

RESOLUTION NO. 157 - 25

A RESOLUTION REGARDING CERTAIN CHANGES TO COLORADO
SPRINGS UTILITIES' UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, Colorado Springs Utilities ("Utilities") proposed modifications to the Utilities Rules and Regulations; and

WHEREAS, Utilities proposed modification of Large Load Application Requirements reducing the minimum load size requiring payment of study fees and clarification of procedures; and

WHEREAS, Utilities proposed the addition of fees and modifications to electric line service standards related to Utilities' proposed addition of the Industrial Service – Large Load ("ELL") Rate Schedule within Utilities' Electric Rate Schedules; and

WHEREAS, Utilities proposed the addition of new fees for hydraulic analysis report relating to minor applications; and

WHEREAS, Utilities proposed other clerical modifications; and

WHEREAS, Utilities proposed to make the Utilities Rules and Regulations changes effective January 1, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the details of the changes noted above are reflected in Utilities' 2026 Rate Case; and

WHEREAS, City Council finds Utilities' proposed modifications prudent; and

WHEREAS, Utilities provided public notice of the proposed changes and complied with the requirements of the City Code for changing its Utilities Rules and Regulations; and

WHEREAS, specific fees, policy changes, and changes to any terms and conditions of service are set out in the attached tariffs for adoption with the final City Council Decision and Order in this case.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS:

Section 1. That Colorado Springs Utilities Tariff, City Council Volume No. 6, Utilities Rules and Regulations shall be revised as follows:

Effective January 1, 2026

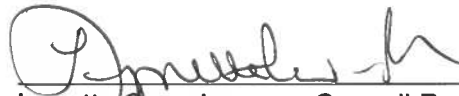
City Council Vol. No. 6		
Sheet No.	Title	Cancels Sheet No.
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 13	GENERAL	Third Revised Sheet No. 13
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 14	GENERAL	Third Revised Sheet No. 14
First Revised Sheet No. 14.1	GENERAL	Original Sheet No. 14.1
Second Revised Sheet No. 17	GENERAL	First Revised Sheet No. 17
Second Revised Sheet No. 18	GENERAL	First Revised Sheet No. 18
Third Revised Sheet No. 20	GENERAL	Second Revised Sheet No. 20
Second Revised Sheet No. 20.1	GENERAL	First Revised Sheet No. 20.1

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City Council Vol. No. 6		
Sheet No.	Title	Cancels Sheet No.
Second Revised Sheet No. 56	ELECTRIC	First Revised Sheet No. 56
First Revised Sheet No. 57	ELECTRIC	Original Sheet No. 57
First Revised Sheet No. 58	ELECTRIC	Original Sheet No. 58
Original Sheet No. 58.1	ELECTRIC	
Second Revised Sheet No. 59	ELECTRIC	First Revised Sheet No. 59
Second Revised Sheet No. 60	ELECTRIC	First Revised Sheet No. 60
First Revised Sheet No. 63	ELECTRIC	Original Sheet No. 63
Second Revised Sheet No. 73	NATURAL GAS	First Revised Sheet No. 73
First Revised Sheet No. 92	WATER	Original Sheet No. 92

Section 2. The attached sheets of the Colorado Springs Utilities Tariff, Council Decision and Order, and other related matters are hereby approved and adopted.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 28th day of October 2025.



Lynette Crow-Iverson, Council President

ATTEST:



Sarah B. Johnson, City Clerk



Utilities Rules and Regulations
(URR) Final Tariff Sheets
Effective January 1, 2026

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL

B. Fees

Utilities may charge and collect fees as described in the below table, by contract, or as established by City Code Section 14.8.109 for Stormwater service fees. For fees associated with the Development Annexation Application process, see Sections I.C., Development Fees and Section I.D. Annexation Application Fees.

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	REFERENCE
GENERAL		
Trip Fee and/or Restoration of Service Fee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Nonresidential Additional charge for after-hours restorations (outside of Utilities normal working business hours) 	\$70.00 \$70.00 \$40.00	General, Sheet Nos. 19, 37-38, 40
Standby Service Fee	\$250.00	General, Sheet No. 20
Large Load Study Fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electric Fee Advance Payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 MW base fee Additional charge per MW over 5 MW 20 MW base fee Additional charge per MW over 20 MW 100 MW base fee Additional charge per MW over 100 MW 200 MW and greater fee Natural Gas Fee Water Fee Wastewater Fee 	\$5,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$35,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$150,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$250,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$2,000.00	General, Sheet No. 20
Returned Payment Fee (whether returned/refused payment was attempted by check, EFT, debit/credit card or other means).	\$30.00	General, Sheet No. 24
Opt-Out Program Fee (for nonstandard meters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time fee to enter program Quarterly manual read charge 	\$109.00 \$35.00	General, Sheet Nos. 45-46

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UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL

Fees – cont'd

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	REFERENCE
ELECTRIC		
Electric Transmission Extension and/or Modification Fees	Time and Materials Cost	Electric, Sheet No. 58
Electric Substation Facility Fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing capacity Capacity additions 	\$150.00/kW Time and Materials Cost	Electric, Sheet No. 58
Electric Line Extension Fees (Single Service only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection and Connection Fee Return Trip Fee (including late appointment cancellations) Distribution Charge (Contribution in Aid of Construction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary distribution line* 3-phase 200 amp mainline 3-phase 600 amp mainline Additional charge for congested space <p>* Commercial and industrial extensions are customer installed, with all trenching, compaction, etc.; all circuit-feet lengths are as estimated by Utilities. Primary distribution line fee not applicable.</p>	\$585.00 \$450.00 \$60.47/linear foot \$55.83/circuit foot Time and Materials Cost \$11.55/linear foot	Electric, Sheet Nos. 59-65
Electric Temporary Service Connection Fee	\$260.00	Electric, Sheet Nos. 65-66
Pedestal Damage Fee	Cost of Repairs	Electric, Sheet No. 66
Renewable Energy System Interconnection Application Review Fee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than or equal to 150 kW Greater than 150 kW 	\$100.00 \$1,000.00	Electric, Sheet No. 67.1

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GENERAL

Fees – cont'd

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	REFERENCE
NATURAL GAS		
Natural Gas Line Extension Fees (Single Service only)		Natural Gas, Sheet Nos. 72-81
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and Connection Fee 	\$585.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return Trip Fee 	\$450.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and Connection Fee for other polyethylene services less than 2" in diameter (Per Stub) 	\$496.85	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution Charge (Contribution in Aid of Construction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Gas main and service stub ○ Natural Gas mainline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 150 PSIG • Greater than or equal to 150 PSIG ○ Additional charge for congested space 	\$30.75/linear foot \$33.71/linear foot Time and Materials Cost \$11.55/linear foot	
ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS LINE EXTENSION		
Electric and Natural Gas Fees (Joint Service)		Electric, Sheet Nos. 59-65 Natural Gas, Sheet Nos. 72-81
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and Connection Fee 	\$900.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and Connection Fee for other polyethylene services less than 2" in diameter (Per Stub) 	\$779.32	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return Trip Fee (including late appointment cancellations) 	\$734.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric Distribution Charge (Contribution in Aid of Construction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary distribution line* ○ 3-phase 200 amp main line ○ 3-phase 600 amp main line ○ Additional charge for congested space 	\$54.85/linear foot \$50.66/circuit foot Time and Materials Cost \$5.78/linear foot	
<p>* Commercial and industrial extensions are customer installed, with all trenching, compaction, etc.; all circuit-feet lengths are as estimated by Utilities. Primary distribution line fee not applicable.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Gas Distribution Charge (Contribution in Aid of Construction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Gas main and service stub ○ Natural Gas mainline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 150 PSIG • Greater than or equal to 150 PSIG ○ Additional charge for congested space 	\$21.12/linear foot \$23.83/linear foot Time and Materials Cost \$5.78/linear foot	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation Fees (Reduced in certain circumstances per Utilities' policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step One Fee ○ Step Two Fee ○ Step Three Fee 	% of Applicable Return Trip Fee 10% 25% 50%	Electric, Sheet No. 65 Natural Gas, Sheet No. 81

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C. Development Fees (De minimis reviews are not charged development application fees.)

