such as kickbacks,

⁵ PG&E Reply to Protest on AL 7490-E pg.3

December 9, 2025

Page 6 of 6

which could allow the distribution engineer to complete those projects faster, freeing up their ability to process additional pending applications, reducing timelines for all applicants.

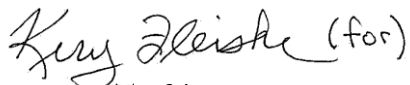
Regarding Cal Advocates' concerns on cost, PG&E provides a reasonable explanation for its cost estimate. Further, costs for approved ICA work are recorded in the Distribution Resource Plan Tools Memorandum Account (DRPTMA), and PG&E would need to seek cost recovery through a General Rate Case after such costs are determined to be reasonable.

Regarding recommendations for additional reporting and opportunity for feedback, the quarterly workshops established in D.24-10-030 ordering paragraph 35 are an existing venue designed to allow for stakeholder insight and feedback into the biannual ICA reports in which PG&E will be reporting their proposed metrics. Additionally, PG&E's proposed reporting metrics already provide insights into the timeliness of communicating capacity constraints, validating that resources are being allocated more optimally, and tracking kickbacks. PG&E's initial Advice letter and reply to protests indicate that they have the ability to provide a historic view of the proposed fields if needed as a baseline.

Disposition

The Energy Division has determined that PG&E's Advice Letter (AL) 7490-E complied with the ordering paragraph language as written in D.24-10-030. Thus, IREC and Cal Advocates' protests are rejected, and AL 7490-E is approved with an effective date of January 21, 2025.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Leuwam Tesfai in black ink, followed by the text "(for)".

Leuwam Tesfai
Deputy Executive Director for Energy and Climate Policy/
Director, Energy Division
California Public Utilities Commission

cc: Service Lists for R.21-06-017 and R.24-01-018
EDTariffUnit, edtariffunit@cpuc.ca.gov
Gabriel Petlin, Gabriel.petlin@cpuc.ca.gov
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January 21, 2025

Advice 7490-E

(Pacific Gas and Electric Company ID U 39 E)

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

**Subject: PG&E's Plan to Incorporate Load Integration Capacity Analysis
Results into Energization Processes in Compliance with Decision 24-
10-030**

Purpose

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) hereby submits this Tier 1 advice letter (AL), in compliance with Ordering Paragraph 37 of California Public Utilities Commission (Commission or CPUC) Decision (D.) 24-10-030 in Phase 1, Track 1, of the High DER proceeding, *Adopting Improvements to Distribution Planning and Project Execution Process, Distribution Resource Planning Data Portals and Integration Capacity Analysis 8Maps*, which requires PG&E to detail its plan to incorporate Load ICA results into internal energization processes.

Background

On June 5, 2023, PG&E recommended that the Commission consider ordering that "PG&E shall use Load ICA to improve its load energization process to help prepare the grid for a high electrification future. Load ICA shall be used by PG&E's service planning representatives to guide customers during the intake process to help customers better understand and navigate the energization process."¹

On December 1, 2023, PG&E submitted a motion for authorization to record costs in its Distribution Resource Plan Tools Memorandum Account (DRPTMA) to develop a platform by which the ICA data will help streamline the load energization process for all customers requesting service.²

On March 13, 2024, the Staff Proposal of the Track 1 of the High DER Proceeding, the CPUC agreed that incorporation of Load ICA results into utilities' load energization

¹ REPLY COMMENTS BY PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 39 E) ON RESPONSES TO THE APRIL 6, 2023 RULING, June 5 2023, page 8

² MOTION OF PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 39 E) TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN DISTRIBUTION PLANNING TOOL COSTS AND INTEGRATION CAPACITY ANALYSIS COSTS TO BE RECORDED TO THE DISTRIBUTION RESOURCE PLAN TOOLS MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT (DRPTMA), December 1 2023, page 1

processes is an attractive option for increasing efficiencies because Load ICA is already being used to calculate load hosting capacity across the service area. Load ICA results are not currently a substitute for the work of Distribution Engineers; however, they can begin to be used by utility staff working with customers who are navigating the energization process.³

On October 23, 2024, the CPUC issued a Final Decision to adopting various improvements to distribution planning process. OP 37 requires PG&E to describe in detail its plan for incorporating Load ICA results into PG&E's internal energization business procedures. This AL is submitted to comply with this directive.

