

STATE OF VERMONT
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Petition of Green Mountain Power Corporation)
For a Certificate of Public Good, pursuant to)
30 V.S.A. § 248(j), for authority to build a)
solar generation unit at its Berlin #5 facility in) Docket No. ____
Berlin, Vermont.)

Order Entered: _____

PETITIONER'S PROPOSAL FOR DECISION

Appearances:

Benjamin Marks, Esq.
for Green Mountain Power Corporation

I. INTRODUCTION

This case involves a petition filed by Green Mountain Power Corporation (“Green Mountain Power” or “GMP”) to build a photovoltaic solar system at its Berlin Plant #5 in Berlin, Vermont.

In this Proposal for Decision, I recommend that the Board grant the requested certificate of public good to Green Mountain Power, with the conditions discussed below.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Green Mountain Power’s petition and supporting testimony was filed on January 8, 2010, including a draft Proposal for Decision as required by 30 V.S.A. § 248(j).

III. FINDINGS

The Project

1. Green Mountain Power is a company as defined by 30 V.S.A. § 201(a), and as such is subject to the jurisdiction of the Vermont Public Service Board (the “Board”) pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 203. Petition at 1.
2. Green Mountain Power’s offices are located at 163 Acorn Lane, Colchester, Vermont 05446. Petition at 1.
3. Green Mountain Power provides electric power in the state of Vermont and owns transmission and distribution facilities in the Town of Berlin in Washington County, Vermont. Petition at 1.
4. Green Mountain Power currently owns real and personal property off of Dog River Road (known as “Berlin Plant #5”) in Berlin, Vermont. Petition at 1; Castonguay Pf. at 1.
5. Green Mountain Power proposes to construct a photovoltaic (“PV”) solar generating system at its Berlin Plant #5 in Berlin, Vermont. Petition at 1. Castonguay Pf. at 1.

6. The property has been used for industrial purposes, for at least the past 50 years. Because of the GMP lot's industrial character, the Project will not have an impact on prime agricultural soils. Castonguay Pf. at 2.

7. The Project entails the new construction of a Solar PV system, to be built on GMP's existing property located off Dog River Road in Berlin, Vermont. The proposed PV system consists of a fixed, ground-mounted array of solar panels, made up of 952 modules. The power rating per module is 210 watts (DC), and the total anticipated Project output is 199,920 watts at standard test conditions. Because it generates electricity from sunlight GMP estimates that the Project's capacity factor will be 13.7%. Two inverters will convert the DC electricity from the solar array to AC electricity, which will be stepped up in voltage to 12,470 kV phase – phase, through a three phase bank of distribution transformers. The output AC voltage of the inverters is 480V phase – phase. The inverters and other protection equipment will be located inside of a small utility shed. At full output, GMP estimates that the Project will produce enough power to serve 100 average homes. Castonguay Pf. at 2.

8. The solar array modules will cover approximately one (1) acre of land. The inverter shed will be approximately 10 feet by 14 feet and will be located across the driveway from the solar array. The inverter shed will be outside the approximate one (1) acre covered by the solar array modules. Castonguay Pf. at 3.

9. Alteris Renewables will be engineering, procuring and constructing the solar array. The PV Modules will be SunTech STP-200, 200-watt modules. The mounting equipment will be SunLink Ballast Ground Mount System. The inverters will be two (2) Satcon PVS-100, 100kW inverters. The inverters will be located inside the inverter shed. Castonguay Pf. at 3.

10. The array will be on a ballast ground mount system, which means that there will be no foundations placed in the ground. The ballast ground mount system uses concrete ballast to weight down the PV Modules, without the need for foundations. The inverter shed will sit on a concrete slab. Castonguay Pf. at 3-4.

11. The output from the solar panels flows to the inverters, which convert the DC voltage from the solar modules to 480V AC. The 480V AC three phase is then stepped up to the distribution voltage of 12,470/7,200V through a three phase bank of overhead

12. The entire Project is estimated to cost \$1.3 million, broken down in the following manner:

- Solar Equipment & Labor: \$1,165 million
- Permitting & GMP Labor: \$75,000
- Site work, Inverter Shed, Misc: \$32,000
- Distribution Upgrade: \$28,000

Castonguay Pf. at 4-5.

