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**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Application of Green Power Institute for award
of intervenor compensation¹⁴ for substantial
contributions to Resolution Numbers
SPD-14, SPD-16, SPD-17, and SPD-18.

A.24-01-022

**APPLICATION FOR REHEARING OF D.26-09-023
BY THE GREEN POWER INSTITUTE**

October 6, 2026

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**APPLICATION FOR REHEARING OF D.26-09-023
BY THE GREEN POWER INSTITUTE**

Pursuant to Public Utilities Code section 1731(b)(1) and Rules 16.1, 16.2, and 16.3 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, in the **Application of Green Power Institute for award of intervenor compensation for substantial contributions to Resolution Numbers SPD-14, SPD-16, SPD-17, and SPD-18**, A.24-01-022, the Green Power Institute, the renewable energy program of the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security (GPI), provides this *Application for Rehearing of D.26-09-023 by the Green Power Institute*. A declaration of GPI's Director, Dr. Gregg Morris, is submitted with this application as Attachment A (Morris Declaration). Decision 26-09-023 was adopted on September 3, 2026, and issued on September 8, 2026. This Application is timely filed.

Introduction

On January 5, 2024, GPI filed Application 24-01-022 seeking intervenor compensation of \$212,935 for substantial contributions to Resolution nos. SPD-14, SPD-16, SPD-17, and SPD-18. On July 8, 2026, the Commission issued a proposed decision that awarded GPI \$92,458, 43 percent of the amount requested. GPI filed comments on the PD on August 12, 2026, and rev.1 of the PD was issued on August 31, 2026. Rev. 1 added \$13,142 to the proposed award, bringing the award up to 50 percent of the amount requested. The Commission approved Rev. 1 at its meeting on September 3, 2026 (D.26-09-023).

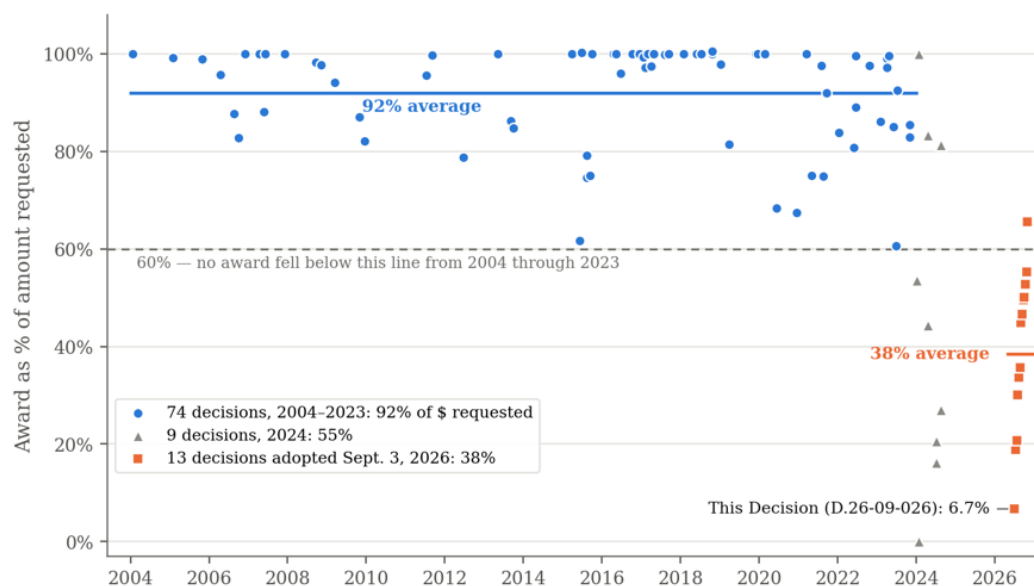
Decision 26-09-023 makes fundamental legal errors in its interpretation of California Public Utilities Code Sections 1801-1812 with respect to its analysis of our claim for intervenor compensation. D.26-09-023 also sharply deviates from Commission precedent in its application of the intervenor compensation statutes and rules to our claim. Many of these errors are repeated in the other 12 GPI IComp Decisions that were adopted on Sept. 3, a clear abuse of discretion in the processing of GPI's IComp claims. In this

Application for Rehearing we detail the basis for our claims of error, and respectfully request that we be granted an oral argument to present and clarify our case.