FEE	AMOUNT	PAYABLE AT TIME OF:
• City of Colorado Springs major development application review, per application	\$800.00	Plan submittal to City Land Use Review
• City of Colorado Springs minor development application review, per application	\$600.00	Plan submittal to City Land Use Review
• City of Manitou Springs development application review, per application	\$200.00	Review of submittal
• El Paso County development application review, per application	\$200.00	Review of submittal
• All other jurisdictions' development application review, per application	\$200.00	Review of submittal
• Electric and/or gas line extension design* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electric residential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per extension contract, plus \$249.00 • Per lot \$49.50 ○ Electric commercial, per building \$597.00 ○ Natural Gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per extension contract, plus \$249.00 • Per service stub \$49.50 		Submittal of extension contract, except electric commercial to be submitted at time of service contract
* Electric and/or gas line extension design fees not applicable Electric 3-phase 600 amp main line extensions and Natural Gas mainline extensions greater than 150 psig. Actual extension design cost included in Time and Materials Cost extension fees.		
• Water or wastewater recovery agreement contract application fee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contracts involving 50 acres or less \$2,210.00 ○ Contract involving more than 50 acres \$4,413.00 		Submittal of recovery agreement request
• Water or wastewater recovery agreement processing fee, per service contract with recovery agreement reimbursements	\$62.00	Service contract execution
• Utilities' preparation of Hydraulic Analysis Reports – Large Application, for sites 960 acres or greater	\$6,400.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
• Revisions, per hour	\$200.00	
• Utilities' preparation of Hydraulic Analysis Reports – Complex Application, for sites greater than 40 acres and less than 960 acres, and located within multiple pressure zones	\$4,800.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
• Revisions, per hour	\$200.00	

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Development Fees – cont'd

FEE	AMOUNT	PAYABLE AT TIME OF:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Hydraulic Analysis Reports – Moderately Complex Application, for sites greater than 40 acres and less than 960 acres, and located within a single pressure zone and no coordination with other pressure zones required and for sites 40 acres or less, and located within multiple pressure zones 	\$3,200.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions, per hour 	\$200.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Hydraulic Analysis Reports – Basic Application, for sites greater than 10 acres and less than 40 acres and located with a single pressure zone and no coordination with other pressure zones required 	\$1,600.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions, per hour 	\$200.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Hydraulic Analysis Reports – Minor Application, for minor modifications to the existing system for sites 10 acres or less, per hour, not to exceed eight hours. 	\$200.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire flow reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial two fire flow reports - within twelve-month period Additional reports, per hour with minimum one-hour charge Existing Hydrant Reports* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First request, per site Additional request, per site, per insistence 	\$0.00 \$200.00 \$0.00 \$50.00	Prior to construction plan approval or upon invoicing
*Refer to the current edition of the <i>Line Extension and Service Standards</i> – Water for form detailed information pertaining to fire flow report Charges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Wastewater Analysis Report – Large Application, for sites greater than 960 acres 	\$4,800.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions, per hour 	\$200.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Wastewater Analysis Reports – Moderately Complex Application, for sites greater than 40 acres and less than 960 acres 	\$3,200.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions, per hour 	\$200.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities' preparation of Wastewater Analysis Reports – Basic Application, for sites less than 40 acres 	\$1,600.00	Prior to Development Plan approval or upon invoicing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions, per hour 	\$200.00	

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GENERAL

H. Development – Financial Responsibility for New Premises

The contractor or builder of a new or renovated Premises requesting or using utility services for that Premises will remain solely responsible for such services until both of the following occur: (i) a Certificate of Occupancy is issued by the Pikes Peak Regional Building Department for the Premises and (ii) another Customer assumes responsibility for the services for that Premises or the services for that Premises are terminated at the request of the contractor or builder.

I. Standby Service Fee

In accordance with City Code, a Standby Service Fee, applicable to, but not limited to standby services and relocations, will be charged associated with excavations near underground facilities. See Section I.B. Fee Table.

J. Large Load Application Requirements

1. General

Subject to the terms and conditions of these Utilities Rules and Regulations, *Line Extension and Service Standards* for each service, and program rules, Customers (or potential Customers) requesting future utility services are required to complete an Application for entering capacity queue and any applicable provisions or requests related to Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) tariffs or procedures when potential new and/or expanding loads equal or exceed the following:

- a. Electric – Five megawatts (MW)
- b. Natural Gas – 2.5 Dth per hour
- c. Water – 0.25 million gallons per day
- d. Wastewater – 0.25 million gallons per day

2. Large Load Study Fees and Fee Advance Payments

As defined in *Line Extension and Service Standards* for each service, request for potential new and/or expanding loads that equal or exceed the loads specifications provided in J.1. above require payment of large load study fee(s) and/or fee advance payment(s), payable at the time of study request, for each service meeting or exceeding the load size as defined in this section. Large Load Study Fees and Advance Payments are in addition to all other applicable fees and charges as defined in Utilities' tariffs, including these Utilities Rules and Regulation. Electric Large Load Study Fee Advance Payments in the form of cash are required at the time of study request.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL

In the event actual electric study costs exceed the advance payment amounts, the Customer will be required to pay the balance upon invoicing. In the event actual electric study costs are less than the advance payment amounts, the balance will be refunded to the Customer without interest. Natural Gas, Water and Wastewater fee amounts are payable at the time of study request and are non-refundable. See Section I.B. Fee Table.

3. Upon application and payment of applicable study fees, Utilities will review the feasibility and requirements of providing service for new and/or expanding loads. Subject to Utilities' study results and determination of feasibility and upon Customer payment of all fees and/or cost, Customers may proceed pursuant to these Rules and Regulations, Utilities' Rate Schedules, *Line Extension and Service Standards*, program rules, and contracts. Subject to availability, Utilities' services to large loads, as defined in this section, will be provided to eligible Customers on a first-come, first-served basis based on the date of application and payment of study fees. Connection to a Utilities system requires Utilities approval, which is contingent upon the customer satisfying all requirements in Utilities' tariffs, including these Utilities Rules and Regulations, *Line Extension and Service Standards*, City Code, and all applicable program rules and policies.

II. STARTING SERVICE

A. Application and Financial Responsibility

1. Application

- a. Persons requesting utility service must complete an application for service by contacting Utilities.
- b. A natural person requesting utility service must be of full legal age. Utilities shall require some form of identification.
- c. Utilities' acceptance of an application constitutes a binding contractual agreement between Utilities and the Customer, including all applicable provisions of Utilities' Tariffs.
- d. Applicable fees must be paid at the start of service. See Section I.B. Fee Table.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

VI. ELECTRIC

A. Electric Service Standards

1. Utility Provisions

Utilities will furnish, install at its expense, own and maintain the equipment to properly meter the service required except as specified under the Totalization Service charge in the Electric Rate Schedules, and the Automated-Meter Opt-Out Program.

All electric service will be metered except in limited circumstances. Customers may receive service without metering at tariffed rates pursuant to Electric Rate Schedule Sheet No. 5.1 or upon execution of a separate written agreement in which Utilities and the Customer agree upon usage estimation procedures. This separate written agreement option will be limited to instances when Electric Rate Schedule Sheet No. 5.1 is not available and when average, individual, commercial facility loads are estimated to be less than 66 kWh/day and when Utilities, at its sole discretion, (1) determines that metering is not appropriate or cost effective and (2) determines that a limited opportunity for load variance, misuse or subterfuge exists. At any time during the contract period, Utilities may check the Customer's usage and a meter(s) will be installed in a Customer-owned socket(s) if deemed necessary by Utilities.

Standard service consists of overhead service including an overhead service drop from the service line to the Customer's Premise. In the event underground service is desired or is required in an underground service area, the Customer will provide contributions in aid-of-construction. In some existing locations, if this equipment is on the load side of the Point of Common Coupling (PCC) (aka Service Point as defined by the National Electric Code), the customer is responsible to install or remove the Utilities metering equipment for maintenance and repair.

The Customer will pay the specified fee for design of Line Extensions.

a. Transmission Service

This type of service (highest voltage located on the Customer's Premise) is alternating current, 60 hertz, three-phase, four wire wye, 115,000 or 230,000 volts. Customer must provide install, and maintain transformers(s).

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

b. Primary Service

This type of service (highest voltage located on the Customer's Premise) is alternating current, 60 hertz, three-phase, four wire wye, 12,470/7,200 volts or 34,500/19,900 volts nominal.

This does not preclude Utilities from providing primary or secondary service to a customer at Utilities convenience, provided the service is metered and billed under the appropriate Electric Tariff.

c. Secondary Service

This type of service is alternating current, 60 hertz, single or three phase.

Available secondary service nominal voltage classifications will depend upon a Customer's location and proximity to existing facilities as follows:

- i. Single-phase, three wire, 120/240 volts;
- ii. Single-phase, two wire, 120 volts;
- iii. Single-phase, three wire, 120/208 volts;
- iv. Three-phase, four wire, 120/208 volts wye;
- v. Three-phase, four wire, 277/480 volts wye.

