1	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
2	PROVIDENCE, SC. BURRILLVILLE ZONING BOARD
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5	IN RE: *
6	INVENERGY THERMAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC, APPLICANT, * and *
7	ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC, OWNERS * OF PROPERTY LOCATED ON WALLUM LAKE ROAD * IN THE VILLAGE OF PASCOAG *
8	* APPLICATION FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION PER THE *
9	RHODE ISLAND ENERGY FACILITY SITING BOARD * RELATIVE TO THE CLEAR RIVER ENERGY CENTER *
LO	* *****************
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12	HEARD before the Burrillville Zoning Board at
13	the Burrillville High School Auditorium,
L 4	425 East Avenue, Harrisville, Rhode Island
15	on July 12, 2016 at 7:00 p.m.
16	
17	PLANNING BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT ALSO PRESENT
18	Mr. Ray Cloutier, Chairman Mr. Joseph Raymond, Ms. Michele Carboni Building Official
19	Mr. George Keeling Mr. Ken Johnson Mr. Thomas Kravitz,
20	Ms. Sandra Cooney, 1st Alt. Planning Director Mr. Jeremy Page, 2nd Alt.
21	Ms. Pauline Hopkins, Zoning Clerk
22	APPEARANCES
23	OLEG NIKOLYSZYN, ESQUIRE TOWN SOLICITOR
24	ELIZABETH M. NOONAN, ESQUIRE FOR INVENERGY
25	THERMAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC

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1 IN RE: BURRILLVILLE ZONING BOARD HEARING ON 2 ADVISORY OPINION PER THE EFSB 3 ON 4 INVENERGY THERMAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S 5 CLEAR RIVER ENERGY CENTER 6 JULY 12, 2016 7 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. Now, we have Case Number 8 16-05. Would the secretary read the notice as it was 9 published, please. 10 MS. CARBONI: "Notice is hereby given that the 11 Zoning Board of Review will hold a public hearing in the Burrillville High School Auditorium, . . . " 12 VOICE FROM THE FLOOR: Give her a mike. 13 MS. CARBONI: ". . . 425 East Avenue, 14 15 Harrisville, Rhode Island, on July 12, 2016 at 7:00 16 p.m., when all persons interested will be heard for 17 or against the granting of the following application 18 for a special use permit or variance under the Zoning 19 Ordinance: Invenergy Thermal Development, LLC, 20 applicant, and Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, 21 owners of property located on Wallum Lake Road in the 22 Village of Pascoag, Town of Burrillville, Assessor's 23 Map 120, Lot 7; Map 135, Lot 2; Map 137, Lots 1, 2, 3 24 and 21; Map 153, Lots 1 and 2; in an F-5 and A-80 25 zones, has filed an application for an advisory

1 opinion per 2 R.I. Energy Facilities Siting Board relative to 3 whether the Clear River Energy Center, (CREC) 4 (1) would be compliant with the Zoning Ordinance and 5 (2) whether any variance should be granted and 6 (3) whether a special use permit should be granted to 7 exempt the facility from construction hour restrictions and 8 9 (4) whether CREC will be compliant with the 10 Burrillville Noise Ordinance, Chapter 16-Sections 11 31-49, during the construction and operation of the 12 facility, and, if not, should a variance be granted." 13 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 14 MS. CARBONI: You're welcome. 15 MR. CLOUTIER: Now, with us tonight is the 16 complete Zoning Board except for Mr. John Patriarca 17 who's excused for work reasons. We have 18 representatives from Invenergy here. We have the 19 Court Reporter, Mr. Andy D'Angelo; our Building 20 Official, Mr. Joe Raymond; and our legal counsel, 21 Mr. Oleg Nikolyszyn. He's here to answer all our 22 legal questions. 23 Those of you who have been to Zoning Board 24 meetings, we're going to do this a little bit 25 different this time. Normally, once the applicant

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gives us their information that they think is pertinent to the case, then the Board asks questions. Tonight, instead of us asking questions first, we're going to let the audience ask questions. That way I'm hoping that that will avoid a lot of duplicate questions that either the Board or you have.

I respectfully say that you got to limit your questions, comments to five minutes. We're going to have the tablet timer over here. Mr. Raymond will keep that for us. I'm not -- we don't have a sign-up sheet like they did at the Planning Board meetings. What we're going to do is ask you to come up; and, the next person who wants to speak, just line up behind, and you can line up as many as you want, as long as you're going to wait; but the only thing is we're going to keep a list here, and we ask that you act -- excuse me, actually, what has got to happen in order to limit the time that we're here, each speaker comes up only just once. We will not hear you a second time. So, give us your comments and give us your questions, whatever it is. We'll hear everybody here. If we don't hear you tonight, we'll hear you -- we'll continue this; but we respectfully ask you to limit your comments to five minutes. Ms. Noonan. you.

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MS. NOONAN: Thank you. Good evening,
Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. My name is
Elizabeth Noonan. I am an attorney from Adler
Pollock & Sheehan in Providence, and I represent
Invenergy in this matter, the applicant.

I have several people with me this evening.

I understand that Board members have been present at prior hearings of the Planning Board, so you may recognize some of these faces. Up here with me I have Nicole Verde from my office. Ed Pimentel will be testifying this evening as a planner. Next to him is Maureen Chlebek, who will be testifying as to traffic. On the back here is Richard Beretta from my office; Mike Feinblatt, who is going to be available for questions on any matters that are in his purview; Alan Shoer from my office; and then John Niland from Invenergy.

So, tonight, in light of the fact that we've had numerous public hearings, while this is the first time in front of this Board, we do have a lot of testimony that's already been done; and not to, you know, overkill it, but what your Solicitor and I have agreed to is to enter in some joint exhibits. So, what I'd like to do is just at least identify those for the record now. Starting with Exhibit 1, which

is the, I guess, the notice from the EFSB and the 1 2 request. It's a preliminary decision and order 3 which therein lies out -- lays out the three issues 4 that this Board is being asked to consider in its 5 advisory capacity. So, that will be exhibit -- a Joint Exhibit 1. 6 7 THE CLERK: A. MS. NOONAN: A, sorry, Joint Exhibit A. 8 9 The second --10 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Excuse me, Ms. Noonan. 11 MS. NOONAN: Yes. 12 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: In the binder you gave me, 13 there is no copy of the order. 14 MS. NOONAN: No, it's -- I'm referring to the 15 documents that you had provided earlier that we 16 talked about, joint exhibits, that one. Right? 17 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I'm sorry, what I provided was 18 a transcript of June 20th Planning Board hearing. 19 MS. NOONAN: Correct. 20 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And the Department of Health 21 decision. 22 MS. NOONAN: Was that Department of Health, or 23 was that the -- I thought it was the advisory 24 request. 25 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: It's the Department of Health.

MS. NOONAN: Oh, okay. I don't want to make 1 that a joint exhibit right there. You want to put 2 3 that in? It's a draft decision. You want us to put 4 that in right now? 5 It's a draft decision? MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 6 MS. NOONAN: Yeah, it's not final yet. 7 we'll be more than willing to address it. That 8 hearing is August 9th, and we'll address it after 9 that, but maybe take that one out for now. 10 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I agree. If it's a draft, 11 you're right. 12 MS. NOONAN: It is just draft. Thank you. 13 So, let me go back to start again. We'll make the transcript of June 20th Planning Board Exhibit B, and 14 15 then I have prepared two exhibits or packets to 16 present to you. One is this one, which is a list, 17 will be Exhibit C -- Exhibit B, I'm sorry, Exhibit B, 18 which is a list of the experts and their resumes. MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Ms. Noonan, just a correction 19 20 for the stenographer, I believe we have marked the 21 transcript as B. 22 MS. NOONAN: All right, I'm sorry. I'm getting 23 confused. All right, the transcript will be 24 Exhibit A. The CV's will be Exhibit B, and the 25 larger spiral bound document that I gave you will be

Exhibit C. 1 2 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Okay. 3 MS. NOONAN: Are we all on the same page? 4 THE CLERK: No, I have no idea what she's 5 talking about. 6 D becomes C. I believe B becomes MR. CLOUTIER: 7 Α. 8 MS. NOONAN: The transcript is A. 9 MR. CLOUTIER: Everything backs up. 10 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: This will be B. The CV's are B. 11 MS. NOONAN: 12 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And the bound --13 MS. NOONAN: And the large spiral bound is C. Okay, thank you. Sorry for the confusion. 14 15 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Does anybody have any 16 questions? Do you want us to repeat that? 17 VOICE FROM THE FLOOR: Yes. 18 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Okay. Invenergy submitted some 19 exhibits for us to consider. I submitted an exhibit which is exhibit number -- well, lettered A, which is 20 21 a transcript that was typed up by the stenographer of 22 the Planning Board hearing that occurred on June 23 So, rather than rehashing what was testified 20th. to on June 20th before the Planning Board, we have 24 25 the actual transcript which we are submitting and

using as evidence in this case.

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Exhibit B are CV's, or Curriculum Vitae, expert credentials of the individuals that Invenergy is going to be presenting. That's to qualify them as experts, and what this is just a list of their credentials. That's exhibit number — lettered B.

And, finally, in a bound format is a Joint Exhibit C which contains reports from the Town's experts and from Invenergy's experts; and I will read them to you as to what they are, so that you will know what we are referring to. There are noise studies, and that's contained in this binder; and it's Tab 1, and under A is a noise study by Michael Theriault Acoustics. Tab B is also a report by the same individual, but it's called Transient Operation Noise Level Evaluation. Tab C is a noise study by the Town's consultant that you heard I believe three times in front of the Planning Board, David Hessler; and it's entitled, "Invenergy, Clear River Energy Center Facility Noise and Community Noise Impacts." Under Tab 2 are traffic studies. One is performed by McMahon Associates, and it's entitled, "Traffic Impact Study for the Clear River Energy;" and the second one is prepared by the Town's consultant, CDR Maguire, and it's entitled, "Clear River Energy

Center Traffic Impact Study Review." Finally, at Tab 3 are the air studies. One is prepared by ESS Group on behalf of Invenergy, and another one under Tab B is prepared by Eric Epner working for the company of Fuss & O'Neill. He was here a couple of times as well in front of the Planning Board on the last two occasions. And, finally, under Tab 4 is a planning report on behalf of Invenergy presented by Pimentel Consulting, Inc., and Mr. Pimentel is here. So, what we did is we bound all of these reports, the Town's reports and Invenergy's reports together just for ease of manipulation, basically.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you, Oleg.

MS. NOONAN: Thank you. What I'd like to do is just again sort of reiterate what we're here for, what we're requesting, and how we're going to establish what we need to to have these requests in front of you.

I read in the notice the first question that the EFSB wants addressed is whether the facility would meet the requirements of its respective Zoning Ordinances and whether any variance should be granted; and, in this case, the power plant itself is a special use permit in the F-5 zone, as well as some height variances that are needed for the project, and

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some issues perhaps on the sound that we will address.

The next one is whether a special use permit should be granted to exempt the facility from construction hour restrictions; and the next one is whether Invenergy will be able to be in compliance with the Burrillville Noise Ordinance during construction and operation and, if not, whether a variance should be granted.

So, I want to start with the fact that most of these witnesses, except for -- well, all have testified under oath. Ed testified last night. So, I am going to have him give his testimony again, especially in the light of the special use permits and the variances that we're asking for; but, before I get to him, I want to point out that both Maureen Chlebek and Mike Feinblatt testified at the June 20th Planning Board hearing, and both were available for questions last night also at the Planning Board meeting. So, unless there's any specific area any Board member would like me to get into, I wasn't going to run through their testimony again, okay.

I do want to address noise because I don't have either a live expert, and I don't have the Town's expert. I'm sure you know that we have discussed

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noise to a great length; and, while people may disagree, I believe that the experts have come to the conclusion that the plant can be operated at 43 dBA. It may need monitoring. It may need enforcement from the EFSB; but Mr. Hessler, the Town's expert, in his letter, which is at exhibit -- at Exhibit C, Tab 1-C is Mr. Hessler's letter dated May 26, 2016, wherein he states that he had read the two noise reports that were prepared by our expert, Mr. Hankard, who testified at the Planning Board hearing, and that, with the supplemental report that was done and that you have, both the original report at Exhibit C, Tab 1-A, and then the additional report at Exhibit C, Tab 1-B, it was Hessler's opinion that the 43 dBA could be met, all right. So, I think, at least from the expert perspective, that issue has been fairly well exhausted.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Before we move on, if I may ask a question? I'm sure that the people in the audience here would like to hear how is it specifically that you're going to implement the process that's outlined to make certain that the 43 dBA is met.

MS. NOONAN: I believe most of the recommendations and the updates that had to be done dealt with the process that is cooling in the plant

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and that that can cause noise during the start-up. It's really the start-up period that's problematic. So, what essentially is happening is that there's a lot of what they call flagging, which is sort of to cover and buffer. Certain areas of it are enclosed which minimizes the sound. I think Mr. Hessler talked specifically about that, and then the fact of distance, muffling noise beyond that. So, I think a lot of those had to do with going back to the drawing board before -- between the October 2015 report and the March 2016 looking at some alternatives. were some suggestions that were made by Mr. Hessler in his report on that; and, essentially, it comes down to how it's designed and what type of, essentially, if you will, buffer or covering is used to do this and, more importantly, our contractors that are hired to do this plan; and both Mr. Hessler and Mr. Hankard talked about the importance of the ones that are hired to do these plans and projects and how their quarantees are important to keep it in, and those are outlined in the report and have been addressed at length during the hearings.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: If I may, I'm sure that most of the people in the audience would like to be assured that the guarantees that the contractor provided to

Invenergy are something that the Town can rely upon. Is it something that you can provide us with a copy of the contract guarantee that somehow we can review and make certain that the Town is protected, rather than just having --

MS. NOONAN: Well, it doesn't exist yet because -- because those aren't selected until the project goes forward, but I believe one of the conditions that's requested or conditions to do that Mike McElroy talked about last night was having all those conditions agreed to and made a part of the EFSB. So, there will -- there will be a contract, and portions of that may be able to be provided but certainly will be part of any EFSB conditioning on that, that they have to meet the 43 dBA. So --

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: As the Solicitor for the Town,
I would like to somehow assure the Town's residents
that they are being protected by the contract between
Invenergy and the contractor. Can Invenergy somehow
give us assurances that, when you actually have the
contract, that the Town through its legal
representatives can review it and do what we can to
make certain that the Town is protected and not just
Invenergy?

MS. NOONAN: I believe under the powers of the

special use permit, yes, you can condition that and make that something that we would have to provide to legal counsel, understanding that, you know, that would be provided.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And we can send that to the EFSB with that representation, that you will work with the Town so that the Town can be satisfied that the contractor is really going to live up to its obligations; and, in the event the contractor does not, the Town will have some sort of ability to enforce this contract at no cost to the Town?

MS. NOONAN: Certainly, we can provide -- you know, we agree to say a condition that we have to meet the 43 dBA and that you can, you know, that legal counsel can look at that contract; and I don't know about enforcement under the contract, to be honest, Oleg, but I think from the EFSB, you know, enforcement point of view, that can be hinged into that; but, certainly, you know, Invenergy has the ability to prosecute that if it's not in compliance; and, if the Town -- we're working with the Town, certainly we will do that.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Okay, thank you.

MS. NOONAN: So that on the noise, the other issue to talk about and was raised last evening had

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to do with construction, noise during the That is also set out in construction phase. Mr. Hankard's report which is Exhibit C, Tab 1-A at Page 21, Section 3.2. He goes specifically into a discussion of the construction noise levels; and, as you know, under your ordinance, construction activities are exempt from the article, so long as they're done during the certain times of the day. So, those -- and that information is set forth in Mr. Hankard's October 2015 report. In reviewing the application that was submitted to the EFSB and in speaking with Mr. Niland, we generally plan to run construction crews during the regular working hours, 7:00 to 3:30, generally. There may be occasions, particularly during the concrete pouring, where there may be need for additional shifts on that; but, beyond that, that's where we are in terms of the construction hours and the noise.