The Decision evaluates GPI's claim under standards the Commission applies to no other intervenor, and did not apply to GPI in the twenty years of its practice before 2024, while simultaneously denying that anything has changed in its methodology. The Decision is inconsistent with past Decisions on our intervenor compensation claims, and fails to follow long established Commission precedent.

The below figure shows that for twenty years, under many Administrative Law Judges and several Commission presidents, GPI's awards clustered near the full amount requested (92 percent average), and none fell below 60 percent. The break begins in 2024 and culminates in the thirteen decisions of September 3, 2026, twelve of which fall below 60 percent. GPI's practitioners, timekeeping, claim form, and manner of advocacy did not change across that line. It is the Commission's treatment of GPI's claims that has changed.

GPI intervenor compensation awards as a percentage of the amount requested, 2004–2026 (source: Morris Declaration, Exhibit 1):



Each point is one Commission decision on a GPI compensation claim, by decision date; averages are dollar-weighted. The thirteen Sept. 3, 2026 decisions are spread horizontally for legibility. Source: Commission decisions; Morris Declaration, Exhibit 1.

We note that on July 8, 2026, after a two-year period during which no GPI claims were adjudicated and GPI was forced to suspend our operations at the Commission, thirteen PDs including this one were issued for the oldest 13 of GPI's then 17 pending claims. The 13 claims were filed over the course of a greater than two-year period; nevertheless all 13 of the PDs were issued on the same day, and no explanation has been given as to why. This factor alone has seriously hampered our ability to respond adequately to each of the individual PDs and final Decisions, all of which were similarly adopted on the same day. GPI goes on record as protesting this unprecedented treatment, and hopes that it can be taken into account when considering our Application for Rehearing..

The universal theme running through the 13 Decisions appears to be an effort to deduct the maximum amounts possible from our claims, even if it means sidestepping or ignoring established Commission practices and precedent. GPI is filing Applications for Rehearing for all 13 of the IComp Decisions passed at the Commission's September 3, 2026, meeting. Each Application includes a request for oral argument. We will be comfortable if the Commission chooses to consolidate the requests for Oral Argument in some way so as to limit the number of oral arguments to hold. We are available to advise on groupings should the Commission wish to hear our thoughts.

GPI requests that the Commission take official notice, under Rule 13.10 and Evidence Code section 452, subdivision (c), of the July 28, 2026 joint comments of TURN and the Center for Accessible Technology filed in R.19-09-009, of D.26-02-056, and of the other twelve decisions on GPI compensation claims adopted on September 3, 2026, each of which is an official act of the Commission or a filing in a Commission proceeding, so that the comparisons drawn in this Application are part of the record on any review (see §1757.1(c)).

Legal Errors

D.26-09-023 makes several fundamental legal errors in its treatment of our claim in A.24-01-022. These errors include inappropriate disallowance of overhead charges, switching classification of practitioners with respect to the Commission's rate study

without cause or explanation, misapplication of the rules for qualification of what constitutes a Substantial Contribution, unwarranted deductions for internal duplication, and failure to acknowledge that a summary of a party's position in a Decision is an indication that the record has been enriched and a substantial contribution has been made.

Misapplication of Established Standards

GPI's practitioners, its timekeeping, the form of its filings, and the character of its advocacy have not changed during the 23 years of its practice before the Commission. What has changed, inexplicably, in 2024 was the Commission's treatment of GPI's IComp claims. If the Commission's standards have not changed, then the Decision misapplies them; if they have changed, the Decision applies a new standard without acknowledging it, without explaining it, and without notice to the intervenors whose work it governs. Either way is legal error, and the Commission must grant rehearing to correct it.

The Commission's assertion that nothing has changed with respect to how it analyzes IComp claims is directly contradicted by the record of this proceeding, and an unacknowledged and unexplained departure from settled practice is legal error. The Decision asserts: "The Commission confirms that the process for evaluating IComp claims has not changed, nor have the rules governing the IComp program (D.26-09-023, pg. 19)." That assertion is belied by the treatment that our IComp claim has received in D.26-09-023, as detailed in the discussion below.

The thirteen decisions adopted on Sept. 3 share another feature that bears on whether the Commission's standards have changed. Although authored by at least nine different Administrative Law Judges in proceedings with different records they share substantial identical text, including the "unproductive" and "largely duplicative" characterizations, the recitation of the significance of the September 16, 2025, supplemental-information ruling, and the reduction of claim-preparation hours. Identical language applied to dissimilar claims is not the product of thirteen independent applications of an unchanged standard to thirteen records. It is the product of a common template, applied to GPI's

claims as a group, that did not exist when GPI's 74 claims were decided before 2024, and absolutely should not exist in 2026.