Executive Summary

In a High DER future, PG&E will experience increased volumes of load energization applications (e.g., EV chargers, battery storage). Large increases in the volume of load energization applications have already been reported. Timely and effective response to this increased volume will require either additional resources (e.g., distribution engineers), or increased efficiency to process the increased volume. PG&E believes load hosting capacity data is an opportunity to achieve the latter.

PG&E already publishes load hosting capacity data (Load ICA) but it is not currently integrated into our internal systems, or communicated to the customer level. Without our systems having visibility of load hosting capacity, substantial internal resources must be allocated into each load request for application processing, only to reach the conclusion months later that there is insufficient capacity for the project. This severely impacts customers' projects budget and timelines, and many do not come into fruition causing waste.

PG&E aims to leverage Load ICA into the load energization process to identify capacity constraints earlier in the energization process. By integrating data from Your Projects portal, online GRIP portal, SAP, and PG&E's internal ICA platform, the systems will be able to a) automatically perform a provisional load calculation b) compare it against Load ICA data to check for available capacity. Both customers and PG&E will be able to identify potential capacity constraints early and address them before committing resources. This will lead to improvements in customer transparency, response times, and allocation of internal resources.

The development process will consist of requirements definition, internal approvals, vendor scoping, design, development, and acceptance testing. PG&E estimates that this will require capital investment of ~\$2M to build the product with an estimated launch by end 2025 and expenses of ~\$500k/year including server costs, maintenance, and human resources. Note that PG&E has not yet scoped or received bids for the work, therefore the actual costs could vary from this estimate. The Commission has authorized PG&E to

³ STAFF PROPOSAL FOR THE HIGH DER PROCEEDING, March 13 2024, page 129

implement this process and tool and record associated costs to the Distribution Resources Plan Tools Memorandum Account for future recovery.

Description of Current State

When customers submit new energization requests through PG&E's application portal (Your Projects⁴), the application will go through multiple internal handoffs between customer service representatives, estimators, and distribution planning engineers (this handoff primarily occurs in SAP). The first phase is known as Intake where the customer service representative acts as the point of contact for the customer and is responsible for collecting project information and assembling the job package. The job package is then submitted to an estimator for order creation. This phase is known as Design where estimator is responsible for reviewing the application and creating a design package which includes electrical calculations, drawings, and construction estimates. For select larger or complex projects, a distribution planning engineer (DE) also receives the design package to review the design and check for capacity. This is known as Capacity Planning Review which is often a bottleneck due to time consuming and resource intensive work. In cases where there are capacity constraints, the DE will determine earliest energization dates and/or suggest alternative solutions such as load limiting agreements. The application then returns to the customer service representative who makes the customer aware of any capacity constraints, necessary upgrades, and expected timelines.

The underlying issue with the energization process is that Service Planning does not have visibility of potential capacity constraints for incoming applications until the Capacity Planning Review phase described above. Before reaching that point, an application must go through the lengthy job package creation and estimating process (roughly 2 to 6 months from submission) which requires back-and-forth information gathering with the customer and multiple internal touchpoints. When the outcome of Capacity Planning Review is a capacity constraint, it will be communicated to the customer, and the direct impact is usually an in-service date that does not meet the customer request (which may be several years later). This may not only result in a negative outcome for the customer's project, but may also result in a waste of internal and customer resources if the project does not come into fruition.

Description of Proposed Solution

The proposed solution will incorporate Load ICA data into the energization process to enable the early screening of new load applications to reduce wasted resources on capacity constrained applications and provide customers quicker response times with greater transparency. To implement this, PG&E will develop two main complementary functionalities:

1. Automatic Calculation of Load

⁴ <https://yourprojects-pge.com/>

Customer load size is required to determine whether there is sufficient capacity to interconnect. It is a complex calculation where the estimator must interpret application information, check multiple sources of data, conduct manual calculations/spreadsheet work, and attach the results to SAP. This is not only time consuming but also tends to produce varied results depending on the methodology, inputs/assumptions, and understanding of the load type.

The proposed solution will feature the ability to automatically calculate the requested load amount directly from customer submitted information in the application portal. This will reduce overstated or understated loads, manual error, and unnecessary communication with the customer. Most importantly, this will enable an accurate and standard way to check for capacity constraints. This will require enhancements to the online portal to capture the information that is necessary to conduct these calculations. The input forms will be redesigned with mandatory fields, validation rules, and tooltips for capturing high-quality data to calculate load directly from the portal. The calculations methodologies that are currently being used within PG&E's design manuals will remain the same.

2. Internal Screen for Available Capacity

Currently, every application must go through the Intake and Design process with capacity constraints only being identified during Capacity Planning Review (end of Design). This leads to long wait times, impacted projects, and wasted internal resources. Due to this, the customer service representative is unable to discuss alternative solutions to capacity constraints until late in the process when resources have already been invested. Similarly, customers are notified about these constraints late in the process which may negatively affect their project.

The proposed solution will feature a capacity check during Intake before proceeding applications to Design. The Load ICA data used for the capacity check will also be internally accessible via visualization tools. Customer service representatives will be able to identify applications that may be at risk for capacity constraints and notify customers in a timely manner. They will also be ready to discuss and offer alternative solutions not only earlier in the process but also before application submission in some cases (e.g. larger accounts).

Figure 1 below illustrates the required integrations between the visualization tool, SAP, and PG&E's internal ICA platform. A new database will also be created for reporting, measuring benefits, and continuous improvement purposes.

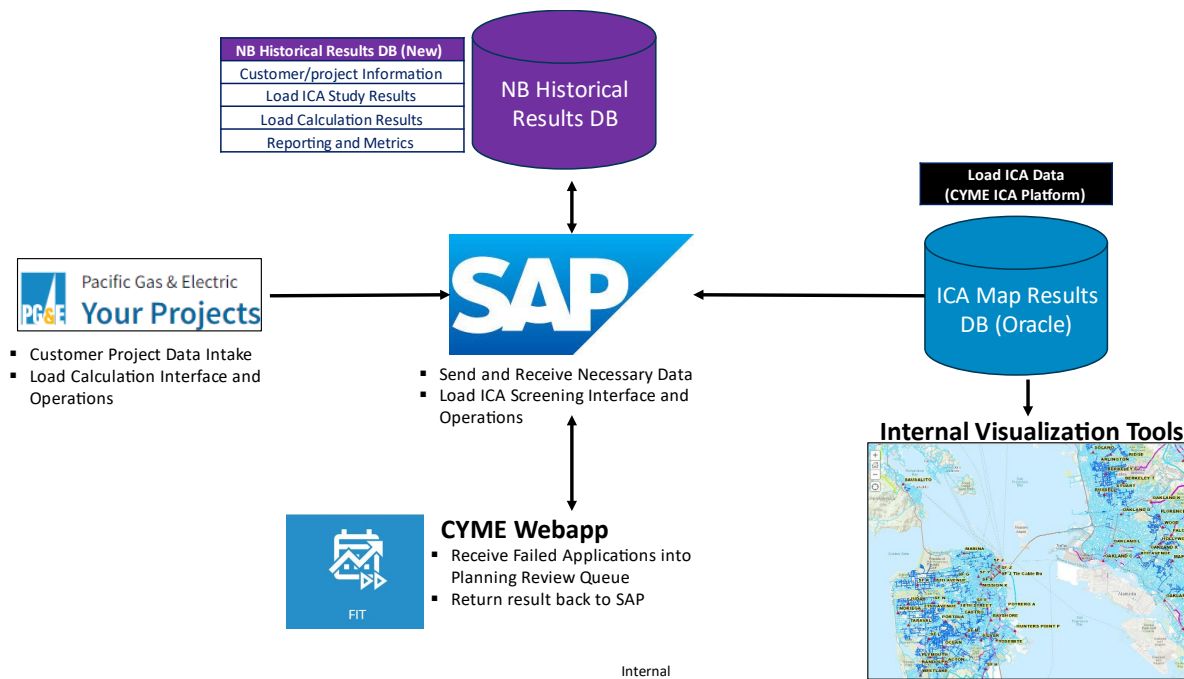


Figure 1: IT Integrations

Expected Benefits

Based on analysis of historical internal data and stakeholder interviews, PG&E expects that the proposed solution will deliver the benefits detailed below.

1. Communicate capacity constraints significant earlier in the energization process

For projects that require Planning Review, customers currently wait 2 to 6 months before receiving PG&E feedback on whether their load can be served. Finding out that there is no capacity at such a late stage is costly and generally unacceptable to customers, leading to customer dissatisfaction and cancellation. The ability to check for capacity early is essential to improve transparency and enable customers to make informed decisions regarding their projects in a timely manner. PG&E expects average wait times for feedback on capacity to be reduced and will track and report on this reduction as described in the Data Reporting section.

2. Optimize resources and reduce waste by screening at-risk applications before Design

Approximately 40% of all new business applications are cancelled for various reasons and capacity constraints are one of the top reasons. Cancellations are not only costly but also tie up the resources and time invested in them. Furthermore, cancellations are 20 times more expensive in Design compared to Intake. Conducting capacity checks earlier in the application process will allow capacity constrained applications to be flagged before Design, reducing the amount of wasted work that would have been spent on these applications that may ultimately be cancelled. This frees up PG&E resources to process

more applications in a shorter period. PG&E expects application cancellation rates at Design to be reduced and will track and report on this reduction as described in the Data Reporting section.

3. Reduce manual tasks, error, and reworks through automation and standardization across platforms

One of the most frequent reasons for customer delays is pending load data due to its complexity and manual handling. Almost every application gets “kicked back” at least once due to incomplete or inaccurate load information (1.3 times on average). The customer service representative must then spend additional time to contact the customer to collect the necessary information. Automating load size calculations reduces the burden of manual tasks and reworks due to mistakes, freeing up resources (e.g. customer service representative, estimator, distribution planning engineer) to process more applications and reduce backlog. PG&E expects a reduction in load-related kickbacks and will track and report on this reduction as described in the Data Reporting section.

Data Measurement and Reporting Plan

PG&E will store necessary data in the new database to measure the expected benefits of the solution as required by the Commission. Unless otherwise directed, these metrics will be reported in the PG&E ICA Bi-Annual Report starting Q1 2026.

Below lists the data measurement plan corresponding to the expected benefits detailed in the previous section.

1. To validate that capacity constraints are being communicated earlier, PG&E should observe a reduction in average time that has passed from application submission to capacity determination. Currently the latter occurs at the conclusion of Capacity Planning Review which will serve as the baseline. PG&E will track the application submission date and the Capacity Screen completion date for each application.
2. To validate that internal resources are being allocated more optimally, PG&E should observe a reduction in cancellation rates in the Design phase. As mentioned, an application that is cancelled during Design will have incurred significantly more internal labor hours and cost than one that is cancelled during Intake. PG&E will track the number of applications withdrawn or cancelled in Intake and Design.
3. To validate that the application process is more efficient due to standardization of load calculations and automation, PG&E should observe a reduction in the average amount of load-related kickbacks per application. A kickback is recorded whenever an application is unable to proceed due to insufficient information and is sent back to the previous assignee to remedy. This is observed frequently when gathering load information and calculating load. PG&E will track the number of

times an application gets “kicked back” due to incomplete or missing load information.

The new database will also include the data fields outlined below in Table 1 as recommended per the Staff Proposal⁵, with the possibility of incorporating more fields as necessary to measure realized improvements.

