GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

October 23, 2026

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Matthew L. Homsher, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120

RE: Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Approval of Its Non-Bypassable Customer Protection Transmission Rider, Elimination of Its Transmission Service Charge, Changes to Its Generation Supply Charges, Changes to Its Retail Tariff, and Changes to Its Electric Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff; Docket No. P-2026-3065185

Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Amendment of Its Default Service Program and Procurement Plan for the Period June 1, 2025, through May 31, 2029; Docket No. P-2024-3047290

Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Waiver of Any and All Regulations Necessary to Implement the Company's Proposals; Docket No. P-2026-3065186

Dear Secretary Homsher:

Enclosed for filing with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission is the Petition to Intervene of Governor Josh Shapiro in the above-captioned dockets. Copies of this Petition have been served as indicated on the attached Certificate of Service.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions related to this filing, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Mark Szybist
Mark Szybist
Special Counsel for Energy Affordability

MS/JP
Enclosure
cc: Administrative Law Judge John M. Coogan (via email)
Administrative Law Judge Erin L. Gannon (via email)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this day filed electronically on the Commission's electronic filing system and served a true copy of the following document, the Petition to Intervene of Governor Josh Shapiro, upon the parties of record in this proceeding in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code § 1.54 (relating to service by a party), in the manner and upon the parties listed below.

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Melanie Joy El Atieh, Esq.
Jacob D. Guthrie, Esq.
Katherine "Katie" Kennedy, Esq.
Ryan Morden, Esq.
Crystal M. Zook, Esq.
Office of Consumer Advocate
555 Walnut Street
5th Floor, Forum Place
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1923
MElAtieh@paoca.org
JGuthrie@paoca.org
KKennedy@paoca.org
RMorden@paoca.org
CZook@paoca.org
OCAPPL1309@paoca.org

Scott B. Granger, Esq.
PA Public Utility Commission
Bureau of Investigation & Enforcement
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265
sgranger@pa.gov

Steven C. Gray, Esq.
Office of Small Business Advocate
555 Walnut Street, 1st Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
sgray@pa.gov

Devin T. Ryan, Esq.
Hayley E. Wilburn, Esq.
Emily Grecu, Esq.
Post & Schell, P.C.
One Oxford Centre
301 Grant Street, Suite 3010
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
dryan@postschell.com
hwilburn@postschell.com
egrecu@postschell.com

Kimberly A. Klock, Esq.
Michael J. Shafer, Esq.
PPL Services Corporation
645 Hamilton Street, Suite 700
Allentown, PA 18101
kklock@pplweb.com
mjshafer@pplweb.com

David B. MacGregor, Esq.
Lindsay A. Berkstresser, Esq.
Megan E. Rulli, Esq.
Post & Schell, P.C.
17 North Second Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1601
dmacgregor@postschell.com
lberkstresser@postschell.com
mrulli@postschell.com

Ria M. Pereira, Esq.
Levi A. Phillips, Esq.
Elizabeth R. Marx, Esq.
John W. Sweet, Esq.
Lauren N. Berman, Esq.
Pennsylvania Utility Law Project
118 Locust Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
pulp@pautilitylawproject.org

Judith D. Cassel
Micah R. Bucy
Kathryn C. Read-Fisher
HMS Legal
501 Corporate Circle, Suite 302
Harrisburg PA 17101
jdcassel@hmslegal.com
mrbucy@hmslegal.com
kcr@hmslegal.com

Deanne M. O'Dell, Esquire
Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott, LLC
213 Market St., 8th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
dodell@eckertseamans.com

Adeolu A. Bakare, Esq.
McNees Wallace & Nurick LLC
100 Pine Street
P.O. Box 1166, Harrisburg PA 17108
abakare@mcneeslaw.com

Emma H. Bast, Esq.
Jessica R. O'Neill, Esq.
Citizens for Pennsylvania's Future
610 North Third Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
bast@pennfuture.org
oneill@pennfuture.org

Michael Zimmerman, Esq.
Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Ave. S.
New York, NY 10010
mzimmerman@edf.org

Lauren M. Burge, Esquire
Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott, LLC
600 Grant Street, 44th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
lburge@eckertseamans.com

DATED: October 23, 2026

/s/ Mark Szybist
Mark Szybist, Esq.

BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Approval of Its Non-Bypassable Customer Protection Transmission Rider, Elimination of Its Transmission Service Charge, Changes to Its Generation Supply Charges, Changes to Its Retail Tariff, and Changes to Its Electric Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff	:	Docket No. P-2026-3065185
Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Waiver of Any and All Regulations Necessary to Implement the Company's Proposals		Docket No. P-2026-3065186
Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Amendment of Its Default Service Program and Procurement Plan for the Period June 1, 2025, through May 31, 2029		Docket No. P-2024-3047290

PETITION TO INTERVENE
OF GOVERNOR JOSH SHAPIRO

Before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("Commission"), Josh Shapiro, in his official capacity as Governor of Pennsylvania, by and through counsel, files this Petition to Intervene in the above-captioned case pursuant to 52 Pa. Code §§ 5.71-5.74. In support of this petition, Governor Shapiro states and avers as follows:

1. Petitioner is Josh Shapiro, in his official capacity as Governor of Pennsylvania ("Governor Shapiro" or "Administration"). Governor Shapiro's official mailing address is 301 North Third Street, Suite 200, Harrisburg, PA 17101.

2. Petitioner is represented in this matter by the following counsel:

Mark Szybist, Esq.
Special Counsel for Energy Affordability
PA Attorney I.D. # 94112
Phone: 717-237-8484
mszybist@pa.gov

Jordyn Pace, Esq.
Assistant Counsel
PA Attorney I.D. # 336280
Phone: 717-787-4461
jorpace@pa.gov

3. This case commenced on September 16, 2026 with the filing of a petition by PPL Electric Utilities Corporation ("PPL") under sections 703(g), 1307(a), and 2807(e)(6)-(7) of the Public Utility Code[1] seeking Commission approval of a non-bypassable "Consumer Protection Transmission Charge," or CPTR. The proposed CPTR would recover Network Integration Transmission Costs and other transmission costs determined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission directly from all PPL retail customers. The CPTR would replace PPL's existing Transmission Service Charge, which recovers transmission costs only from default service customers. In connection with establishment of the CPTR, PPL also seeks Commission approval for changes to the company's generation supply charges, default service program and procurement plan, and retail and supply tariffs, and asks the Commission to waive its regulations to the extent necessary to accommodate the CPTR and associated tariff and program modifications.

4. PPL states that by recovering transmission costs from all retail customers, including customers served by electricity generation suppliers ("EGS") (who are currently billed for transmission costs by their respective EGS), PPL will be able to ensure that all incremental transmission system costs caused by large data centers can be assigned to customers served under

[1] 66 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 703(g), 1307(a), 2807(e)(6)-(7)

PPL's Rate Schedule LP-6, "Large Load Interconnections," which was established through the settlement of the company's base rate case in Docket No. R-2025-3057164. PPL characterizes the CPTR proposal as "answering the call" of the Commission, Governor Shapiro, and stakeholders for more transparency and certainty that costs caused by data center will be allocated to data centers.[2]

5. PPL also states that the CPTR also has the potential to become a vehicle for the assignment of PJM Reliability Backstop Procurement charges directly to LP-6 customers.[3]

6. On October 3, 2026 the Commission gave notice that answers and petitions to intervene in this matter must be filed by October 23, 2026.[4]

7. Governor Shapiro seeks to intervene in this matter to protect and advance the interests of PPL customers—including Commonwealth executive agencies that are PPL customers and large consumers of electricity—by ensuring that any changes to PPL tariffs, rules, and programs approved in this proceeding comport with the Governor's Responsible Infrastructure Development ("GRID") framework and Executive Order No. 2026-05, "Protecting Pennsylvanians from Data Center Impacts" ("EO 26-05"), signed on August 18, 2026.

8. Governor Shapiro's eligibility to intervene in Commission proceedings is governed by 52 Pa. Code § 5.72(b), which provides that the Commonwealth, or an officer or agency of the Commonwealth may intervene as of right in a Commission proceeding, subject to the conditions set forth in § 5.72(a)(1)-(3).

9. 52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a) states that "[a] petition to intervene may be filed by a person claiming a right to intervene or an interest of such nature that intervention is necessary or

[2] Petition at 5.
[3] Petition at 22.
[4] *See* 56 Pa.B. 6600 (October 3, 2026).

appropriate to the administration of the statute under which the proceeding is brought." The regulation further identifies, at § 5.72(a)(1)-(3), three types of rights or interest that a person may demonstrate to qualify for intervention:

a. A right conferred by statute of the United States or of the Commonwealth (52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a)(1));

b. A right or interest "which may be directly affected and which is not adequately represented by existing participants, and as to which the petitioner may be bound by the action of the Commission in the proceeding" (52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a)(2)); and

c. "Another interest of such nature that participation of the petitioner may be in the public interest" (52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a)(3)).

10. The Commission grants intervention under 52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a)(2) where the petitioner shows a direct, concrete stake that existing parties do not adequately represent. In *Petition of Peoples Nat. Gas Co. LLC for Approval of Its Energy Efficiency & Conservation Plan*, Docket No. M-2017-2640306, 2018 WL 3093613, at *12–13 (June 14, 2018), the Commission allowed Duquesne Light Company ("DLC") to intervene in Peoples Natural Gas Company ("Peoples") energy efficiency and conservation plan proceeding. DLC was a Peoples customer and sought to participate to develop the record and challenge costs that Peoples proposed to recover from customers. The Commission found that DLC was eligible to intervene under section 5.72(a)(2) because DLC had an interest in the reasonableness of recoverable costs, that interest was not adequately represented by existing parties, and DLC would be bound by the Commission's decision. *Id.*

11. The Commission has discretion to grant intervention under section 5.72(a)(3) where the petitioner shows that its participation in the proceeding may serve the public interest,

even absent a direct legal right or a showing that the petitioner would be bound by the proceeding. *In Petition of Peoples Gas,* the Commission found DLC's intervention appropriate because the company raised safety and electric distribution cost issues that implicated the public interest. 2018 WL 3093613, at *12–13. On the other hand, merely claiming public interest status is not enough to meet the burden under § 5.72(a)(3). In *Nat'l Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People, Inc. v. Pennsylvania Pub. Util. Comm'n,* 5 Pa. Cmwlth. 312, 315, 290 A.2d 704, 706 (1972), the Commonwealth Court held that the Commission did not abuse its discretion in denying intervention to a private association seeking to intervene in a rate case where the association argued that its intervention would serve the public interest ground because it was a public interest body but failed to provide a specific purpose for intervening. *Id.* at 328.

12. Intervention by Governor Shapiro in this matter is in the public interest and therefore authorized under section 5.72(a)(3) because as the head of Commonwealth agencies that execute the law and establish policies concerning (among other things) environmental protection, economic development, and the collection of revenue, Governor Shapiro has a unique perspective on data center issues and a unique interest in understanding all potential impacts of data center projects in Pennsylvania.

13. Governor Shapiro has, to date, taken important policy actions in response to data center issues in the Commonwealth, including development of the GRID framework, which establishes standards that data centers must meet to receive support from the Commonwealth,[5] and the signing of EO 26-05, which formalizes the GRID framework and provides specific directives

[5] The GRID standards are: (1) protecting energy affordability, (2) promoting transparency and community engagement, (3) supporting workforce and economic development, and (4) strengthening environmental protection. The standards were issued on May 27, 2026 and are available at https://www.pa.gov/governor/newsroom/2026-press-releases/gov-shapiro-releases-full-grid-standards-to-protect-pennsylvania.

to executive agencies and the Governor's Special Counsel for Energy Affordability for GRID implementation.[6]

14. By virtue of his unique interest and perspective, Governor Shapiro is uniquely positioned to inform the records in this matter, and his intervention is a necessary and appropriate means for advancing the two main goals set forth in Section 3 of EO 26-05, "Protecting Pennsylvania Consumers," namely, limiting reliability impacts on the electric system caused by data centers and preventing electric system costs caused by data centers from being imposed on existing customers.

