BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Integrate	Rulemaking 12-03-014
and Refine Procurement Policies and	
Consider Long-Term Procurement Plans.	(Filed March 22, 2012)

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CLAIM INTERVENOR COMPENSATION AND, IF REQUESTED (and [X]¹ checked), ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING ON THE VOTE SOLAR INITIATIVE'S SHOWING OF SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

The Vote Solar Initiative ("Vote Solar")	
Assigned Commissioner: Michel Peter Florio	Assigned ALJ: David M. Gamson
I hereby certify that the information I have set fort of Intent (NOI) is true to my best knowledge, info in conformance with the Rules of Practice and Pro this day upon all required persons (as set forth in t Attachment 1).	rmation and belief. I further certify that, ocedure, this NOI and has been served
Signature: 10/ K	ally M. Folm

	Signature:	/s/ Kelly M. Foley
Date: 05/16/2012	Printed Name:	Kelly M. Foley

PART I: PROCEDURAL ISSUES

(To be completed by the party ("customer") intending to claim intervenor compensation)

Applies (check)
x
The state of the s

¹ DO NOT CHECK THIS BOX if no finding of significant financial hardship is needed (in cases where there is a valid rebuttable presumption of eligibility (Part III(A)(3)) or significant financial hardship showing has been deferred to the intervenor compensation claim).

Vote Solar is a Californ ia non-profit, public ben efit corporation with Internal Revenue Code \$501(c)(3) status, working to fight global warming, increase energy in dependence, decrease fossil fuel dep endence, and foster eco nomic development by bringing solar energy into the mainstre am. Vote Solar works p rincipally at the state lev el, helping to implement the suite of policies necessary to build robust, sustainable and long-term solar markets. Founded in 2002, Vote Solar has over 50,000 members nationwide, approximately 9,000 of which are Californians. The vast majority of the a pproximately 9,000 Californian members are individuals receiving residential electric service from one of the California investor owned utilities. The interests of these customers in this proceeding, and in energy issues in general, are unique and are not adequately represented by other part ies that have intervened in the case. Vote Solar is one of the only (if not only) non-profit, public benefit organizations dedicated solely to the advancement of solar energy solutions, and Vote S olar's non-profit, public b enefit status prevents Vote Solar's members from having a dire et economic interest in, o r gain from, Vote Solar's activities.

In D. 98-04-059, page 29, footnote 14, the Commission reaffirmed its "previously articulated interpretation that compensation be proffered only to customers whose participation arises directly from their interests as customers." The Commission explained that "[w]ith respect to environmental groups, [the Commission has] concluded they were eligible in the past with the understanding that they represent customers whose environmental interests i nclude the concern that, e.g., regulatory policies e neourage the adoption of all cost-effe ctive conservation meas ures and discourage unn ecessary new generating resources that are expensive and env ironmentally damaging. (D.88-04-066, mimeo, at 3.) They repre sent customers who have a concern for the environment which distinguishes their interests from the interests represented by Commission staff, for example." Consistent with this articulation, Vote Solar represents customers with a concern for the environment that distinguishes their interests from the interests represented by other consumer advocates who have intervened in this case.

D.98-04-059 also require s organizations such as Vote Solar to provide a copy of their articles of incorporations in their Notice of Intent to Claim Intervenor C ompensation ("NOI"), or to provide reference to a previous filing in which the articles of incorporation were submitted. On Au gust 13, 2010, in proceeding R.10-05-006, Vote Solar attached articles of incorporation and other relevant documents to its NOI. On March 3, 2011, in that same proceeding, Administrative Law Judge Peter V. Allen issued an *Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Regarding Notice of Intent to Claim Intervenor Compensation* ("Ruling"). Page 8 of t he Ruling finds that Vot e Solar is a customer "a s that term is defined in Public Utilities Code § 1802(b)(1)(C) [, that it] would be a significant financial hardship for [Vote Solar] to participate in [the] p roceeding without an aw ard of fees or costs [, and that the Vote Solar] Initiative is eligib le to request intervenor c ompensation in [the] proceeding."

B. Timely					

Check

1. Is the party's NOI filed within 30 days after a Prehearing Conference? Date of Prehearing Conference: _April 18, 2012	Yes _X_ No
2. Is the party's NOI filed at another time (for example, because no Prehearing Conference was held, the proceeding will take less than 30 days, the schedule did not reasonably allow parties to identify issues within the timeframe normally permitted, or new issues have emerged)?	Yes No
2a. The party's description of the reasons for filing its NOI at this other time	•
2b. The party's information on the proceeding number, date, and decision nu any Commission decision, Commissioner ruling, ALJ ruling, or other docum authorizing the filing of NOI at that other time:	

PART II: SCOPE OF ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION

(To be completed by the party ("customer") intending to claim intervenor compensation)

A. Planned Participation (§ 1804(a)(2)(A)(i)):

Vote Solar actively supports and advocates for robust solar energy policies, including both utility and distributed scale energy, and the integration of that energy into the grid. Vote Solar's primary interest in this proceeding is the integration of solar and other variable energy resources ("I-VER"). I-VER covers a number of collateral issues also of interest to Vote Solar. Specifically, Vote Solar anticipates participating in all of the issues described at page 5 of the R.12-03-014 Order Instituting Rulemaking issued March 27, 2012 ("OIR") under Section 3(1). To the extent I-VER issues overlap with Sections 3(2) and 3(3), also found at page 5 of the OIR, Vote Solar will likely participate in those issues.