Totalized Service is available upon request at the rates and conditions provided for in the Totalization Service charge in the Electric Rate Schedules.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

2. Customer Provisions

The Customer will provide, at the Customer's expense, a suitable mounting space or enclosure in an acceptable location for the installation of the metering equipment in accordance with the *Line Extension and Service Standards* for Electric. The Customer, as a condition of service, agrees to the original as-built location for those portions of the facilities on the Customer's Premise that are outside of a public utility easement or right of way. Any changes in location of the facilities will be at the sole expense of the Customer.

a. Transmission Service

All wiring, pole lines, conductors, transformers and other electric substation and distribution equipment beyond the point of metering, except Utilities' metering equipment, will be provided, owned, installed, and maintained at the Customer's expense. The Customer is responsible for the cost of engineering and construction of any extensions of and/or modifications to Utilities' transmission system as required by Utilities to provide service. Utilities will specify, purchase, maintain, and own the substation equipment and facilities on the Utilities side of the PCC. If required, the Customer will provide a suitable location for Utilities' equipment on their site. See Section I.B. Fee Table.

b. Primary Service

All wiring, pole lines, conductors, transformers and other electric substation and distribution equipment beyond the point of metering, except Utilities' metering equipment, will be provided, owned, installed, and maintained at the Customer's expense. For Customers receiving Primary Service under the Industrial Service – Large Load Rate Schedule, unless Contribution in Aid of Construction payments have been made related to substation facilities to provide service to the Customer pursuant to a separate agreement, the Customer shall pay the Substation Facility Fee based on highest actual or expected load as established in the service agreement. Utilities will specify, purchase, maintain, and own equipment and facilities on the Utilities side of PCC. If required, the Customer will provide a suitable location for Utilities' equipment on their site. See Section I.B. Fee Table. Any subsequent increase in actual or expected load will be assessed additional Substation Facility Fees.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

c. Secondary Service

The Customer will provide, at the Customer's expense, all inside wiring necessary for the proper utilization of the service. Utilities will require that the service entrance wiring, the meter loop, the service loop support and the service entrance switch be installed in accordance with the *Line Extension and Service Standards* for Electric. The service entrance wiring will be brought to a point outside the Premise that can be reached from the service line without service drop trespass upon other property. For Customers receiving Secondary Service under the Industrial Service – Large Load Rate Schedule, unless Contribution in Aid of Construction payments have been made related to substation facilities to provide service to the Customer pursuant to a separate agreement, the Customer shall pay the Substation Facility Fee based on highest actual or expected load as established in the service agreement. Utilities will specify, purchase, maintain, and own equipment and facilities on the Utilities side of PCC. If required, the Customer will provide a suitable location for Utilities' equipment on their site. See Section I.B. Fee Table. Any subsequent increase in actual or expected load will be assessed additional Substation Facility Fees.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

3. Service Limitations

a. Instantaneous Demand

In order to protect Utilities' service and infrastructure, any Customer's equipment such as motors, welding equipment, X-ray equipment, furnaces, heat pumps, etc., will have such characteristics, or be equipped with control equipment of such design, that the instantaneous current requirements during starting or cyclic operation are limited so that voltage flicker will conform to Utilities' *Line Extension and Service Standards* for Electric. As a general rule, instantaneous starting current for motors of 10 horsepower or more is limited to approximately 300% of normal full load current.

For residential electric service, the use of any single-phase motor will be limited to 125 amps starting current at 240 volts. Any motor with greater starting current requires review and approval of Utilities prior to installation to assure that voltage flicker will conform to allowable *Line Extension and Service Standards* for Electric.

B. Electric Line Extensions and Services

Utilities, where economically sound and feasible, will extend transmission and distribution lines to place of delivery of service to a Customer in its certificated service area in accordance with the terms in this section. This will also apply to load expansions of existing Customers where additional facilities are required to serve them.

Extensions and connections to Utilities' facilities will be made in accordance with the Tariff and City Code.

1. Permanent Extension for Continuous Service

a. Extensions

A property Owner or developer is responsible for payment of all fees applicable to the extension of electric system infrastructure necessary to serve the Premise or development. Fees based on time and materials cost require advance payment of the entire estimated cost of design and construction, inclusive of excavation, boring, conduit, wire, vaults, concrete encasement, fill and compaction, switches, labor, restoration, permits, and easements. Fee payments are payable in advance of platting and development.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

See Section I.B Fee Table. Upon payment of all applicable fees, extensions will be constructed within 180 days after approval when construction and existence of such extension is economically sound and feasible.

b. Electric Recovery Agreement Charge:

i. Three-phase Mainline and Transmission Extensions:

The extension of three-phase mainline electric system infrastructure may provide for the service of adjacent unserved or undeveloped lands, or lands beyond the Premise or development. In such circumstances, Utilities may establish a Recovery Agreement with property Owner or developer to collect a pro rata share of the eligible 600 amp extension fees paid pursuant to Section VI.B.1.a. and interest, as provided in section VI.B.1.b.iii., Unit Recovery Charge Calculation, of these Rules and Regulations, from the property Owner or developer of such unserved or undeveloped lands at the time of connection to the facilities and refund such cost as provided in the Recovery Agreement. Utilities may establish Recovery Agreements, as provided in this section, related to transmission facilities constructed pursuant to agreements with developers of mixed use, commercial, and industrial sites.

If Utilities determines that extension of electric system infrastructure is in the best interest of Utilities to protect electric service to existing Customers, to allow for the continued development within the service area, and/or to provide benefit to the entire service area, Utilities may, at its sole discretion, extend the electric system infrastructure located outside the boundaries of the unserved or undeveloped land prior to payment of fees pursuant to Section VI.B.1.a. Utilities will recover the cost to design and construct such facilities, with interest, through a Recovery Agreement Charge from the property Owner or developer of unserved or undeveloped lands prior to connection to such facilities. Utilities may implement an Advance Recovery Agreement Charge to collect the cost of the facilities in advance of its construction. Advance Recovery Agreements are limited to Utilities' designated projects to the extent Utilities determines, at its sole discretion.

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELECTRIC

Electric – cont'd

c. Underground Electric Service and Extensions

All electric service lines must be installed in accordance with Utilities' *Line Extension and Service Standards* for Electric.

In the event underground single-phase and/or three-phase primary distribution lines are installed, the Customer will pay a contribution-in-aid of construction equal to the difference in cost between an overhead and an underground system.

i. Underground Electric Service - Residential

a. General Conditions

The Owner, developer or Customer will install, or cause to be installed, at no cost to Utilities, all materials necessary for the connection of Residential electric service from the Utilities system to the Premise, including those Residential connections within Mobile Home Parks, developments and subdivided property in which only one building (consisting of a single-family residence up to a four-plex residence) is to be constructed on a single Premise with a single service. Such Residential electric service installations include all trenching, backfilling and restoration as well as materials necessary for the installation.

The Residential electric service installation shall become the property of Utilities on and after the date of its inspection and connection to the Utilities system.

The Owner, developer and Customer warrants to Utilities all materials and labor related to the Residential electric service installation from its point of connection to the Utilities system to the Premise for a period of three years from the date of its inspection and connection to the Utilities system. In the event of a defect in the Residential electric service installation during the three-year warranty period, then the Owner, developer and Customer immediately shall repair or replace the Residential electric service installation at no cost to Utilities. The Owner, developer and Customer

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas – cont'd

or lands beyond the Premise or development. In such circumstances, Utilities may establish a Recovery Agreement with property Owner or developer to collect a pro rata share of the eligible fees paid pursuant to Section VII.G.1.a. and interest, as provided in section VII.G.1.b.iii., Unit Recovery Charge Calculation, of these Rules and Regulations, from the property Owner or developer of such unserved or undeveloped lands at the time of connection to the facilities and refund such cost as provided in the Recovery Agreement.

If Utilities determines that extension of natural gas system infrastructure is in the best interest of Utilities to protect natural gas service to existing Customers, to allow for the continued development within the service area, and/or to provide benefit to the entire service area, Utilities may, at its sole discretion, extend the natural gas system infrastructure located outside the boundaries of the unserved or undeveloped land prior to payment of fees pursuant to Section VII.G.1.a. Utilities will recover the cost to design and construct such facilities, with interest, through a Recovery Agreement Charge from the property Owner or developer of unserved or undeveloped lands prior to connection to such facilities. Utilities may implement an Advance Recovery Agreement Charge to collect the cost of the facilities in advance of its construction. Advance Recovery Agreements are limited to Utilities' designated projects to the extent Utilities determines, at its sole discretion.

ii. Recovery Agreement Charge:

A Recovery Agreement Charge may be assessed for each connection to a natural gas mainline or other facility, where such line or facility is planned or constructed by Utilities or is the subject of a Recovery Agreement between Utilities and the property Owner(s) or developer who paid fees related to such line or facility. Consistent with such agreements, the charge will be in an amount which represents a pro rata share of the fees paid. Property Owner(s) or developer-initiated Recovery Agreements will be collected prior to issuance of a building permit. Utilities-initiated Recovery Agreements will be collected prior to issuance

UTILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

WATER

Water – cont'd

Owners of property in designated enclave areas which are platted and which contain occupied dwellings are responsible for the cost of engineering, construction and materials of all Water Distribution Mains and appurtenances necessary to serve the proposed property. The extension will extend from the nearest public water distribution source to the furthest property line of the Owner. The Owner is eligible to recover a pro rata share of such facilities. Utilities may participate in the cost of such extension to the extent Utilities determines, in its sole discretion, that installation of water distribution facilities will sufficiently reduce operational expenses to justify the extension and that the extension is required for efficient and safe operation of the system.

All costs incidental to or resulting from the procurement by Utilities of any required easement or right-of way, whether obtained by dedication, contract, condemnation or otherwise is borne by the property Owner(s) or developer and may be includable in a Recovery Agreement.

All costs advanced by Utilities for construction of extensions may be recovered through Recovery Agreement charges for connection to the mains extended by Utilities prior to such connections.

If Utilities determines that extension of Water Distribution Mains are in Utilities' best interest to protect water service to existing Customers, allow for the continued development within the service area, and provide benefit to the entire service area, Utilities may, at its sole discretion, design and construct the Water Distribution Mains located outside the boundaries of the unserved or undeveloped land. Utilities will recover the cost to construct such facilities, with interest, through a Recovery Agreement charge from the Owner(s) or developer of unserved or undeveloped lands prior to connection to such facilities. Utilities may implement an Advance Recovery Agreement charge to collect the cost of the facilities in advance of its construction. Advance Recovery Agreements are based on estimated costs and are limited to Utilities' designated projects to the extent Utilities determines, in its sole discretion.

2. Service Lines

All cost and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of a Water Service Line to a Premises will be borne by the Owner(s) of the Premises. The Owner(s) will indemnify Utilities for any loss or damage to Utilities that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by installation of such Water Service Line.

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

IN THE MATTER OF THE REVISION)	
OF THE UTILITIES RULES AND)	DECISION & ORDER 25-03 (URR)
REGULATIONS OF COLORADO)	
SPRINGS UTILITIES)	

1. Colorado Springs Utilities, an enterprise of the City of Colorado Springs (“City”), a Colorado home-rule city and municipal corporation (“Utilities”), conducted a review of its Utilities Rules and Regulations (“URR”). During that review, Utilities identified needed changes. Utilities’ rate case filing contains all of these revisions and changes.
2. Utilities submitted the 2026 Rate Case, which proposes changes to the Electric Rate Schedules, URR, the Open Access Transmission Tariff (“OATT”), completion of a Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (“PURPA”) evaluation, and proposes a Transmission Owner Filing pursuant to anticipated membership in the Southwest Power Pool (“SPP”) Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”). Utilities’ filing included service specific reports, Resolutions, Tariff sheets, Worksheets, and Transmission Owner Formula Rate Tables with full details.
3. Utilities’ URR is a part of the collective Tariffs that govern Utilities in accordance with the Colorado Springs City Code. The URR establishes terms and conditions for all Utilities Customers across all utility services and also provides service specific terms and conditions. Utilities proposes the following URR changes in its filing:
 - a) **Electric Industrial Service – Large Load** – With the proposed addition of the Electric Industrial Service – Large Load Rate Schedule, as detailed in the Electric Report, Utilities proposed changes to the URR Fee Table related to the Customer Responsibility for Electric Substation Facility Fees, Time and Materials charges for required transmission extensions or modifications, and Recovery Agreements for advance transmission facilities construction costs related to development of mixed use, commercial, and/or industrial sites.
 - b) **Large Load Study Fees** – Utilities proposed modifications to URR provisions added in 2025 related to large load interconnection studies. Proposed changes are procedural clarifications and reductions to the minimum load sizes required for study fees.
 - c) **Hydraulic Analysis Report (HAR)** – Utilities proposes the addition of \$200/hour fee for simple HARs meeting requirements enabling them to be performed under the basic HAR fee of \$1,600.
 - d) **Other Clerical Changes or Corrections** – Utilities proposes several clerical changes to URRs to add clarity and/or make administrative corrections. The full

details of the proposed changes can be found in the proposed resolution and tariff sheets.

4. In addition to the proposed URR revisions, Utilities' 2026 Rate Case filing also proposes changes to the Electric Tariff, OATT, completion of a PURPA evaluation, and the Transmission Owner filing
5. The proposed effective dates for Utilities' tariff changes are November 1, 2025, January 1, 2026, April 1, 2026, and January 1, 2027.
6. Utilities filed its tariff changes with the City Auditor, Ms. Natalie Lovell, on August 8, 2025, and with a copy to the City Attorney on August 8, 2025. Utilities then filed the enterprise's formal proposals on September 9, 2025, with the City Clerk, Ms. Sarah Johnson, and a complete copy of the proposals was placed in the City Clerk's Office for public inspection. Electronic and physical copies of the filing were also provided to City Council members at the September 9, 2025, City Council meeting. Notice of the filing was published on-line at www.csu.org on September 9, 2025, and in *The Gazette* on September 11, 2025. These various notices and filings comply with the requirements of §12.1.108 of the City Code and the applicable provision of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Copies of the published and mailed notices are contained within the record. Additional public notice was provided through Utilities' website, www.csu.org, and a complete copy of the proposals was placed on that website for public inspection.
7. The information provided to City Council and held open for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office was supplemented by Utilities on October 1, 2025. The supplemental materials contained revisions to the proposed Net Metering tariff changes: (1) changing the billing demand charge determination to the average of daily highest 15-minute demands during On-Peak hours of a billing period, rather than a single peak demand, and (2) increases the proposed Access and Facilities, per kWh rates. The modifications to Utilities' original filing result in a median Net Metering customer seeing an electric bill increase of approximately \$25 per month, as opposed to \$50 per month under the original approach.
8. The information provided to City Council and held open for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office was supplemented a second time by Utilities on October 9, 2025. The supplemental materials contained:
 - a) Revised information related to the proposed changes to the Electric Rate Schedules, OATT, and the Transmission Owner Filing, including updated resolutions, additional references for tariff clarity, and formatting corrections;
 - b) A clerical correction to Utilities' Rate Manual;
 - c) New Electric Tariff sheet revisions to include a reference to the ELL rate in the Electric Cost Adjustment and Electric Capacity Charge rates and to clarify billing determination for Interruptible Service Demand Credits;

- d) The Office of the City Auditor's audit report;
 - e) A record of *ex parte* communications;
 - f) The legal notice affidavits of publication;
 - g) Public outreach information; and
 - h) The Notice of Intent to Present Witnesses of the Joint Solar Parties.
9. The Office of the City Auditor issued its findings on the proposed tariff changes prior to the rate hearing, dated October 2025, which found that the overall modifications included in the 2026 Rate Case Filing Reports and the supporting schedules for proposed rates and fees for the electric service were prepared accurately and consistently. A copy of that report is contained within the record.
 10. On October 14, 2025, the City Council held a public hearing concerning the proposed changes to the Electric Rate Schedules, OATT, PURPA action, Transmission Owner Filing, and URR. This hearing was conducted in accordance with §12.1.108 of the City Code, the procedural rules adopted by City Council, and the applicable provisions of state law.
 11. City Council President Lynette Crow-Iverson commenced the rate hearing.
 12. The presentations started with Mr. Christopher Bidlack, a Senior Attorney with the City Attorney's Office – Utilities Division. Mr. Bidlack briefed City Council on its power to establish rates, charges, and regulations for Utilities' services. In setting rates, charges, and regulations for Utilities' services, City Council is sitting as a legislative body because the setting of rates, charges, and regulations is necessary to carry out existing legislative policy of operating the various utility systems. However, unlike other legislative processes, the establishment of rates, charges, and regulations is analogous to a quasi-judicial proceeding and requires a decision based upon evidence in the record and the process is not subject to referendum or initiative.
 13. Mr. Bidlack provided information on the statutory and regulatory requirements on rate changes. Rates for Water and Wastewater service must be reasonable and appropriate in light of all circumstances, City Code §12.1.108(F). Rates for Natural Gas and Electric service must be just, reasonable, sufficient, and not unduly discriminatory, City Code §12.1.108(E).
 14. At the conclusion of his presentation, Mr. Bidlack polled the City Council Members concerning any *ex parte* communication that they may have had during the pendency of this proceeding. Several Council Members provided information on potential *ex parte* communications.