With that, I think what I'd like to do is have Mr. Pimentel essentially tie together the testimony that he has relied upon. He can tell you what he has looked at; and, again, I know you were there last night at the hearing, but I think Mr. — in this round, Mr. Pimentel will be focusing on your requirements for the special use permit and the

variance. So, I'm going to start off with 1 2 Mr. Pimentel, whose CV is at Exhibit B-5. 3 MR. CLOUTIER: One thing, sir. We have to swear 4 you in before you testify. Would you raise your 5 right hand, please. 6 EDWARD PIMENTEL, first having been 7 duly sworn, testified as follows: MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please, for us. 8 9 THE WITNESS: It's Edward Pimentel, that's P, as 10 in Paul, I-M-E-N-T-E-L. 11 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. NOONAN 13 Mr. Pimentel, can you give this Zoning Board a brief Q summary of your qualifications that are also set 14 15 forth at Exhibit B-5? 16 I have both a Bachelor's and a Master's in urban and 17 community planning, receiving both my degrees from 18 the University of Rhode Island. I've been a 19 nationally-certified planner since 1994. I've been a 20 muncipal planner and zoning officer working for 21 municipal government for my entire 25 years in the 22 field, also started a consulting business 23 approximately 15 years ago. I wear both hats. 24 Currently, on the municipal side I'm a zoning officer interpreting zoning codes and comprehensive plans and 25

1	doing enforcement. On the consulting side, I've done
2	projects all over the State of Rhode Island and
3	Southeast Mass. The last project I did in
4	Burrillville I believe was the Navigant Credit Union.
5	There might have been something since then, but I
6	believe that was the last one I worked on in the Town
7	of Burrillville. I've presented before zoning boards
8	and planning boards on thousands of occasions,
9	literally, several times a month; been before every
0	level of court, have testified. Coincidentally, we
1	just had a big ruling and decision in the Supreme
2	Court that involved an enforcement case of mine, so
3	I've been involved in all aspects of zoning.
4	MS. NOONAN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move
.5	Mr. Pimentel as an expert in the field of land use
6	planning.
7	MR. CLOUTIER: Would you explain where the
8	Navigant Credit Union building is in Burrillville?
9	MR. PIMENTEL: The Navigant Bank?
20	MR. CLOUTIER: Yes.
21	MR. PIMENTEL: Oh, I'm sorry, it was in North
22	Smithfield. I apologize. It was North Smithfield.
23	MS. NOONAN: May I still qualify him as an
24	expert?
25	MR. CLOUTIER: Yes.

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THE WITNESS: I have done several residential developments in Burrillville. That I can swear to.

Mr. Pimentel, can you explain what work you undertook as part of the request that I made to you to do an analysis of the Invenergy project and, in particular, the Zoning Board portion of that?

Sure. So, the first step I took was to get a real grasp of what the subject proposed development was, and the reason for that would be to -- when I'm reviewing the Zoning Ordinance and the Comprehensive Plan is then to excerpt that which I think is applicable and pertinent to the development.

My objective was to determine what the respective goals and objectives were from both the Zoning Ordinance, as well as the Comprehensive Plan, I think what we have been referencing as the siting guidelines, but I'll refer to as goals and objectives.

So, I first reviewed the Zoning Ordinance because I had to determine how the use was classified within the ordinance and then what would be the applicable description of the appropriateness of that use pursuant to your code; and, when I reviewed the code, I concluded that it is a use permitted by special use in the pertinent residential district,

residential F-5 district.

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Now, a special use permit -- I want to read this out of your code first and then break it down, and it states, when a use is permitted by special use, ". . . requiring a special use under the applicable provisions of this chapter may be permitted by the Zoning Board of Review following a public hearing . . . ", and we've had several before the planning and now before your Zoning Board and the public, ". . . only if, in the opinion of the Board, such proposed use and its location on the site meets with the following requirements." I want to stop there for a second. There's been plenty of case law in regards to the granting of special use permits. So, a community has the authorization to determine whether a use is permitted as a matter of right. So, you just pull a building permit; (B) it's allowed by special use, which is now referenced in the condition of permitted land use or (B) it's prohibited in the Town; and then there's also accessory uses, but they have to be attached to a principal use. What has been determined in regard to the special use by case law is that a conditionally-permitted land use is a determination by the municipality that the use is, in fact, permissible, subject to reasonable

conditions of approval. So, we have to go through the uses that are found, and they're laid out here; and, if it's concluded that they meet those, it's deemed conditionally permitted. It is a permissible land use; distinctive difference than when you're seeking a variance, whether it be use or dimensional, you're departing from the regs.

So, having said that, then you can move on.

"The granting of the special use permit will not alter the general character of the surrounding area . . .". What I typically do in addressing this particular standard, which is the principal standard in granting a special use permit to satisfying the Board, is I do a thorough neighborhood analysis by both visiting the site, reviewing the Comprehensive Plan, reviewing the neighboring properties, and getting a really good, distinctive feeling as to whether the proposal in question will fit into that particular property in the neighborhood and how it would impact the surrounding land uses.

As I noted in my report, and I've got a full report in a summarized version, was I did a full analysis including the placement of the operation in relationship to the surrounding — the immediate industrial operation, the gas line, and then the

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residential neighbors; and that, of course, was my biggest concern because clearly the public is going to have concerns about the operation locating in this particular area; and what I determined was, given the distances of the operation from neighbors, given the vast acreage surrounding the site . . . and, in fact, most of it is in public hands, so the development potential is probably nil . . . that this site would not only be well suited and visually screened; but, when I visited the site, I even looked up/down the road and took photographs. I couldn't even see the existing operation, so, say the gas line; and, if this is properly situated and if it operates as it's being proposed to function, that it will have no impact on the character of that neighborhood, the residential neighbors, given distance, given screening and buffering.

I know that there was concerns or expressions stated yesterday about, well, but this is a rural community. It's primarily residential; but the reality is, when I did my analysis, I crunched the numbers down. The Town of Burrillville is primarily residential, but that's just the character of what it is. So, the Town is, approximately, right now it is 96.1 percent residentially-zoned, if you look at all

the residential designations. So, less than four percent is any other zoning designation, that's Number 1. If you look at the F-5 district just singularly, that comprises 74 percent. So, three-quarters of the Town is zoned F-5. So, the likelihood that one of these uses laid out in your use schedule, which includes other industrial uses as well, by the way, for example, telecommunication towers and so forth, the likelihood is they are going to end up locating in an F-5 district by special use, just given the quantity of acreage in the Town.

Furthermore, if you look at just the developable acreage in Town presently, you're looking at the residential. Development-wise, if you considered that which has been developed, that which has constraints and has no suitabiltiy for further development, the remaining acreage, once again, the vast majority is in your residential zone, 95.3 percent of what's remaining. 80.6 percent is all in the F-5 district. So, the likelihood of experiencing one of these types of uses in your F-5 district is very likely. If this use was treated like a use variance, I'd have a different opinion right now, but it isn't. It's a conditionally-permitted land use.

So, the next step I took was to determine

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associated with this particular land use. communities have done, and especially since a ruling several years ago when there was a new decision about, when you seek special use and dimensional relief, to make it work. After that, communities really re-worked their ordinances, I worked on some of them, and said, "We're going to pull out those uses that we deem appropriate by special use, but we're going to apply specific performance standards," and the reason why they did that was they wanted that particular use to have to meet these performance standards; otherwise, they would trigger a use So, that was the next step I took. variance. were no specific performance standards attached with this particular land use. So, what I did was I relied on your Comprehensive Plan and the pertinent goals and objectives that I excerpted that I deemed appropriate and applied those as siting guidelines. For example, air quality is noted in your

whether there were any specific performance standards

For example, air quality is noted in your Comp. Plan. Noise is noted, both as one of the general standards for the special use and it's in your Comp. Plan, water quality and so forth, the things that the other experts have been addressing, things that I, as a municipal planner, would rely on

in preparing my report from a consultant's perspective and as your own Town Planner,
Mr. Kravitz, was relying on reviewing it from the Town's perspective to make sure they're being properly addressed and, therefore, why peer review would come into play to make sure our experts are addressing these in an appropriate fashion.

Having reviewed the conclusions of both our own experts and the peer review, it was my conclusion, from a Comprehensive Plan perspective, that we were meeting all of the requisite goals and objectives; and those conclusions are in my report.

But, getting back do the standards for the special use permit, so, as I noted, the first one would be the general character of the area. I did a full analysis of the neighboring surrounding land uses. I think the use is appropriately sited, well buffered. I don't think there would be any intrusion on the character of the neighborhood from a visual perspective, from a noise perspective. We're making guarantees on the record that it won't; and, by the way, as counsel already stated, right in your ordinance you can impose these as conditions on noise.

Next would be the intent or purposes of both the

ordinance and the Comprehensive Plan. That's why I did a thorough analysis of your Comp. Plan.

I excerpted 30 pages of things that I felt were either well suited or addressed this particular development to those that were just remotely addressing it; but I wanted to make sure I had my hands on all the data, and I incorporated some of that into my report. Then you go into the more specifics. Many of these have been addressed by the other various experts, things like appropriate ingress and egress, making sure there's sufficient off-street parking, addressing things like setbacks and so forth.

So, really, the only other one I want to get to is really getting to the issue of -- it would be setbacks and the dimensional criteria. We have stacks that are associated with the operation. It can't function appropriately without these stacks; and it would appear that these stacks would exceed the maximum height limits of your ordinance, much like a telecommunications tower. The height limits really address more of a character of building size, whether it be residential, industrial, commercial, not taking into consideration ancillary uses that would come with an industrial operation. That's why

there was nothing in the regulations that could support something of this height, similar to a telecommunications ordinance, and I went through that as well. Therefore, I think it's ancillary and accessory, and without it the special use permit cannot function. So, I think it's very appropriate; and, if you look in your code, you do have the ability -- you've addressed this pursuant to that Newton decision; and that is, if you feel that the special use permit is appropriate being conditionally permitted and that it could not function with the particular deviation, dimensional relief deviation, then yes, it is appropriate to approve both; and your code allows for that.

So, I've had discussions with counsel, too, on the issue of noise. We will be meeting the 43 decibel level. I think there was an issue of octaves and so forth. With that, if you look at your Chapter 16, it actually notes that's by special use. So, really, the only dimensional deviation that I determined was in regards to the height. I don't think there is any other variances required, at least in my professional opinion; and I believe we meet all of the standards for the granting of a special use permit. Once again, and I have to hammer this home,

it is a conditionally-permitted land use. 1 2 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: May I ask a question? 3 MR. CLOUTIER: Yup. MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Mr. Pimentel, in preparing with 4 5 the Board here for tonight's meeting, I did some 6 legal research with respect to the issuance of a 7 special use permit; and, in 2013, the Rhode Island 8 Supreme Court case of Lloyd vs. Zoning Board of 9 Review for the City of Newport, --10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: -- the Supreme Court stated 12 that, "Any decision by a zoning authority granting or 13 denying a special use permit must be based on a 14 finding that the proposed use or extension or 15 alteration of an existing use, quote, 'is in accord 16 with the public convenience and welfare, " end quote, 17 is that correct? 18 That is correct. THE WITNESS: 19 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Do you believe that's a proper 20 standard to be applied by this Board? 21 THE WITNESS: Curiously enough, I know the case 22 very well because we had to argue it last month. 23 I was in the City of Newport. That particular case involved I believe it was a hotel. The case I was 24 25 arguing was something that relied on that case.

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situation there was they had a preexisting legal nonconforming land use of the property. particular operational proposal we're proposing is not -- first of all, it doesn't exist, so that's not even applicable; and, secondly, this would be allowed by special use, so this is conditionally permitted. What was happening there was there was modifications to that use; and somebody challenged it, saying if you have a grandfathered use, and that's what we refer to as a preexisting land use, if we have a grandfathered use, the objective of zoning over time is to hopefully abolish, to do away with nonconforming uses, grandfathered uses. So, they challenged the decision there because they felt that the modifications that were being instituted intensified that grandfathered use, and what the courts concluded in that particular case was that the changes or the alterations didn't apply directly to the intensification of the use. They were doing improvements, like landscaping improvements, decking, things like that. And you know why that all came about? That all came about because of the Newton decision, and I believe that was the City of Warwick. Back then, people would regularly grant special use permits in conjunction with variances; and somebody

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challenged it, because by the very nature, if you're seeking a special use permit, as I've been arguing all night, it implies that we comply with your entire ordinance. And, if we don't, how can you deem it a conditionally-permitted land use? That resulted in the findings -- that's true, you should be able to seek dimensional regarding Newton. Since then that turned the entire Rhode Island on its head, and all 39 cities and Town's were scrambling, saying, "How do we do this? We've always been doing this." The State Legislature altered the enabling legislation to allow the municipalities to adopt the language which Burrillville already has. Newport has not, and that was the problem there. Burrillville That says, you know what? If you want to apply specific performance standards to your particular uses that are permitted by special use, . . . the one I've been addressing all night, because I'm very familiar, I've put up dozens and dozens of towers. If you look at your Tower Ordinance, there are all performance standards that apply to it . . . if you want to do that, then those become the standards by which they must meet, and then perhaps you can deviate from something outside; and that's why I specifically looked for that because that's how

communities have addressed it post <u>Newton</u>, post the adoption of the enabling legislation. Burrillville has adopted it. The standard now: If you feel that the use is appropriate, given the standards for the granting

of the special use, . . . these are not deviations; we're not seeking a departure; this is not a variance . . . then can the relief you're seeking under the dimensional, would that be required to make that function? And, if so, then they can be sought conjunctionally, prior to the standard that's applied now when you adopt the language of the enabling legislation.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Do I understand you correctly then that what I quoted to you that the zoning authority must find that the proposed use is in accord with the public convenience and welfare is not the proper standard to be applied here?

THE WITNESS: Health, welfare and safety is appropriate under all circumstances always.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: So, that is the proper standard for this Zoning Board to consider?

THE WITNESS: Anytime you proceed before the Zoning Board, you must satisfy the Board that the health, safety and welfare of the public, of the

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community is served.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And public convenience as well? THE WITNESS: And public convenience. But just be aware that that standard was being applied differently because there they were arguing that they were intensifying a nonconfoming use, too. So, that's all I'm saying. You got to be careful on that particular case because there they were intensifying a use that was prohibited but was grandfathered, was protected.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Mr. Pimentel, I don't wish to argue legalitites with you. I just want to --

THE WITNESS: But I do agree with you, yes.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: The standard as I quoted to you is something that this Board should apply?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. Generally speaking, yes, I agree.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And you briefly mentioned, I believe, if I heard you correctly, that, in granting a variance, the court also used this language: "That the granting of the requested variance will not alter the general character of the surrounding area or impair the intent or purpose of the Zoning Ordinance or the Comprehensive Plan upon which the Ordinance is based." Is that an accurate criteria

1 for this Board?

THE WITNESS: It is, absolutely.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Thank you, sir.

MS. NOONAN: Just to add a legal point on that, that last language you read is directly quoted in your Ordinance. Public welfare and convenience is not directly in your Zoning Ordinance, but I think I agree with Ed that it encapsulates pretty much all of everything that is set forth in your special use permit standards specifically.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Thank you.

MS. NOONAN: And then, just in terms of height, there are -- we listed in our application that there are several other structures that do require relief. They exceed the 50-foot height on that, but he's addressed that in his testimony. This evening we have all these experts here. I have one more --

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Excuse me, Ms. Noonan, before we leave that topic, I totally forgot. I marked it in my notes, but I forgot. That smokestack variance relief requested, I understand and our expert agreed that you do need 200 feet, let's say, to make certain that the air is dispersed appropriately; but there was some question with respect to the surrounding area that's very high up, such as I understand

Buck Hill is somewhere around 160 feet higher than 1 2 the plant itself is going to be. So, is the 3 smokestack being 40 feet higher than the residents 4 that are located on Buck Hill, is that, in 5 Mr. Pimentel's opinion, sufficient to protect the 6 general welfare of the public? 7 MS. NOONAN: I would take that from two aspects 8 and maybe have Mike Feinblatt, who did the air 9 analysis, his report is in there along with your peer 10 review, and have him address sort of from the air 11 quality which is what -- the purpose of the 12 smokestacks; and then Ed can add that into his visual 13 discussion which is already in his report. Mike, you'll need to be sworn in. 14 15 MIKE FEINBLATT, first having been 16 duly sworn, testified as follows: 17 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: State your name, please, for 18 us. 19 THE WITNESS: Mike Feinblatt, F-E-I-N-B-L-A-T-T. 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. NOONAN 21 Mr. Feinblatt, I just wanted to, I quess, introduce 22 you to this Board. I'm sure they've seen you before 23 at other hearings, but his resume is before you as

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part of Exhibit B; and I believe it is Number 4. So,

I was wondering, Mike, if you could just give this

Board a little bit of your background, particularly 1 2 in regards to this question and the air issue. 3 Yes, I've been an environmental consultant for about Α 4 25 years. I've been working with the ESS Group for 5 almost 25 years. I'm a vice-president of the 6 company, and I have a particular expertise in air 7 quality. Mr. Feinblatt, you've been involved with this 8 9 project; and, in fact, ESS was the entity that put 10 together the EFSB application, correct? 11 That's correct. 12 Did you follow the Solicitor's question regarding the smokestacks in relation to surrounding residences at 13 a higher level, if you can address that? 14 15 Sure. One of the primary tenets of the air quality 16 analysis is predicting what the ambient air concentrations will be in the area surrounding the 17 18 smokestacks. So, what we have is what's called an 19 air dispersion model program that we run. What we do 20 is we establish a receptor grid around the site

The model itself incorporates the local geography,

covers all the area surrounding the stacks.

emanating from the stacks going out 50 kilometers;

and you, literally at 10 degree intervals around the

site, you have a receptor grid that goes out, and it

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including the elevation of the land. So, every receptor is basically put into the program at its elevation, and it takes in consideration how its relative elevation to the stacks would affect the dispersion of pollutants. You know, the idea is to have tall stacks to emit the pollutants as high as you can so that it takes them as long as possible to get to the ground, so they have time to mix with the cleaner ambient air; so, by the time it gets to the ground, the concentrations are as low as possible. That's the reason why you have tall stacks. So, if you have surrounding areas that are a higher elevation, you could expect that you would have higher concentrations because they don't -- the time that it takes for it to hit the ground is not as lengthy as it would be for a lower area, but the model takes that into consideration. So, what you do is you basically run the model at every one of these receptor locations and see what the maximum impact value is for each pollutant, and then you compare that to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. So, as long as the maximum concentration at any location within 50 kilometers of the site is below the ambient air quality standard, it's presumed that it's below the air quality standard at every

location. So, the model, because it incorporates elevation into its analysis, although you again would, you know, expect to see higher concentrations at an elevated location, that was included and incorporated into the analysis we did; and what we found was that the concentrations even at those locations were in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, meaning that they're protective of human health and the environment.

- And, Mr. Feinblatt, as part of the permitting process through Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, this specific concern about elevation differences, that is going to be addressed, as you said, as part of your modeling, but is that also part of the air permit?
- Well, it's addressed in the air permit by the air modeling. I mean that's really -- you know, it's all about air quality. I mean there are lots of different air pollution control regulations that regulate different things, but in the end what they're all intending to do is protect air quality. So, that, really, the key to the whole thing is design the plant with the right emission controls with the right dimensions of stacks, so that the emissions from the plant will not impact air quality

beyond the levels that would be deemed to be safe by the EPA; and the air model analysis makes that demonstration.

MS. NOONAN: Again, I would just note for the Board that you have the air studies of Mike's outfit, the ESS Group. That's at Exhibit C, Tab 3-A; and then you also have the Fuss & O'Neill peer review, the experts hired by the Town, and that's set forth at Exhibit C, Tab 3-B. If there aren't any more questions for Mike, then I will have Ed take the seat again and address that. Ed, if you can just address the visual question?

MR. PIMENTEL: Clearly, from the land use
Planner's perspective, because it is one of the
pertinent siting concerns and guidelines is visual
impact on the surrounding neighborhoods; and I know
this Board probably has extreme -- extensive
experience in this. There's already a
telecommunications tower sited on the property in
question for the gas line; and that is the approach
taken here is the typical approach taken when you're
going to introduce a structure of great stature, of
greater stature than allowed under the Ordinance; and
the approach is to either suspend a balloon or crane
or to have an object for which you can get an idea of

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the image; and then you superimpose to the prospective height, and then you do visual simulations from various vantage points; and that was the approach taken here as well. It was one of the main reports I looked for as a land use planner because I knew it was going to be one of the premiere concerns, clearly, for the public. It would be one of mine, if I was a neighbor and, secondly, as required by your regulations; and it is in the report. If you look at from the visual simulations, only in certain rare vantage points -- once again, given the vast surrounding acreage and the angle of the structure given, tree canopy distances, and so forth, people have a tendency to believe that, if you have a tall structure, you should be able to see it; but the reality is angles make a difference. Also, distances and the obstructions between and along these distances make a difference. So, where you would expect to see something and you're thinking 200 feet in the air, placed correctly, only in certain rare circumstances will you even see; and the visual simulations will testify to that -- attest to that fact. And, like I say, we do this all the time with towers; and then, depending on certain angles, if there are concerns, we try to mitigate those.

I didn't see any mitigation measures that were required here. I mean we're surrounded by several thousands of acres; primarily, the vast majority is in public hands.

MS. NOONAN: Thank you, Ed. A further question is: Just based upon your report, your analysis, the fact that you were present at both Planning Board hearings where testimony was given, correct?

MR. PIMENTEL: That is correct.

MS. NOONAN: Do you have an opinion as to whether or not this proposed project meets this Town's Zoning Ordinance requirements for a special use permit and the dimensional variance for height?

MR. PIMENTEL: I do. I think we've properly addressed all the standards for the granting of the special use permit. I, as a land use consultant, clearly, I am also relying on the conclusions of various experts. Some of those standards are more engineering in nature, and that's what I rely on; and, secondly, I believe we meet the burdens of the granting of the variances for the stacks, because that's what we indicate when we seek a dimensional deviation. Those are burdens, and I believe we've satisfactorily addressed those as well.

MS. NOONAN: And, if I'm correct, you had

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prepared your initial report for me prior to any of the peer review reports coming in or testimony, and so my question is: Did your opinion change or alter upon receipt of any of the information from the peer review experts from the Town?

No. I was actually in attendance MR. PIMENTEL: the entire evening on June 20th listening to the entire peer review testimony, jotting down notes and so forth. I went back and re-reviewed my report, both the full report and the Executive Summary, to see if there was anything I felt I needed changing; and I felt everything had been satisfactorily addressed, both from our own experts as well as the peer analysis.

MS. NOONAN: Thank you.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Can I ask, before we move on? I understand your opinion, but can you explain your opinion how the granting of the special use permit is in accord with the public convenience?

MR. PIMENTEL: When I reviewed the Comprehensive Plan, I excerpted pages upon pages of goals and objectives, even including information that was obtained when they did the survey in public; and the convenience part comes -- concerns such as high utility bills, convenience such as economic

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development impact, and a high concentration on the residential tax base; and I mean I could excerpt -- I could read quotes into the record, but things such as -- your Comprehensive Plan notes that one of its strengths, this is the Town of Burrillville, is the presence of the large utility companies and electric and associated distribution and transmission lines; and there was quote after quote of this, including those from the public when they did the survey, and it's in my report. I didn't make these quotes up. I took them out of the Comprehensive Plan. And there were concerns about the vast utility bills, dependency on residential tax base because the Town of Burrillville has limited commercial and industrial land resources; and it even notes, those that do exist, many of them are constrained for development. That's why I did the statistical analysis of what remains. So, the Town of Burrillville is trying to realize large economic development on very limited land resources, other than those that are residentially based. So, that's why I felt it would meet that standard.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And, following up on that, how would the granting of this requested special use permit not alter the general character of the

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surrounding area or impair the intent or purpose of the Zoning Ordinance or the Comprehensive Plan of the Town?

MR. PIMENTEL: The two standards that I applied from a land use perspective once again would have been visual intrusion -- actually, I'm going to say There would be visual intrusion. So, a resident -- a resident's senses are going to be impacted in one of three ways. They're either going to see something that impairs their ability to enjoy their surroundings or feel devalues their property values. Secondly will be the noise impact. You hear it; it disturbs you. And thirdly would be the air quality. I know it's a concern of the public. So, from the air quality and the noise perspective, I'm clearly relying not only on our own experts but on the peer review analysis, that: (A) we can meet the criteria, the standard, where we're not going to deviate; we're not getting by any of the regulations. Number 2, the air quality is going to meet not only as required; we're going to have to get the necessary State and Federal permits; but, even in your Comprehensive Plan, it talks about ensuring that it meets regional standards, and that's been testified once again, too, by both experts on both sides; and

then, of course, the third, the visual intrusion. Something I'm always concerned about when I consult in a telecommunications tower is to see placement of it, see what the surrounding resources are and screening it, and then what the distances are to residents. So, I feel from that perspective we're not impairing the character of the neighborhood; and, therefore, we've addressed the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And I'm not going to beat this horse to death any further, but right now would it be fair to state that the general character of the surrounding area is pristine, clean air, clean water, a national park, basically?

MR. PIMENTEL: I would agree with that, but that statement implies -- well, that statement would imply that this operation somehow will alter that with the word clean and all those other components. Once again, I have a Bachelor's and Master's in community planning, not in engineering, air quality and so forth. I, too, rely, whether I'm wearing the hat as a consultant or I'm wearing Mr. Kravitz' hat, because I've been doing municipal planning for 30 years, too, is I rely on my peer review analysis, too, if I'm wearing Mr. Kravitz' hat. If the evidence that's

presented indicates that the standards are going to remain the same, we're going to meet those standards; and we have to meet those standards because, remember, beyond this we have to get all the permits, State and Federal; and the answer is it will remain clean and pristine, if it's properly placed and functions and operates as presented; and that's why there's the checks and balances. There's checks and balances of having to go before the Zoning Board, the Planning Board, the Siting Board, and then all of the conditions that are approved that are imposed thereof.

Once again, I tell this Board, and I bring it up, and I brought it up at the Planning Board last night, just had a big case before the Supreme Court, similar situation. Operation promised up and down it would meet X, Y, Z. It didn't, and the enforcement arm took over. An operation of this magnitude, I am telling you that that's not going to happen.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Thank you.

MS. NOONAN: I have no further witnesses for this evening, and they are available for questions from anyone.

MR. CLOUTIER: We intend on hearing all of the testimony, and then we go into questions. Are you

1	done with your complete testimony tonight?
2	MS. NOONAN: I am with one exception of I
3	believe I have all my testimony in, yes.
4	MR. CLOUTIER: So, now we can start entertaining
5	questions from the crowd.
6	MS. NOONAN: You may, yes.
7	MR. CLOUTIER: One thing I didn't mention,
8	before you testify I have to swear you in. Yes, sir?
9	MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And whoever placed those
10	speakers on here, can that person step forward,
11	please.
12	MR. CLOUTIER: Whoever set the speakers up,
13	would you come forward, please.
14	MR. NIKOLYSZYN: We'd like to know what the
15	purpose of the speakers are.
16	VOICE FROM THE FLOOR: I think he's going to
17	give a demonstration of noise pollution.
18	MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Unless that person is an expert
19	in noise, we're not going to allow somebody to come
20	in here and start blowing noise. Just won't do it.
21	MAN FROM THE FLOOR: I think it's below 43
22	decibels.
23	WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: Will the noise bother
24	you?
25	MR. NIKOLYSZYN: If it's what I think it is,

which is what happened to the Town Council 1 2 approximately a month ago, it was not dBA's that was 3 played. It was megahertz. MAN FROM THE FLOOR: Well, I think it needs to 4 5 be displayed because that's what we're going to hear 6 on a daily basis. 7 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: These are not megahertz -- I'm 8 sorry, these are not dBA's that are going to be 9 screeched at us, but megahertz, which is completely 10 different than what we're discussing. So, we're not 11 going to allow that. I just want you to know that. 12 MAN FROM THE FLOOR: I think the gentleman just 13 stepped outside. 14 MR. CLOUTIER: Wait a minute. We have a 15 gentleman at the mike. Yes, sir, would you state 16 your name, please, and spell it for us. 17 MR. PERREAULT: My name is Robert Perreault, 18 that's P-E-R-R-E-A-U-L-T. I live at 20 Stewart, 19 S-T-E-W-A-R-T, Court, and that's in Harrisville. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: Michelle, if you don't get it, 21 let me know. Last name, please? 22 MR. PERREAULT: Perreault, P-E-R-R-E-A-U-L-T. 23 (Mr. Perreault was not sworn.) 24 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. MR. PERREAULT: My first question is about the 25

Department of Health thing that was not entered into -- as evidence. My question is everything we get from Invenergy is tentative, preliminary. We have yet to see a full plan from them, but we're supposed to take that; but, if the Department of Health gives us something that's preliminary, it's supposed to be ignored. So, I want to know why that wasn't included in, first of all.

MS. NOONAN: The reason is that it is a draft at this point that only came out yesterday.

MR. PERREAULT: Isn't that what we get from you constantly is a draft?

MS. NOONAN: I am answering your first question, if I may finish.

MR. PERREAULT: Okay.

MS. NOONAN: And that was a draft that's now open for public comment, and there's a hearing on August 9th. There is additional information that needs to be provided that the Department of Health, I believe, did not have when it made some of its recommendations. We will provide comment to them, and we will address that Department of Health advisory when it is final.

MR. PERREAULT: How come we have to address what you're giving us before it's final, and we have to

wait -- you get to wait until the Department of
Health is final? That seems to be a double standard.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: May I? Sir, we're not trying to keep this away from anyone. As a matter of fact, this will become an exhibit as soon as it becomes final; and I understand on August 9th is when the hearing is going to be held, and I believe it's going to be held here by the Department.

MR. PERREAULT: I just feel -- I understand what you're saying, but I just still feel it's a double standard that we have to take their preliminary stuff when they say, well, we haven't got it finished; but, when someone else offers something that's preliminary, it gets ignored.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Sir, this Board will meet again.

MR. PERREAULT: Okay.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: And this report from the Department of Health will become final. We can address it at that point. So, it's not that we're trying to stop you from addressing it. Let's just air it out properly, that's all.

MR. PERREAULT: Okay. And my second thing is I know they wanted a variance on the low noises, I guess the ones that supposedly that the human beings

can't hear. Anyway, Buck Hill is a wildlife management area. We have several State parks. We have a Quaddick that -- you know, Connecticut does. We can't hear these things, but the wildlife can. It will affect them in negative ways. Part of what we're trying to do is, obviously, these lands were set aside for a specific use, and that was to protect wildlife. Placing this plant here will impact that wildlife; and, thus, I feel that variance should not be given because it interferes with previously-set uses we put aside for land.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Mr. Chairman, may I respond?
MR. CLOUTIER: Go ahead.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Sir, I'm not disagreeing with you at all. The Facilities Siting Board has directed numerous State agencies, as well as local boards, to address different issues. What you are referring to is a directive part — is a directive from the Siting Board to DEM and asking DEM to address oil storage facilities' impact upon withdrawal of groundwater, impact on fish and wildlife. So, that issue that you're bringing up is something that DEM would be —

MR. PERREAULT: I know, but they're asking you for the variance.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Right, but you're using the

impact on fish and wildlife as that's something that 1 2 DEM will be deciding. 3 MR. PERREAULT: I still believe that you still 4 have to consider that in your process because it has 5 to do with the current use of the land and how it 6 will impact the current use of the land, the 7 conservation plan that is set out in the Burrillville 8 charter. 9 MR. CLOUTIER: We hear you, and I assure you, 10 those things are going to be under our consideration. 11 MR. PERREAULT: Okay, thank you. 12 MR. CLOUTIER: We're not going to ignore that 13 kind of thing. 14 MR. PERREAULT: Thank you. 15 MR. CLOUTIER: Is the person who set the 16 speakers up on this stage here? 17 MR. SCOTT: Right here, and it's very relevant 18 to the demonstration. 19 MR. CLOUTIER: It's not. 20 MR. SCOTT: Yes, it is. Yes, it is, because it 21 says Algonquin and Invenergy. I have live --22 MR. CLOUTIER: You have what? 23 MR. SCOTT: I have live video feed of Algonquin 24 doing a pressure release. How are you going to 25 suppress our voice? Are you going to suppress our

voices?

MR. CLOUTIER: Sir, the noise coming from Walnut Hill Road, whatever --

MR. SCOTT: They're talking about their buffering, that it's not going to be seen, it's not going to be heard, okay. I have live video of Algonquin doing a pressure release. It's about 30 seconds long. If I have to listen to it with my family, I think you should have to listen to it, too. It's nothing fake. It's reality, okay. It's real, and I think you can bare with it. I think you should. That's fine, I'll go to Channel 6, I'll go to Channel 10, I'll go to Channel 12, and I'll tell them how you want to keep suppressing our voice. I think you need to listen to it. It's very relevant to the demonstration tonight, yes, it is.

MR. CLOUTIER: You're welcome to go to whatever outlet that you want to.

MR. SCOTT: I'm going to shut up. We're going to plug it in. We're going to play it to you.

MR. CLOUTIER: You're welcome to go to whatever outlet wants to listen to this, but we don't want to listen to this. We're not going to listen to this.

MR. SCOTT: You don't want to listen to it? So, it's not a variance?

MR. CLOUTIER: No, we're not going to listen to 1 2 this. 3 MR. SCOTT: I got a letter in the mail saying 4 it's about Algonquin and about the compressor station 5 and about Invenergy. You don't want to hear what a 6 live, real factual pressure release sounds like? 7 That's not good? You can't hear it? They want to hear it. 8 9 MR. CLOUTIER: We don't need to. 10 MR. SCOTT: You want to hear it? 11 VOICE FROM THE FLOOR: I want to hear it. 12 MR. SCOTT: Right. They want to hear it. You 13 don't want to hear it. 14 MR. CLOUTIER: Correct. 15 MR. SCOTT: So, you don't want to hear it? 16 MR. CLOUTIER: Correct. MR. SCOTT: Well, we want to. We want to. You 17 18 got the people in this Town want to hear it right 19 now, no big deal, 30 seconds. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: You are entitled to your opinion, 21 sir. We are not going to --22 MR. SCOTT: So are these guys. Those are their 23 opinions. They don't even know what town they're 24 working in. They're experts, and they don't even 25 know what town they're working in, okay. I think you

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need to plug them back in and let the people hear what the truth is. Stop suppressing the truth.

MR. CLOUTIER: Sir, would you raise your right hand, please.

KENNETH W. PUTNAM, JR., first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. PUTNAM: My name is Kenneth W. Putnam, Jr., 75 years old. I was born on the Wallum Lake Road just below this plant, and I want to -- I have to ask a little understanding here because I've been waiting to talk; and, because I'm old, I forget what I'm going to be asking, but I would like to ask this gentleman here that has gone up there and said everything is hunky-dory. Now, you people up there on the Board are for us. You're our Board, and we respect you, and we're waiting for your opinion on this; but this gentleman here says everything is hunky-dory up there. I want to know if he asked DEM and the wildlife organizations what they thought of that, and I want to know if he walked up there and saw that that's a swampy area; and does he know that that's the highest -- one of the highest points, which Buck Hill is the next to the highest point in Rhode Island; and I want to know if he realizes that water travels downhill; and water, when it travels

downhill, it goes into Boxer's Pond on the Jackson Schoolhouse Road, which in turn goes down into a brook approximately eight to 10 feet wide. It goes right through my property into Wilson's Pond. And do you understand that, with these smokestacks that you're talking about, they claim that they have 52 pollutants in there. The higher up them go, the more that pollution is going to go. And do you also take into consideration that in the wintertime when it's snowing out, we're -- I don't care how tall they are. Where do you think all that pollution is going to go? Right down into the ground. Because we have such beautiful animal life up there. What do you think is going to happen to them? You know, it's --

I've only got common sense. I never went to school. I've been a builder for 50 years; but common sense tells me that this here is just not right, just not right, especially with all the parks around, with Wallum Lake right there. They drink the water, and they bathe the people there with the fresh water. You got Connecticut is getting involved now. They're worried about it over there on the other side of the border. They're everything right there, and you're in the center.

Now, also, did you take into consideration that,

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in 1986, the person that was in charge of DEM said,
"No, you cannot build that power plant there"? No.
Somebody took the authority away from Burrillville
that we cannot say no to people up there in the State
house, which is our Governor, right. She wants this
power plant here. She really wants it. She's going
to veto, if the Senate approved it the other week on
it. She said, "If they approve it, I'm going to veto
it." So, she definitely wants it up there, right.

I'm losing my train of thought now. I'm getting on her because -- I'm going to go to something else. I'm going to go to something else, and maybe that will come back. I have heard through the meetings that we've had that this company is not going to be responsible for that water line coming and going if it breaks. It's going to be the responsible (sic.) of Burrillville. Also, I heard that, if that is true, if they have any problems with sewerage down there with -- this is a forced pump going to go down If they have any trouble with it and it in there. causes any sewer problems in any of those houses, they're not going to be responsible for this either. There's so many things that we have not heard of what really is going on. You give us this; you give us that; but nothing really means anything, and what you

come around and said tonight that everything looks hunky-dory up there is just unbelievable. I can't believe it. I can't. I can't. I mean just my common sense tells me the height of them pipes that you're talking about at Buck Hill, there's no way that they're below -- I mean above them. There's no way that them pipes are above them houses up there. Now, if that pollutants is carrying 51 miles away -- 31 miles, excuse me, 31 miles, 52 pollutants, what's going to happen? It's going to be in them neighborhoods up there, plus the neighborhood all around the place there. So, I don't know what else I can say. I can't remember what I was going to say about the other part there.

I do fear that these oil fellers that's going to come up with these tractor trailers up our road, traveling through, that's not going to be good; but, besides that, if there is an accident with one of these oil trucks and big, big money, they say they're not responsible. They're going to be private people driving them oil trucks up. So, who is going to carry the burden then? Burrillville is going to, right on our backs. They're not going to because it's not their oil trucks.

MR. CLOUTIER: Can you wrap it up. Can you wrap

it up, sir. 1 2 MR. PUTNAM: Yes, I can. Thank you. 3 Thank you. Raise your right MR. CLOUTIER: 4 hand, please. 5 COLEY O'ROURKE, first having been 6 duly sworn, testified as follows: 7 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 8 MR. O'ROURKE: Coley O'Rourke, Pascoag. 9 Last name? MR. CLOUTIER: 10 MR. O'ROURKE: O'Rourke. 11 MR. CLOUTIER: Spell your last name. 12 MR. O'ROURKE: O'R-O-U-R-K-E. 13 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 14 MR. O'ROURKE: I just have a question in regards 15 to the visual impact of this plan. You talked about 16 the smokestacks. I did not hear them once talk about 17 the illumination of this plant, what the lighting 18 will be like. If he's deemed an expert, then I don't 19 know what I am. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: Would you raise your right hand, 21 please, sir. 22 DAVID BRUNETTI, first having been 23 duly sworn, testified as follows: 24 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please, and 25 spell your last name for us.

MR. BRUNETTI: My name is David Brunetti,
B-R-U-N-E-T-T-I, Harrisville, Rhode Island. Just had
a couple of questions. I wasn't aware we were going
to have an opportunity to talk tonight. So, just the
first one is: Is this the only meeting in which the
public will be able to provide comment and/or ask
questions, or will there be more hearings going
forward for such an opportunity until you make your
advisory opinion?

MR. CLOUTIER: We will be having another meeting because we are going to be relying, not solely, but we are relying — we rely on the Planning Board for their expertise, and they're having more meetings. Their hearings are not complete, so we have to wait for them to get more information to us on their opinions on this case before we can —

MR. BRUNETTI: Okay, thank you. The other question I have is: This is in regard to time lines for hearings and the provision of advisory opinions. So, for this I want to refer to the letter of March 31st, 2016 from the Town Manager that's actually on Mr. Oleg Nikolyszyn's letterhead. So, I have the document right here. I just want to make sure that this document or parts thereof have not been superceded by other documents. This is the

March 31st, 2016 letter from the Town Manager. 1 2 basically, it gives a timeline for all the activities 3 here; and I just want to point out three, and please 4 correct me if this has been changed. So, just to 5 pick out three of them, this says May 6, 2016, 6 "Combined Master/Preliminary Application is due." 7 Is that still correct? 8 MS. NOONAN: That has been filed. 9 Thank you. Then it says June 6. MR. BRUNETTI: 10 MR. CLOUTIER: Sir, did you address this to the 11 Planning Board last night? 12 MR. BRUNETTI: I made a comment. I didn't 13 receive a response. 14 MR. CLOUTIER: Did the Planning Board give you 15 the information that you requested last night? 16 MR. BRUNETTI: I didn't get a response. I know one comment was made while I was talking, but I 17 18 didn't catch it, so I'm not sure if that was --19 MR. CLOUTIER: They have all the information. 20 They have all the dates, and I think they explained 21 as to why all of these dates were not met. 22 were meetings that were combined. There were some 23 meetings that were delayed. I think they gave you 24 all of the dates that have reset. 25 MR. BRUNETTI: I don't know where that document

If you can point me in that direction, that 1 2 would be great. 3 MR. CLOUTIER: I think the information is on-line. 4 5 It's on-line, okay. And I'm only MR. BRUNETTI: 6 asking this question to make sure that the Zoning 7 Board and Planning Board and Town Council get all the information they need on a timely basis to make the 8 9 advisory opinions; and, obviously, you're aware that 10 September 9th is the goal for you guys. And have you 11 seen the preliminary plan? Has the Planning Board 12 seen the preliminary plan? And when will, most 13 importantly, the hearing on the preliminary plan take 14 place? 15 MR. CLOUTIER: I can ask the Town Planner. When 16 is the next meeting, Tom? We appreciate your 17 concern, sir. 18 MR. KRAVITZ: The next meeting we've decided to 19 be August 15th. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 21 And will the preliminary plan be MR. BRUNETTI: 22 discussed at that meeting? 23 MR. KRAVITZ: No. MR. BRUNETTI: So, when will the preliminary 24 25 plan be discussed? Because you, obviously, need this

information before you make your advisory opinion on September 9th, and the Planning Board needs to give you guys their opinion before that. It was supposed to be July 1st.

MR. CLOUTIER: As it was explained last night when you asked the same questions, we're not going to have all the information that we want. We're not going to have all the information that we need. We're going to somehow have to come up with an advisory opinion because everything has to be in by September 7th. We're not going to have all of the information. We're going to do the best we can with what we have.

MR. BRUNETTI: So, obviously, there wasn't any contingency set up in the agreement to allow for delays in that timeline, or is that not the case?

MR. CLOUTIER: I don't -- I can't -- we can't tell the State how to set their timeline. The EF -- we have to meet their deadline. We're going to do the best we can with what we have when we have it. We're going to meet again August --

THE CLERK: 23rd.

MR. CLOUTIER: On this subject, we are going to meet August 23rd. Hopefully, we have it. You know, we're going to deal with whatever information we have

at that time. We picked August 23rd. As you heard 1 2 the Town Planner say, their meeting is August 15th. 3 So, we'll listen to what testimony they get at the August 15th meeting. We'll try to digest that, in 4 5 addition to what we're getting in the meantime, and 6 come up with an advisory opinion as best as we can. 7 MR. BRUNETTI: Okay. 8 MR. CLOUTIER: That's the best I can do for you, 9 sir. 10 MR. BRUNETTI: Thank you. For the 30 seconds, I 11 have to make one more comment. This is in regards to 12 the report by Professor Timmons. He made -- he 13 attended the recent climate conference in Paris. Two key points: The first is the opinion is that 14 15 there should be no more fossil fuel power plants 16 constructed after 2017; and the goal is that, by 2030, there would have been a hundred percent switch 17 18 off of fossil fuels to renewable. So, with this 19 plant that's not going to happen. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: Raise your right hand, please, 21 sir. 22 NORMAN DESJARLAIS, first having 23 been duly sworn, testified as follows: 24 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please, and 25 spell your last name.

MR. DESJARLAIS: Norman Desjarlais,

D-E-S-J-A-R-L-A-I-S.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you.

MR. DESJARLAIS: First off, I'd like to thank this committee for being here tonight and listening to us. Second, I'd like to thank for the really special microphone that was supplied to make us sound like Donald Duck like these folks sound like the voice of God. Thank you. I'm sure that's just another coincidence because they have so many.

I've heard a ton of testimony. I'm not going to come up here tonight, and I'm not going to rehash all the testimony. I just have couple of things to say and a couple of quick questions.

Number 1, since when do we need a bunch of lawyers to come in from out-of-state and tell us what our zoning is about, what's allowed and what isn't, and then the little hint of the Supreme Court and litigation that, you know, "Your zoning, it already permits this, and you better let us to it." You know what? We know what the intent of our zoning is, and shame on you folks. I don't know if it was intentional or not; but, if it wasn't, you better start tightening up the zoning in this Town. The whole purpose of zoning is to protect like kinds of

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Three states, Rhode Island, Massachusetts property. and Connecticut, have been working for decades to purchase and protect land in conjunction all in that zone with the sole purpose of preservation. The last 200 acres, approximately, it's a little less, that the State of Rhode Island purchased was purchased; and Janet Quirk herself said, "This is the most important piece of land, the most important parcels in the entire state that need to be protected." There's something wrong when you folks think you can come in and build this here and there will be no impact. Are you kidding me? We know what our zoning We don't need them; we don't need the I appreciate their input; but, let's face lawyers. it, this is a for-profit. This has nothing to do with need; and, if it was needed, build the thing on a current brown site. They keep talking about all these plants that are closing. Great. Build it there. The infrastructure is there. What are they trying to pull here? You people know better.

And you people have no choice. You've got to deny this zoning variance or whatever the heck it is, whatever they want to call it. I don't care what the zoning twists are that they throw into it. They want to make a scene, they want to bring us to court, let

them. We're behind you if you do that. This Town will support any court action; and, even if the EFSB has been paid off, we don't care because, you know what, if they approve this, they've gone beyond their bounds by their own charter. We'll fight you all the way to court. You may build this thing some day, but it's going to be a long, long, long, long time before we do that.

So, now I want to basically ask one question.

Why not a brown site? Anybody?

MR. CLOUTIER: Why not what, sir?

MR. DESJARLAIS: Why not a brown site? Why not an existing brown site? Why not an existing plant? They're all through the region. Are we just going to keep building in pristine land that's supposed to be protected? At what point do we stop? When it's all gone? There are plenty of locations for this. They try to twist it. Oh, we're just against fracking. Oh, we're a bunch of crazy hippies that just don't understand industry. I was told today I was "a foaming at the mouth liberal over it," until I explained to the gentleman; and he's in the electric industry, has been his whole life, lives in nearby Connecticut. Once I explained the details of this plan, he did a complete 180, let me tell you, and

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he's in the industry. People all over Rhode Island are getting involved in this. This is not a Burrillville issue. These bond issues have had to be approved by the entire State of Rhode Island. community approved them. Providence -- and we looked up the numbers the other day. Providence, roughly, 80 percent approval on a bond rating to buy land in Burrillville that nobody -- half these people have never seen and probably never will; but they understand the importance of this land. We all do, and to have a company like this come in clearly for profit and bowl it over with bulldozers, if this is allowed to happen, then there is no more democracy; and God help you, because people across this country, we're really paying attention now. We've been asleep for a long time, but we're waking up.

And let me tell you about experts. The difference between a paid expert and our folks here, we have the degrees. We have people in water, air. We have all of this. We have electrical engineers; we have all of this. The only difference is they're from somewhere else and are getting paid for this. That's what an expert is. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: I just want to address one thing of his comments. I hope everyone is aware that we're

not being asked to okay this project. All we're 1 2 being asked to do is give an advisory opinion. It's 3 not up to us. It's not up to us to grant this. 4 MAN FROM THE FLOOR: You talk down to us all day 5 lona. 6 MR. CLOUTIER: Yes, sir. Would you raise your 7 right hand, please. 8 NICHOLAS COOK, first having been duly 9 sworn, testified as follows: 10 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 11 MR. COOK: Nicholas Cook. 12 MR. CLOUTIER: Last name? 13 MR. COOK: Cook, C-O-O-K. 14 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 15 I have a question for Oleg regarding MR. COOK: 16 the sound. On May 25th, about -- at the Town -- at 17 the Town Council meeting, about an hour, eight 18 minutes into the meeting, you told me, "Bring my 19 speakers here. This is the place to play the sound." 20 Now, why is it that I came here and you're telling me 21 I can't? 22 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Sir, first, I said bring it to 23 the Planning Board; but, regardless, --24 MR. COOK: Well, it was the Planning and Zoning 25 Board.

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Can you tell me whether you 1 2 plan on playing dBA's or megahertz? 3 MR. COOK: Frequency, which is hertz. 4 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Frequency. Frequency is 5 megahertz, totally different from dBA's. It has 6 nothing to do with the sound of this plant, nothing 7 whatsoever. 8 MR. COOK: It's still equivalent. 9 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: It is not equivalent, 10 absolutely not. 11 MR. COOK: It still creates the low hum that --12 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I have talked with our expert 13 about this ad nauseum. He started laughing at me when I told him what you said. He said don't do it. 14 15 They just don't compare. It's not the same thing. 16 It's --17 It still creates the low hum, though. MR. COOK: 18 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: If it was the dBA's that you 19 were planning on playing, I would have no objection; 20 but megahertz is just a complete -- completely 21 different sound. That's not what's going to be 22 generated by the plant. 23 MR. COOK: Well, if somebody has a dBA meter 24 here, I can certainly tone it -- I am sure the police 25 officer --

1 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: T do. 2 MR. COOK: Do you have a decibel meter? 3 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Absolutely, I do. 4 MR. COOK: Because I'd be more than happy to 5 play it at 48 -- at 43. 6 I'll tell you what this sound MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 7 is right here. 8 MR. COOK: Well, I can create the sound. 9 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I'll tell you without that 10 sound what it is. 11 MR. COOK: Well, you were listening to me 12 speaking at 50 or 60 hertz, right, or decibels; but, 13 if I were to create the low hum, it's going to be a 14 lot different. 15 I bought an app., a dBA app. MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 16 Sometimes --17 MR. COOK: They have them for free, by the way. 18 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Right now without speaking, 19 I'll let the Chairman tell us what it is. Let's not 20 speak. 21 Roughly, 55. MR. CLOUTIER: 22 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 55 dBA's without speaking. 23 MR. COOK: No, that's just average "A" weight around, I don't know, I'm going to guess 800 to a 24 25 thousand hertz. Now, if I can play the low

frequencies at 55, you're going to hear that a lot 1 2 more than sounds in a room. 3 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Megahertz just does not 4 compare, sir. It's apples and oranges or worse. 5 MR. COOK: But I can play -- what I'm saying is 6 I can play 60 hertz, between 20 and 60 hertz, which 7 is the low end frequency that they're asking for a waiver from, and you can tell me when I hit 43. 8 9 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Sir, I can tell you right now, 10 as we speak, we're at 80, 83 dBA's, as we're 11 speaking. 12 WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: You're talking, and 13 that's 83? 14 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: That's correct. 15 WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: And you're complaining 16 about 43. We're complaing about 43. I don't 17 understand. 18 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: No. What I'm --19 WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: Something's wrong with 20 your app. 21 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: No, I'm not the only one. 22 I'm getting at is megahertz -- plain megahertz is not 23 the same as dBA. That's why we don't want to allow it. It's not the same. 24 25 MR. COOK: All right, whatever.

WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: If your phone is at 83 1 2 and these are too high --3 MR. CLOUTIER: We're not going to entertain --4 MR. SCOTT: John Anthony Scott, 1015 Wallum Lake, S-C-O-T-T. So, I keep hearing a lot about your 5 6 beliefs and your opinions. 7 MR. CLOUTIER: Sir. 8 MR. SCOTT: What? John Anthony Scott, yes, 9 under oath, yup. 10 MR. CLOUTIER: I haven't sworn you in yet. 11 MR. SCOTT: Okay, let's do that. 12 JOHN A. SCOTT, first having been duly 13 sworn, testified as follows: 14 MR. SCOTT: John Anthony Scott. Okay, let's go. 15 MR. CLOUTIER: Go to it. 16 MR. SCOTT: Yeah, because I mean he under oath 17 was telling us he was working on a building in our 18 Town that wasn't even here. So, anyway, I keep 19 hearing all these beliefs and opinions from their 20 experts; and I understand we live in the home of the 21 brave and, you know, land of the free, so I support 22 the First Amendment; but the bottom line is when it 23 comes to my health, my family, and, you know, the 24 Town I love and the State I love, I'd like to see 25 some facts; and I have it right here, okay. So, I'd

like to play my 30-second of a pressure release at 1 2 Algonquin, okay, because that is exactly what you're 3 looking for; and, if you told him he could do it, it 4 should be okay right now. We're the taxpayers. 5 We're paying you. We'd like to hear it, okay. 6 Sounds good. Sounds good. Sounds right. Okay? 7 MR. CLOUTIER: The Solicitor --8 MR. SCOTT: June 15th, I came home, and it 9 sounded like a jet was about to hit my house, okay. 10 That was the first pressure release. Okay, my wife 11 went out for the second one and videotaped it. 12 It's 30 seconds long. I don't think it's going to 13 kill us. Please, I'm not dealing with you. Where we 14 Where are we at? at? 15 MR. CLOUTIER: Can we have the security stop 16 this. 17 (Whereupon, the police officers 18 moved toward Mr. Scott.) 19 MR. SCOTT: It's so funny. You work for us. 20 You work for us, Ray? You work for us. 21 MR. CLOUTIER: The Solicitor has explained why 22 he doesn't want this. 23 MR. SCOTT: No, he just said he couldn't do it 24 with what he was told. I am playing the exact facts, 25 and I'm not giving you my beliefs or my opinions.

This is reality. Unbelievable. Okay, so, you're suppressing our First Amendment rights. I'm going to make sure I tell the news channels that. I'll post it all in the social media. God bless you guys. Unbelievable, a joke. What we should have done was we should have charged admission for a comic show with you guys tonight. I'm going, I'm going. I'm leaving. That's awesome, a joke, a joke, seriously. Unbelievable.

(Whereupon Mr. Scott left with the speakers.)

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you for your cooperation. Yes, ma'am, raise your right hand, please.

AVA WOODS, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. CLOUTIER: State your name and spell your last name.

MS. WOODS: Ava Woods, W-O-O-D-S. First of all, I also have a video of the same sound that John heard. I live approximately -- he lives much closer. I'm sure he experienced it much worse. What I experienced about a half a mile to a quarter of a mile away was my home shaking, my dog going crazy. I didn't know what it was. I, too, thought there was a jet hitting my home. The first one I was afraid to move. I didn't know whether to run to the cellar.

I didn't know whether to run out of my house. I was scared to death.

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The second time it happened, I, too, ran outside with my phone and took a video of it. What I found out later that week was that Algonquin was releasing gas into the air, okay. So, not only was I being violated by the noise, but I actually stood out there and took whatever onslaught of gas that was coming my way. That's just concerning what John had to say. We are not protected.

When a company continues to come in under the radar like Invenergy is doing, you know, 19 percent ammonia instead of the 20, so we don't need to go for any kind of variance for that. All of a sudden, they can drop the dBA's to 43, skirting the EPA study by segmenting -- segmenting the project. Invenergy is not responsible for the oil, you know, should we have an oil spill. They are not responsible for the ammonia, if we're going to have an ammonia spill. They're not responsible for the water, the MBTE-contiminated water. This company is continuing to go under the radar. And do you know what happens when planes go under the radar in war? There's a bomb that's usually dropped, and we are going to be the guinea pigs for Invenergy's newest project.

I am not an expert in noise, but I do possess expert ears, expert heart and expert eyes. What my ears hear is a low hum or a loud jet-like sound that shakes my house. I'm a quarter of a mile to a half a mile away. What my heart feels — and, when I speak "my," I'm talking for my neighbors as well. What my heart feels is a constant sound wave from low frequencies now that are emanating from Spectra.

As I told you, I have this on video.

What my eyes see right now are forest. I see wildlife. I also have a video of a bald eagle that landed in my tree on my property. What I do not see right now are smokestacks. What I do not see right now are vapors or smoke from this company.

Testimony last night stated that there would be trucks every three minutes coming down Wallum Lake Road during peak times. I live approximately three miles from 44; and, when I wake up in the mornings, I can often hear the trucks going down 44. Tell me what Spectra, combined with Invenergy, combined with trucks every three minutes on Wallum Lake Road which is located approximately a mile and a half from my home, is going to sound like. How convenient is that for us, Mr. Expert.

The dispersions of pollutants. What about when

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it rains and snows? I'm sure probably a majority of you do not know where I live. I live on 300 Olney Keach Road. It used to be called trail; somehow it got switched to a road. I live in the middle of George Washington State Park. I invite you all to come up and see where I live. I am the only house on that road, and we are not being represented by this Town or by any of the boards; and I'm -- and, if you come into the park and you -- if you look where the Invenergy is going, and then there's a section of woods which is George Washington Park, and then there is my home; and so there's, you know, this big thing with the stacks going up, and then it's got the trees will, you know, prevent it from coming down there; and then when it snows, all that pollution, all that -- the gas, all the gas, all of that is going to come right down into my property, as well as my surrounding neighbors.

I moved to this piece of property because of the light pollution of Ocean State Power Plant. My husband and I were abutting property owners when Ocean State Power Plant went in. The light pollution that has yet to be addressed is what finally drove us away. The noise was constant; but, when I put my kids to bed at night and got them up to watch the

stars at night, I couldn't see the stars; and that's 1 2 when we moved. So, they're not addressing 3 everything. 4 So, my health and my neighbors' health, safety 5 and welfare is being greatly affected already; and I'm begging you, please, to look earnestly and hard 6 7 at this issue and be concerned for the citizens of 8 our town. Thank you all. 9 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Would you raise your 10 right hand, please. 11 STEPHANIE SLOMAN, first having 12 been duly sworn, testified as follows: 13 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name and spell your 14 last name. 15 MS. SLOMAN: My name is Stephanie Sloman, 16 S-L-O-M-A-N. Kind of fast, but don't let anybody 17 know about that. I just have a couple questions and 18 a comment. The first question I have is: Why use 19 ESS Group, excuse me, to do a plume study instead of 20 an air dispersion model? Where's Mike? 21 MR. FEINBLATT: Right here. What do you mean by 22 a plume study? 23 MS. SLOMAN: Well, if the emissions come out of 24 a stack, it doesn't just go put (making a sound). 25 It goes in the direction of the wind. So, why wasn't

a plume study done? Because it's going to be a -the reality is it's going to be a concentrated plume
going in a certain direction at a certain speed,
depending upon the direction of the wind and the
speed of the wind. It's not going to be just a big
huge 50 kilometer, you know, round, perfectly round
thing.

MR. FEINBLATT: When you do the dispersion modeling, you take actual meteorological data from the last five years, and you model every hour of actual meteorological data. So, you actually run the model at every single wind speed and direction that's occurred in any hour in the last five years. So, it runs each one of those different wind conditions separately; and, among all those different conditions at all those different receptors, it gives you what the highest impact will be. So, it takes that into consideration.

MS. SLOMAN: Okay. So, it doesn't take into consideration that the average wind speed up here is 9.3 miles per hour; and the direction, it comes from the northwest to the southeast?

MR. FEINBLATT: It models every wind speed in every direction that's occurred over the last five years.

MS. SLOMAN: But that's not reality, though. 1 Is 2 it reality? 3 MR. FEINBLATT: Yes. MS. SLOMAN: No, it's a model. It's a model. 4 5 MR. FEINBLATT: I don't think you understand 6 what I'm saying. 7 MS. SLOMAN: Oh, I do understand what you're 8 saying. 9 MR. FEINBLATT: It's a model. It models every 10 wind speed in every direction that's occurred over 11 the last five years. 12 MS. SLOMAN: I would just like to see something 13 in the application that is not so much a model but is based more on reality. That's all I'm saying. You 14 15 answered my question, thank you. 16 MR. FEINBLATT: Okay. 17 MS. SLOMAN: Thank you. Excuse me, and I just 18 wanted -- this air dispersion study included Spectra 19 and Ocean State Power? (Mr. Feinblatt nodded in the affirmative.) 20 21 MS. SLOMAN: Okay. How high will the air 22 emissions rise from your stack before it disperses? 23 MR. FEINBLATT: It depends on the wind 24 conditions. Under very strong wind conditions, it 25 will disperse more rapidly.

1 MS. SLOMAN: Right.

MR. FEINBLATT: Under low wind conditions, it will sort of just --

MS. SLOMAN: So, what will be the average? You know, we'll use the --

MR. FEINBLATT: I don't have that number.

MS. SLOMAN: Okay, excuse me. Also, in
Invenergy's application, Oleg, it says that the site
is 570 feet above sea level, and Buck Hill is 770.
They don't actually say Buck Hill, but they say 4,400
meters from the site northwest, so I'm assuming that
it's Buck Hill. So, the stack and Buck Hill are
going to be equal, if we can believe what is in
Invenergy's application that, you know, Mike did.
I hope you don't mind that I'm calling you Mike.
I can't pronounce your last name.

MR. FEINBLATT: It's my name.

MS. SLOMAN: I know. I feel like I know you, reading everything. Okay. Now, as far as noise goes, excuse me, Invenergy is going to agree to 43, not a problem, because they know that Spectra, even though it's recommended by FERC to 55 dBA, they could do 57, they could do 60, because they're so close there's not going to be any way for us to tell whether it's at Spectra, the compression station, or

Invenergy. There's not going to be any way.

The other thing I wanted to just talk about -nobody really wants to talk about, I guess, is the
hydrogen gas. That is very, very explosive. That
goes off; now you got the natural gas and methane,
another very explosive thing. You know, then you got
the ammonia. I don't know, it's pretty scary, okay.
That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Raise your right hand.

ROBERT WOODS, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. WOODS: My name is Robert Woods, 300 Olney Keach Trail, Pascoag. I'd like to start off about addressing the advisory opinion; and many times so far at the Planning Board and with the Town Council and even here tonight about the advisory opinions, and this is only an advisory opinion. Well, I know that, if my son was to come up to me and say, "Dad, I have a matter that is very important to me, a matter that's going to affect my health, safety and welfare, and I want your opinion," I think I would get all the information possible, and then some, before I gave him that opinion. So, when we think about the advisory opinion, I would say to you, you should have

the mindset that this is an approval and go along those lines, instead of compromising and keep saying it's an advisory opinion.

I'm a little disappointed that we don't have our experts up here. We have all this testimony that they're entering into the record with experts, and they're just getting our rebuttals which really doesn't count for a whole lot; however, I think we're a lot more accurate because we have the hands-on experience because we live here, and we've lived here for a long time.

MR. CLOUTIER: In speaking with our experts last night --

MR. WOODS: We were speaking with your experts last night.

MR. CLOUTIER: We asked them if they wanted to come, and they declined the option of coming. This is on them, that they feel — they feel as though they've given us all the information that they have. They feel as though they have given us all the information that they can. They feel as though they've given us all the information that the people want to hear. They feel as though the people are not listening to them any more, once they've given that opinion. So, for that reason — those reasons, they

respectfully declined to come tonight.

MR. WOODS: Well, Trump says it so perfectly,
"You're fired." That's what I'd be saying to them.

Listen, this is very important to us that the experts

are here. We have people talking in expert terms

that I think, you know, they owe you a

responsibility, not just us to be here; and that's my

advisory opinion.

When Mr. Pimentel is talking about a special use permit -- and, you know, your credentials are certainly admirable, and so much so it's very easy to put a spin on it. I think what your job really is, as a land use professional working with Invenergy, is trying to fit a square block into a round hole; and, to pick and choose and to put a spin on certain things or to change a word here and there, you've done a great job. I can say that.

But the truth is a special exception is not a permitted use, or they wouldn't be here tonight. They'd be down at the Building Inspector's office getting a permit. So, a special use — and case law really does talk about special uses on many occasions, and it does say that it is not a permitted use. You have to go to the Zoning Board to see if you fit the criteria that's established and see if it

does fit or doesn't fit; and they may impose conditions on it. You put a little spin on it and make everybody think, well, so they already have a right to do it. No, they don't, and that's why we're going through this whole process.

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One of the first things you mentioned in the criteria is that it will not alter the character of the surrounding area. So, when you were asked how you were going to meet that by the Town Solicitor, Mr. Nikolyszyn, you said, well, you know, we want to think about the distance it is off the road, and it's parked over there into the woods quite a ways. No one is going to see it. We're going to screen it, and, you know, they own a lot of acreage up there, hundreds of acres, actually. So, in my opinion, it doesn't have no impact. Well, that's not the criteria, about how far it is off the road or whether we can see it or not or whether it's screened. I mean the visual I had when you were you talking was, you know, you're pitting lipstick on a pig and saying, "Oh, this fits perfectly," and that's not the case, and we all know that. It's in an F-5 area. The "F" doesn't sound -- stand for funny, okay. It stands for farming. And you know what fits into that area? Farming and like businesses for farming,

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not an industrial use like this plant.

When we think about your plant, you know, we hear everybody talking about the noise and the different sounds they're hearing right now that's bothering them. That's Algonquin; and, really, you know, we're trying to segment Algonquin from Invenergy, but the truth of the matter is this: --I'm sorry, I got to go a little bit longer.

MR. CLOUTIER: Please try to wrap it up, sir.

MR. WOODS: I will. Algonquin is a nonconforming use; and I think, you know, the Zoning Officer, Joe Raymond, would attest to that fact. It was grandfathered in, and it was there before zoning. Expansion of a nonconforming use is not permitted; but, again, you know, usurping the authority of the municipality, FERC has found within its wisdom to grant them an expansion, and that's what we're experiencing today. Invenergy doesn't own any -- I don't believe, actually, owns property there at this point. You know, I'm sure they're working on dividing the property and probably want to buy it, but they have no standing there on property at this point; but this plant, this power plant and Algonquin are going to be combined in some way. Okay, you know, actually, Algonquin is an energy facility, the

fact that it is a compressor station for gas, natural 1 2 So, taking -- looking at Algonquin saying that 3 it's a nonconforming use, I would think that 4 Invenergy is not a special use, but a nonconforming 5 use. 6 MR. CLOUTIER: Last point. 7 MR. WOODS: My last point. 8 WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: Let him talk. 9 MR. WOODS: You know, everybody has got 15 to 20 10 minutes to talk, and we only get five. Last thing I 11 want to say is that the enabling legislation gives the authority to the zoning boards to do certain 12 13 things, and one of them is not to make a 14 determination whether they need a variance or not. 15 That job, that gentleman on the end is the one that 16 makes that determination; and, just a point of order, 17 that asking the Zoning Board whether or not they need 18 a variance is out of order. Thank you very much. 19 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you, sir. We're going to 20 take, before you -- I'm sorry, we're going to take 21 five. We'll hear you. Then we'll take five minutes. 22 MS. FAGAN: Kerri Fagan. 23 MR. CLOUTIER: Raise your right hand. 24 KERRI FAGAN, first having been duly 25 sworn, testified as follows:

MS. FAGAN: I have two points I'd like to make. I think they're both directed to Oleg; and one is, you know, I've been to many meetings, as many folks here; and, you know, especially at the Town Council meetings, we hear -- well, it's not on the agenda, so we can't talk about it. Other people that might want to have heard it aren't able to come. I wasn't able to come to the meeting last night. So, to come here today and hear you continually try to quiet people down saying, "We discussed it last night. We discussed it last night," well, not everybody was here last night, so that was one thing that I wanted to bring up.

And then, Oleg, I'm trying to -- I'm having a hard time I guess understanding dBA's. You said with your app. you just measured us speaking at 87 dBA's?

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Yes.

MS. FAGAN: Yes. So, we're fairly confident that Invenergy can do all that they need to do and keep it under 43 dBA's, so it would be less than silent?

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I personally can't answer that. I'm not an expert. All I can do is rely upon our expert's opinion.

MS. FAGAN: How about your opinion as our Town

Solicitor? If this is 87 DBA's, do you believe that they can do what they need to do under 43?

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: You know, I rely upon our expert's opinion. If he believes so -- if it's constructed the way he wants or suggests, and I understand that Invenergy has committed itself to doing that, then yes, I do believe it.

MS. FAGAN: Okay. And I would just like to echo, you know, what Bobby just said up here that it is very disappointing that our Town experts that we are paying for and we hired aren't here tonight for those of us that weren't here last night. I think we were expecting them to be here tonight and to be able to listen to them. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: We understand. We're all frustrated. We'll take 10 minutes. We'll be back in 10 minutes.

(Recess.)

MR. CLOUTIER: We're back in session. Before we get started, I have one very simple announcement, and I have to apologize. I jumped the gun, and we booked our next meeting, our follow-up meeting to this one, on August 23rd; and for various reasons that date is not available to us. So, we will go one week more into the future. We're going to go August 30th in

this facility. Thank you. I'm sorry for the 1 2 confusion, but it wasn't working out for the 23rd. 3 That's my fault. I apologize. Yes, ma'am, would you 4 raise your right hand, please. 5 SUZANNE DUMAS, first having been duly 6 sworn, testified as follows: 7 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 8 MS. DUMAS: My name is Suzanne Dumas, and I live 9 on Wilson Reservoir, and I have a couple of questions 10 for Mr. Pimentel. I was wondering just how long have 11 you been in your field of expertise? 12 MR. PIMENTEL: I acquired my Master's Degree in 13 I worked on my Master's for several years. 14 I did most of my studies in the University of 15 Florida. I worked in Florida three or four years, 16 came back and finished my studies at the University 17 of Rhode Island. So, I have been in the urban 18 planning field officially with my Master's since 19 1994, but I have been in the field since the early 90's. 20 21 In all those years of MS. DUMAS: Okay. 22 expertise, sir, have you ever been involved with the 23 planning of or seen a mega power plant placed in a 24 national park corridor? MR. PIMENTEL: No, I've never worked on a 25

project of this scale. 1 2 MS. DUMAS: Okay, thank you. 3 MR. CLOUTIER: Would you raise your right hand, 4 please. 5 JAN LUBY, first having been duly sworn, 6 testified as follows: 7 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. MS. LUBY: Jan Luby, J-A-N, L-U-B-Y. 8 9 MR. CLOUTIER: Can you speak more into the mike. 10 MS. LUBY: Jan Luby. You got my name? Like ruby with an "L". Also, I just, you know, wanted to 11 12 address Mr. Pimentel. I see you're feeling better That's nice. 13 toniaht. 14 MR. PIMENTEL: Thank you. 15 MS. LUBY: You weren't here to hear a lot of our 16 comment last night, and there's not as many people here tonight; but you say you're an urban planner, 17 18 and then you said you walked around the neighborhood 19 up there. It's woods up there, and you walked around 20 the wetlands up there when you walked around the 21 neighborhood? 22 MR. PIMENTEL: Well, walking. I mean I traveled 23 through the neighborhood onto the site, traveled the roadway surrounding it. 24 25 MS. LUBY: You drove around?

1 MR. PIMENTEL: Yes. 2 MS. LUBY: So, you didn't actually go up in 3 those woods or anything? MR. PIMENTEL: I walked in the immediate area of 4 5 where Spectra is, and then I drove -- clearly, the 6 houses are distanced from one another. It's not an 7 urbanized environment where --8 MS. LUBY: Right, it's not an urban area at all. 9 MR. PIMENTEL: Right, I would agree. 10 MS. LUBY: Okay, and your expertise is more in 11 urban planning? 12 MR. PIMENTEL: No, my field is in community 13 planning. I got a Master's Degree in community 14 planning. There is no distinguishing between 15 somebody who works in a rural area versus an 16 urbanized area. 17 MS. LUBY: Okay. I just also wanted to address 18 the health and welfare aspect. I started a creative 19 writing group at Jesse Smith Library with a friend in 20 2008; and this young lady started coming, and she 21 lives by the other power plant that we have in town; 22 and one day she started telling me about how all the 23 people in her neighborhood . . . and you're all 24 locals; you probably know these folks . . . were 25 either cancer survivors, or one -- each household in

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that neighborhood either had a death, a cancer death, someone who had survived cancer, or someone who is dealing with cancer right now; and I thought -- this was almost a year ago, and I thought she was exaggerating; and I said you're kidding me. no, and she started naming all of the households in that neighborhood. So, I would just like to point out that our welfare is at stake, and it would definitely alter the general character of the area. You all know that; you're locals. So, I would just urge you, please, to, because you're not -- I mean it took -- last night, the Planning Board was saying that they don't even have a readable map, plan drawn I mean they couldn't even read it as of last They still didn't have that. So, now they're going to send them that; but I would just say, because you don't -- you're not going to -- it's a rush decision that you have to make; and I know that you're not deciding on whether there's going to be a power plant or not, that that's the Energy Facility Siting Board; but, in any variance in any zoning issues, I would please ask you to err on the side of caution. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Raise your right hand, please.

LYLE WALKER, first having been duly 1 2 sworn, testified as follows: 3 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 4 MR. WALKER: Lyle Walker, W-A-L-K-E-R. 5 My questions are in regards to the sound. The sound 6 test that you guys did that's before the 20-acre 7 construction laydown and before the driveway is put 8 in, in regards to that, is the driveway 24 feet wide 9 as it's listed in the plan? 10 MS. NOONAN: I believe that's still the proposed 11 plan, yes. 12 MR. WALKER: Still the proposed plan. Do you 13 feel that the 20-acre construction laydown and the 14 driveway being put in will affect the sound level at 15 the residences directly opposing that? Being that 16 this driveway and that laydown appear to only sit to one side of the facility is my point to that. 17 18 will be several residences only in that direction. 19 MS. NOONAN: I will say the same thing that your 20 Solicitor did. I am not the noise expert, and 21 neither noise expert is present this evening. 22 Okay. Wasn't he available last MR. WALKER: 23 night? That's why I have some questions. That may 24 have been asked last night, so I apologize for that. 25 Hang on just a second. If the project is put on-line

and the noise levels are above what the Town has suggested, the 43 dBA, John came to my house back in August of last year, which, as one of the abutters, they kind of walked around the neighborhood; and we asked them the same questions. What would you do if the sound levels are above what they're supposed to be? And we were told they would simply put up sound barriers. Is that still some sort of plan, or is that the buffering?

MS. NOONAN: I'm not sure exactly when Mr. Niland was at your house, but there were changes made in the design as we went through this process and the peer review process. So, you know, yes, there probably have been changes to the plan since then to get it down to the 43 because it was originally at a higher level.

MR. WALKER: Okay, thank you. The other thing is I would challenge Mr. Pimentel, as he said he walked around the neighborhood and looked at everything and doesn't think it will affect things visually, I challenge you to come sit at my kitchen table where the current variance sign is visible from my kitchen table and determine whether that will affect the impact of the neighborhood. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Raise your right hand, please.

IRENE WATSON, first having been duly 1 2 sworn, testified as follows: 3 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 4 MS. WATSON: Irene Watson, 303 Jackson 5 Schoolhouse Road. 6 Spell your last name for us. MR. CLOUTIER: 7 MS. WATSON: W-A-T-S-O-N. 8 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. 9 MS. WATSON: Okay. So, I might need some of 10 your help on this because I know there are the five 11 parts that have to be done for a special use permit, 12 and one of them is concerning safety and well-being 13 of the community. If I'm wrong, please just say to I was trying to keep notes. The other one is 14 me. 15 the character, the rural character of the Town. 16 One of them has to do with the convenience of the 17 residents of the Town, is that true? 18 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: That's one of them. 19 MS. WATSON: Yes. And one of them is the 20 height, something to do with the height of the stack? 21 There's a request for variance MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 22 with respect to exceeding the 50-foot allowance, from 23 50 feet to 200 for the smokestacks, yes. 24 MS. WATSON: Okay. And then what's the fifth 25 There were five. Do you remember what the -one?

there were five things. No

MR. NIKOLYSZYN: I believe it was --

MS. WATSON: Okay, thank you. First of all, I'd like to say that, you know, I know everyone is talking about their credentials up here; and, you know, I do have a Master's Degree in science. It is in the science of nursing, but I have been a nurse for 37 years as well. So, you know, some of us do have some education as well. I just wanted to point that out.

And I remember in one of my classes on psychology, specifically, we were, especially in nursing, we were taught to — that, you know, we were asked — we were looking at a picture and asked to describe what we saw in the picture, and everybody had to write it down; and then at some point, you know, we all had to say what we saw; and there were many of us that saw very different things; and, as nurses, the point was to be able not to judge people on what they say or what they think and that everyone is coming from a different perspective. So, in that I will say that, as far as the character of the Town, I know Mr. Pimentel feels that putting a power plant in the middle of public property that is about 4,000 acres next to, as we know, Boy Scout camps and

campgrounds and whatnot is not affecting the character of the Town, and I would like to respectfully say that I disagree with that; that I see a totally different picture when I look at something like that. I think that putting it in the middle of it is going to ruin the character of the area.

I also do feel that the safety is an issue.

I think that the noise — and I know we've had testimony, some of you have heard it, about the noise, and even the Department of Health saying that it increases cortisol levels and increases, actually, heart attacks from inflammation, as well as other things, including asthma.

As far as the variance on the height, I'd just like to say something; that I remember, 12, 14 years ago when we built our house on Jackson Schoolhouse Road, my husband and I had to go for a variance; and we had to go for a variance because we had a barn that's 29 feet tall; and, you know, everyone was worried that this was going to affect the rural character, and it's a farm; but now there doesn't seem to be a problem with having 200-foot stacks. It's just funny the way things change over time.

And, as far as the convenience, I was reminded

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of this today when I was listening to the Department of Transportation's expert last night saying that it wasn't going to be a problem, and people weren't going to re-route and go other places; and I remember today I had to take my horse to a hospital, and I had to go on Route 98; and, of course, I couldn't do that because of the bridge that's out. So, I had to take another road, and I was very surprised at how many cars were taking that alternate route because that bridge was out; and it just had me thinking that, you know, when there are quite a few cars on Route 100 coming through Chepachet and coming through Pascoag, that I do, again, looking at the same picture that maybe someone else is looking at, I see a lot of diversion of traffic, so much so that today my 80-year-old mother is -- her name has finally come up to be put on elderly housing; and she has some choices, and one of them is Bradford Court; and then she's also on the list for Glocester and Colonial in North Smithfield; and, today, as a family when we were all deciding where she should possibly go, I have to tell you that I said to my sister, "I don't I don't know if we want her at Bradford Court," even though it would be closer for us, because we both live in town, to have her at Bradford

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I don't know if I want her there because I said, oh, my God, the routes are going to change, and there's going to be so many cars; and I don't know what the construction is going to be, and she is 80 years old. You know, I don't want her to have, you know, her golden years, as she refers to it, listening to that kind of traffic; and I said, you know, even the Glocester one, the back of the house is going to be right on Route 100; and that's where all of those cars are going to go. So, I just -- you know, I guess what I'm trying to say is that, you know, we're all impacted in various ways by this; and some of us are able to express it one way, others another; and I hope that everyone takes into consideration that, you know, we all try the best that we can with what we're doing. We, a lot of us here, want the same thing, but we don't want this That's no particular secret, but I hope you plant. take that into consideration and what it will do for not only the children, but all the way up through the elderly. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you, ma'am. Raise your right hand, please.

KATHRYN SHERMAN, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please.

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MS. SHERMAN: Kathryn, K-A-T-H-R-Y-N, Sherman, S-H-E-R-M-A-N. I'd like to thank the Board for hosting tonight's event. I know it's very frustrating. It must be very difficult for you on this side of the table, as it is for us in the audience. We've heard a lot of things over the last few months. I want to assure you that I live those on a daily basis. I live directly across the street from Algonquin and across the street from the proposed power plant. My husband and I have lived there for 27 years. My husband is a 100 percent disabled Vietnam veteran. We live there because we choose to. My family, we've grown up in Burrillville. My husband left when he went to Vietnam. He came back injured, and we've since lived in Burrillville the rest of his life.

We enjoy living in this community; but, if this power plant is sited there, we will have no other option but to leave Burrillville. I'd ask you to look at all the information before you and the misinformation that's been provided, the inaccurate information that's been provided and the missing information. There is no way that someone could have walked through the neighborhood in Burrillville on

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Wallum Lake Road and determined, wow, this would be a perfect spot for a power plant. I don't care what the credentials are. From life experience I can tell you, from all of you who live in Burrillville, you just know that that's not true.

I also have a Master's Degree. I didn't just stop my education. I have a Master's Degree in public administration; but, as several residents have already said, common sense plays a bigger role. noise from Algonquin Gas keeps us up every night. I've been up since two o'clock this morning because of the roaring from Algonquin. I've asked the Town on repeated occasions to do something about it, and I have to applaud the Town Council and Oleg in writing a letter on May 31st to FERC finally trying to address their noncompliance with the Federal EPA regulations. According to Algonquin, they exceed the 55 decibel level required. How anyone could consider giving a variance, an Ordinance, a special permit, call it what you will, to another facility that is just going to add noise is incomprehensible to me. When you look at the facts and you deal with reality, these are lives that you're dealing with.

One of the purposes of the Zoning Board is to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.

I'm requesting that you take all of that into consideration, with the very limited information that you have before you, and write your advisory opinion.

The Department of Health came out with a very strongly-worded opinion regarding the noise in that area. I don't know what time the expert walked through the neighborhood, but I'm sure he heard the noise.

A few other points I'd like to bring out.

An example of the misinformation that's given or the incomplete information that's given is that we're told that their trucks will come, and they'll be regular size trucks. We're not to worry about the trucks that come. Well, I'm not a truck expert, but it's my understanding that trucks are weighted by gross vehicle weight ratings, so we should be able to tell what size trucks will be traveling through our town.

We also should be able to pay attention to when this plant plans to operate. The concrete that needs to be poured in the Town's fourth set of data requests asks that question regarding the concrete pouring, and the answer in part states that foundation will -- "Foundation will be designed to match the volume of concrete that can be hauled

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within the extended daily truck window between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m." Now, we've heard that the noise and the start-up and shutdown of this facility can last anywhere from 40 minutes to two hours, and at one point the noise expert said it could be as high as between 90 and 110 decibels. He indicated that the shutdown would be at 11:00 p.m., approximately, and start-up would be around 5:00 a.m. The concrete trucks will be coming at 2:00 a.m. Doesn't sound like something I would want in my neighborhood, and I'm sure no one else would either.

I will only need one more second. They also speak about when the crews will be working. There will be a small set of crew, according to Invenergy, tradesman that will work a swing shift during peak construction. That will be between 5:30 p.m. and 3:30 a.m. So, if you're not sleeping when this plant gets sited, come on over because I'm sure the neighbors and I will be up.

The last point I want to make is with regard to what's going to happen if they don't meet their requirements. We've heard, "Just call the police." So, in other words, we'll pay the fine. Let me be clear. This is a science experiment. They have never built a facility like this before. Their

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modeling is just that, modeling; and the modeling is done in the light most favorable to them. If this is the light most favorable to them and it's only a model, you'll wonder what the truth is; but Invenergy in their own data set in questions 4-37 that the Town submitted wanted to know what -- "Please explain your proposal for what will be done if the plant is in violation of Town Ordinances, especially as it relates to noise, water, air and property devaluation." The answer is, "In the unlikely event that it is determined that the facility is in violation of any Burrillville Town Ordinance, Invenergy will work with the Town to resolve and correct the violation as expeditiously as possible." Really? They are going to work with you to fix it, after the fact that it's built?

Now, we've heard testimony that, oh, the Siting Board is going to fine them. The building will already be built. The plant will already be operating. You need to think very seriously about not allowing any special use permit to allow this this facility to be built because, once it's built, we're going to have a hell of a time correcting it. I thank you for your time. I appreciate the work that you do.

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MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Good evening. Raise your right hand, please, sir.

MR. SYLVESTER: Yes.

THOMAS SYLVESTER, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

My name is Thomas Sylvester, MR. SYLVESTER: S-Y-L-V-E-S-T-E-R. I live at 283 Church Street in Pascoag, Rhode Island. I wish to talk about how the power plant will affect the health, welfare and the character of the surrounding area. I've been involved in scouting for over 12 years. I spend my time at the youth camps. I volunteer. I go up, and I greet youths from all over the area, Rhode Island, Worcester, Massachusetts, who come out to be able to be out in nature and see what they normally can't. Like, for instance, at nighttime out there now you can actually see the stars. You can see the glow of Woonsocket off in the distance. You can see the glow of Worcester off in the distance, Webster. When you light up 65 acres of land in such a close proximity, you will take that away from them.

I have regularly hiked those woods, the woods that you drove through to do your study of it. Do you know that there are lots of beavers out there? There are beaver ponds. We have been told previously

with the beaver ponds that we had that we'd have to leave them alone. If you notice in some of the aerial views, the beaver ponds actually flood back out into the easements before the electricity easements, the electricity easements. I'd like to know, if any of the beavers come in your area when they set up shop and it starts to flood onto your property, will you kill them; or how will you deal with them, if you have any issues with wildlife?

You spoke of the height of the stacks. One of the nice points that was made is that it would be so much similar to the height of Buck Hill itself. Then come out to Cub World. Cub World is exactly that; it's for Cub Scouts, young kids. It is basically at the top of Buck Hill. It is at the pinnacle. It is up by the fire tower. During the summer, we actually have a youth camp with children who have heart conditions. I don't know how the heart-conditioned children will want to come out to be gassed by the new power plant that you're going to put in. I don't know how this will affect our ability to be able to actually pay and maintain and upkeep our property for the rest of the year.