13. Green Mountain Power and its contractor Alteris Renewables hope to break ground in the spring of 2010, and complete the Project by end of summer of 2010.

Castonguay Pf. at 5.

Orderly Development of the Region

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(1)]

14. The Project will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region, with due consideration having been given to the recommendations of the municipal and regional planning commissions, the recommendations of municipal legislative bodies, and the land conservation measures contained in the plan of any affected municipalities. This finding is supported by findings 15 and 16 below.

15. The Project is located entirely on private property owned by GMP. The surrounding property is dedicated to industrial uses including power generation and transmission. A large nearby propane distribution center uses the railroad running through GMP's property. The Project is close to the Montpelier Water Pollution Control Plant and Montpelier Department of Public Works. Castonguay Pf. at 5.

16. Both Local and Regional plans were reviewed and the project was not out of compliance with these plans. A detailed review was performed by Jim Palmer and is discussed at Exhibit__[JFP – 1] (Aesthetic Analysis Report) at pages 3 and 4. The Berlin Town Plan, specifically refers to encouraging the development of alternative energy as follows:

“Encourage alternative energy resources such as wind and solar...”

The specific page, 27, of the Town Plan can be found as an excerpt at Exhibit__[JPC – 9]. Furthermore, the Central Vermont Regional Plan also speaks directly to the implementation of solar-power as a “...tremendous potential for providing clean, reliable and safe energy, even in Vermont’s climate.” This can be found on page 3-10 of the Central Vermont Regional Plan, and is attached as an excerpt at Exhibit__[JPC – 10]. Also attached at Exhibit__[JPC – 11] and Exhibit__[JPC -12] are signed 45 day waiver letters from both the Berlin Planning Commission as well as the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission, respectively. The Berlin Planning Commission states in their letter “In general, the Planning Commission supports the project as being consistent with the Town Plan and does not anticipate that this project will negatively impact the orderly patterns of development in Berlin.” Castonguay Pf. at 5-6; Exhibit__[JFP – 1]; Exhibit__[JPC – 9]; Exhibit__[JPC – 10]; Exhibit__[JPC – 11]; Exhibit__[JPC – 12].

Need for Present and Future Demand for Service

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(2)]

17. The proposed Project is required to meet the need for present and future demand for service which could not otherwise be provided in a more cost-effective manner through energy conservation programs and measures and energy efficiency and load management measures. This finding is supported by findings 18 through 20 below.

18. Project need is not driven by reliability, load growth concerns in the Berlin area. Rather, it is a renewable generation project intended to bring cost-effective, reliable, carbon-free energy to GMP rate payers.. Castonguay Pf. at 6.

19. The Vermont SPEED program, requires utilities meet all load growth since the end of 2004 with renewable resources and the Project will assist in GMP attaining that goal. Castonguay Pf. at 6.

20. The Project also contributes to the SPEED goal of generating a minimum percentage of Vermont's energy needs through renewable generation. Castonguay Pf. at 6.

System Stability and Reliability

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(3)]

21. The proposed Project will not adversely affect system stability and reliability. This finding is supported by findings 22 and 23, below.

22. The Project was reviewed by Green Mountain Power's engineering department under PSB rule 5.500 and cleared the fast track screening criteria. The Project will not propose any undue or adverse impact on the area electric reliability or stability. Castonguay Pf. at 6

23. The Project will be connected directly to Green Mountain Power's distribution system, and was reviewed under Rule 5.500, an ISO New England Interconnection process is not required. Castonguay Pf. at 6.

Economic Benefit to the State

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(4)]

24. The proposed Project will result in an economic benefit to the state. This finding is supported by finding 25 below.

25. The Project will be constructed using local labor, and will take approximately 228 person-days to complete, consisting of various trades such as electricians, site work contractors, and solar equipment installers. GMP anticipates that the Project will be constructed for a cost that allows Project power to be sold at significantly less than the current SPEED Solar Standard Offer of \$0.30 / kWh. As proposed, the Company estimates that the Project will operate for \$0.17/kWh. Castonguay Pf. at 7.