15. Council Member David Leinweber stated that he will be fair and impartial when evaluating the rate case before him, regardless of any prior comments he made.
16. Council Member Tom Bailey stated that prior to the rate hearing he received a number of emails from citizens and had a conversation with a neighbor. He also affirmed his ability to act fairly and impartially.
17. Council Member Brandy Williams noted that she attended Utilities' October 7, 2025, Energy Wise and Net Metering open house, but did not have any conversations while in attendance.
18. Councilmember Nancy Henjum stated that, after consultation with the City Attorney's Office, she (1) attended a Colorado Solar and Storage Association ("COSSA") symposium, but did not discuss Utilities' rate case, and (2) watched a recording of Utilities' October 7, 2025, Energy Wise and Net Metering open house. She also affirmed her ability to remain fair and impartial.
19. Mr. Scott Shirola, Utilities' Pricing and Rates Manager, provided the enterprise's proposals.
20. Mr. Shirola started by providing a summary of Utilities' procedural compliance and the dates each compliance obligation was met. He then provided the 2026 Rate Case Overview, with proposed changes to the Electric Rate Schedules, URR, PURPA action, Transmission Owner Filing, and OATT.
21. Next, Mr. Shirola presented Utilities' proposed Large Load Rate Schedule. He noted that utilities across the country have developed similar rates based on the dramatic increase in large load customers. Utilities' proposed rate is based on the principles of (1) supporting economic development and rate competitiveness, (2) ensuring resource and infrastructure adequacy, (3) minimizing cost shifts to existing customers, (4) mitigating stranded cost risks, (5) protecting Utilities' financial health, and (6) supporting consistency with RTO provisions.
22. Based on those parameters, Mr. Shirola explained Utilities' proposed Industrial Service – Large Load Rate Schedule. The rate is applicable to customers with an electric load of greater than or equal to 10 MW and service conditions include: (1) a 10-year initial contract period, (2) customer responsibility for the cost of infrastructure extensions and modifications, (3) customer being subject to and responsible for the costs of studies required by Utilities and the RTO, (4) customer responsibility for the costs of electric service acquired through power purchase agreements until adequate resources are obtained, (5) monthly bill provisions including, but not limited to, Access and Facilities per day, Demand Charge, Resource Adequacy Charge, System Support Charge, and Power Purchase Agreement pass through charges, (6) collateral requirements, and (7) payment of late fees.

23. Council Member Leinweber asked what will be done to ensure that the 10-year contract is binding on the Large Load customers and what is to stop them from leaving Utilities' service territory prior to the expiration.
24. Mr. Travas Deal, Utilities' Chief Executive Officer, explained that Large Load customers will be required to pay up front for infrastructure costs related to their utility service and that over the course of their 10-year contract they will be paying into reserves to support Utilities' ability to meet the needs associated with their status as a customer.
25. Additionally, Mr. Shirola noted that Large Load customers will be contractually responsible for minimum bills throughout their contract period and will be required to maintain a rolling 36-month collateral posting. Furthermore, there are charges applicable during a Large Load customer's first 10-year contract period that provide marginal costs to fund resources long term.
26. Council Member Leinweber furthered his question, asking how water resources are addressed for Large Load customers, noting that it was outside the scope of the discussed electric rate. Mr. Shirola explained that water costs are included in the URR Large User application fees for all four utility services, to be discussed later in Utilities' presentation.
27. Council Member Roland Rainey asked whether Utilities' participation in the SPP RTO would impose any restrictions related to on-peak and/or off-peak energy usage. Mr. Shirola explained that while SPP RTO participation may present opportunities to find cost advantages in energy purchases, it will not impact the base rates being discussed.
28. Mr. Shirola then presented Utilities' proposed change to the Contract Service – Military Wheeling (ECW) rate which is being modified to address Utilities' transition into the SPP RTO by bringing the transmission costs applicable to the rate from the OATT into the ECW rate, as it relates to Military customer's receipt of federal hydroelectric power energy.
29. Council Member Henjum asked for further explanation for the need for the ECW change. Mr. Shirola explained that Utilities' military customers indicated that they did not wish to participate directly in the SPP RTO and that the proposed change allows Utilities to maintain costs and provide a simpler approach for the Military customers per their request.
30. Next, Mr. Shirola presented Utilities' proposed changes to the URR.
31. Council Member Henjum asked whether the remaining issues related to Electric Service in Utilities' filing documents were still to be presented, to which Mr. Shirola confirmed that they were.
32. Mr. Shirola's presentation of the proposed URR changes addressed: (1) Electric Industrial Service – Large Load – Addition of substation and transmission fees and the addition of recovery agreements for advance transmission cost related to development of mixed use, commercial, and/or industrial sites; (2) Large Load Requirements Study Fee – Clarification and changes to the URR provisions added in 2025 related to large load

requirements/interconnection studies, including reducing the minimum load sizes requiring payment of study fees; and (3) Hydraulic Analysis Report (HAR) – Addition of a \$200/hour fee for minor HARs meeting requirements enabling them to be performed under the basic HAR fee of \$1,600.

33. Mr. Shirola then noted that clerical corrections are proposed for the Electric Rate Schedules, URR, and OATT, specifically noting that the corrections include a reference correction with the Community Solar Garden program and changes to better explain methods used and add language clarity.
34. To address a procedural requirement, Mr. Shirola shifted to the PURPA evaluation and recommended that City Council close the proceeding opened in 2022, with finding that existing Energy Wise rate schedules, programs, and practices sufficiently address the new load response and electric vehicle standards, and no additional action is required.
35. Next, Mr. Shirola presented Utilities' proposed changes to the OATT based on Utilities' joining the SPP RTO. In addition to the clerical change above addressing a typographical error to a single date, the proposals are to (1) rescind the OATT upon Utilities officially joining the SPP RTO and (2) approve Utilities' Transmission Owner Filing. Both proposals would be effective on the date Utilities joins the SPP RTO, which is anticipated to be April 1, 2026.
36. Next, Mr. Shirola presented Utilities' proposed changes to Net Metering. He started by explaining Utilities' shift to Energy Wise rates and the benefits they provide in reducing peak electric use and creating customer optionality. Net Metering rates were not modified in the initial Energy Wise roll-out and Utilities' proposed changes bring Net Metering customers in-line with the Energy Wise rates.
37. Mr. Shirola then provided a summary of the State of Colorado Renewable Energy Standard that established Net Metering requirements across the state in C.R.S. § 40-2-124. The requirements include: (1) Offset monthly consumption, with real time offset and one to one exchange throughout the month, (2) Monthly excess generation carried forward from month to month and one to one exchange within the calendar year, (3) Treatment of annual excess generation, (4) Nondiscriminatory rates, (5) Interconnection standards, and (6) Size specifications.
38. He noted that Net Metering is not storage of excess generation for customer's use in future periods nor selling of excess generation to utility providers.
39. Subsequently, Mr. Shirola explained the process a customer follows to install solar equipment at their location and enroll in the Net Metering program. A customer who has decided to install solar equipment must choose a third-party solar installer, submit an application to Utilities for Utilities' review and approval, acquire the applicable permits, and request meter installation and activation. A customer's solar system must comply with applicable electric and building codes, Utilities' Electric Line Extension and Service Standards, and applicable regulations. The Net Metering agreement required by all Net

Metering customers is subject to present and future laws, rules and regulations, and Utilities' Tariffs, as amended. Utilities has never sold a solar system and does not advise customers on viability of a solar system purchase for their home.

40. Utilities established its Renewable Energy Net Metering Service in 2005 to follow the requirements of the State law applicable to municipal utilities. There are currently approximately 9,000 customers on the rate; with approximately 1,000 customers joining each year since 2021. Rebates for rooftop solar systems from Utilities started in 2006 and were periodically reduced over time and ended completely in 2022.
41. Council Member Henjum asked Mr. Shirola to repeat the history of solar incentives. Mr. Shirola provided the summary, noting that rates historically associated with rooftop solar have been an incentive to the solar industry in addition to the rebates mentioned.
42. Council Member Leinweber asked how Net Metering customers' rooftop solar has contributed to Utilities' compliance with State of Colorado mandated renewable energy standards. To which Mr. Shirola noted that the question would be addressed subsequently in Utilities' presentation.
43. Next, Mr. Shirola provided a chart listing a summary of discussions Utilities held with the Colorado Springs Utilities Board of Directors ("Utilities Board") relating to Energy Wise rates and Net Metering between 2018 and 2025.
44. Council Member Henjum expressed her concern that the model used in Utilities' proposed changes to Net Metering were not communicated to the Utilities Board prior to the Utilities Board Working Committee on August 18, 2025; and that while there had been prior discussions related to Net Metering, she did not recall any on the proposed model.
45. Council Member Williams requested confirmation that the proposed changes to Net Metering are recent developments, with prior discussions and changes being related to solar system capacity limits and the adoption of an application fee, which was not charged at the implementation of the program. Mr. Shirola confirmed Council Member Williams' statement and noted that several changes to the cash out process were also made previously.
46. Council Member Leinweber asked why solar customers were not included in the initial development of the Energy Wise rates and how solar customers could benefit from the rates. He also explained his belief that Colorado Springs is a community that believes in conservation and wants to do the right thing, and that financial incentives can help the community reach those goals. He also expressed his understanding that Utilities did not include Net Metering in the initial Energy Wise process because of the ongoing state discussions.
47. Mr. Shirola provided a summary of Utilities' participation in the 2024 Colorado Net Metering Working Group led by the Colorado Energy Office. Ultimately, the working group, involving the solar industry, electric utilities, consumer advocates, organized labor,

environmental conservation groups, and local governments, was unable to reach consensus on any reforms to Net Metering.

48. Council Member Williams asked what prompted the statewide discussion of Net Metering. Mr. Shirola answered that the conversation was driven by multiple utilities proposing methods of modifying Net Metering, with concepts such as a delivery charge and grid access charges.
49. City Council then took a five-minute recess.
50. Next, Mr. Shirola explained the breakdown of rate components and noted the impact of solar generation as a whole on Utilities energy portfolio and noted that utility scale solar generation provides more renewable energy than behind the meter solar, at a cheaper cost. Utilities' Net Metering customers produce a collective, name plate capacity of approximately 50 MW. Utilities' portfolio includes approximately 290 MW of utility scale renewable energy. The cost of utility scale renewable generation is less than \$0.03 per kWh, while Net Metering generation is currently exchanged at \$0.12 per kWh.
51. Council Member Henjum noted that 50M W is a substantial source of electric capacity.
52. Mr. Shirola then moved to an explanation of the electric Cost of Service Study and its relation to Utilities proposed changes to Net Metering. He broke costs into those applicable to the customer, energy, and demand. Demand costs do not vary based on a customer's energy consumption, but vary based on the customer's level of peak usage. The peak usage level sets the capacity needed to serve a customer. The current rate design for Net Metering customers does not address demand, and thus does not correctly collect it in the context of the credits that are provided through the rate. As such the current rate under-quantifies the energy consumed by Net Metering customers from Utilities' electric system.
53. Council Member Williams expressed her concern with the fact that Utilities modified the information presented throughout the rate case process. She further stated that while she appreciates the change to the proposed demand charge averaging customers' peak usage, she does not support moving forward with Utilities' proposed changes.
54. Council Member Dave Donelson asked whether the presentation slide addressing a Net Metering system's interaction with Utilities' electric system has changed. Mr. Shirola confirmed that the table was updated to be reflective of the median Net Metering customer, but that the scope of the slide has not changed.
55. Council Member Henjum asked how the provided interaction chart compared to what was in Utilities' initial filing and what was the base of data sampling. Mr. Shirola answered that the slide is intended to show a typical customer's hourly interactions with the electric system and that data sources will be addressed throughout the remainder of the presentation.

56. Council Member Leinweber commented that the vast majority of Utilities' customers are not Net Metering customers and that the proposed changes attempt to align Net Metering customers with the overall Energy Wise program. Additionally, non-Net Metering customers will be paying a premium rate during on-peak hours.
57. Additionally, Council Member Leinweber noted that, if a Net Metering customer has a battery as part of their system, they are able to store their own energy which can be used during peak hours, and asked if customers have been encouraged to install batteries. Mr. Shirola furthered that Net Metering customers with batteries present a different dynamic as it allows those customers to store energy at their premises.
58. Council Member Henjum noted language from Utilities' rate case filing regarding the under-quantification of energy usage by Net Metering customers and the associated cost shifting. Mr. Shirola responded that residential rates are designed to collect the overall revenue requirement for the residential customer class. The overall cost remains constant even if Net Metering customers do not provide all of the costs associated with their energy usage. As a result, other residential rates are set higher to collect the amount that is under-recovered from the Net Metering portion of the residential class.
59. Council Member Williams expressed her frustration that Utilities, and previous Utilities Boards, have known of the Net Metering under-collection for the entirety of the program, but have not acted until this filing. She expressed her position that a different conversation is needed to establish a path from the status quo to resolving the under-collection.
60. In response, Mr. Shirola said that while the cost shift is a known issue, the exponential growth in Net Metering customers is the factor that drove Utilities to its proposed changes.
61. Council Member Williams restated her position that the discussion should have started when far fewer customers were on the rate.
62. Mr. Tristan Gearhart, Utilities' Chief Planning and Finance Officer, addressed several questions. He explained that renewable energy credits ("RECs") acquired through rebates provided to Net Metering customers do provide value to Utilities and all its customers. In 2022 the rebate program was discontinued, so RECs are no longer being acquired as the number of Net Metering customers increases dramatically. Additionally, Utilities would like to see the Net Metering process align with the Energy Wise process, but felt it was valuable to let the State working group evaluation move forward prior to acting. Lastly, he noted that the January 1, 2027, effective date for the proposed changes provides additional time for communication with customers.
63. Mr. Deal explained that Utilities' addition of large-scale solar generation coming online allows Utilities to acquire lower price renewable resources than were available at the commencement of the Net Metering Program.
64. Council Member Leinweber commented that solar installers should change their approaches to take advantage of afternoon sun and evaluate battery options.

65. President Crow-Iverson stated that the lunch recess would be taken.
66. Upon return, Mr. Shirola reiterated the summary of Utilities' Net Metering customers' overall energy usage in relation to the energy produced.
67. Council Member Leinweber commented to highlight the importance of the time of day in which cost to deliver energy is the highest and the fact that it aligns with less solar production. This emphasizes why there is not an equitable trade of energy from off-peak to on-peak times, as they inherently have different values. Non-solar customers want the cheapest energy to purchase, which creates the need to balance costs between customers and energy costs.
68. Mr. Shirola noted that the requirement established by State law for a one to one exchange under the Net Metering program creates many of the difficulties being discussed.
69. Then, Mr. Shirola moved to a discussion of the cost impacts of Net Metering to Utilities and the methods of rate making used to transition to the Energy Wise program. He noted that under the current approach Net Metering customers shift costs to non-Net Metering customers, with a typical annual cost shift of approximately \$600 per Net Metering Customer, with a total impact of \$5.5 million to remaining residential customers. The total shifted cost impacts a sample non-Net Metering customer by approximately \$25 per year.
70. Council Member Henjum asked Mr. Shirola to provide additional context on the cost shift evaluation. Mr. Shirola explained that the cost shift study is based on an overall residential sample size of over 700 customers, as selected by Utilities' consultant. Within that sample, 28 Net Metering customers were selected as the net metering representation of the overall residential customer class, approximately 4.5%. That study was used solely to estimate the cost shifts and showed the level of under-collection per year. The proposed changes to rates are not based on the sample of 28, but the overall class usage.
71. Mr. Shirola noted that this type of cost shift or subsidy is comparable to many other utilities.
72. Council Member Henjum asked Utilities to explain what the value of solar generation by solar customers during the generation period is to Utilities. Mr. Shirola commented that a benefit was RECs acquired through the rebates when those were in effect, which allowed the rest of Utilities' customers to benefit from meeting the state mandate and Utilities' ability to avoid purchasing, or generating, some amount of power during the day.
73. Council Member Henjum followed up by asking if the value of the generation was considered in the calculation. Mr. Shirola replied that the rates are based on the cost of service of providing service to Net Metering customers, no changes are being proposed to the fuel rate components, and Net Metering customers continue to get the value of the base rate energy charge and Electric Cost Adjustment rate components.

74. Mr. Gearhart further noted that in the middle of the day, there is energy that is much less expensive than what is produced by Net Metering, as result the energy produced by Net Metering customers may not be used in support of off-peak system use. Additionally, Utilities must provide an electric system for the Net Metering customers sufficient to meet their on-peak and nighttime usage.
75. Council Member Henjum asked whether there is any capacity in Utilities' existing batteries to store rooftop solar energy production. Mr. Gearhart explained that Utilities uses batteries to store the lowest cost energy available, which would not include Net Metering produced energy. Net Metering energy is four to five times more expensive than energy produced by utility scale solar arrays.
76. Mr. Gearhart noted that Net Metering State requirements provide limited ability to recover demand costs through volumetric energy charge. Net Metering allows excess solar generation to be carried forward and offset energy in future periods. Furthermore, the approach presented by Utilities is also recommended by its consultant. Ultimately, Utilities must recover the cost of providing service and the current rate does not do so.
77. Based on these factors, Mr. Shirola explained Utilities' proposed changes to Net Metering Service. The changes are driven based on establishing rates that are just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory and Utilities' Rate Design Guidelines which prioritize, in order: (1) Economic Efficiency, (2) Revenue Stability, (3) Equitability for All Customers, (4) Customer Satisfaction, and (5) Customer Bill Stability. These standards require the proposed Net Metering changes to eliminate the current under-collection.
78. Council Member Henjum explained that the rate design guidelines cut to the core of her struggle with Utilities' proposed Net Metering changes. While she supports the guidelines and the need to address the reality of the costs presented, she struggles with the timeline on which the proposed changes were provided and believes the process missed addressing customer satisfaction and created a situation customers perceive as inequitable and a threat to bill stability. She does not believe Utilities provided Utilities Board and City Council the time to fully evaluate the proposal and that the process should have been carried out over a longer period of time.
79. Mr. Gearhart acknowledged the concerns regarding Utilities' timing, but confirmed that Utilities' rate case filing complied with legal obligations and provided that the rate change will not go into effect for one year. He also noted his belief that the proposed changes need to be viewed within the scope of all Utilities' customers, not just Net Metering customers. Rates must be presented to address under-collection in the best possible method and other residential customers should not be asked to subsidize rooftop solar.
80. Council Member Williams questioned Utilities' urgency for a change presently if the issue has been in place for a number of years and urged that the process does not need to be rushed. She also commented that she does not believe she was given sufficient opportunity to review the proposed changes and potential alternatives as a Utilities Board member.