The Decision does neither of the things the law requires. It does not acknowledge a change, because it denies that one has occurred. It therefore does not explain the changes. In addition, it does not address the reliance interests that twenty years of consistent awards created. This Decision produces a result irreconcilable with the agency's settled practice, while denying that the practice has changed, and its deductions are not supported by its findings. Rehearing should be granted so that the Commission may either apply the standards reflected in its prior decisions or state and justify the new ones and why they are being applied only to GPI.

Consultant Rates and Overhead

All organizations that hire practitioners on a contract basis must collect some amount of overhead to cover the cost of hiring, managing, and paying their practitioners. Without a reasonable overhead charge an intervenor organization would lose money on every hour that a practitioner worked – an obviously unsustainable situation. When a company hires an attorney, for example, the hourly rate they pay the attorney's law firm covers not only the attorney's salary, but also the costs of benefits, and the costs of maintaining the office and the enterprise. In the case of non-profit intervenors participating in the Commission's intervenor compensation program the overhead has to cover not only the usual costs of operating the institution, but also the cost of financing partial or full payments of the practitioners' compensation sometimes years ahead of when an award of compensation is made, and the risk that not all of the hours of a practitioner's hours will be approved for compensation. In this case the practitioner was paid the bulk of her fees three years prior to when GPI received reimbursement. Financing those upfront payments entails a significant cost in and of itself.

D.26-09-023 states: "Because the consultant has agreed to be paid a percentage of the Commission approved rate and hours, the requested compensation in this claim does not accurately reflect the actual cost of the consultants' services (D.26-09-023, pg. 17)."

This is factually incorrect. The actual cost of the practitioner's services includes, in addition to the fees paid to the practitioner, the overhead cost of the institution sponsoring the practitioner (in GPI's case the Pacific Institute), the very considerable cost of financing upfront costs, and a premium for the risk of participating in the intervenor compensation program.

In a 2007 Decision on intervenor compensation rates, the Commission made the following finding:

We find that basing expert rates on levels of experience, similar to the levels established for attorneys, will better ensure that an expert's given rate is within the market rates paid to persons of comparable training and experience. However, in no event should the rate requested by an intervenor exceed the rate billed to that intervenor by any outside consultant it hires, even if the consultant's billed rate is below the floor for a given experience level. [D.07-01-009, pg. 5.]

The intent of this paragraph is clear. Intervenors should not be able to collect full market rates for their practitioners if their practitioners are charging the intervenor below market rates for their services. It does not mean that intervenor organizations cannot collect reasonable overhead fees for supporting their practitioners. In our Oct. 3, 2025, response to the Sept. 16, 2025, ALJ's Ruling, GPI made clear how each dollar awarded in an IComp Decision is distributed between the Pacific Institute, GPI and its practitioners. Our overhead rates are reasonable and have never generated excess profits or extracted excessive charges from the payees of the awards – the ratepayers. Every intervenor organization requires overhead fees to operate their institutions. Some may hide it through various institutional arrangements. We have been 100 percent transparent about our operations, and should not be penalized as a result. The Decision's deduction of \$23,436.40 is utterly unjustified and completely at odds with established Commission practice.

Moreover, as we noted in our Aug. 12, 2026, Comments on the PD, it is highly questionable whether the passage quoted above from D.07-01-009 applies to our practitioner, Dr. Harrold:

The PD seems to classify all practitioners into two categories – employees and consultants. In the real world there are many categories of workers who are not fulltime employees, and GPI refers to non-employees who perform the great bulk of their work through GPI as associates of various ranks. This is not a misrepresentation in any sense of the word. The PD then applies the standard established in D.07-01-009 that: “in no event should the rate requested by an intervenor exceed the rate billed to that intervenor by any **outside** consultant it hires (emphasis added).” Practitioners like Dr. Harrold, who do virtually all of their work through GPI, are not **outside** consultants. They are more like contract employees. Classifying her as an **outside** consultant is wrong, and leads to wrong conclusions in the PD. [Comments on the PD, pg. 4.]

The Decision claims that it has not changed the rules or practices of how it administers the intervenor compensation program. The reduction in the award in this Application that removes all overhead reimbursement belies this claim. D.07-01-009 was issued almost 20-years ago. For 17 years the Decision was interpreted to allow for the payment of overhead as part of the approved rates for GPI practitioners. D.26-09-023 disallows the payment of overhead charges. That is a major and unwarranted change in the application of Commission rules, and it has been neither announced nor explained to the intervenor compensation community. It is a change that, if universally applied, would do significant damage to the intervenor compensation program. This deduction needs to be removed from D.26-09-023.

The Decision also identifies no statutory basis for the deduction. Section 1806 directs the Commission to consider “the market rates paid to persons of comparable training and experience who offer similar services.” Market rates for professional services necessarily include the overhead of the organization that supplies them. A deduction that rests on a reading of D.07-01-009 the Commission has not applied for seventeen years, without acknowledging the change, is the unexplained departure from settled practice that *California Manufacturers Assn.* and *City and County of San Francisco* hold to be legal error. [California Manufacturers Assn. v. Public Utilities Com. (1979) 24 Cal.3d 251, 259–260 (decision annulled where “neither finding nor evidence exists showing the method adopted will result in” the objective the Commission invoked for changing its method); *City and County of San Francisco v. Public Utilities Com.* (1971) 6 Cal.3d 119,

129–131 (Commission “abused its discretion in expressly refusing to consider” the method it had established in a prior decision).]

Compensation Rates for Individual Practitioners

Decision 22-06-041, on page 13 item 4, states: “Adopting \$450 rate for Morris for 2021. With over 35 years of experience as a Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs Expert, Morris according to the Market Rate Study Resolution ALJ-393 qualifies for a rate in the median range for a Regulatory Affairs Specialist V.” Decisions 23-11-036 and 24-04-036 escalate the rate to \$465 for 2022 and \$485 for 2023 using the Commission’s own escalation factors. Application 24-01-022 has hours for Dr. Morris for 2023.

The PD asserted that Dr. Morris had previously identified himself as an employee of GPI, a false assertion that we debunked in our comments on the PD. Rev. 1 of the PD corrected the false assertion, but failed to follow through on correcting the treatment of Dr. Morris’ approved rates in acknowledgment of the false assertion in the PD. D.26-09-023 states: “GPI identifies Morris as the director of GPI and confirms ... that Morris has agreed to defer his consulting fee contingent upon receipt of this intervenor compensation award. Given this contingency, we utilize the reasonable rates established by Resolution ALJ-393 based on Morris' experience as an Advocate – Executive Director – Level V.” Dr. Morris, accurately identified for more than 20 years as the Director of GPI, has previously been recognized as qualifying for Regulatory Affairs Specialist V (D.22-06-041 – see above). D.26-09-023 gives no more explanation for reassigning Dr. Morris from Regulatory Affairs Specialist to Advocate – Executive Director than the fact that he is the Director of GPI and works on a contingency basis. Dr. Morris is a fully active practitioner in Commission proceedings, and has been for more than 20 years. He is not simply a program administrator. Moreover working on a contingency basis has nothing to do with what classification a practitioner qualifies for. Dr. Morris’ circumstances have not changed in any way between 2021 and 2023 (actually between 2003 and 2023). Dr. Morris’ approved rate for 2023, based on D.22-06-041, D.23-11-036 and D.24-04-036, should be used in the settlement of our claim in A.24-01-022. The reclassification in D.26-09-023 is unwarranted, unjustified, and incorrect. It needs to be rescinded.

Section 1806 directs that the computation of compensation “shall take into consideration the market rates paid to persons of comparable training and experience who offer similar services.” The Commission’s own determinations of Dr. Morris’s classification and rate in D.22-06-041, D.23-11-036, and D.24-04-036 are unrebutted evidence in the record of the rate paid to this practitioner for these services, and the Decision neither mentions them nor explains why they no longer apply. A rate determination that disregards unrebutted record evidence of the applicable market rate is an abuse of discretion under section 1806, and the remedy is recalculation on the record. [The Utility Reform Network v. Public Utilities Com. (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 522, 537 (Commission “abused its discretion and failed to act in a manner consistent with section 1806’s directive” by setting a rate that ignored “the unrebutted evidence in the record”).]