Data Fields for Reporting
Load ICA Result
Limiting Criterion
Feeder Name
Line section ID
Description of Upgrades to Enable Energization (if available)
Costs Associated with Upgrades (if available)

Table 1: Data Fields for Reporting per Staff Proposal

Path to Production

The implementation plan begins with cross functional alignment and requirements definition. This involves identifying and interviewing key stakeholders in Service Planning including customer service representatives, estimators, and distribution planning engineers. This results in a document that details the business requirements based on the insights gathered from interviews. The document will serve as the basis for IT and vendors to scope an IT solution and size the effort. Design, development, and build will be performed across platforms including the customer portal, SAP, and the ICA platform. We expect to launch the first revision of the solution while meeting the CPUC requirements by end of 2025.

The Commission has authorized PG&E to implement this process and tool and record associated costs to the Distribution Resources Plan Tools Memorandum Account for future recovery. As mentioned, the IT scope requires modifications to multiple platforms including the customer portal, SAP, and the ICA platform. PG&E estimates that this will require capital investment of ~\$2M to build the product and ~\$500k/year in expense costs, including server costs, maintenance, and human resources. Note that PG&E has not yet scoped or received bids for the work, therefore the actual costs could vary from this estimate.

This submittal would not increase any current rate or charge, cause the withdrawal of service, or conflict with any rate schedule or rule.

⁵ Staff Proposal Recommendation No. 5.5.1

Protests

Anyone wishing to protest this submittal may do so by letter sent electronically via E-mail, no later than **February 10, 2025**, which is 20 days after the date of this submittal. Protests must be submitted to:

CPUC Energy Division
ED Tariff Unit
E-mail: EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov

The protest shall also be electronically sent to PG&E via E-mail at the address shown below on the same date it is electronically delivered to the Commission:

Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director, Regulatory Relations
c/o Megan Lawson
E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

Any person (including individuals, groups, or organizations) may protest or respond to an advice letter (General Order 96-B, Section 7.4). The protest shall contain the following information: specification of the advice letter protested; grounds for the protest; supporting factual information or legal argument; name and e-mail address of the protestant; and statement that the protest was sent to the utility no later than the day on which the protest was submitted to the reviewing Industry Division (General Order 96-B, Section 3.11).

Effective Date

Pursuant to General Order (GO) 96-B, Rule 5.1, this advice letter is submitted with a Tier 1 designation. PG&E requests that this **Tier 1** advice submittal become effective upon date of submittal, which is **January 21, 2025**.

Notice

In accordance with General Order 96-B, Section IV, a copy of this advice letter is being sent electronically to parties shown on the attached list and the parties on the service lists for R.21-06-017 and R.24-01-018. Address changes to the General Order 96-B service list should be directed to PG&E at email address PGETariffs@pge.com. For changes to any other service list, please contact the Commission's Process Office at (415) 703-2021 or at Process_Office@cpuc.ca.gov. Send all electronic approvals to PGETariffs@pge.com. Advice letter submittals can also be accessed electronically at: <http://www.pge.com/tariffs/>.

/S/

Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director, Regulatory Relations
CPUC Communications

Attachments

cc: Service Lists R.21-06-017 and R.24-01-018



ADVICE LETTER SUMMARY

ENERGY UTILITY



MUST BE COMPLETED BY UTILITY (Attach additional pages as needed)

Company name/CPUC Utility No.: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (U 39 E)

Utility type:

☒ ELC ☐ GAS ☐ WATER
☐ PLC ☐ HEAT

Contact Person: Baylee Larson

Phone #: (279) 789-6486

E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

E-mail Disposition Notice to: baylee.larson@pge.com

EXPLANATION OF UTILITY TYPE

ELC = Electric GAS = Gas WATER = Water
PLC = Pipeline HEAT = Heat

(Date Submitted / Received Stamp by CPUC)

Advice Letter (AL) #: 7490-E

Tier Designation: 1

Subject of AL: PG&E's Plan to Incorporate Load Integration Capacity Analysis Results into Energization Processes in Compliance with Decision 24-10-030

Keywords (choose from CPUC listing): Compliance, Capacity

AL Type: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Annual ☒ One-Time ☐ Other:

If AL submitted in compliance with a Commission order, indicate relevant Decision/Resolution #: D.24-10-030

Does AL replace a withdrawn or rejected AL? If so, identify the prior AL: No

Summarize differences between the AL and the prior withdrawn or rejected AL: N/A

Confidential treatment requested? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, specification of confidential information:

Confidential information will be made available to appropriate parties who execute a nondisclosure agreement. Name and contact information to request nondisclosure agreement/ access to confidential information:

Resolution required? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Requested effective date: 1/21/25

No. of tariff sheets: 0

Estimated system annual revenue effect (%): N/A

Estimated system average rate effect (%): N/A

When rates are affected by AL, include attachment in AL showing average rate effects on customer classes (residential, small commercial, large C/I, agricultural, lighting).

Tariff schedules affected: N/A

Service affected and changes proposed¹: N/A

Pending advice letters that revise the same tariff sheets: N/A

¹Discuss in AL if more space is needed.

Protests and correspondence regarding this AL are to be sent via email and are due no later than 20 days after the date of this submittal, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission, and shall be sent to:

California Public Utilities Commission
Energy Division Tariff Unit Email:
EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov

Contact Name: Sidnev Bob Dietz II. c/o Megan Lawson
Title: Director, Regulatory Relations
Utility/Entity Name: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Email: PGETariffs@pge.com

Contact Name:
Title:
Utility/Entity Name:

Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Email:

CPUC
Energy Division Tariff Unit
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Clear Form

**PG&E Gas and Electric
Advice Submittal List
General Order 96-B, Section IV**

AT&T	East Bay Community Energy	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Albion Power Company	Ellison Schneider & Harris LLP	Peninsula Clean Energy
Alta Power Group, LLC	Electrical Power Systems, Inc.	Pioneer Community Energy
	Fresno	
Anderson & Poole	Engineers and Scientists of California	Public Advocates Office
Atlas ReFuel BART		Redwood Coast Energy Authority
	GenOn Energy, Inc.	Regulatory & Cogeneration Service, Inc.
BART	Green Power Institute	Resource Innovations
Buchalter	Hanna & Morton LLP	Rockpoint Gas Storage
Barkovich & Yap, Inc.		San Diego Gas & Electric Company
Braun Blaising Smith Wynne, P.C.	ICF consulting	SPURR
	iCommLaw	San Francisco Water Power and Sewer
California Community Choice Association	International Power Technology	Sempra Utilities
California Cotton Ginners & Growers Association		Sierra Telephone Company, Inc.
California Energy Commission	Intertie	Southern California Edison Company
California Hub for Energy Efficiency	Intestate Gas Services, Inc.	Southern California Gas Company
California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority		
California Public Utilities Commission	Kelly Group	Spark Energy
Calpine	Ken Bohn Consulting	Sun Light & Power
Cameron-Daniel, P.C.	Keyes & Fox LLP	Sunshine Design
Casner, Steve		Stoel Rives LLP
Center for Biological Diversity	Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Tecogen, Inc.
Chevron Pipeline and Power	Los Angeles County Integrated	TerraVerde Renewable Partners
City of Palo Alto		Tiger Natural Gas, Inc.
City of San Jose	Waste Management Task Force	TransCanada
Clean Power Research		
Coast Economic Consulting	MRW & Associates	Utility Cost Management
Commercial Energy	Manatt Phelps Phillips	Utility Power Solutions
Crossborder Energy	Marin Energy Authority	
Crown Road Energy, LLC	McClintock IP	Water and Energy Consulting
Communities Association (WMA)	McKenzie & Associates	Wellhead Electric Company
	Modesto Irrigation District	Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association (WMA)
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP		
	NOSSAMAN LLP	Yep Energy
Day Carter Murphy	NRG Solar	
Dept of General Services		
Douglass & Liddell	OnGrid Solar	
Downey Brand LLP		
Dish Wireless L.L.C.		