1	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
2	CITY OF CRANSTON
3	PLAN COMMISSION
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5	DDOCEEDING AM HEADING .
6	PROCEEDING AT HEARING :
7	IN RE:
8	NATICK AVENUE SOLAR :
9	DATE: June 6, 2023
10	TIME: 6:30 P.M. PLACE: Cranston City Hall
11	Council Chambers Cranston, RI
12	
13	BEFORE:
14	MICHAEL E. SMITH, CHAIRMAN
15	ROBERT COUPE DAVID EXTER
16	STEVEN FRIAS KATHLEEN LANPHEAR
17	LISA MANCINI JUSTIN MATEUS
18	THOMAS ZIDELIS JASON M. PEZZULLO
19	PRESENT:
20	FOR THE APPLICANT ROBERT MURRAY, ESQUIRE
21	NICHOLAS NYBO, ESQUIRE
22	FOR THE PLAN COMMISSION STEPHEN H. MARSELLA, ESQUIRE
23	FOR THE OBJECTORS PATRICK J. DOUGHERTY, ESQUIRE
24	F9Ã∩TVF
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(RECONVENED AT 7:15 P.M.)

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Next item on land development, this is a resumption of public hearing on Natick Avenue Solar; and when we adjourned at the last meeting, the applicant was about to take the floor. And so if we just follow along with that and continue, I invite the applicant to address the group.

MR. MURRAY: I'm going to speak very briefly, Mr. Chairman, members of the commission. For the record, Robert Murray. I represent the applicant and owner of the property before you for the Natick Avenue Solar project. I just want to put on the record, it was -- we were last here in April. There was a scheduled meeting in May that the commission accommodated a rescheduling. requested by the commission and Mr. Marsella, notice was mailed to all the property owners who owned property when the initial application started We sent notice to anybody who owned as of We sent notices to lawyers and appellants in the various applications in Superior Court, and we sent notice to anyone that I could identify, and I think I got everyone from the April 19th meeting who came and spoke, even those who would be beyond

the normal notice requirement. So in total I think we sent out about 258 notices, but I've provide an affidavit to the staff and for the record for each of those categories, and they were so notified.

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With that, Mr. Chairman, my co-counsel, Mr. Nybo, with your permission, will speak at this time. Be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Certainly. Thank you.

MR. NYBO: Good evening, Commissioners. Nick Nybo, senior legal counsel for Revity Energy and its affiliates, including Natick Solar. is the fourteenth time that we've come before this commission on this application. So the first thing I want to say is I sincerely appreciate the commission's time and the planning department's time over the last five years in considering this application. I will endeavor to limit my comments this evening to spare the commission any prolonged auditory. Most of the legal and operational concerns that were raised during the last meeting in April by the public I addressed, I hope, in my May 30th letter to the commission. But there were a few final points that I wanted to address before the commission closes this matter.

I was reviewing the transcripts from the

last meeting the other day, and I was particularly struck by the comments of Ms. Janet Ragno. Ragno spoke about the horse farm that her and her family own in western Cranston, and she told the commission that she's had a number of solar developers come to her trying to convince her that her farm would be a great place for a solar installation, and she told all of you that, you know, she said no, that's not happening. And she said that because she wants to reserve the bucolic character of her farm and the surrounding area. And I think that's great. I think it's great that Ms. Ragno has the right to decide how she's going to use her property and just as importantly how she's not going to use her property. Every land owner that came up before you about this project at the last meeting gets to use the land that they own the way that they see fit, as long as they comply with zoning ordinances and other applicable regulations that this commission has passed. you know, that is the benefit of private property ownership in the United States and, again, I think that's wonderful.

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But the question that I kept being left with is why does Ron Rossi not have that same

right. Why are Mr. Rossi's property rights subject to a neighborhood vote. And the answer is that they're not. And I understand that the neighbors like Mr. Rossi's land the way that it currently is, and they want to stay -- they want the land to stay the way that it was when they moved there, but it's not their land. And I understand that they're worried about certain things regarding the way that we're proposing to use this property. I understand that they're worried about glare. The fact of the matter is that there are solar panels on highways and airports all across this country, and I understand that they're worried about cadmium and the fact is we're not using cadmium panels for this project. And I understand the concern about electromagnetic hypersensitivity, but there's really no scientific basis for any of that concern; and I say that as somebody who has two children that sleep every night under solar panels on the So if there was a science basis for that, I would certainly be equally concerned about it.

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But ultimately my point here is that this planning board process is not a democracy. There are nine votes, eight here tonight, but there are ultimately nine votes that count. And this is a

legal process. Now, democracy does occur in this city council chamber but it occurs when the city council convenes, and representational democracy in this case when it comes to solar development in the city, it's worked for the folks in this room when it comes to solar because in 2015 the city council decided that this city was going to participate and support Rhode Island's Clean Energy initiatives, and it passed the zoning ordinance that allowed solar in the A80 zone. Now, many of the constituents, perhaps some in this room here tonight, apparently did not like that direction that the city council is going in and they convinced the city council to reverse in 2019, and the moratorium in certain areas was passed. now we have the solar ordinance that we have in this city. But in the interregnum, we filed our application in 2018. And our application is vested under the old ordinance and our vested rights are not subjected to a neighborhood vote.

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I've sat in on a number of the commission's meetings over the last five years for this project; and during that time, I've had the opportunity to observe other applications that have come before you, and I've noticed that there are

certain members of this commission who have a healthy skepticism when it comes to variances or special use permits. I think that skepticism was mentioned a few times here tonight before this matter was called. And my general understanding of that skepticism is the view that when the city council, as an elected body, has determined that certain uses belong in certain areas and other uses don't belong in certain areas, that the plan commission should being exceedingly hesitant to implicitly overrule those determinations by allowing a variance, and that makes perfect sense to me. A variance is an exception and the exception can't be allowed to swallow the rule. Otherwise, what the city council has done with the ordinance is, you know, don't have much practical effect. But there's a flip side to that coin when the city council has specifically enumerated a use as by-right in a particular area as permitted for that area. And I would respectfully suggest that the commission should be equally hesitant to reject applications when the city council has designated that particular use is by-right for an area like it has here.

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Now, the city council in 2015 said that we

can put solar in the A80 zone, and we've spent over \$1.4 million to do just that and that's the type of investment backed commercial reliance that has to be respected by the law.

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Now, there were variance comments during the last meeting suggesting that there are no benefits of this project, apart from the benefits to the developer and the benefits to Mr. Rossi, and, you know, I generally reject the implication that Mr. Rossi needs to use his property in a way that benefits anybody other than himself. With that said, I do want to address the benefits of this project.

First, this project will generate over a million dollars in tax revenue for the city. This is largely unencumbered tax revenue. Our solar panels will not be having any children. They really require little police protection, and despite some rumors circulating, I think historically around the Internet solar panels do not just spontaneously combust, requiring fire assistance. So, again, this million dollars is largely unencumbered.

Second, this project will service a net metering contract which will save the city

approximately \$29.3 million over the life of the project in the city's electricity costs.

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Third, this project will provide thousands of hours of prevailing wage work for union electricians and other local laborers. You heard, I believe it was at the last meeting, from one or two of those union electricians that we work with at the IBEO for all of our projects.

Finally, when it comes to the environmental impacts here. This project will contribute to the state's renewable energy goals. This state currently sources 87 percent of its electricity from natural gas. That is the highest share of any state in the country. And the majority of domestic natural gas comes from fracking, which some of you, I'm pretty sure, perhaps all of you, know involves plunging a drill thousands of feet into the earth's core and pumping hundreds of thousands of gallons of water and sand and chemicals in the planet to fracture shale rock and release and collect natural gas.

Now, again, I'm sure over the last 10,
15 years all of you have heard something about
fracking. I think it's often a topic of
presidential or national debates. But, you know,

the reports are largely about how they killed farm animals, they poison children, and generally cause generational destruction of the farmland counties throughout this country, especially the ones in New York and Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia. I think it's safe to say that fracking is perhaps one of the most environmentally destructive activities that humans have figured out how to do to the planet and this is how Rhode Island has sourced the majority of its electricity for the last twenty years.

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Financially, this state also pays the third highest electricity costs in the continental United States. So here in Rhode Island, we have the distinction of consuming some of the dirtiest and most expensive electricity of any place in the country. This would be like if McDonald's served the most expensive hamburger. So while I'm generally sympathetic to the public's concerns about this project, about the alleged impacts on property values, and the impacts on the bucolic nature of western Cranston, frankly these impacts are nothing compared to the preternatural environmental damage that this state's electricity consumption has visited on communities upon whom we

have, for decades outsourced the social and environmental costs of our electricity consumption, and I would respectfully suggest that any environmentalist who objects to this project is not concerned about the environment, they're concerned about their environment.

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This is a project that will contribute to our turning around the environmental impacts that our electricity consumption, I don't just mean Rhode Island, it's the entire country, of course, the entire country's electricity consumption has wrought on the environments all over this country. And solar installations like this one, properly sited within the zoning ordinances is going to turn that around. It will also assist in the extreme financial cost of our electricity in this state, which we saw last year, and I would suggest we're going to see again in the fall when natural gas prices spike again.

I want to be clear, though, I'm not arguing that the commission should approve this project because of these benefits. The city council in 2015 already weighed those benefits when it passed the ordinance that we're here under tonight. I'm arguing that this commission should

approve this project because it's by-right, and it's consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

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The 2017 Comprehensive Plan amendments state that, quote, "The zoning ordinance should permit the development of renewable energy production facilities in appropriate areas including, without limitation, in the A80, M1, M2, and S1 zoning districts and should promote the development of multiple renewable energy production facilities within the city." Everyone, from the current planner to the former planner, to Justice Richard Licht, to the platting board to this plan commission, everyone who has considered the use of solar in the A80 district who is not named Paige Bronk, has determined that use -- solar use in the A80 zone is consistent with the city's Comprehensive Plan. And I don't say that to suggest that this project and this process is a fait accompli.

What I'm saying is that if this commission is going to decide to reverse those historic findings, those legal determinations that have been made, I would respectfully suggest that there needs to be an explanation of why we are being treated differently from everybody else who has come before

this commission in the past.

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The last thing I want to address is When we filed this application in 2018, vesting. as I've mentioned a few times here tonight, the zoning ordinance has recognized solar in the A80 district as by-right. Over the past five years, we have gone through this process in the first master plan, in the preliminary plan, in the final plan, and the appeal to the platting board, and the appeal to the Superior Court, and all I've heard from the objectors over those five years is make Natick Solar go back and put together a better They're vested. Okay, the suggestion being we could go back to Square One and do better because we have vested rights, but here we are now five years later and all of a sudden, the argument is we're not vested. We've lost our rights, and my understanding of why they contend that we're not vested is because we've made certain changes to the proposal since we filed our master plan back in 2018, and as I said in my May 30th letter, I readily admit that changes have been made in the last five years. But it's my understanding that the whole purpose of this three-part planning process is master plan, preliminary plan, final

plan, is to encourage just that. It's to encourage a dialogue between the developer and the commission with the input of public comment, and to -- in hopes that the developer, the applicant, will take into consideration those concerns and maybe make some changes that will at least address, ameliorate, mitigate the concerns that are being raised either by commissioners or by the public. But if the rule is going to be that if you make a change as an applicant, you're going to lose your vested rights, I'm going to suggest that that dialog is going to rapidly go away. An applicant is going to have, not only no incentive, it's going to be disincentivized to make any changes if its vested rights are at risk. And I don't think that is the rule. I don't think that can be a rule.

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And that's what -- the changes that we have to this proposal have been. The changes we've made to this proposal since our application was filed in 2018 were to respond to concerns raised by either the public or the commission over the last five years. In our first master plan approval, we were required to participate in an ad hoc neighborhood committee meeting for the very express purpose of trying to address concerns with our

buffer and our landscaping plans and we made a number of changes that come out of the process, a number of changes. The city hired a third party independent landscape architect to review, to sit in on those meetings and issue a report explaining what changes we should make and we made those changes. But, again, if changes like that mean that an applicant like us lost our vested rights, like I said, I think the dialog and the willingness to actively and in good faith participate in this process, it's going to go away. There's no — there's no reason why we would agree to do it if we had threatened our vested rights.

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So the last thing I just want to address is, you know, as Mr. Pezzullo laid out in his
February 3d memo, this application complies with
all requirements for master plan review under
Section 45-23-60 of the Rhode Island General Laws.
We have presented our civil engineer, our
landscaping expert, our planning expert, as well as
our blasting expert, as well as our real estate
appraisal expert, our civil engineer and our
landscaping expert are here again tonight if
there's any questions for them. And for the
reasons that Mr. Pezzullo out -- laid out in his

memo, we would respectfully request that the commission adopt the conclusions in Mr. Pezzullo's memo and approve our master plan application.

That's all I have. Again, my substantive comments to many of the things raised during the last meeting, I hope were addressed in my May 30th letter. I had to cut it off at a certain point.

I'm sure all of you appreciated that coming in on a Friday at the start of the summer. But I'm happy to address any questions that the commissioners have about anything said in that letter, or any questions you generally have about the project.

Again, I thank you for your time.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Nybo. Are there any questions at this time for Mr. Nybo on behalf of the applicant?

MR. FRIAS: Thank you, Mr. Nybo. I know it's been a long process, and I really don't want to prolong it too much longer for everybody here. I just want to ask you a couple of things that weren't addressed in your letter and you haven't addressed in your comments; and if you don't want to address them, that's fine, but I want to give you the opportunity.

One is in public comment we got testimony

from Mr. Lawrence and he provided photographs about the condition of the pipeline and what it was buried in. Do you have any comment or response to that.

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MR. NYBO: So I do have a response, whether it's responsive, I'll leave to you, but I do have a response. You know, I think that we did articulate a bit of this in the letter about the fact that it's my understanding from Mr. Rossi that he was contacted, it was either by Kinder Morgan or the Tennessee Gas pipeline. I said in the letter it was Kinder Morgan and that's who I believe he was contacted by, but to let him know that -- that had been Federal authority who had reached out to them at the behest, I believe, of certain neighbors, reached out to the Federal authority to ask them about this pipeline, and the Federal authority deferred to Kinder Morgan who's legally responsible for this pipeline and Kinder Morgan reached out to Mr. Rossi and said, look, we're going to come stake the pipeline to make sure that it's respected. But, ultimately, if you are going to follow the guidelines and the notice requirements that we have issued in our public guidelines which our blasting expert referred to, I think, during this testimony, then, you know, we have no issue with the blasting as you've proposed, and my understanding is they also said that generally speaking we prefer a use like this over a residential use when it comes to burdens on the pipeline. I can't go any further past why they prefer one over the other. I can speculate, but I don't think it's really appropriate for me to do that.

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MR. FRIAS: One of the comments we got from Mr. Doe was that after the Lippitt Avenue project, there was, for years, iron bacteria in the watershed nearby. Do you have any response or comment -- let me ask a question, then I'll ask for your response -- what do you -- do you have any way of preventing that from occurring in this project?

MR. NYBO: Yes. So my understanding again is that that was a product of the blasting regime that had been put into place for Lippitt Ave. You know, I would note that you had the iron bacteria issue. Mr. Doe reported this to the DEM. The DEM came to us and issued us with some sort of preliminary notice saying we needed to clean it up and we cleaned it up. So -- it shouldn't have happened. I'm not saying it was a good thing that

it happened. Obviously, we didn't want it to happen. We had to spend money to clean it up.

But, you know, the DEM came and they said you have to fix this, and we fixed it. I believe it was a product of the blasting that we had done at the property. We're using a different blasting company this time. I think that either I said it in the letter or our blasting expert talked about it or perhaps both that they do not use the same chemicals, the same percolates that were used perhaps in the previous blasting issue. I cannot tell you that that is what led to the iron issue, but I know that there's a different chemical regime that's being used this time around.

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MR. FRIAS: Another thing Mr. Doe asked was about at Lippitt Hill was that -- he characterized that the topsoil is gone. It's no longer there. And his comment was basically, you cannot clear cut and do -- blast and be able to maintain any of the topsoil. Do you have a response to that sort of -- his opinion?

MR. NYBO: Can I confer real quick about -- I'd like to respond but I don't want to give you misinformation.

MR. FRIAS: No problem.

(ATTORNEY NYBO CONFERS)

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MR. RUSSO: Hi. Good evening. My name is David Russo with DiPrete Engineering. May answer two of your questions, One in terms of the iron bacteria as was referenced. That rock -- there's a wetland in that area. The rock that was laid down was riprap protection. Most of that oxidation that occurred was because the rock was sitting on the edge of the wetland and you can see it in the Then the water rose, the rock was sitting photos. there, would oxidize, and that orange tint you would get would get into the wetland. recognized that, as Mr. Nybo said, and they asked us to remove that rock from around the wetland, and seed and plant that area instead of having the rock, which they did.

In terms of the topsoil on these sites, this site does. We do testing on there. They have topsoil. There's an A horizon on the site, and DEM does require topsoil be on the site, and on Lippitt there were required to seed and they went out there and hydro seeded that site with a mixture of basically like chicken scat and other forms where they hydro seeded and DEM went out there multiple times and they were satisfied with the

stabilization that occurred on that site.

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MR. NYBO: Mr. Carter also reminds me that the third party landscape architect, Sara Bradford, she had issued a report a few years ago about this and spoke at length about the topsoil mitigation steps that she believed needed to be taken. So I think that those are detailed in her report and we are complying with her report still.

MR. FRIAS: Miss Patten brought up in public comment that this application -- you never contacted the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, and that box was not checked off. Would you like to address that?

MR. NYBO: Yes. So I went back and I looked at this, and the application does have a note about the historic society, at least the application I saw in the record does have a note that that historic society issue is going to be addressed at a later step in the planning process. Now, I don't see -- I fully agree that there is a box on the application to be checked, and that unless somebody wants to stand up and correct me, we have not contacted the historic society, but I think that there was a note on the original application. I have to confess I don't know who

wrote it, whether it was planning or us about the issue of contacting the historic society was to be addressed at a later date before the project was actually constructed. So I guess my point is the application does address the need to do that. It's not like it was just left not check. I also don't -- I scoured the charter and I don't know that I see where in the city's charter or zoning ordinance that's required, but I agree that there's a box for it and we haven't done it but I do think the application addressed it, that we needed to contact them before this project was actually constructed.

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MR. FRIAS: Going to your letter now, and you said something in your speech, you said every person who is not compensated by one of the interested parties has looked at this solar use in A80 and found it to be consistent with the Comp. Plan. You are aware that last time this was before the body, this body, years ago at the first master plan stage, it was a 5-4 vote and there was four people who did not find it -- did not vote in favor of this and one of them was Fred Vincent who was a planner.

MR. NYBO: I'm aware it was a 5-4 vote and

I'm aware that Fred Vincent was in the minority. 1 2. don't know that there -- each and every one of 3 their objections was based on their belief that it 4 doesn't comply with the Comprehensive Plan. 5 mean, there's other reasons why --There could be other reasons. 6 MR. FRIAS: 7 I understand. MR. NYBO: But it's a fair correction. 8 9 should have been clear that I mean the commission, 10 speaking as the commission. 11 MR. FRIAS: I debated -- I'm debating -- I 12 debated whether or not to ask you about this, but 13 I'll be really quick because you brought it up in 14 your comments. You go through an analysis of how 15 many trees it would take, you know, for solar 16 energy and stuff like that on Page 14. When --17 this is based on information you got from a solar 18 energy company on their website, if I recall, 19 Sage -- Energy Sage, right? 20 MR. NYBO: It's an industry group. 21 don't know that it's a -- it's an industry. 2.2 MR. FRIAS: Solar industry group. 23 MR. NYBO: Yup. 2.4 MR. FRIAS: For example, the calculation 25 of, like, how much each kilowatt of renewable

energy reduces carbon emissions by so many metric tons, what is that based on exactly, what the energy -- is it national or is it regional, or you don't know?

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MR. NYBO: I don't know whether it's national or regional. My understanding is that it is based on the idea that you are, by producing electricity from solar panels, you're reducing the need to produce electricity from fossil fuels, which has a carbon -- it has the effect of reducing carbon.

MR. FRIAS: Yeah. My point on this is that I don't know where this number comes from. It's probably a national number, and there's a difference between, as you know, the regional energy mix and the national regional — the national energy mix. And as you know, I would assume that in New England we're much less fossil fuel dependant, intensive fossil fuel dependant, than let's say the national number because we have nuclear, we have renewable. If you look at the ISO New England numbers — have you ever looked at them?

MR. NYBO: I haven't looked at the ISO New England numbers, but I have to push back on the

1 idea of that. In Rhode Island, as I said in my 2. comments, we get 87 percent of our electricity from 3 natural gas, which is a fossil fuel. So I don't 4 know, I mean, that's -- it's the highest share of 5 any state in the country on natural gas. 6 don't know that we're doing very well generally on getting away from fossil fuels for the basis of our 7 8 electricity compared to the national average. 9 fact, we're the worst on natural gas. We don't use 10 coal, which is good. 11 Okav. So let me ask it this MR. FRIAS: 12 way and I don't want to bother everybody on this 13 energy thing because it's offside, but we get our

MR. FRIAS: Okay. So let me ask it this way and I don't want to bother everybody on this energy thing because it's offside, but we get our energy, you would agree, from the region, New England region. We're part of ISO New England, correct?

MR. NYBO: I agree we're part of ISO New England.

MR. FRIAS: And so ISO New England, are you aware that basically gas and oil only constitutes about 55 percent of electric generation?

MR. NYBO: That's sounds right to me for ISO New England, but I'll take your word for it.

MR. FRIAS: And there is, basically,

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1 almost -- compared while at the national level, 2. there is -- goal is a major component. Would you 3 agree with that? 4 MR. NYBO: I wouldn't disagree or agree 5 because I don't know the answer, but I'll take your 6 word for it. 7 That's fine. MR. FRIAS: 8 MR. NYBO: But we do have local 9 generation. We have like six electricity plants in 10 the state and they all use natural gas. So -- now 11 some of those plants will out -- will send 12 electricity out, but we certainly use the majority 13 of the electricity produced by the six plants that are in this state and all six of them use natural 14 15 gas. 16 MR. FRIAS: I could go about this 17 calculation, but I don't want to do a whole bunch 18 of math with you right now. 19 I know your background, Mr. MR. NYBO: 20 Frias, so I'm pretty sure you would embarrass me in 21 terms of your understanding of this. 2.2 MR. FRIAS: So, last question, you talked 23 about the economic development aspect of this. My

calculation is this is basically \$56,000 of tax

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revenue a year.

1 MR. NYBO: That's accurate.

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MR. FRIAS: Okay. And that amount is fixed for 25 years?

MR. NYBO: So that number is based on city ordinance.

MR. FRIAS: I understand, but I'm asking you, it's a basically a fixed number.

MR. NYBO: Well, I don't know -- well, if the city council continues the ordinance, doesn't change the ordinance, it will be fixed. In Cranston, there's an ordinance that sets it at 2 and 5. We don't have a pilot with the city for this project. We have an ordinance that says 2 and 5. If the city council convened next month and said we don't like our solar ordinance anymore for taxing, it wouldn't be fixed anymore. It would be whatever the city council says it is.

MR. FRIAS: And that would not cause a problem with the -- the reason I'm asking this is that your comment was that the new state law that passed basically prevents cities and towns from changing the valuation of solar farm property to increase taxation. Is that -- am I characterizing that correctly?

MR. NYBO: So the state law that was

1 passed last year prohibited cities and towns from 2. changing the real estate assessment on property 3 solely by virtue of solar going onto the property. 4 All property, solar property, could be enhanced in 5 its assessment just the way all commercial -- every 6 other type of commercial property was, but the 7 concept that once you put solar on a property, the 8 assessments would sometimes go up by ten times, 9 which happened to us, not here, but in other towns, 10 that is what the state law was addressing. The way 11 Cranston has set up its ordinance is when it comes 12 to solar, it's not assessment-based value, real 13 estate value assessment based at all. It is merely 14 megawatt based. You pay 5 tangible tax, which is 15 the state law as well and 2 for the real estate. 16 So the state law limiting how you assess real 17 estate that solar is on doesn't really have 18 applicability in Cranston because that's not how 19 Cranston taxes solar. It taxes it based on 20 megawatt. But you're right on the 56,000. 21 7,000 megawatt, 2 for real estate, 5 for tangible 2.2 We have 8.1 megawatts. So it's a little over tax. 23 56 a year.