Aesthetics, Historic Sites, Air and Water Purity,
the Natural Environment and Public Health and Safety

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(5)]

26. The proposed Project will not have an undue adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and water purity, the natural environment or public health and safety. This finding is supported by findings 27 through 53 below, which are the criteria specified in 10 V.S.A. §§ 1424(a)(d) and 6086(a)(1)-(8)(a) and 9(k).

Outstanding Resource Waters

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(8), 10 V.S.A. § 1424(a)(d)]

27. The Project is not located near and will have no effect on any outstanding resource waters. Nelson Pf. at 5.

Water and Air Pollution

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(B)]

28. The photovoltaic process converts the sun's energy into electricity. This process does not emit pollutants into the air or the water. Castonguay Pf. at 7.

Headwaters

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(A)]

29. The Project site is not located within a headwaters area, as it is not located within lands characterized by steep slopes and shallow soils, drainage areas of 20 square miles or less, above 1500 feet in elevation, watersheds of public water supplies, or lands supplying significant amounts of recharge to aquifers. The Project will therefore have no impact on headwaters. Nelson Pf. at 5.

Waste Disposal

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(B)]

30. The Project's minimal construction waste will be disposed of in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, in approved landfills. Castonguay Pf. at 7.

Water Conservation

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(C)]

31. The Project does not require water for construction, or in normal operation, thus water conservation will not be necessary. Castonguay Pf. at 8.

Floodways

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(D)]

32. The Petitioner has worked with ANR to evaluate both inundation and fluvial erosion hazards (FEH) at the Project site, associated with the Dog River. With respect to fluvial erosion hazards, the Petitioner has modified the design of the PV array and ANR has refined the limits of the FEH zone on site based on additional field evaluation so that the Project is not located within the FEH zone. See letter of ANR's Ms. Dolan dated August 13, 2009 attached to Mr. Nelson's testimony as Exhibit__[JAN- 4]. Nelson Pf. at 6; Exhibit__[JAN-4].

33. With respect to floodwater inundation, the mapping of the site based on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as presented in a 1984 Flood Insurance Study (FIS) prepared by FEMA have been reviewed and discussed. This mapping shows the floodway and 100-year floodplain poorly aligned with the channel of the Dog River. During the site visit, Ms. Pfeiffer presented a draft mapping update titled "Washington County 2007 Pre DFIRM". This mapping represents a correction of earlier mapping to shift the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) to better reflect the channel location. Although this information is not currently in effect, it represents the best available information and therefore can be used for assessment of inundation risks. Based on this information the proposed array is located predominantly outside the mapped DFIRM floodway. Most of the remainder of the Project area is within the floodway fringe but outside the floodway, and therefore below the base (100 year) flood elevation of approximately 523 feet in the area of the site. See Exhibit__[JAN-5]. Some regrading of these areas is proposed, primarily involving spreading the existing soil stockpile to achieve a more level pad for the array. For the structures within the floodway fringe, Ms. Pfeiffer indicated that the equipment would need to be anchored and that the machinery should be elevated above the base flood elevation. Electrical connections should be

34. All Project improvements will be placed outside of the floodway and FEH area. The petitioner proposes to anchor down and make watertight those Project components proposed to be located at elevation 523 feet or below. Therefore, the Project will have no adverse effect on and will not restrict or divert the flow of flood waters, and will not endanger the health, safety and welfare of the public or of riparian owners during flooding. Furthermore, the Project will not significantly increase the peak discharge of the river or stream within or downstream from the area of development and endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public or riparian owners during flooding. Nelson Pf. at 7-8.

Streams, Shorelines and Wetlands

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(E)], [10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(F)], [10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(1)(G)]

35. The Project site has been field evaluated by VHB Pioneer for the presence of wetlands and streams. A report documenting the results of this investigation has been provided to ANR. The Project borders on a segment of the Dog River. Field mapping of the top of bank to the Dog River was also performed by VHB Pioneer staff. The Project will have no adverse effect on wetlands or streams. Nelson Pf. at 8.

36. The Project site has been evaluated pursuant to the ANR Riparian Buffer Guidance (December 2005). Based on this evaluation, a variable width riparian buffer zone of 75 to 100 feet wide, measured from the field-determined top of bank (as shown on VHB Pioneer plan titled “Green Mountain Power Corporation, Proposed Photovoltaic Solar System Project, Berlin, VT”, dated August 21, 2009 (see Exhibit__[JAN-5]), is proposed by Petitioner to fully protect riparian functions and values. The buffer zone currently is comprised of a mix of a small area of deciduous forested upland, scrub shrub upland, and managed open field. The area with the buffer would be allowed to grow back, although periodic vegetation management may be needed to prevent shading of the PV array. During the life of the Project, Petitioner’s cutting of vegetation will be limited to trees or other brush that have the potential to cause shading of the PV array, and would

37. Based on the implementation of these practices, the Project will have no adverse effect on and will not violate any rules applicable to significant wetlands, will maintain the natural condition of the Dog River, and will not endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public or of adjoining landowners. Nelson Pf. at 9.

Sufficiency of Water and Burden on Existing Water Supply

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(2)&(3)]

38. The Project will not require a source of water, and will therefore not be a burden on any existing water supply. Castonguay Pf. at 8.

Soil Erosion

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(4)]

39. The Project will not result in the creation of new impervious surface which would require an operational phase discharge permit pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 1264. However, because just over one acre of ground would be disturbed during construction of the facility, authorization under the Construction Stormwater NPDES General Permit (GP 3-9020) will be required. A Notice Of Intent (NOI) was filed by the Petitioner on August 13, 2009 as a low risk Project, based on the risk analysis methodology associated with GP 3-9020. Following completion of public notice as required under GP 3-9020, DEC Authorization of NOI #6197-9020 was issued on August 31, 2009. Nelson Pf. at 5.

40. With respect to operational phase stormwater, the governing criterion is whether the Project would result in greater than 5,000 square feet of new impervious area. This includes any roads, driveways, building roofs, footings, etc. that would be constructed for the Project. Since no new roads or driveways are proposed, and the only area of new impervious surface would be the inverter shed (140 square feet) which less than 5,000 square feet, no operational phase stormwater discharge permit will be required. Nelson Pf. at 6.

Transportation Systems

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(5)]

41. The Project will not cause unreasonable congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to use of highways, waterways, railways, airports and airways, and other means of transportation existing or proposed. Delivery of the solar panels will be accomplished via standard shipping transport. Castonguay Pf. at 8.

Educational Services

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(6)]

42. The Project will not add any permanent residents to the town of Berlin, and therefore will not cause a burden on the Berlin educational services. Castonguay Pf. at 8.

Municipal Services

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(7)]

43. The Project will not require the Town of Berlin to provide or expand services related to fire and police protection, solid waste disposal, sewage treatment, water supply, rescue services, or road maintenance. The installation and maintenance of the solar panels and associated equipment will not threaten public safety. Access to the site is controlled by GMP. Castonguay Pf. at 8.

Aesthetics, Historic Sites and Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Areas

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(8)]

44. T. J. Boyle Associates conducted a day-long field investigation, analyzed GIS data, USGS maps, aerial photography, and detailed design plans using the latest computer technologies to best understand the Project and how it will alter the visual character of the landscapes for which it is proposed. Through these investigations it was determined that although the Project is located near a densely populated area of Vermont and certain portions of the Project have the potential to be visible, the Project's visual impact will be Not Adverse for two reasons. First the Project is located in close proximity to and visually compatible with industrial-type facilities, including the Montpelier Water

45. The field investigation was conducted on August 7, 2009, when the trees have leaves. The hedgerows and trees surrounding the Project site are mostly deciduous, but they will provide a branchy screen to filter views of the site in the winter. From the local roads, if the Project were (partially) visible, then the viewer would also see the Berlin Plant #5 and probably railroad cars. In addition, they would be traveling by facilities like the Water Pollution Control Plant and Department of Public Works. In this context a photovoltaic system that is six feet high and the size of a school parking lot is not sufficiently noticeable to constitute an Adverse impact. Palmer Pf. at 3-4.

46. Views from I-89 are between one-quarter to two miles away. Southbound travelers would be seeing the backs of the photovoltaic panels, which GMP witness Palmer will be medium gray and it should be very difficult to distinguish them from the surrounding landscape. Northbound travelers have a 10 second view looking down on the Project site. Even though they will see the darker front-side of the photovoltaic panels, it will be in the context of other industrial facilities scattered along the railroad tracks and local roads. GMP does not expect travelers will have time to pick the Project out and recognize it, so again the visual impact will be Not Adverse. Palmer Pf. at 4.

47. At GMP's request, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. ("Berger") assessed the archaeological potential of the Berlin Solar Project ("Project") components through field reconnaissance of the area of potential effect ("APE") and background research. Luhman/Penney Pf. at 2.

48. Berger determined the APE's archaeological sensitivity based on its potential for intact subsurface soils, its relationship to nearby known archaeological sites and historic structures, and other criteria, including soils, topography, and proximity to water. Berger

49. Berger's ARA relied on background research and field reconnaissance to develop our assessment. An assessment such as this is intended to provide a baseline on which any subsequent investigations will be built. Luhman/Penney Pf. at 3.

50. Berger has completed its Phase I archaeological survey of the APE. Subsurface testing in archaeologically sensitive areas revealed that the majority of the Project area has been previously impacted through cutting and filling activities. Additional testing in areas where disturbance was suspected, confirmed that those areas were in fact previously impacted. No intact cultural remains were located in the APE.

Luhman/Penney Pf. at 4.

51. The Project site has been evaluated by VHB Pioneer for the presence of rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) plant species as well as the potential for the site to serve as a rare and irreplaceable natural area (RINA). VHB Pioneer conducted a search of existing databases for known occurrences of both RTE plants and RINA. No previously identified occurrences of either RTE plants or RINA were recorded by the Vermont Nongame and Natural Heritage Program (NNHP) within or immediately adjacent to the investigation area. A field assessment by VHB Pioneer confirmed the absence of RTE plant species or RINA on the Project site. Nelson Pf. at 9-10; Exhibit__[JAN-3].

Necessary Wildlife Habitat and Endangered Species

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(8)(A)]

52. No other necessary wildlife habitat is present on the Project site. ANR mapping shows no critical wildlife habitat, such as deer wintering areas within the vicinity of the Project. The Project, therefore, will not destroy or significantly imperil necessary wildlife habitat or any endangered species, the scenic or natural beauty of the area, or rare and irreplaceable natural areas. Nelson Pf. at 10.

Development Affecting Public Investments

[10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(9)(K)]

53. The Project will not have any adverse effect on public investments, public utility facilities or public lands. The closest public investment is the Dog River Road. This Project is outside of the Dog River Road right of way, and will not affect this, or other local public investments. Castonguay Pf. at 9.

Least-Cost Integrated Resource Plan

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(6)]

54. The Project facilitates the development of new renewable energy resources. In the 2007 IRP at page 74, GMP has committed to meeting as much of its future energy shortfall with renewables as possible. The cover page, and the page 74 excerpt can be found at Exhibit__[JPC-7]. Castonguay Pf. at 9; Exhibit__[JPC-7].

Compliance with Electric Energy Plan

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(7)]

55. Emerging and Sustainable Energy Technologies is a topic of discussion within the Vermont Electric Plan, dated January 19, 2005. Specifically, page 5-23 of this plan states as a recommendation that “State regulators and utilities should monitor renewable technology improvements and assess cost-effectiveness and applicability for Vermont.....” Since the 2005 Electric Plan was drafted, Solar PV has significantly reduced in total installed cost per kW. Also, the Vermont Legislature has enacted a requirement that Vermont utilities purchase electricity from Solar PV and other renewable technologies through the use of a Standard Offer. Green Mountain Power anticipates that the price of Project power will significantly beat the current standard offer price for electricity purchased from Standard Offer solar projects. The cover page and page 5-23 excerpt of the 2005 Electric Plan can be found at Exhibit__[JPC-8]. Castonguay Pf. at 9; Exhibit__[JPC-8].

Waste-to-Energy Facilities

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(9)]

56. The Project does not involve a waste to energy facility, thus, 30 V.S.A. §248(b)(9) is not applicable Castonguay Pf. at 10.