15. The Administration also has an interest that qualifies for intervention under 52 Pa. Code § 5.72(a)(2) because Commonwealth agencies are customers of PPL, and the Executive Branch's interest as a large consumer of PPL distribution and transmission services is not represented by any other party.[7]

16. The Administration's interest is directly affected by this proceeding because the disposition of PPL's petition will, together with the disposition of the complaint filed by the Pennsylvania Consumer Advocate ("OCA") in Docket No. C-2026-3065756,[8] determine the extent to which costs caused by large data centers are borne by those customers and the extent to which they are borne by existing PPL customers, including the Administration.[9]

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[6] Available at https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/oa/documents/policies/eo/2026-05.pdf.
[5] Commonwealth executive agencies receive electric service from PPL under several commercial and industrial and residential rate schedules, including LP-4, LP-5, GS-3, GS-1, GH-2, OP-3, RS, SA, SE, SHS, SLE, and SM.
[8]Governor Shapiro filed a petition to intervene in Docket No. 2026-3065756 on October 15, 2026.
[9] The Commonwealth Court has held that the Commonwealth may protect its rights as a consumer of public utility services by filing a complaint concerning rates pursuant to public utility law, and as a party may appeal a decision of the Commission to the Commonwealth Court. *Pennsylvania Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Com., 23 Pa. Cmwlth*. 566, 572, 353 A.2d 887, 890 (1976); 66 P.S. §§ 1431, 1434. The Commonwealth Court found that as a substantial consumer of electric service, the Commonwealth has an interest in participating in public utility rate cases. *Id.* The Administration's interest in the instant matter is analogous.

17. Based on a preliminary review of PPL's petition, the Administration believes that that the stated goals of PPL's CPTR proposal are generally aligned with the GRID principles and EO 26-05. But in the absence of additional information, the Administration disputes that the proposal, as currently designed will achieve those goals or will adequately support customer affordability. Among other things, the Administration does not agree that it would be just and reasonable for PPL to allocate CPTR charges to Rate Schedule LP-6 in its current form, given concerns about intra-class cost-shifting and shortcomings with the LP-6 rate schedule as identified in OCA's complaint in Docket No. R-2026-3065756.[10] In addition, PPL does not clearly explain how it will determine what transmission costs would not have been incurred "but for" the interconnection of a large load customer. Nor does PPL demonstrate that any de-risking of EGS offerings that may result from implementation of the CPTR would contribute to the affordability of PPL's distribution rates, or address impacts that moving transmission costs to the non-bypassable portion of customer bills may have on retail competition and distributed energy resources.

18. This petition is timely filed within the time permitted by 52 Pa. Code § 5.74, and Governor Shapiro's intervention will not delay or cause prejudice to any current party in this proceeding. Governor Shapiro will take the proceeding as it stands and accept the schedule and proposed rules as set forth by the Commission or an administrative law judge appointed by the Commission to administer this case.

[10] On October 14, 2026 Administrative Law Judges John M. Coogan and Erin L. Gannon issued a Prehearing Conference Order in this matter scheduling a prehearing conference for November 3, 2026 and directing the filing of prehearing conference memoranda by October 30, 2026. On October 20, 2026 ALJs Coogan and Gannon issued a Prehearing Conference Order in Docket No. 2026-3065756 scheduling a prehearing conference in that case contemporaneously with the prehearing conference in this one "[d]ue to the anticipated overlapping of issues and parties," and directing parties to address the possible consolidation of the cases in their prehearing conference memoranda.

WHEREFORE, Governor Shapiro requests that the Commission grant this Petition and provide Governor Shapiro with full party status in this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted:

Jennifer C. Selber
General Counsel

/s/ Mark Szybist

Mark Szybist, Esq.
PA Attorney I.D. # 94112
Phone: 570-447-4019
mszybist@pa.gov

/s/ Jordyn Pace

Jordyn Pace, Esq.
PA Attorney I.D. # 336280
Phone: 717-787-4461
jorpace@pa.gov

Counsel for Governor Josh Shapiro

VERIFICATION

I, MARK SZYBIST, hereby state that the facts above set forth are true and correct (or are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief) and that I expect to be able to prove the same at a hearing held in this matter. I understand that the statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification to authorities).

DATED: October 23, 2026

/s/ Mark Szybist
Mark Szybist
Special Counsel for Energy Affordability