In addressing our comments on the PD, the Decision states: “We note that the previously approved rates that GPI references to were approved for a different role. Given Morris’ clarification that he serves in the role of a director, this is the correct role to be used to establish his rates. Therefore, we make no changes to the decision (D.26-09-023, pgs. 20-21).” This statement is false. GPI did not “clarify” that Dr. Morris is the Director of GPI. Dr. Morris has been the Director of GPI since its founding in 1995, and has always and consistently represented himself as the Director of GPI, in his work at the Commission as well as elsewhere. His role has not changed over the years, and he was and continues to be eminently qualified as a Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs Expert. The unwarranted and unfounded change in category in the Decision needs to be reversed.

Zoë Harrold has approved charge rates for 2021 and 2022 that were based on escalating pre-rate-study rates using the Commission’s approved escalation rates. GPI proposed transitioning Dr. Harrold to the Commission’s Rate Study for 2023, proposing a rate of \$300/hr in this Application, and later increasing our request to \$325. GPI’s request for setting Dr. Harrold’s 2023 rate based on the Commission’s rate study is neither acknowledged nor considered in D.26-09-023. Instead, her 2022 approved rate was escalated to a 2023 rate of \$260/hr. We believe that the \$325/hr rate that we proposed

should be adopted for 2023, or at the least the Decision should explain why our proposal is not adopted.

Internal Duplication

It is perfectly normal and common for intervenors to assign major efforts to teams of practitioners, a practice that is also commonly used by the regulated LSE's in dealing with regulatory affairs. Well-structured teams benefit from the diverse backgrounds of the team members, and it is often valuable to have more than one team member attend a meeting when both of their areas of expertise are in play. In the current case, the modeling working group, which is sponsored by the OEIS, requires a variety of skills and interests, and Dr. Harrold and Dr. Morris bring different skills and experiences to the group. The same is true for the monthly stakeholder calls, in which several participating entities send multiple practitioners. Teams often function by sharing responsibilities, rather than having a clear delineation of duties. The Decision makes major cuts to our claimed hours on the following basis:

A review of GPI's timesheets shows significant overlap and internal duplication in Gregg Morris' and Zoe Harrold's time records. Specifically, both representatives dedicated over 330 hours to working on the same issues, attending the same meetings and reviewing or revising the same drafts where only one representative would have been sufficient, given the limited scope of the issues involved. [D.26-09-023, pg. 16.]

It is absurd to label analysis of the wildfire mitigation plans as being limited in scope. California utilities are the most expensive in the country, and a significant component of that cost is the cost of coping with wildfire risks, including the liability costs, the costs of restoration, and the costs of mitigation. The utilities' WMPs are thousands of pages long, and it legitimately takes a great deal of time to fully review and analyze them. Our contributions to the OEIS' efforts in dealing with the WMPs were greatly enhanced by having both Dr. Morris and Dr. Harrold working together as a team. Our efforts were entirely efficient and effective. Reducing our hours on the basis of internal duplication is entirely unwarranted.

Most directly relevant here, the Decision's stated basis for this reduction is not at all based on the statute. The PD reduces GPI's hours for "internal duplication" (PD, pg. 16), that is, for two of GPI's own practitioners working on the same issue. But the intervenor compensation statute nowhere authorizes an internal-duplication discount. Section 1801.3(f) reaches only "unproductive or unnecessary participation that duplicates the participation of similar interests otherwise adequately represented," and "participation that is not necessary for a fair determination of the proceeding." Section 1802.5 addresses the circumstance in which a customer's participation overlaps that of *other parties*. Both provisions are directed at duplication *between* participants in a proceeding, not at how a single intervenor allocates work among its own team.

The only authority the Decision cites is D.12-03-024, at 24–25, a 2012 award to TURN on a \$909,859 claim staffed by sixteen attorneys and experts, in which the Commission reduced the hours of four identified practitioners by 5 to 8 percent for “numerous internal communications, review of each other’s documents, working on the same materials, engaging in the same tasks and participating in the same events,” while awarding 95 percent of the claim. That decision confirms the error here rather than excusing it – a reduction of 5 to 8 percent on a sixteen-person team, tied to named practitioners, is not authority for a reduction of 50 percent on a three-person team tied to no one. A prior Commission decision is not a statutory authorization, and the Decision identifies no provision of Article 5 permitting the Commission to reduce an award because an intervenor's practitioners collaborated with one another, as is, of course, very much par for the course when teams are working on complex regulatory matters.

We note that the Commission regularly approves funding, through their general rate cases, for the utilities to send multiple practitioners to Commission meetings and to work on various proceedings. The purpose of the intervenor compensation program is to allow public interest groups to have equivalent representation in Commission activities. Limiting us to a single practitioner for each task or meeting has the effect of unnecessarily limiting our effectiveness and application of specific expertise.

To the extent the PD's reduction is understood not as a duplication discount but as a reasonableness determination under Section 1806, it fails on its own terms for the reason that follows: the PD identifies "over 330 hours" of asserted overlap and then reduces a far larger universe of hours, without explaining why the former supports the latter. A reduction must be tied to the record and reasoned, whether it is styled as duplication or as excess.

Participation in Working Groups

The OEIS organized and sponsors the Risk Management Working Group, an effort that is lead by their contractor, and is used to monitor and understand various aspects of wildfire risk modeling in support of their efforts to monitor the wires utilities' Wildfire Mitigation Plans and reduce fire risks for Californians.

That GPI did in fact make a substantial contribution to the Resolutions is not in doubt. Had we not, there would have been no award of compensation. Moreover, reiterating "that the Commission does not award full compensation for mere participation" in a proceeding is a very different matter than asserting that the Commission does not award full compensation for participating in working groups. Decision 25-06-035, which is a Decision in response to a previous GPI Application for Rehearing, makes it clear that deductions of time spent participating in working groups sponsored by the Commission or the OEIS in furtherance of the development of their decisions is contrary to Commission practice and must be reversed.

If OEIS staff request the participation in a working group of a practitioner who works through the IComp program, the intervenor should be compensated for their active participation in the working group, case closed. Individual intervenors cannot be held responsible for whether a working group actually makes a qualified Substantial Contribution to a Decision. Awarding compensation for all hours spent participating in working groups has always been the practice in the awarding of IComp compensation, and it should be the practice applied to all of the July 8th IComp Decisions that include working groups. Otherwise, intervenors will be unwilling to participate in working

groups, which are commonly used in helping to resolve various Commission proceedings. No deduction is warranted here.

Summary of Position is an Indication of Substantial Contribution

The Decision asserts that the fact that a decision references a party's comments on a particular topic does not represent a substantial contribution. This assertion flies in the face of longstanding Commission practice in evaluating claims of substantial contribution. Commission Decisions do not typically reference comments that are considered to have failed to enrich the record of a proceeding. Moreover, by virtue of being summarized in a Decision the position becomes part of the record of the proceeding. The corollary of this is that if a comment on a particular topic is referenced in a Decision, then the comment must have enriched the record underlying the decision. It has been longstanding Commission practice to apply this standard in its evaluation of IComp claims – that a summary of a party's position in a Decision is an indication of substantial contribution – and the same finding should be made in the immediate Decision.

Request for Oral Argument

GPI respectfully requests, pursuant to Rule 16.3, an oral argument be held in the course of addressing our Application for Rehearing in this proceeding, A.24-01-022. We believe that an oral argument will materially assist the Commission in resolving this Application, and will demonstrate that the Application raises issues of major significance for the Commission and its administration of the statutorily mandated intervenor compensation program. An oral argument is indicated to illustrate the fact that D.26-09-023 departs sharply from established Commission practice in evaluating intervenor compensation claims, and that if the errors made in D.26-09-023 become the new norm for the evaluation of IComp claims the entire IComp program will be stripped of its effectiveness.

Decision Departs from Existing Commission Precedent

Rule 16.3(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure identifies a decision that "departs from existing Commission precedent without adequate explanation" as raising an issue of major significance warranting oral argument. It produces a result irreconcilable with twenty years of consistent awards to GPI while simultaneously denying that anything in its methodology has changed; it finds a substantial contribution yet declines to evaluate GPI's claim issue by issue, applying longstanding precedent, as D.98-04-059 contemplates.

D.26-09-023 departs sharply from established Commission precedent in several areas, including the disallowance of reasonable overhead charges, misapplication of the rules for qualification of what constitutes a Substantial Contribution, unwarranted deductions for internal duplication, and failure to recognize that a summary of a party's position in a Decision is an indication that the record has been enriched. The Decision also errs by switching the classification of practitioners with respect to the Commission's rate study without cause or explanation, when the previous classification has been properly accepted by the Commission and there have been no changes in status for the practitioner. If the changes to established Commission protocols that are included in D.26-09-023 were to be applied across the board in the intervenor compensation program it would devastate the program. Unexplained departures of this kind – over time, between similarly situated intervenors in the same proceeding, and within the Decision itself – are the core of what the courts treat as arbitrary and capricious agency action, and they should be resolved by the Commission before they are presented to a reviewing court.

Decision is Contrary to Commission Goals for the Intervenor Compensation Program

The intervenor compensation program exists because the Legislature concluded that the Commission's proceedings benefit from the participation of customers who cannot afford to participate without compensation, and it directed that the program be administered "in a manner that encourages the effective and efficient participation of all groups that have a stake in the public utility regulation process (§§ 1801, 1801.3(b))." An award that returns

only 50 percent of the reasonable cost of participation does not encourage participation – it ends it.

The application also presents legal issues of exceptional public importance (Rule 16.3(a)(3)). Whether the Commission may change the standards by which it evaluates intervenor participation without announcing the change, and whether intervenors may be denied compensation for good-faith advocacy of legal positions the Commission ultimately rejects, bear directly on the Legislature’s direction in section 1801.3(b). If the standards applied in D.26-09-018 were applied across the intervenor compensation program generally, the program would be stripped of much of its effectiveness, and it would be the opposite of the encouragement that the intervenor compensation statute requires of the Commission. Intervenors cannot sustain participation in Commission proceedings on awards of 50 percent of the reasonable cost, after years of uncompensated participation. The significance of those questions is reflected in the fact that TURN and the Center for Accessible Technology, which by their own account very rarely comment on other intervenors’ compensation requests, did so for a GPI PD in a parallel proceeding because the proposed decision “would seem to implicate the Commission’s implementation of the Intervenor Compensation Program more broadly (Comments of The Utility Reform Network and Center for Accessible Technology on the Proposed Decision (July 28, 2026), pg. 1).” Their comments apply equally to this Decision as they do to the Decision in R.19-09-009.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission must grant this application for rehearing of D.26-09-023 and:

1. Acknowledge whether the standards by which the Commission evaluates intervenor compensation claims have changed and, if so, state and explain the change; and apply to GPI’s claim the standards reflected in the Commission’s decisions on GPI’s prior claims;

2. Conform Parts II and III of the Decision to Finding of Fact 1, by applying to each of the issues the standard for substantial contribution that the Decision confirms in Part IV;
3. Evaluate GPI's claimed hours issue by issue and, at a minimum, award the reasonable hours of all practitioners allocated to the issues on which the Decision adopted GPI's positions;
4. Find that GPI's participation on issues in which the Decision fails to adopt GPI's positions nevertheless assisted the Commission in resolving contested legal and policy questions that the Resolutions addressed in their findings and conclusions, and award reasonable hours accordingly;
5. Apply to Dr. Morris the classification adopted in D.22-06-041 and the resulting rates previously approved for 2021-2023; and
6. State the method by which the Commission evaluates intervenor compensation claims, apply that method uniformly to GPI's claim and to the claims of similarly situated intervenors, and derive any reduction from the hours claimed and the record, so that the award is traceable and reviewable.

The Decision has some pointed remarks about deficiencies in GPI's IComp claims, deficiencies that are nowhere identified or described in any of the Sept. 3 Decisions. The derogatory language is virtually identical to most or all of the other 13 Decisions adopted on Sept. 3, which means that the remarks are not specific to this Decision, D.26-09-023. In fact, the recital is not tied to anything in the preparation record of this particular claim. Uniform language applied across dissimilar claims is not a finding on this claim. It is the kind of unexplained, across-the-board treatment that is arbitrary and capricious. It should be removed from the Decision.

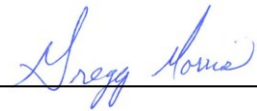
It is worth pointing out that by statute the PD should have been issued by 3/20/24, so in fact it was issued 2¼ years late. If the Decision had some legitimate suggestions and directions for GPI's future efforts at the Commission, delaying it by two years-and-a-quarter is highly irresponsible.

The Decision cuts GPI's request by 50 percent. It does so by applying to GPI's claim standards it applied to no comparable intervenor without acknowledging or explaining the difference. The result is arbitrary and capricious.

Applying longstanding established evaluation standards to our claim would produce a very different result. The Commission should accept our Application for Rehearing, and issue a Decision that properly and fairly adjudicates our Jan. 5, 2024, IComp claim in A.24-01-022.

GPI further requests oral argument on this application pursuant to Rule 16.3.

Dated October 6, 2026
Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Gregg Morris", is positioned above a horizontal line.

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