Existing or Planned Transmission Facilities

[30 V.S.A. § 248(b)(10)]

57. The Project can be served economically by existing transmission facilities, without undue adverse impact on Vermont Utilities or customers. GMP anticipates no changes to area transmission facilities will be required as a direct result of the Project. The Project will be connected directly to GMP’s 12kV distribution system located along Dog River Road. Currently, a single phase line exists on the property. As mentioned above, GMP will be installing two (2) additional phases from pole 12 at the intersection of Route 12 and Dog River Rd, to pole 15 located on Nelson Drive, on the GMP Berlin #5 property. The project is therefore capable of being served by existing transmission facilities and will not require any modification thereof. Castonguay Pf. at 10.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based upon the evidence presented above, I conclude that the Project will promote the general good of the state and recommend that the Board approve the Project with the conditions contained in this proposal for decision.

This Proposal for Decision has been served on all parties to this proceeding in accordance with 3. V.S.A. § 811.

Dated at Montpelier, Vermont, this ____ day of ____, 2010.

Hearing Officer

V. ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED by the Public Service Board of the State of Vermont that:

1. The Hearing Officer's Proposal for Decision is adopted.
2. Green Mountain Power shall be granted a certificate of public good with the conditions contained below.
3. Construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project shall be in accordance with the plans and evidence submitted in this proceeding.
4. Prior to proceeding with construction, Petitioners shall file, for the Board's approval, final construction plans for the Project, which Project plans shall conform substantially to the Project plans approved by the Order. Petitioners shall note any changes in the final plans from the plans approved by the Order and any affected party shall have two weeks to comment on any such changes from the date the plans are filed.

Dated at Montpelier, Vermont this _____ day of _____, 2010

)	
)	PUBLIC
)	SERVICE
)	
)	BOARD
)	
)	OF
)	VERMONT
)	

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Filed:

Attest: _____
Clerk of the Board

NOTICE TO READERS: This decision is subject to revision of technical errors. Readers are requested to notify the Clerk of the Board (by e-mail, telephone, or in writing) of any apparent errors, in order that any necessary corrections may be made. (E-mail address:)

Appeal of this decision to the Supreme Court of Vermont must be filed with the Clerk of the Board within thirty days. Appeal will not stay the effect of this Order, absent a further Order by this Board or appropriate action by the Supreme Court of Vermont. Motions for reconsideration or stay, if any, must be filed with the Clerk of the Board within ten days of the date of this decision and order.

STATE OF VERMONT
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Docket No. _____

Petition of Green Mountain Power)
Corporation For a Certificate of Public Good,)
pursuant to 30 V.S.A. §248(j), for authority to)
build a solar generation unit at its Berlin #5)
facility in Berlin, Vermont.)

Entered: _____

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC GOOD ISSUED
PURSUANT TO 30 V.S.A SECTION 248

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the Public Service Board of the State of Vermont this day found and adjudged that the proposed photovoltaic solar system located at Berlin Plant #5 in Berlin, Vermont (the “Project”) by Green Mountain Power Corporation (“Green Mountain Power”), in accordance with the evidence and plans submitted in this proceeding, will promote the general good of the State, subject to the following conditions:

1. Construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project shall be in accordance with the plans and evidence submitted in this proceeding.
2. Prior to proceeding with construction, Petitioners shall file, for the Board's approval, final construction plans for the Project, which Project plans shall conform substantially to the Project plans approved by the Order. Petitioners shall note any changes in the final plans from the plans approved by the Order and any affected party shall have two weeks to comment on any such changes from the date the plans are filed.
3. This Certificate of Public Good shall not be transferred without prior approval of the Board.

DATED at Montpelier, Vermont, this ____ day of _____, 2010.

_____))
_____)) PUBLIC
_____)) SERVICE
_____))
_____)) BOARD
_____))
_____)) OF
_____)) VERMONT

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Filed:

Attest: _____
Clerk of the Board

NOTICE TO READERS: This decision is subject to revision of technical errors. Readers are requested to notify the Clerk of the Board (by e-mail, telephone, or in writing) of any apparent errors, in order that any necessary corrections may be made. (E-mail address: Clerk@psb.state.vt.us)