81. Council Member Rainey asked if Utilities engaged with the solar industry to gauge their input on the proposed changes. Mr. Gearhart stated that broad level work has been done by Utilities with the large-scale solar industry and that Utilities is not currently sending the right price signal to the rooftop solar industry in Colorado Springs.
82. Next, Council Member Rainey asked what a ratepayer's incentive to acquire solar panels would be under the proposed changes. Mr. Gearhart said that a customer must evaluate their purchase of solar panels individually and in the context of the then current rates. Utilities does not guarantee static rates, as they must be set to recover costs over time.
83. Council Member Bailey expressed his position that City Council must address the situation at the table currently and that there is not any value in relitigating the actions of past decision makers. He believes that Utilities' proposed changes are an appropriate method to address the subsidy and that they should be approved to avoid pushing the issue further down the road.
84. Mr. Gearhart then summarized the details of Utilities' proposed changes to Net Metering. Utilities proposed the addition of a Renewable Energy Net Metering rate, to include an Access and Facilities, per Day Charge, Access and Facilities, Per kWh Charge, Demand Charge, per kW per Day; each with applicability to Residential and Commercial Customers. The proposal would migrate all Residential and Commercial Net Metering Customers from Frozen to new Renewable Energy Net Metering rates. Additionally, the change would migrate any Industrial Net Metering customers from Frozen to Energy Wise standard rates.
85. Additionally, Mr. Gearhart explained that the proposed changes: (1) continue traditional Net Metering of energy charges at a one to one exchange; (2) recognize peak cost aligning rates with the cost of providing service through the addition of a demand charge; (3) maintain a commitment to Net Metering with sustainable rate design; and (4) empower customers to control their bill by shifting usage to off-peak periods or spreading usage across on-peak periods.
86. Council Member Henjum noted her appreciation that Utilities modified its proposal through its supplemental filing, but emphasized that such a change would not have been necessary if customers had been involved for a longer time period and questioned what additional improvements could be achieved through additional customer involvement.
87. Mr. Gearhart explained that Utilities' initial proposed demand charge related to a customer's highest on-peak usage in a billing period aligned with industry standard, but that Utilities found several examples of other utilities that use the now presented averaging methodology.
88. Mr. Gearhart concluded the Net Metering portion of Utilities' presentation by listing Utilities' key Net Metering rate considerations: (1) Solar does not generate electricity 24-hours per day; (2) Utilities' customers do have 24/7 access to Utilities electric grid and resources to serve their electricity needs; (3) Utilities has an obligation to serve the energy

needs of its customers; (4) Current Net Metering rates shift the costs of needed infrastructure to other, non-Net Metering customers; (5) Utilities is directed by City Council and the Utilities Board to ensure pricing practices that result in just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory rates; and (6) Without direction from City Council to change current Net Metering rates, costs will continue to shift from one set of customers to another.

89. Next, Mr. Gearhart provided a summary of Utilities' customer outreach, which included communication through the csu.org website, general customer emails, Utilities Board meetings, Media interviews, one-on-one meetings and calls, direct customer emails and responses, and the October 7, 2025, Energy Wise and Net Metering open house.
90. The October 7, 2025, Energy Wise and Net Metering open house was held at the Ent Center for the Arts at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. It consisted of an Energy Wise open house and Net Metering presentation and moderated Q&A.
91. Council Member Rainey expressed his appreciation to Utilities for holding the open house based on his prior request to do so.
92. City Council next took a five-minute recess.
93. Ms. Natalie Lovell, the City Auditor, then provided comments on her office's review of Utilities' proposals. Ms. Lovell explained that her office is not recommending or opposing any of Utilities' proposed changes, but verifies that the math, methodology, and documentation presented is accurate. Her office's review concluded that the proposed rates and proposed documents were prepared accurately and that the proposed changes are consistent with Utilities Board Direction.
94. After Utilities' presentation, President Crow-Iverson opened the floor for public comment.
95. The Joint Solar Parties, representing the Colorado Solar and Storage Association ("COSSA"), Solar United Neighbors ("SUN"), and certain Colorado Springs Utilities ratepayers, including Tanner Cox and Scott Carter, submitted a request for presentation of witnesses on October 3, 2025, in relation to the proposed Net Metering modifications.
96. The Joint Solar Parties noted an intent to provide comments from KC Becker, CEO, COSSA; Ellen Howard Kutzer, General Counsel, COSSA; Wil Gehl, Senior Manager, State Affairs, Intermountain West Region, Solar Energy Industries Association; Tanner Cox, Colorado Program Direction, SUN and Utilities ratepayer; and Scott Carter, Utilities ratepayer.
97. President Crow-Iverson granted the Joint Solar Parties a total of 15-minutes of time to comment, to be allocated amongst their group at their discretion.
 - a) Mr. Cox started the Joint Solar Parties' presentation. He stated that Net Metering is a crediting system that recognizes the energy solar customers send to the grid and

saves the applicable utility on generation and transmission costs. The Net Metering credit is provided for the service provided by solar customers to the grid. He does not agree that solar customers shift any costs between rate classes and emphasized that solar is available for customers from all walks of life. He stated that the proposal should be rejected.

- b) Next, Ms. Becker argued that the proposed Net Metering changes are not in compliance with state law, specifically that this is not an issue of local concern, but a matter of statewide concern. Additionally, Ms. Becker stated that the solar subsidy claim is over blown, and the proposed changes are bad public policy. She also stated that existing solar customers should be grandfathered and proposed changes will reduce new solar and therefore reduce resiliency. Ms. Becker noted that she previously submitted several Colorado Open Records Act (“CORA”) requests and that she continues to wait for Utilities’ disclosure of documents. She concluded that the rate proposal process has not been transparent and that City Council should reject the proposed changes.
 - c) Then, Ms. Kutzer contended that the proposed Net Metering changes are prohibited and discriminatory as they include costs that cannot be offset by solar production, while also echoing Ms. Becker’s comments.
 - d) Council Member Henjum requested additional time for the Joint Solar Parties, with Council President Crow-Iverson granting an additional five minutes.
 - e) Ms. Kutzer added to her argument that the proposed demand charge approach taken is confusing and fails to address issues noted by Utilities’ consultant.
 - f) Mr. Carter concluded the Joint Solar Parties’ testimony with his contention that the proposed changes to Net Metering are irreparably flawed and fail to properly account for the benefit provided by Net Metering customers.
 - g) The Joint Solar Parties requested that their written comments be considered, that the proposed changes be rejected, and that any future Net Metering evaluations be done with input from the solar industry.
98. Council Member Henjum requested that Utilities address the points presented by the Joint Solar Parties during its response opportunity.
99. Public comment was then provided by 44 citizens and ratepayers. All speakers spoke in opposition to Utilities proposed Net Metering modifications. The speakers’ objections to the proposed changes followed the following themes:
- a) The proposed changes significantly diminish the value of the investment Net Metering customers have made in their solar systems.

- b) The proposed changes fail to account for the full benefits Net Metering provides to Utilities' electric system.
- c) The proposed changes should be tabled so that all stakeholders can be involved in evaluating the best path forward for Net Metering.
- d) Existing Net Metering customers should be grandfathered into the existing Net Metering rate.
- e) The proposed changes are punitive and punish customers with rooftop solar systems.
- f) Utilities should invest in battery systems to be able to best use the energy produced by Net Metering customers, or alternatively, incentivize customer batteries.
- g) The proposed changes harm the energy transition to renewable energy.
- h) Existing Net Metering agreements with customers prohibit the proposed changes.
- i) Utilities previously encouraged customers to install solar systems, and the proposed changes are contrary to that prior action.
- j) The proposed changes are discriminatory and unlawful.
- k) The proposed changes will damage the local solar industry.
- l) The current rate process has not been transparent or well communicated, and as a result, has eroded the public's trust in Utilities.
- m) The deficiencies in the Net Metering program are a result of Utilities' mismanagement and should have been corrected when they first became apparent.

100. City Council then took a ten-minute recess.

101. Following the opportunity for public comment, President Crow-Iverson opened the floor to questions or comments from City Council.

102. Council Member Henjum provided a list of questions for Utilities:

- a) At what point were customers made aware of the proposed changes to Net Metering?
- b) When did Utilities determine that the methodology for the proposed Net Metering changes would be used?

- c) Why is Utilities comfortable with the changes it proposed to Net Metering in the October 1, 2025, supplemental filing?
- d) Because many people do not understand the proposed Net Metering methodology and the cost shift calculations, present the calculations of each and include the benefit of rooftop solar in doing so.
- e) How did Utilities fail to understand the level of response it would receive from Net Metering customers in response to the proposed changes?
- f) Accepting that Net Metering was not included in the 2025 transition to Energy Wise rates, when did Utilities plan to bring the Utilities Board into the Net Metering conversation?
- g) Did Utilities think about the word choice implications when using the word “subsidy”?