To avoid duplication of effort, Vote Solar will attempt to coordinate with appropriately aligned parties such as environmental organizations, trade associations, and ratepayer advocates. Where possible, Vote Solar will engage in joint advocacy with these organizations and will remain open to settlement possibilities with any and all parties.

Vote Solar will participate in all aspects of this proceeding that may arise, including attendance at workshops, submission of comments, submission of testimony, participation in hearings, and submission of briefing.

ltem	Hours	f the proceeding (§ Rate \$	Total \$	#
	ATTORNEY, EXPERT, AN	D ADVOCATE FEES	-	1
Kelly M. Foley	175	\$325	\$56,875	1
[Attorney 2]				
Eric Gimon	50	\$150	\$7,500	
[Expert 2]				
[Advocate 1]				
[Advocate 2]				
		Subtotal:	\$64,375	
	OTHER F	EES		
[Person 1]				
[Person 2]				
		Subtotal:		
	Созт			
Copying and postage		S	\$250	
[Item 2]			\$250	_
[field 2]		Subtotal:	\$959	
		TOTAL ESTIMATE \$:	\$250	
	T	\$64,625		
Estimated Budget by Issues Local Capacity Requiremen System Integration/Renewa The reasonableness of the addressed in Vote Solar's #1 The estimated total fo preparing this NOI.	ts/Once Through Cooli ble Integration Flexibilit hourly rates request Request for Compen	ed for Vote Solar's restion.		
When entering items, type of Estimate may (but does not		ated Claim preparation	time. Claim prepa	aratior

< I III: 3 SHOWING OF SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL HARDSHIP (To be completed by party ("customer") intending to claim intervenor compensation; see Instructions for options for providing this information)

A. The party claims "significant financial hardship" for its Intervenor Compensation Claim in this proceeding on the following basis:	Applies (check)
1. "[T]he customer cannot afford, without undue hardship, to pay the costs	
of effective participation, including advocate's fees, expert witness	

fees, and other reasonable costs of participation" (§ 1802(g)); or	
2. "[I]n the case of a group or organization, the economic interest of the	X
individual members of the group or organization is small in compariso	on
to the costs of effective participation in the proceeding" (§ 1802(g)).	
3. A § 1802(g) finding of significant financial hardship in another	
proceeding, made within one year prior to the commencement of this	
proceeding, created a rebuttable presumption of eligibility for	
compensation in this proceeding (§ 1804(b)(1)).	
ALJ ruling (or CPUC decision) issued in proceeding number:	
In proceeding R.10-05-006, Administrative Law Judge Peter V. Allen issued an Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Regarding Notice of Intent to Claim Intervenor Compensation ("Ruling"). Page 8 of the Ruling finds that it "wou be a significant financial hardship for [Vote Solar] to participate in [the] proceeding without an award of fees or costs."	
Date of ALJ ruling (or CPUC decision):	
March 3, 2011	

B. The party's explanation of the factual basis for its claim of "significant financial hardship" (§ 1802(g)) (necessary documentation, if warranted, is attached to the NOI):

The economic interests of individual Vote Solar members are small when compared to the costs of effective participation. As stated above, Vote Solar represents the interests of California Vote Solar members who are IOU customers. These customers share an interest in Vote Solar's mission to fight global warming, increase energy independence, decrease fossil fuel dependence, and foster economic development by bringing solar energy into the mainstream. The purposes and intents of this proceeding directly affect this interest. The ultimate impact of this interest, however, is extremely broad in nature and inures directly to the public good and cannot realistically be quantified on an individual level. Thus, because of the economics of public versus individual benefits, the individual benefit theoretically approaches zero. A near zero benefit is extremely small relative the estimated \$64,625 financial burden these customers would incur without Vote Solar's representation.

PART IV: ATTACHMENTS DOCUMENTING SPECIFIC ASSERTIONS MADE IN THIS NOTICE

(The party ("customer") intending to claim intervenor compensation identifies and attaches documents; add rows as necessary)

Attachment No.	Description
1	Certificate of Service

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE RULING² (ALJ completes)

	Check all that apply
1. The Notice of Intent (NOI) is rejected for the following reasons:	
a. The NOI has not demonstrated the party's status as a "customer" for the following reason(s):	
b. The NOI has not demonstrated that the NOI was timely filed (Part I(B)) for the following reason(s):	
c. The NOI has not adequately described the scope of anticipated participation (Part II, above) for the following reason(s):	
2. The NOI has demonstrated significant financial hardship for the reasons set forth in Part III of the NOI (above).	
3. The NOI has not demonstrated significant financial hardship for the following reason(s):	
4. The ALJ provides the following additional guidance (see § 1804(b)(2)):	

IT IS RULED that:

	Check all that apply
1. The Notice of Intent is rejected.	
2. Additional guidance is provided to the customer as set forth above.	
3. The customer has satisfied the eligibility requirements of Pub. Util. Code	
§ 1804(a).	
4. The customer has shown significant financial hardship.	
5. The customer is preliminarily determined to be eligible for intervenor	
compensation in this proceeding. However, a finding of significant financial	
hardship in no way ensures compensation.	

² An ALJ Ruling needs not be issued unless: (a) the NOI is deficient; (b) the ALJ desires to address specific issues raised by the NOI (to point out similar positions, areas of potential duplication in showings, unrealistic expectations for compensation, or other matters that may affect the customer's Intervenor Compensation Claim); or (c) the NOI has included a claim of "significant financial hardship" that requires a finding under § 1802(g).

Dated _____, at San Francisco, California.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE