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September 12, 2016

Todd Bianco
Coordinator
Rhode Island Energy Facility Siting Board
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

In Re: Application of Invenergy Thermal Development LLC – Clear River Energy Center
Docket No. SB2015-06

Dear Mr. Bianco:

I am an Assistant Solicitor for the Town of Burrillville.

Attached are an original and ten (10) copies of the Advisory Opinion of the Burrillville Zoning Board to the Energy Facility Siting Board.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call.

Very truly yours,



Michael R. McElroy

cc: Service List

SB-2015-06 Invenergy CREC Service List as of 08/26/2016

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IN RE: APPLICATION OF
INVENERGY THERMAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC.;
(CLEAR RIVER ENERGY CENTER) and
ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC.
WALLUM LAKE ROAD (R.I. ROUTE 100)
BURRILLVILLE, RHODE ISLAND
ASSESSOR'S PLAT 120
LOT 7, PLAT 135 LOT 2, PLAT 137
LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 21, and
PLAT 153, LOTS 1 and 2

SB-2015-06

ADVISORY OPINION TO THE ENERGY FACILITY SITING BOARD
FROM THE BURRILLVILLE ZONING BOARD

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This Zoning Board has been asked to provide an advisory opinion to the EFSB regarding whether the proposed power plant meets the requirements of the Town's zoning ordinance and whether any variance should be granted. We interpret the use of the word "variance" to also include "special use permit" as contained in the Town's zoning ordinances.

While working diligently and at a very accelerated pace, the Zoning Board attempted to evaluate this project in a neutral and normal fashion, as it would with any proposal. The Burrillville Zoning Board has had an opportunity to review the advisory opinion of the Burrillville Building/Zoning Official, specifically regarding his review of the Zoning Application submitted by Invenergy Thermal Development, LLC (16-05) and his determination as Zoning Official regarding the Zoning relief necessary for Invenergy to construct the CREC on the proposed site. We find the Building/Zoning Official's argument convincing and agree with his findings; that, absent the Siting Act, the applicant would require a special use variance to construct the CREC on a parcel in the F-5 District.

This Board cannot overemphasize that the original application envisioned the use of polluted Well 3A from the Pascoag Utility District, but Invenergy has since notified the EFSB that that is no longer the plan. The Zoning Board asked Invenergy to provide the new source of water from which it intends to draw to run this power plant, and its plan for the water discharge. Invenergy has refused to provide that information.

The statutory scheme enacted by our Legislature envisioned that the local boards (including this Zoning Board as well as the Planning Board) be consulted, and asked to provide advisory opinions regarding the siting of an electric generating facility within its borders. However, the lack of information provided to us by Invenergy, as well as the unknown crucial factor of the use and discharge of water, is of such importance, that we cannot adequately evaluate this project and provide the EFSB with reasoned judgment as to the effect of this Facility upon our community.

The Town has spent an enormous amount of time evaluating this application, as well as expending great sums of money on consultants to do likewise, and provide these Boards with their recommendations. Because of the lack of such crucial information, this Town is not given a reasonable opportunity to opine upon this application. This Board is of the opinion that the Town's rights under the constitution and the laws of the State of Rhode Island are being infringed upon because it is not given a meaningful opportunity to evaluate this application and to provide a reasoned opinion upon its advantages or disadvantages and the possible harm to its residents and the environment.

Nevertheless, in an effort to have the Town's voice be heard, we hereby attempted to evaluate this application under these worst of circumstances, and to provide an advisory opinion as requested.

This Zoning Board has taken into consideration the Advisory Opinion of the Planning Board, and we adopt the recommendations contained therein in whole.

INTRODUCTION

On October 29th, 2015, Invenergy Thermal Development, LLC (Invenergy), filed an application with the Energy Facility Siting Board to construct and operate the Clear River Energy Center (CREC), a major energy facility capable of a nominal power output at baseload of up to one thousand megawatts of power while firing natural gas. The facility is proposed to be constructed on property presently owned by Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC and located in the village of Pascoag, within the Town of Burrillville, RI. The property will be accessed from Wallum Lake Road, RI Route 100.

Invenergy states in their application to the EFSB that the facility will be configured as a two unit, one-on-one, combined cycle generation station. Each unit will consist of a combustion turbine, with a heat recovery steam generator, steam turbine and an air cooled condenser. Each gas turbine will fire natural gas as a primary fuel and ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel as a backup when gas is unavailable. The facility will be located on land that is part of a larger parcel that already includes both gas pipelines and electric transmission lines which are proposed to be utilized for the project.

In Subsection VII of the Preliminary Decision and Order dated March 10th, 2016, The Energy Facility Siting Board has directed the Burrillville Zoning Board to render an opinion as to:

(i) whether the Facility would meet the requirements of its respective zoning ordinances, and whether any variance should be granted;

(ii) whether a special use permit should be granted to exempt the Facility from construction hour restrictions; and

(iii) whether Invenergy will be able to be compliant with the Burrillville Noise Ordinance during construction and operation and, if not, whether a variance should be granted.

Per EFSB rules and regulations, the Zoning Board is to follow its normal procedure in analyzing an application. The Zoning Board, by ordinance, normally requires an opinion from the Planning Board to comment and make recommendations to the Zoning Board regarding all applications for variances and special use permits in Major Land Development proposals.

The normal process for the Zoning Board to act on a request for a special use permit is for the applicant to submit an application to the Zoning Board, identifying a proposed use, action or activity for which the use permit is requested; the articles and sections of the Ordinance authorizing consideration of the special use permit; and the grounds for the special use permit requested.

For a Zoning Variance, the applicant is required to identify the proposed use, action or activity for which the variance is requested; list the precise article and section of the Ordinance the variance is requested from; and identify the grounds for the variance.

ADVISORY OPINION

Invenergy submitted an Application to the Burrillville Zoning Board on June 17, 2016, to apply for a special use permit and a variance to construct the Clear River Energy Center (CREC) on property off of Wallum Lake Road (RI Route 100). (See Zoning File 16-05). The property is currently owned by Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, (AGT), and is a portion of the more than seven hundred acre parcel of land owned by AGT in Burrillville. The parcel, is designated as "Parcel 2" (Invenergy Parcel), on a master subdivision plan titled "Clear River Energy Center, Wallum Lake Road (Route 100), Burrillville, RI," surveyed by Richard S. Lipsitz, PLS, for Invenergy Thermal Development, LLC. The parcel is approximately sixty seven (67) acres in size. The applicant submitted a redacted copy of a portion of a Land Option Purchase Agreement to demonstrate that they have an interest in the property giving them standing to apply to the Zoning Board.

In their application, Invenergy requested a Special Use Permit to construct an electric generating facility on this site and relief from dimensional requirements of the Ordinance necessary to construct the electric generating facility, specifically, height restrictions.

In their application, Invenergy stated their grounds for a special use permit as follows:

"First, the proposed use will not alter the general character of the surrounding area because the area adjacent to the subject property consists of another industrial facility. The proposed use will not adversely affect the surrounding properties and those property owners' ability to use and enjoy their properties because Invenergy intends to use best practices and procedures to minimize the possibility of any adverse effects on neighboring properties, the Town of Burrillville (the Town) and the environment. In that regard, Invenergy had reviewed issues related to noise, air quality, groundwater resources, water supply protection, traffic safety and circulation such that this proposed

use will not detrimentally affect the surrounding properties or the Town. Further, the granting of a special use permit will substantially serve public interest and welfare in that proposed use will generate electrical power, which serves the local surrounding area. Additionally, the granting of a special use permit will not result in or create conditions that will be inimical to the public health, safety, morals and general welfare of the community.”

“Second, the proposed use will not impair the intent or purpose of the Town’s comprehensive plan. The proposed use is consistent with the comprehensive plan, which finds that the land development in the future will involve development of electric generating facilities, such as here, and calls for the Town to “develop adequate location and siting criteria within the Town’s land use policies for power generation plants.” See Chapter 9, Section 5(a) of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan.

“Third, the proposed use will not impair the intent or purpose of the Town’s Zoning Ordinance because it is compatible with the orderly growth and development of the Town as it is a use allowed by special use permit, and Invenergy will demonstrate that it is not environmentally detrimental. Further, the proposed project will improve the quality of now contaminated water, which will benefit the surrounding properties and community.”

“Fourth, Section 30-71(4) (13) of the Town’s Zoning Ordinance specifically permits the Zoning Board to grant a special use permit for an “electric generating facility” in the F-5 Zoning District. Although the Town’s Zoning Ordinance does not provide specific standards for electric generating facilities, Invenergy’s application conforms to all dimensional standards, except the standard regarding height.”

Invenergy requested relief from the dimensional requirements of the Town of Burrillville Zoning Ordinance to construct the electric generating facility.

“Pursuant to Section 30-34(d) of the Town of Burrillville Zoning Ordinance, Invenergy is seeking relief from dimensional requirements in order to construct a combined-cycle electric generating facility. The proposal conforms to all dimensional requirements except the height of two stacks, several structures and buildings.

The following structures require a height variance:

- (1) The combustion turbine, steam turbine and generator will be connected via a common shaft (single shaft) and located inside a building that has a roof height of 80 feet. The building is required in order to attenuate the noise produced by the facility.
- (2) An air cooled condenser (“ACC”) that will transfer waste heat energy from the steam turbine exhaust to the atmosphere requires a height of 105 feet. All of the ACC components will sit

below 50 feet except for the structure of the ACC and the fans which will reach a height of 105 feet. The height of the fan deck is determined by the air flow needed for the required cooling performance.

- (3) A demineralized water tank requires a height of 55 feet. The water required to produce steam in the heat recovery steam generator (“HRSG”) is stored in a demineralized water tank.
- (4) An HRSG requires a height of 133 feet because the dimensions are dictated by the need to capture waste heat from the combustion turbine and include components that are 133 feet tall.
- (5) Two exhaust stacks need to be 200 feet tall because the height is necessary to create sufficient dispersion of the emissions from the facility.
- (6) An auxiliary boiler steam system that will provide steam to the turbine seals during startup of the plant and during extended periods of shutdown will be 50 feet. The stack height is set to augment the air dispersion modeling.
- (7) This facility will also have a switchyard that will consist of breakers, bus, and dead end structures. The steel structures including the lightning mast will be 70 feet tall. The towers for the transmission line will be 110 feet tall that will carry electricity from the plant switchyard to a substation owned by National Grid for distribution.

Section 30-03 of the Town of Burrillville Zoning Ordinance excludes “chimneys” (in this case the exhaust stacks) from the definition of “Building height.” Nevertheless, as set forth above, Invenergy proposes the above mentioned components to be above 50 feet. Invenergy therefore requests a height variance. The height allowed in the F-5 District is fifty (50) feet. Pursuant to Section 30-34 (e)(4), an applicant can request dimensional relief in conjunction with a special use permit.”

Nowhere in the application is it mentioned what section of the Ordinance the applicant is requesting relief from, but we will assume that the applicant is referring to section “30-111. Table of Dimensional Regulations.” This section regulates the maximum height of main (principal) and accessory structures in Town by Zoning District. In the F-5 District, the maximum height for a principal structure is fifty (50) feet. The maximum height for an accessory structure is twenty five (25) feet.

The first Public Hearing was opened on July 12, 2016, at the Burrillville High School Auditorium, at 7:00 P.M. Present were six members of the Burrillville Zoning Board:

Raymond Cloutier, Chairman
George Keeling, Vice Chairman
Michele Carboni, Secretary
Ken Johnson
Sandra Cooney, 1st alternate
Jeremy Page, 2nd alternate

Also present were:

Oleg Nikolyszyn, Esq., Town Solicitor; Pauline Hopkins, Zoning Clerk; Tom Kravitz, Town Planner; and Joe Raymond, Zoning Official. Elizabeth M. Noonan, Esq. represented the applicant, Invenenergy Thermal Development, LLC.

Eventually, all transcripts of the hearings before the Planning Board held on June 20th, July 11th, August 15th, and August 22nd, were made full exhibits and considered by the Zoning Board when deliberating on this matter, as well as the final Advisory Opinion of the Planning Board dated August 31, 2016.

Testimony was given at the hearing by the applicant's expert witness, Edward Pimentel, who was qualified as an expert witness in the field of land use planning. Mr. Pimentel authored an "Executive Summary," which was submitted as part of Applicant's Exhibit "C", rendering an opinion as to the appropriateness of constructing the Clear River Energy Center on the proposed site. Mr. Pimentel concluded his Summary with the following conclusion.

"The Town not only acknowledges the importance of the energy industry, but details the guidelines by which they can be sited and supported. This report has carefully reviewed and addressed each and every applicable Comprehensive Plan Goal and Objective and relevant sections of the Ordinance, noting how they in fact support the proposed development. It is therefore the professional opinion of this land use consultant that the proposed CREC development will meet, and in most instances, exceed all regulatory standards. It will also realize improvements that presently appear insurmountable, such as the remediation of contaminated Well No. 3A."

(Executive Summary, Edward Pimentel, Pimentel Consulting, Inc., June 2016, page 8)

Under direct examination, Mr. Pimentel testified why he had reached these conclusions. He spoke of his method in determining compliance on this site:

"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." (See Transcript of July 12, 2016 zoning board meeting, page 20, line19)

Mr. Pimentel spent some time explaining to the Board what a special use permit was. His definition of a special use is, "What has been determined in regard to the special use by case law is that conditionally permitted land use is a determination by the municipality that the use is, in fact, permissible, *subject to reasonable conditions of approval*. (Italics added) 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." (pg. 21, line21)

Mr. Pimentel went on to analyze the nature and character of land use in the Town by stating the following: "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 one. 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 Town."

This Board questions Mr. Pimentel's arithmetic in this paragraph. Although we do recognize that the F-5 Farming/Residential Zone is the largest residential zoning district in Town, seventy five percent of the land mass of the Town is not zoned F-5.

Mr. Pimentel opined regarding the state of the law in Rhode Island regarding land use and zoning regulations. First, he explained the change in the State Enabling Legislation, 45-24-42 (c) (General Provisions- Special Use Permits) and, that the Town has complied with the language in the Enabling Legislation after the changes were made following the *Newton* case in 2002.

The pertinent language in our Ordinance is located in 30-34 (e)(4), which says:

When a use is permitted by special use permit, the Zoning Board may grant dimensional relief in conjunction with said special use permit if the special use could not exist without the dimensional variance. The Zoning Board of Review shall consider the special use permit and the dimensional variance together to determine if granting the special use is appropriate based on both the special use criteria and the dimensional variance evidentiary standards.

After explaining the dimensional relief he felt was required, Mr. Pimentel finished by stating that, "I don't think there is any other variances required, at least in my professional opinion." (pg.28, line21)

At this juncture, Town Solicitor Oleg Nikolyszyn asked Mr. Pimentel if he was familiar with the *Lloyd v. Zoning Board of Review for the City of Newport* case (62 A.3d 1078 (RI 2013)), to which he replied in the affirmative. Atty. Nikolyszyn then pressed on with more questions.

Q: Atty. Nikolyszyn: The Supreme Court stated that, "any decision by a zoning authority granting or denying a special use permit must be based on a finding that the proposed use or extension or alteration of an existing use, quote, **'is in accord with the public convenience and welfare,'** "end quote. Is that correct? (Emphasis added).

A: The Witness: That is correct. (pg. 29, line 11)

Q: Atty. 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?

A: The Witness: Health, welfare and safety is appropriate under all circumstances always.

Q: Atty. Nikolyszyn: So, that is the proper standard for this zoning board to consider?

A: 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 community is served.

Q: Atty. Nikolyszyn: And public convenience as well?

A: The Witness: And public convenience. (pg. 32, line 14)

Q: Atty. Nikolyszyn: The standard as I quoted to you is something that this Board should apply?

A: The Witness: Absolutely. Generally speaking, yes. I agree.

Q: Atty. 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 for this Board?

A: The Witness: It is, absolutely. (pg. 33, line 14, emphasis added).

Atty. Noonan asked Ed Pimentel a few questions to complete his testimony:

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

A: Mr. Pimentel: That is correct.

Q: Atty. 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?

A: 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. (pg. 41, line 5)

The Zoning Board then heard testimony from Michael Feinblatt, of ESS Group, Inc. by direct examination of Atty. Noonan.

At the conclusion of expert testimony, the Zoning Board heard testimony from the audience for the rest of the evening. Many residents spoke and gave their opinion that the proposed application for a special use permit would not be in the best interest of the public welfare, nor for its convenience, and that it would alter the general character of the surrounding area and impair the purpose of the comprehensive plan.

The Zoning Board then adjourned to await the Planning Board's advisory opinion to the Zoning Board.

The Zoning Board met again on this case on August 30, 2016. The Zoning members present were:

Raymond Cloutier, Chair
George Keeling, Vice Chair
Michele Carboni, Secretary
Ken Johnson
John Patriarca
Sandra Cooney, first alternate
Jeremy Page, second alternate

Also present for the Town were Town Solicitor, Oleg Nikolyszyn, Esq., Town Planner, Tom Kravitz and Building/Zoning Official, Joe Raymond. Atty. Elizabeth Noonan represented Invenergy.

Chairman Cloutier stated that the public comment period was closed at the last hearing, and the Zoning Board would now consider the Planning Board's advisory opinion to the Zoning Board and proceed to vote on the issues requested of them by the EFSB.

Town Solicitor Oleg Nikolyszyn explained how the Zoning hearing was to proceed that evening. He began by recapping the Order of the Energy Facility Siting Board, and what the Zoning Board needs to address in its advisory opinion. Atty. Nikolyszyn explained that the Advisory Opinion of the Planning Board had been published and portions were addressed to the Zoning Board making specific recommendations to assist the Zoning Board in formulating its Opinion.

However, Atty. Noonan introduced the transcripts of the hearings before the Planning Board during their last two hearings, and introduced further evidence addressing comments contained in

RIDOH's draft opinion regarding Electromagnetic Fields, Noise, Drinking Water Quality, Air Pollution, Asthma, Emergency Response and Prevention, Climate Change and Health (Ex. F – Invenergy's response to RIDOH's draft opinion).

As a result of the additional testimony (by way of Exhibit F), the Board allowed audience members to comment further. The audience commented upon the quality of life, character of the community, disturbance of the peacefulness of the community, disruption to the way of life enjoyed by the Town's residents, and generally that the proposed power plant was not in conformance with the general character of the area, nor was it in conformance with the comprehensive plan of the Town, especially as a result of the expected noise pollution, traffic problems, and air pollution, and the expected depletion of the Town's water supply that would put at risk further development of the local villages. The residents were very concerned that not only was the aquifer in jeopardy, but that the potential for further development of the Town was being jeopardized because it may not accommodate the expected growth and expansion of the community.

Furthermore, in light of the low octave band requirement in the Town's Ordinance that Invenergy admitted would not be able to meet, one resident, Ms. Sloman, read into the record an email from the Town's noise consultant, Mr. Hessler, in an email addressed to her (admittedly by Ms. Sloman this exchange of emails was done by her under an assumed name, and under circumstances that can best be described as subterfuge). That email from Mr. Hessler, as quoted by Ms. Sloman, inferred that there is equipment being manufactured in the country of Netherlands that would allow Invenergy to meet the Town's stringent octave band requirement. However, that email was not produced by Ms. Sloman, and it was not made a part of the record, nor as an exhibit.

Atty. Nikolyszyn asked Atty. Noonan if she could give the Board information on what Invenergy intends to propose to use as its water supply for its needs for the CREC since it became public knowledge that the proposal as contained in Invenergy's application to use Well 3A from the Pascoag Utility District was no longer available, and likewise the Harrisville Fire District declined to allow Invenergy to use its water supply. (In fact, Invenergy informed the EFSB in a formal Notice that its application with respect to the use of water from Well 3A was no longer effective). Atty. Noonan could only say Invenergy was in discussions to obtain an alternate source, but none has yet been identified, nor solidified.

The Zoning Board then discussed the items the EFSB asked it to opine upon. During discussion, Board member John Patriarca felt the Board should not grant a waiver from the low level octave band requirement. It was his position that the Board has not been given enough information.

Board member George Keeling voiced a negative opinion until the Board knows where the applicant will be getting water from for the CREC.

Board member Jeremy Page noted if water had to be transported to the site, it would defeat the purpose of saving energy one way but using it up another. Atty. Noonan said there is no plan to truck water to the site.

Board Secretary Michele Carboni questioned what would happen to the soil from excavation on the site.

Board member Ken Johnson noted that the Board has no construction drawings or diagrams to determine what is being asked for. He strongly opined that Invenergy could have presented more detailed plans even without having final construction drawings.

At the conclusion of discussion, Chairman Cloutier made a motion to render a negative advisory opinion upon Invenergy's application for a special use permit (as required by the Town's ordinance) for failure of Invenergy to provide sufficient information for the members to know what they are even asked to vote upon. Specifically, the Board is very concerned that the source of water is unknown and the discharge of spent water is unknown. Invenergy only raised the possibility of having another source (other than Well 3A, and from Harrisville Fire District) but there is no way to determine what additional disruption to the Town's residents would occur. Much depends upon where the water source would be coming from, how it would arrive at the power plant, where and how it would be discharged, whether roads would need to be torn up, and the overall impact upon the citizens of the Town.

The Chair also made a motion to render a negative opinion to deny a waiver from the low octave band limits because the applicant did not present enough evidence to justify such a waiver.

Generally, the Chair, with unanimous consent, voted that the granting of a special use permit as required in an F-5 zone would not be in compliance with the Town's comprehensive plan, and does not meet the criteria set out by the RI Supreme Court in *Lloyd, supra*. Specifically, Invenergy's proposed power plant would disrupt the general characteristics of the community, would not be harmonious with the environment, and would not be for the convenience and welfare of the public, but would only serve the profit motives of Invenergy.

The Board voted unanimously that under the circumstances as presented, and without the benefit of reviewing ACTUAL plans and the proposed utilization of water or its discharge, this Zoning Board cannot evaluate this application. Therefore, in the normal course of procedure, this Board would not grant a special use permit to build a power plant as proposed by Invenergy.

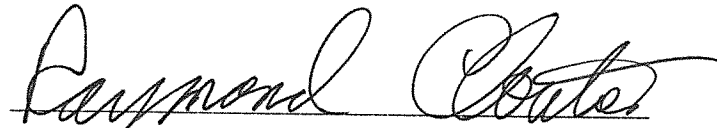
We are particularly concerned as to how the applicant has approached this process. While we understand this is a shortened review process due to the time constraints and the legal mandates of our boards and officials, while this six month process moved forward, this project was only one of many projects that our Town and its Departments has had to deal with daily. Even so, we have no doubt that our officials have attempted to be straightforward in helping create a process that, if working properly,

would allow everyone, including this Board, to properly evaluate this project and render a meaningful opinion.

The Zoning Board takes seriously the Planning Board's Advisory Opinion to the EFSB, on page 9, wherein it states, "It is also our opinion that many of the data responses we received from Inverenergy were incomplete and at times evasive."

Zoning Board of Review
Town of Burrillville

Dated: 9-11-16

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Raymond Cloutier", written over a horizontal line.

Raymond Cloutier, Chair
Building Official/ Zoning Enforcement Officer