I'm sure -- well, one thing I'd like to talk to you also is about the sound. I have worked for the

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past 24 years selling consumer electronics, speakers, amplifiers. I talk all day long, and I sell speakers. People ask me, "Gee, you know, I want it to sound a certain way." I say to them, you know, "Do you want it to be pleasant sounding? Do you want it to scare women and children? How loud do you want it to be?" So, when you start talking decibels and frequencies and hertz, a 20-decibel sound travels much further than a higher frequency sound. frequency range that they are proposing will go much further than if you were to say at the speaking or talking audience tone. As evidence I would give, if you have a diesel truck out in the front of your home across the street delivering oil three houses down, do you hear the rumbling of the truck? Do you hear the squeaking of the door? No, you don't. You hear the rumbling. The low frequencies, the attenuated low frequencies will travel far distances.

Also, as part of that, up at the camp, when the youth come, one of the ways that we show them that it's spring is not by looking at the calendar; oh, it's a calendar day, it's spring; the equinox. No. Listen for the peepers. Can you hear the peepers? The sounds that you will be masking will be the sounds of nature. This will be the effect in the

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changing of the character of the surrounding area.

Also, from the stack there has to be odors. The springs of nature will be masked.

One of the things I'd like to respond to, somebody had mentioned 110 db. 110 db is almost like the decibel frequency, excuse me, the decibel loudness of lightning. You're in that general ballpark when you go up to -- 110 is loud, okay. That's all I wanted to say. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Would you raise your right hand, please.

MS. LUSSIER: Oh, sorry.

CYNTHIA LUSSIER, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please.

MS. LUSSIER: Cynthia Lussier, L-U-S-S-I-E-R, and I live at 150 Old Wallum Lake Road. I'm always impressed by people's advanced degrees and certainly congratulate people for taking the time to spend that many years in school in getting them; but I think in this case I think we have to give a little bit more credence to the people who sit here tonight as audience members and consider them experts in their field. They live here. They've chosen to live here. I was born in this Town, and I've lived here my

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entire life, grew up three miles away from where my house is now situated. So, I think when I looked at the Comprehensive Plan and I looked at the people sitting on your board and I placed my trust that you will make the best decision on our behalf; and I think when I read it, and I listened to some of my fellow residents tonight, I thought about some of the testimony that the Invenergy experts gave and talked about lowering our taxes and lowering our electricity rates; and, honestly, none of that is true. You know, let's be honest. If we get 20 million dollars a year or whatever it's going to be in the tax treaty, it's not going to lower our taxes. didn't lower our taxes when we got it from Ocean State Power, and it's not going to lower our taxes when we get it now. In fact, you know, kudos to the Town Council. Our tax rates are pretty darn good here in this Town for the services and for the quality of life that we have. Our electric rates, they're not going to go down. They're just not. It's a fallacy. The fact that these people are creating energy that's going to be sold off to the grid is going to have no impact at all on our electricity rates. So, again, it's this casting of misinformation that we should be thanking them for

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coming, you know, that causes me to stand here tonight, instead of being at my F-5 zone where I have three horses who are constantly affected by the noise that we hear already. One of my horses happens to be -- you know, I'm sure many of you do know, many of you don't know; but some horses are more sensitive than others. So, one of mine is especially sensitive to noise, and sometime ago you heard some folks talk about one night when there was particularly -- two instances with particularly loud noises; and one of my horses was terribly spooked by that and suffered an injury that I'm still treating to this day that's cost me several hundred dollars in veterinary bills and caused her pain, unnecessarily and needlessly. When I go out at night to check on her at 11 o'clock, which is what I do every night, I hear the noise now. When I go out there, you know, we heard experts say you're not going to hear anything. Well, you know, it's totally forested now; and, when I go out there on it used to be every Thursday night, I'm not exactly sure what Thompson's -- Thompson Speedway's schedule is now; but you could hear those cars as clear as a bell, and I'm a mile away from the Invenergy site. So, I don't know just how far that is, but there are two enormous hills in between there

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and my house; and I can hear them as clear as a bell. When they have fireworks, I might as well just be in the back yard. They might as well just be in my own back yard because they're so loud. So, whatever -- whatever the science is behind the noise traveling or not traveling, we must live in some sort of an odd zone because it does travel. I don't know, I'm not an expert on sound, but I know what I hear.

I think the power plant folks were asked for a secondary source of water. They were asked to provide a secondary source of water; and, as far as I know, and I can -- you know, maybe they can answer if they've determined where that secondary source of water might be.

MS. NOONAN: I think I said last evening those comments were made in recommendations in the peer review, and we are looking at alternate sources; and we don't have enough information to advance it to the public, but we will; and we have taken that to heart at the peer review comments, and we're looking at it, and we'll get it to the Town as soon as we have it.

MS. LUSSIER: Okay. So, the reason I ask that is because somebody must have — a couple of weeks ago at one of these meetings, somebody floated out perhaps using Wallum Lake as a secondary water

source. I'm not sure if that came from your expert or if it came from our expert, but somebody is floating that around; and I think, you know, you all need to know that someone is talking about it; and, you know, I think that needs to be brought into consideration when you're making your determination.

I think I also wanted to just mention about the traffic survey; and I mentioned I have a couple of horses, and sometimes we go down to Goddard Park for a trail ride. Coming home there is a particular corner that I always get a little nervous about, and that's the corner on High and Church; and I cannot — I have an F-150 pickup truck that I pull a horse trailer with, and I cannot make that corner if there's a car there. I can't. It's just not possible without going over the curb. So, I have to wait until that line is completely cleared, so that I can go well into the other lane and then make my turn. So, I don't know how the trucks are going to do that so easily; but, you know, maybe that's a question that you can have for them as well.

MR. CLOUTIER: Ready to wrap? Wrap up, please.

MS. LUSSIER: Yeah. So, I guess I would just follow up with this: I don't know how -- you mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman, that you were going

to do the best you could to give an advisory opinion 1 2 based on the information that you had, is that 3 correct? 4 (Mr. Cloutier nodded affimatively.) 5 MS. LUSSIER: So, I would suggest to you that 6 that's not acceptable. You can't give an opinion, if 7 you don't have the information that you have. In good faith you can't. If you've asked for 8 9 information and it's being -- either you're being 10 stalled purposely or not, whatever the reason is that 11 you're not getting the information that you need to make an informed decision, then you simply can't make 12 13 a recommendation that this proposal go forward. It's just -- it's not fair to any of you, and it's 14 15 not fair to any of us; and I will wrap with that. 16 Thank you. 17 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Has everybody come 18 up? Has everybody come up who is going to come up? 19 JEREMY BAILEY, first having been duly 20 sworn, testified as follows: 21 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 22 MR. BAILEY: Jeremy Bailey. I live on Wallum 23 Lake Road in Pascoaq. 24 MR. CLOUTIER: Last name, please? 25 MR. BAILEY: Bailey, with a B, B-A-I-L-E-Y.

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Since we're throwing out credentials tonight, I have a Master's Degree in engineering. The years that I used to work, I started out working for Department of Defense contractors; and I've worked on some billion dollar proposals that we've essentially sold to the military, primarily the Army. What I can tell you is every proposal we've ever worked on -- as a young engineer, I was naive. I didn't realize why this was happening. I would always wonder why -- I forgot, frequencies. I always wondered why the proposals were always rosy colored and, quite frankly, a stretch of the reality of what we could meet; and I realize the point of that was to then sell our products to the customer, in this case being the military. Once we sold them this product, they brought it to our attention that, for one reason or another, the specs. were not met. We always seemed surprised, apologetic; and we worked to fix those problems and to make those products work within the specs. that we sold them to. Sometimes we could; sometimes we couldn't. But, now, the product was already sold to the customer, and anyone whosever worked with the military knows that they have to go through great lengths to approve certain products. So, they would spend a great deal of time, money and

effort to work with us to make these products meet their specifications. Then when we couldn't, we would have to go apply for something called an exception, and we'd have to get an exception. they would have to use our products that mostly met the specs. Okay, this sounds very familiar to what I'm hearing here; and Invenergy is basically already admitting that, you know, they're going to break our Noise Ordinances, whether or not we give them a variance, which I strongly oppose, in case I run out They've already admitted that in their data request, as Mrs. Sherman just spoke about it there. They already said, "Well, you have a Noise Ordinance that you can enforce." So, and as we all know how well that Noise Ordinance works in regards to enforcing Spectra and their compliance.

All right, that's enough about that. Let's talk about vibrations and noise. So, to be clear, and I know you guys know this, but I want to make it clear that the rest of us realize this. There is a difference between the A-weighted noise frequencies and the different frequency bands; and, from my understanding, I was a little late tonight, that they're seeking -- they claim they're going to meet the A-weighted; however, they're seeking a variance

on some of the lower frequencies. Is that correct? Anybody?

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MS. NOONAN: On the octave bands.

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MR. BAILEY: On the octave bands, okay. So, I know it's my understanding that some gentleman was thrown out tonight for trying to demonstrate this. Well, I also, before when I was an intern, I worked for another Department of Defense contractor that works on submarines; and submarines use -- their level of communication uses very, very low frequencies, because low frequencies are very hard to mitigate, almost impossible; and they travel for very long distances, which is why people that live a mile, two miles, three miles away can hear the hum, that constantly from the Spectra Energy station. sure how you'd type that in, but that's pretty cool if you did. And now they're asking for an exception on these low frequency bands that we can't hear, you know, although our brains do hear vibrations; and they interpret that into sounds. So, we essentially do hear them.

The vibrations also affect our houses. I live probably three-quarters of a mile away from Spectra now. The power plant -- proposed power plant would

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be even closer than that. I can tell you on a daily basis my house shakes. You can just hear the Department of Health pointed out in a recent article that they submitted, various people have different threshold levels of tolerance for noises and frequencies. Myself, it appears that, living with my wife, that my tolerance is much higher than hers because for years she's been telling me how much the compressor station, before it became so loud in the last couple of years before they've expanded, how it was driving her nuts; and I said, "Yeah, I can hear it, doesn't really bother me too much;" and then the Department of Health article, you know, reinforced So, even if you guys were to do a site visit, it's possible for you to go up there and then go, "Yeah, I can hear it, but it doesn't bother me." Well, I can tell you, one, you haven't lived with it 24/7, over and over and over, day after day after day after day after day. Sorry about that. So, it is subjective, and some people are -- it drives -- my wife has a Master's Degree, since we're throwing out credentials. That seems to be the thing to do today. She has a Master's Degree in nursing. She practices anesthesia, and she basically explained

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to me everything that the Department of Health -- and we've listened to Irene Watson talk about many times before. So, when it comes to giving a variance for the noise, I want you to take a serious look. This is a very serious thing. I want you to say no because we don't want those low frequencies.

We're already trying to deal with a problem we have there today, and I want to make sure that the language you use is strong; and I'm going to wrap it up by a quick example. We appreciate a letter that our Town recently wrote to FERC in regards to Spectra Energy, and in one of the instances they put -- in one of the paragraphs, they put, "Burrillville residents who live in the vicinity of the compressor station have expressed concerns about the noise and vibration." Now, if I'm some entity that is not familiar with Burrillville, when I read that, I think to myself, "Ah, it affects a couple of residents. That's not really a big deal." I want you to use very strong language because I believe all of you are being our neighbors and being reasonable; and, to properly do your job, you are going to basically advise against any of these variances; but I'd like you to use very strong language while you advise against them. For example, the paragraph that I just

read, you could rewrite it in another way; for example, "The lives of thousands of residents have been severely negatively affected by the excessive noise and vibrations. Their right to quiet and peaceful enjoyment has been stripped away from them by the blatant disregard for Burrillville's Noise Ordinance." So, you can see how, when you read it that way, to me, if I wasn't familiar with the situation up there, I'd go, "This is a serious situation. We really need to look at this."

So, I'd urge you that -- I already know that you guys are going to come out in opposition of giving these variances because it's just the right thing to do. It just makes sense, but I want to make sure that your language is strong enough because your advisory opinion does matter, as Mr. Woods spoke about earlier. It does matter. So, please do so in your opinion. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you for your suggestions. Raise your right hand.

DENNIS ANDERSON, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please.

MR. ANDERSON: Dennis Anderson, the usual way with an "O". NDSU, top of the class, MBA; we're into

1 credentials.

I want to stay focused on kind of what your primary job is, which is really involving the special use permit and the variances and the testimony. So, I'll start with just a question, I quess, with the guy we know as Mike. When you do that model, . . . and I throw the credentials out only that I do understand what you're talking about . . . what's the base line in all these receptors? Because I think what you measure into is the contribution of something new and holding it up against the standard for these 50 odd pollutants, but I'm trying to get to: What's the base line in this environment? You don't have to go the whole 50 kilometers. Just in the immediate Burrillville area, is there a base line of all these 50 some now, the world as we know it today, that we can compare it to this acceptable world of tomorrow?

MR. FEINBLATT: Th.

E EPA has established ambient air monitoring stations all over the country that are constantly measuring ambient air concentrations, and that data is available to be used as the existing background for this analysis. So, there are no monitors right now in Burrillville. What's available in Rhode

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Island are monitors in Providence and North 1 2 Those are -- using those values as Kingstown. 3 background values is conservative because those are 4 in downtown urban areas. So, by using -- assuming 5 that that is the background concentration in 6 Burrillville and you're still complying with the 7 standards, you're making a conservative assumption because it's very clear that the background 8 9 concentrations in Burrillville will be much lower 10 than the concentrations being measured right now in 11 Providence. 12 MR. ANDERSON: Okay, agreed. So, let's go with 13 where there is one. So, on an order of magnitude 14 basis, what is the existing in Providence; and what 15 would the new be for the most egregious of the 16 pollutants? 17 MR. FEINBLATT: It's different for every 18 pollutant, but right now it would be --19 MR. ANDERSON: Order of magnitude. 2.0 MR. FEINBLATT: The entire State of Rhode Island 21 is in compliance with the standards. It's different 2.2. for every pollutant. There is no order of magnitude. 23 Every one is different. 24 MR. ANDERSON: And it's probably irrelevant 25 being in Providence because we're a whole lot closer,

and I would submit that our base line for all of them 1 2 is very close to zero now and that, whatever it will 3 be, even though it's below the standard, it is orders 4 of magnitude higher than it is now. 5 No, that's not true. MR. FEINBLATT: 6 MR. ANDERSON: It's not true? 7 MR. FEINBLATT: No. 8 MR. ANDERSON: That we're not close to zero on 9 all these pollutants now? 10 MR. FEINBLATT: No. Air pollution travels large 11 distances. Right now New England is being affected 12 by emissions from Pennsylvania and Ohio and New York. 13 It doesn't matter whether an area has urban sources 14 or industrial sources. Pollution travels great 15 distances. So, there are pollutants --16 MR. ANDERSON: So, a minute ago, Burrillville is 17 going to be less than Providence, but it's not zero 18 because it's affected by a wide area. 19 MR. FEINBLATT: Correct. 2.0 MR. ANDERSON: So, what's the relative 21 comparison of the base line now? 22 MR. FEINBLATT: It's less than Providence. 23 MR. ANDERSON: Okay. Then we're not getting too 24 If it goes from zero to three, are we at one 25 now, or are we at a half now? Are we at a tenth now?

Are we at two now?

MR. FEINBLATT: There's no one answer to that question because we have to do it for every pollutant. It's different for every pollutant. The information is all in the report. I mean I can't give you one answer for every pollutant. There's multiple pollutants, and for every pollutant we have to do different averaging periods. So, there is essentially 25 different answers to the question you just asked.

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MR. ANDERSON: Okay. But, in all cases it's more?

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MR. FEINBLATT: It's below the standard.

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MR. ANDERSON: But it's more than it is now?

MR. ANDERSON: We just can't quantify what that

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MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.

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is. Okay, switching gears, because I do think it's

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all about that zoning wording; and, Mr. Pimentel, I

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think all of us are a bit exasperrated that we didn't

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see a change in the character of this area; and, in

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your visualization (sic.), do you have visualizations of the nighttime view from all 360 degrees? It's a

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little different than the daytime view because there's going to be a lot of light. As you look

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across Wilson Reservoir, there is no ball of light

now; but I think there will be. So, are there visualizations from all 360 degrees in the evening?

MR. PIMENTEL: Excuse me, the visual simulations I referenced was in regards to the stacks, where they superimposed the stacks, where they were going to be placed, and then took them from different vantage points, visual simulation.

MR. ANDERSON: But you used that in your assessment that it doesn't change the character, and that's one piece.

MR. PIMENTEL: Yes.

MR. ANDERSON: But it does change the character when you look out there at night. As the gentleman who goes up on the top of the hill with the Cub Scouts said, it's a different look and feel, and it's not the same character at night. When it's 10 below zero and you end up with the vapors condensing, we don't see a huge cloud today. We will in January after it's built. That's not the same character as today. So, I think it's fraudulent — true, it's a strong word, but it's imprecise to present that the area and the character is not changed visually because you can't see the stacks from very many angles. There's much more to it than that.

Now, from the Zoning Board's standpoint, the

heart and soul of this is the special permit use and 1 any variances. Gotcha, Joe. So, I think that that 2 3 wording in the zoning about the character of the 4 area, the health, the welfare, the convenience, and 5 enough has been said about all the other issues. 6 And you're all smart people. You don't need somebody 7 from out of town to tell you the character of the 8 area isn't going to change. You know better. 9 And the heart and soul of this special permit use 10 thing is right there in the words that you all can 11 interpret as well as anybody else in the quidance 12 that we have for our zoning. Thank you. 13 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. That will conclude the public comment portion of our hearing. Did you want 14 15 to come up? WOMAN FROM THE FLOOR: No, I'm all done. 16 17 MR. CLOUTIER: One more, last. 18 LORRAINE SAVARD, first having been 19 duly sworn, testified as follows: 20 MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please. 21 MS. SAVARD: Lorraine Savard, S-A-V-A-R-D. 22 I have a couple of questions. One is for -- I 23 don't -- I can't pronounce your last name, Oleg. 24 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Please, Oleg will do. 25 MS. SAVARD: Oleg is fine. I haven't seen you

in a long time. You weren't at the Planning Board. 1 2 Why are you here today? You weren't at the Planning 3 Board meetings. I haven't seen you in a while. 4 Can you tell me? Whoops, not an appropriate 5 question? 6 MR. CLOUTIER: Well, I can tell you that he's 7 the Town's attorney for the Zoning Board. 8 MS. SAVARD: Oh. Oh, but not the planning? 9 I'm the Town Solicitor. MR. NIKOLYSZYN: 10 I represent the whole town, every board, every 11 commission. 12 MS. SAVARD: Sometimes you're here, and 13 sometimes you're not. 14 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Do you have a question for this 15 Board? 16 MS. SAVARD: I have -- that's my question to you 17 and to the Board. I guess I have it answered. 18 Thank you. 19 I have another question. The lawyer for 20 Invenergy gave exhibits; and, when she was explaining 21 the exhibits, she mentioned that our -- not our, but 22 your, because I'm not from Burrillville, a 23 Mr. Hessler, who is one of our experts, paid-for 24 experts, said that Invenergy -- not Invenergy, but 25 this power plant can keep within the 43 dBA's.

The lawyer said that tonight. When I heard Mr. Hessler speak the first time, and I guess that was March, he said he had never heard of a power plant doing this at 43 or 45 dBA's. The next time Mr. Hessler came and spoke, he changed his tune; and that's what the lawyer for Invenergy has stated today, that even Burrillville's experts on noise says that now they can do it; and I guess they're going to make changes. That's a concern of mine, that he said no first and now he says they can do it. Those are the only kind of comments I have about the Zoning Board and what was proposed tonight.

What I do want to say is this: That, in these times, all zoning boards, including here in Burrillville, should be writing code to advance alternatives, not to write advisory opinions to the Energy Facility Siting Board. We, for years, over 50 years, have been told that our earth is in trouble; and now, in 2016, here in Rhode Island, here in Burrillville, you want to build a 1000-megawatt, fracked gas burning power plant; and it just defies logic, defies logic.

Also, one more thing, and then I'm done.

I learned a word today in my reading, and I'm going to spell it and try to pronounce it, but I know the

definition. Let me give you the definition first. To steal valuable possessions from a place, and the word is despoilation; and that's what Invenergy is doing. They are going to steal a valuable possession here. Thank you and good night.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. Are you going to be quick?

MS. CROOK-PICK: I will be very quick.

MR. CLOUTIER: Okay.

<u>CYNTHIA CROOK - PICK</u>, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. CLOUTIER: State your name, please.

MS. CROOK-PICK: My name is Cynthia Crook-Pick. I'm from 700 Cherry Farm Road in Harrisville. So, two things, one regarding the stacks. How can you not say that the blinking red lights will not be a change in the rural character? Not to mention it's a security issue for us, and we really should start thinking about that. We'll have two power plants here in this area, very large ones, by the way.

The second thing I'd like to ask is if the Zoning Board, just like in a criminal court of law, they would go on a tour to visit a site, a crime site or something of that nature; would that not be something you would want to do, to see this location,

physically together as a group to render your advisory opinion? After you viewed the property, you will see the noise from the existing Spectra plant. You will see the location that it needs to go into, and you'll have all of the surrounding elements to make your decision. Is that not something the Zoning Board would do?

MR. CLOUTIER: We would love to be able to do that; but, as a matter of law, the Zoning Board is not allowed as a group to go tour an applicant.

MS. CROOK-PICK: So, could you go individually?

I know you can't speak outside because it's ex parte,
but could you go individually?

MR. CLOUTIER: Of course.

MS. CROOK-PICK: Okay. So, I would hope that you would all take that opportunity to do that, and we appreciate your help. Thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. That concludes the public comment period of this meeting. And I have to correct something. When we reconvene on August 30th for this project, we will be conducting our meeting as we normally do with our normal rules, where the Board will be asking questions of the applicant, and then we'll hear comments from the audience, if we have time. Thank you. Questions up here?

1 MR. JOHNSON: No, not from me. 2 MR. KEELING: Not right now. 3 MR. PAGE: Yes. There is on the report from 4 ESS --5 MR. CLOUTIER: You need a minute? I can ask a 6 couple of questions. Transportation expert, have you 7 explored any alternate routes besides the route 8 that's proposed that we're looking at of Route 100 9 all the way through? 10 MS. CHLEBEK: No, we did not. We looked at that to see if it was compatible for truck traffic, but we 11 12 did not look at alternate routes. 13 MR. CLOUTIER: Can you explain why you would not 14 at least explore an alternate route? 15 MS. CHLEBEK: Well, we were asked to look at the 16 traffic impact of the study. We were given the 17 routes from the proponent in terms of where the 18 trucks would come; but, obviously, looking at the 19 area as well, there aren't a lot of different 20 numbered routes which are the most appropriate routes 21 for the trucks. So, we looked at it from two points 22 of view. What's the influence area surrounding the 23 street network, and what's the designated truck 24 route; and is that an appropriate truck route. 25 MR. CLOUTIER: As you've heard, because you have

been to several of the meetings here, as you've heard, there's major concerns with using not so much Route 100, as you would call it, although it is Route 100 all the way; but, from the bottom of South Main Street through that intersection and through the High Street intersection, I mean it's a major problem; and, as we heard last night, Church Street where the school is is a major problem, or a major concern I should say. Now, where are your trucks, especially the construction trucks, and maybe even the fuel oil trucks, where are they going to be originating from?

MS. CHLEBEK: From various places, but a lot of them will be to the south near Providence heading into Burrillville.

MR. CLOUTIER: Can I ask you to explore an alternate route? If you're coming even from Providence, if you travel 146 or if you travel 295 to 146, to Route 16, to Route 96, you would be going through no cities, no actual town centers; and you'll be on Route 100 coming in from the exact opposite direction, but there will be no traffic. There's no hazards. There's no tight corners, and it's all open road. I don't know why you didn't explore that before committing to this route.

MS. CHLEBEK: We can look at that.

MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you. The one question on the construction of -- you are going to be constructing a pipeline from Well 3. Do you have somebody here who could speak to that pipeline construction?

MS. NOONAN: Our water expert is not here tonight. He can be here at the next hearing, or we can answer his questions if you want.

MR. CLOUTIER: It's not so much a water question that I have. It's a construction question. Is the route that you're going to be taking for that pipeline, are you going to cross or run along any streets? Are you going to be breaking any hardtop, any road construction?

MS. NOONAN: Yes.

MR. CLOUTIER: And, once your construction is done, once the pipe is laid, whether it be the water pipe or the sewer pipe, then what are you going to do?

MS. NOONAN: Part of what we did, and Mr. Smith who is in the audience testified about this, was we're doing a pavement analysis beforehand and then repairing, you know; and, when we put the lines in and fixing them, if there's problems or they need to be, you know, corrected or paved edge to edge, we'll

1 work with DOT on what they want done on those State 2 highways. 3 MR. CLOUTIER: I don't know about you -- I don't 4 know about any of you, but I have never -- I don't 5 ever remember coming across a patched highway that 6 isn't rougher than the original surface. It's always 7 distinguishable. You always notice it. Your car 8 feels it; you feel it. Now, here's my question. 9 When Ocean State Power built their plant, they put in 10 that holding pond in Slatersville. They piped the 11 water from the Blackstone River to Slatersville. 12 They came up 102 and 146A and Woonsocket city 13 streets. When they went through, they repaved all the streets that they had traveled on, curb to curb. 14 15 Can you do that for us? 16 MS. NOONAN: Yes. MR. CLOUTIER: It will be a total repavement for 17 18 our streets; it won't be a patch? 19 MS. NOONAN: For the ones that are affected by the -- yes. 20 21 The streets that you dig into --MR. CLOUTIER: 22 MS. NOONAN: Yes. 23 MR. CLOUTIER: -- you will repave curb to curb? 24 MS. NOONAN: Yes. 25 MR. CLOUTIER: Guaranteed? Thank you.

MR. KEELING: I have a question for the transportation person. Have you considered — have you considered what's going to happen once the school buses start travelling and you're coming down 102 to High Street onto Church Street, and you're going to run into every one of them; and they're going to let off kids or pick up kids? They're going to have to stop and back up traffic for probably a half a mile or so.

MS. CHLEBEK: We drove those routes. We drove the truck routes. We met with RIDOT. We coordinated with them on what the truck routes will be.

Obviously, we understand that there are bus stops that stop along that way. There are trucks on that road today that travel that roadway. It would be the same experience for the trucks that are related to Invenergy as the trucks that are experiencing the school bus traffic today.

MR. KEELING: I did a survey for the bus company, school bus company, and we stopped at every second or third house when you've got the little kids on a grammar school and middle school buses. So, are you going to put up with that?

MS. CHLEBEK: Well, a lot of the trucks that are bringing deliveries to the site are generally coming

between 9:00 and 3:00 which may be after the school 1 2 buses go through in the morning. 3 MR. KEELING: No, you're right in school bus 4 time. 5 MS. CHLEBEK: Right, nine o'clock maybe. 6 just saying the trucks are going to learn when the 7 school buses are out there, and they're going to alter their routes, if possible; and, if not, then 8 9 they're going to have to encounter those delays like 10 the rest of the traffic on the roadway. 11 MR. KEELING: There's no alternate route. 12 There's kids all over Burrillville getting off the 13 school buses at that times. 14 MS. CHLEBEK: Okay. 15 MR. KEELING: Have you done anything to 16 alleviate that problem? 17 MS. NOONAN: I think what just Maureen was 18 saying is not that there's anything to alleviate it, 19 but that either the truck deliveries are settled at times when there is less bus traffic and that the 20 21 truck drivers, probably as they do now for other 22 facilities, don't go at school times. So, you know, 23 that's -- I think all of us know if you get caught behind school buses, multiple school buses, you're 24 25 delayed; and, you know, certainly, trucks don't want

to be delayed as part of their practice, obviously. 1 2 MR. KEELING: I understand that, but I think 3 more of the children --4 MS. NOONAN: I understand. What would you 5 suggest? I mean I'm not --6 MR. KEELING: An alternate route. 7 MS. NOONAN: Okay. Well, I think --8 MR. KEELING: How are you going to find one, if 9 you're coming through Burrillville with those kind of 10 trucks? 11 MS. NOONAN: The Chair has just suggested one 12 alternate route. It may have the same impact; but, 13 you know, we're open to suggestions, but we will 14 explore the alternate route that was just provided 15 this evening. 16 MR. CLOUTIER: Jeremy, did you have something? 17 I was wondering if I could get a MR. PAGE: 18 clarification on the report from ESS Group --19 MS. NOONAN: Sure. 20 MR. PAGE: -- regarding the stack heights. 21 In one -- Section 3.2, it mentions a stack height 22 design, minimum stack height design with EPA 23 quidelines of 213 feet; and then further along in 24 that section it mentions an actual design of 264 25 feet; and I'm just wondering what the discrepancy

would be between that and the stack height of the proposed 200-foot for this plant, or if I'm reading --

MR. FEINBLATT: That section is not talking about our stacks. That's talking about a calculation of what the GEP stack height would be. There's a GEP stack height, Good Engineering Practice stack height at which, if you go above that, you can't take any credit for it. So, that's just a calculation that's sort of a generic calculation that would say that, in this case, the GEP stack height would be 264 feet. So, according to engineering principles, that's the optimal stack height for optimal dispersion, and going above that wouldn't give you any additional benefit. So, that has nothing to do with what our actual stack height is, which is 200 feet.

MR. PAGE: Okay. So, this is as an example for the model?

MR. FEINBLATT: No. One of the things that you're required to do is determine what the GEP height is.

MR. PAGE: Okay.

MR. FEINBLATT: It's just a piece of information so that you show that your stack height is not above that.

MR. PAGE: Because above that, like you said, it wouldn't have any extra benefit?

MR. FEINBLATT: You don't get any additional benefit from it. You don't get to take any credit for it.

MR. PAGE: I guess if you're below that, it has a diminishing value of dispersion.

MR. FEINBLATT: Right. It's a balancing between dispersion and visual impacts and FAA concerns. So, stack height, there's lots of different elements that go into picking a stack height. So, what that formula is telling us is that 264 feet would be, in the absence of any other concerns, the optimal stack height; but we're at 200 feet because of the concerns about visibility and FAA.

MR. PAGE: And so, minimum stack heights would be governed more on how the pollutants are dispersed?

MR. FEINBLATT: The results of the modeling.

So, you could — you know, if you were looking to make the stack as short as possible, you could continually do iterations of the model at lower heights until you got to a height where you were still complying; and then you'd get to a height where you are no longer complying. So, you know, you could do it in a process where you go as low as you can.

Again, that's a balancing because you don't want to be right up against the standards. So, you're trying to find a stack height that gives you good margin against the standards but also, you know, limits visibility issues and doesn't concern the FAA.

MR. PAGE: Okay, thank you.

MR. CLOUTIER: Okay.

MR. PAGE: I have a sound related question, and I know Dave Hessler isn't here and also your consultant. I don't know if I should ask this now, or maybe it can be posed in written format later.

I design floor beams and joists, as part of what I do for a living, and as part of that design we use deflection criteria; and there is a set criteria to use for, let's say, laying 20-foot joists you have to put a half a foot — a half an inch deflection. Some companies have developed their own proprietary systems for what it feels like for joist deflections, and it's usually higher than what the minimum standards are for; and they're grouped by, instead of absolute values, how many people feel movement; like, say, 90 percent of people feel this joist moving, and so it has this rating and kind of goes down the scale; and then there's like a balancing between — you can't have zero people doing the deflections.

What I'm trying to get at, I guess, is if there's a more anecdotal standard of sound instead of just using dBA's or frequencies, or if there's more — like, I guess, wind chill, maybe there's a feels like for just what different sounds affect people.

MS. NOONAN: I'm not aware of one, but I can pose that question to our expert. I don't know if you want to pass it on to the Town's expert. I think I understand it in terms — you were asking is there a more subjective standard?

MR. PAGE: Yes.

MS. NOONAN: Okay, I'll ask, and I can send the answer to Oleg, and we can talk about it next time, if you wish; or, if I get the answer, I'll send it off to Oleg, and he can disperse it.

MR. PAGE: Thank you.

MS. NOONAN: All right, thanks. Did you want to tell us how many letters you have after your name?

Because you clearly have a lot.

MR. CLOUTIER: Okay, do you have anything that you'd like to put forth now or --

MS. NOONAN: No, not specifically. I just -no. I do want to on two points. One is I know
there's frustration with the data. I just want to
say we have responded -- Invenergy has responded to

300 data -- almost 300 data requests for subparts, 1 2 two-thirds of which came from the Town. 3 know, we are trying to be responsive to the Town, and 4 we will continue if we receive any others, so --5 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. You've answered 300. 6 Is that how many you received? 7 MS. NOONAN: I think it was -- Nicole can tell 8 me? 287 were received, and many of them have 9 subparts; and of that, 197, I believe, or 87 were 10 from the Town; so, about two-thirds from the Town. 11 Other ones came from other entities, so --12 MS. VERDI: And there is no outstanding from the 13 Town. We have answered all of the Town's to date. 14 MR. CLOUTIER: That was my question. Thank you. 15 MS. NOONAN: Nothing further, Mr. Chairman. 16 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay, thank you. Thank you for 17 being with us tonight to answer our questions. Do we 18 need August 30th? 19 MS. NOONAN: Continued to a date certain. 20 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. So, we're on a course to meet again August 30th, seven o'clock. 21 22 MS. NOONAN: So, the hearing will be continued 23 to a date certain on August 30th, correct? 24 MR. NIKOLYSZYN: Yes. 25 MR. CLOUTIER: Okay. We have one more bit of

1	business that the Board has.
2	(At this point, the hearing in this matter concluded.
3	The Board took up the election of officers and then
4	adjourned at 10:30 p.m.)
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1 <u>CERTIFICATION</u>
2 I do hereby certify the foregoing

I do hereby certify the foregoing pages to be a complete, true and accurate transcript, according to my stenographic notes, of the hearing IN RE: HEARING ON ADVISORY OPINION ON INVENERGY

THERMAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S CLEAR RIVER ENERGY CENTER, heard before the Burrillville Zoning Board at the Burrillville High School Auditorium,

425 East Avenue, Harrisville, Rhode Island, on July 12, 2016 at 7:00 p.m.

Andrew J. D'Angelo
Andrew J. D'Angelo
Court Reporter

(Signed Electronically)