103. Council Member Rainey then provided additional questions to be addressed by Utilities:

- a) Would Utilities comment on the CORA request mentioned by the Joint Solar Parties?
- b) Could Utilities provide clarity on the rate filing’s proposed changes to Net Metering compliance with applicable law?
- c) What would be the outcome of grandfathering existing Net Metering customers to the current rate?
- d) Has Utilities evaluated increasing its investment in battery storage facilities?

104. Next, Utilities presented its answers and commentary to the questions that were contributed by the public and City Council.

105. Mr. Bidlack addressed the questions regarding legality. He started by explaining that Utilities is subject to the Colorado Renewable Energy Standard (as noted previously by Mr. Shirola and codified at C.R.S. § 40-2-124) which was put into place in 2004. However, municipal utilities such as Utilities are subject to different provisions of the Renewable Energy Standard than investor-owned utilities. While there are Net Metering requirements, such as the one for one crediting, there is additional local control.

106. In relation to discriminatory rates, Mr. Bidlack commented that customers being subject to different rates alone does not create discrimination. Discrimination is based on similarly situated customers being treated differently. It is up to City Council, as Utilities rate setting authority, to determine if the rates proposed by Utilities are just and reasonable.

107. Next, Mr. Bidlack noted that Utilities is not subject to regulation from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. As a municipal utility, Utilities is regulated by City Council.
108. Lastly, Mr. Bidlack addressed Net Metering agreements. He explained that the agreements are binding contracts, but that they are specifically subject to Utilities' tariffs as they are amended from time to time.
109. Council Member Henjum asked Mr. Bidlack if the notice requirements associated with the Net Metering agreements were met and if there are any additional obligations that should be read into the agreements. Mr. Bidlack stated that the legal notice requirements were met and that it would be Utilities' decision as to whether any additional steps were warranted.
110. Mr. Gearhart then presented Utilities' responses to the remaining questions. Prefacing his comments with the statement that while there are benefits from Net Metering to Utilities, such as the RECs and compliance standards they help achieve, Utilities is seeking to avoid discrimination against non-Net Metering customers and that the impacts of Net Metering customers to the system must be accounted for. Ultimately, Utilities' electric system must be built to handle a Net Metering customer's maximum use of system infrastructure.
111. He explained that solar energy delivered during the day does not benefit on-peak usage. Additionally, imposing a demand charge on Net Metering customers is designed to address the usage concerns, not to remove the one to one credit standard.
112. In following Mr. Bidlack's comments on customer Net Metering agreements, Mr. Gearhart noted that recognition of changing rates within contracts is a requirement for municipal utilities given their structure.
113. From a timing perspective, Mr. Gearhart explained that Utilities started to look at demand charge concepts when peak usage information became available to Utilities. The decision to move forward with the presented mechanism was made over the summer of 2025.
114. In addressing Net Metering customers' return on investment in their solar infrastructure, Mr. Gearhart stated that Utilities is not in a position to back the personal investments of customers. Doing so would be discriminatory to non-solar customers. Many customers make investment decisions on appliances and other items that impact their utility usage.
115. In relation to grandfathering existing Net Metering customers, Mr. Gearhart explained that doing so would eliminate Utilities' ability to remove the cost shift that is taking place, and is thus not a proposal that Utilities felt was appropriate.
116. In response to questions regarding Utilities' confidence in the proposed Net Metering changes' ability to recover necessary costs following the supplemental filing, Mr. Gearhart noted that it is possible the move to a median customer and average peak use method of demand charge calculation may not cover the full Net Metering cost shift. However, he

believes that it will be a positive step and will provide additional information into the overall impact of the methodology change.

117. Next, Mr. Gearhart addressed the distinctions between Utilities as a municipal utility and Xcel Energy, as an investor-owned utility. Xcel's for-profit status allows it to offer additional Net Metering rate options. For Utilities, there is potential to look for additional Net Metering rate options if an appropriate standard is first set. He also noted that customer batteries could provide additional paths to rate options for Net Metering customers.
118. Council Member Henjum asked Mr. Gearhart why Utilities has not explored potential Net Metering rate alternatives. Mr. Gearhart commented that establishment of a compliant program was a prerequisite to additional rate options, but that alternative options may be available in the future. Council Member Henjum noted her regret that the Utilities Board had not directed the Utilities Policy Advisory Committee to explore Net Metering.
119. In addressing Utilities' cost shift calculation, Mr. Gearhart explained that it is tied to the demand costs associated with customer usage and the infrastructure that is required to serve in that time frame. The one to one credit creates the shift based on when energy comes on the system vs. when energy is taken from the system. Numbers come from the 2025 Cost of Service Study.
120. Mr. Gearhart addressed the Energy Wise and Net Metering open house and explained that it was originally scheduled for Utilities' Leon Young Service Center, but was moved when a greater number of RSVPs were received than expected. The number of attendees also prompted the structural change, as individual conversations became impractical. He expressed a desire to continue conversations with customers.
121. Regarding the CORA request mentioned by the Joint Solar Parties, Ms. Renee Congdon, Division Chief, Colorado Springs City Attorney's Office – Utilities Division, explained that the specific CORA request resulted in the review of tens of thousands of documents, many requiring redaction or being withheld. As of the hearing date, approximately 30% of the records have been released and diligent work continues.
122. Lastly, Mr. Gearhart expressed his position that the use of the word "subsidy" is appropriate in describing the cost shift seen between customers.
123. Council Member Donelson then asked if Utilities would be willing to consider Net Metering alternatives during 2026 if the proposed changes were approved. Mr. Gearhart said that alternative rate options are possible.
124. Council Member Donelson next asked if generation across Utilities' system has a benefit to the system. Mr. Gearhart stated that the timing of energy generation is the key factor in its value to the system.
125. President Crow-Iverson determined that an executive session was not necessary.

126. Mr. Bidlack then polled City Council regarding the issues central to the Electric Rate Schedules, OATT, PURPA action, Transmission Owner Filing, and the URR. Per City Council's request, Mr. Bidlack did not present every Issue for Decision, but instead asked that City Council indicate approval of Utilities' proposals as a whole, excluding the proposed changes related to Net Metering. City Council indicated unanimous approval of those changes.
127. Mr. Bidlack then polled City Council regarding the proposed changes to Net Metering.
128. Council Member Henjum commented that additional time is warranted to evaluate the best approach to Net Metering and emphasized the value of rooftop solar generation.
129. Council Member Leinweber asked for clarification on the impact of City Council rejecting the proposed Net Metering changes. Mr. Bidlack indicated that a rejection of the current proposal does not preclude future action related to Net Metering.
130. Council Member Donelson expressed his position that a vote approving the proposed changes requires Net Metering customers to pay their fair share and that future changes would still be possible.
131. Council Member Rainey asked if a rejection of the proposed changes would set any specific timeline for reconsideration. Mr. Bidlack stated that no timeline would be created.
132. Following the additional City Council comment, Mr. Bidlack polled City Council for direction on the proposed Net Metering changes. City Council indicated a rejection of the proposed changes, by a poll of four in favor and five opposed.
133. Mr. Bidlack then restated the future schedule for Utilities' rate filing, with the draft Decisions and Orders being presented to City Council at the Council Work Session on October 27, 2025, and for final approval at the Regular City Council Meeting on October 28, 2025.
134. The following are the proposed changes and the votes by City Council addressing the URR:
- a) Should Utilities modify the Large Load Application Requirements reducing the minimum load size requiring payment of study fees and clarification of procedures?
- The City Council held that Utilities **shall** modify the Large Load Application Requirements reducing the minimum load size requiring payment of study fees and clarification of procedures.
- b) Should Utilities add fees and modifications to electric line service standards related to Utilities' proposed addition of the Industrial Service – Large Load (ELL) Rate Schedule within Utilities' Electric Rate Schedules?

The City Council held that Utilities **shall** add fees and modifications to electric line service standards related to Utilities' proposed addition of the Industrial Service – Large Load (ELL) Rate Schedule within Utilities' Electric Rate Schedules.

- c) Should Utilities add new fees for hydraulic analysis reports relating to minor applications?

The City Council held that Utilities **shall** add new fees for hydraulic analysis reports relating to minor applications.

- d) Should Utilities modify Demand Metering – Electric to incorporate Energy-Wise Net Metering?

The City Council held that Utilities **shall not** modify Demand Metering – Electric to incorporate Energy-Wise Net Metering. Council President Crow-Iverson, Council President Pro Tem Brian Risley, and Council Members Donelson and Bailey supported the change. Council Members Leinweber, Williams, Rainey, Kimberly Gold, and Henjum opposed the change.

- e) Should Utilities make clerical corrections as proposed?

The City Council held that Utilities **shall** make clerical corrections as proposed.

135. President Crow-Iverson then concluded the 2026 Rate Case Hearing.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

The Utilities Rules and Regulations sheets as attached to the Resolution are adopted and will be effective on and after January 1, 2026. Such tariff sheets shall be published and held open for public review and shall remain effective until changed by subsequent Resolution duly adopted by the City Council.

Dated this 28th day of October, 2025.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS



Council President

ATTEST:



City Clerk