MR. FRAIS: Okay. So that's assuming that it's \$56,000 every year for 25 years at the same

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MR. NYBO: If the city council kept the 2 and 5 paradigm. If it increased it, it will go up. If it decreases, it would go down.

MR. FRIAS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Commissioner Frias. Any other questions for Mr. Nybo from the committee members at this point? Okay. Thank you very much then.

MR. NYBO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. At this time, I will invite anyone who has additional comments. We have the comments from the last session; but if there's anything additional that anyone would like to add, we certainly invite you to come forward and state your name and address for the record, and either ask a question or make a comment either way. Yes, sir.

MR. ZEVON: Hi. My name is Dan Zevon, 591
Natick Avenue, and I'm an abutter to the property.
Really, I just -- I stated some things last time
and I got a little bit upset stating it. So I just
wanted to reiterate and I have a slide
presentation, but I didn't know how to get it to
Jason. But, really, it's really been about from me

as an abutter and a friend to Ron Rossi for 20 years leading you to this solar thing and Ron invited me over to his house just before Thanksqiving back in 2018 because he wanted to show me the plans for the solar farm and what was going to happen. And it was only then that I found out it was a going to be so close in abutting, you know, really five feet over my stone wall to the property. I said, Ron, I'm going to Jamaica tomorrow. When I come back, I'll take a look at He goes, oh, you're going to Jamaica tomorrow? I was hoping we could sneak this in, you know, the following -- sneak it in, Ron? What are you talking about? I want to say this is a guy who I've known for twenty years. My wife and I are going up to Nova Scotia tomorrow for a wedding. kids are driving up there right now. It's a long trip. Ron made the trip up there about fifteen times to my in-laws. So we were close. So he told me that, you know, I'm going to have to fight developers and I knew who the developers were, met them many times at the Rossi family parties. They've known each other for 20 plus years, but, you know, from the beginning, you know, when I first heard that he told he was going to sneak it

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in, I got kind of a bad feeling, and there's been a lot of intimidation tactics that have been going on that I felt personally and I've witnessed personally.

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We go to Jamaica, we come back, I get a letter from attorneys, okay, that tell me to meet at this church. Okay. We go to the church, and then I see pictures this size of this site development plan billboard of my home and my kitchen window up there. So I understand Ron's, you know -- and we've talked about, you know, what he's going to do with his land for years, but to, you know, build it like right on my property. He's got a hundred acres of land, okay, but to build it right on my property.

Some of the further intimidation that happened, you know, going on then after the first community meeting where we were definitely intimidated in that meeting, I showed up with a pen and paper. Excuse me for showing up with a pen and paper. Mr. Murray came up to me the first thing, he goes, oh, I see you're going to be taking notes here. I don't even know who this man is. And I just remember that first comment. You know, a few months later, you know, when I talked about last

week as well when I went to the City of Cranston website to take a look at my property map, okay. So I look at my property map under GIS website and I see that — this is March of 2019 — and it says it on the title card, okay, it's not like I made this up. It's written on the title card on the City of Cranston website, property transferred per Attorney Murray. Okay. I've got the photographs of it, I've got the slide deck I could show you. I showed you guys last time. This wasn't some made up story. This wasn't something that my wife made up.

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We got a threatening letter again from Mr. Murray that the Zevons, creative narrative, that we're making up some story. We're not making it up, but I got no response from the City Of Cranston or anybody as to how that happened.

Now, imagine, I'm paying property taxes and I live on about eleven acres. I pay about \$12,000 a year in property taxes. When I called up city hall, they said, oh, Mr. Zevon, you've been paying Mr. Rossi's taxes for the three months. I said, excuse me, and they said, well, it says here the property was transferred per Mr. Murray. I'm, like, what does that mean? I mean, how could --

I've been living in this house for 25 years. does somebody just go to city hall and transfer my property? So, again, intimidation. It got straightened out a couple of days later, but then we get this very threatening letter from Mr. Murray about, you know, how we're make -- my wife is creating some narrative. We just wanted to find out what happened. He could have called me up and say, hey, there must have been a mistake. know how -- of all the houses in the city of Cranston, of all the properties, mine happened to be the one that accidently got transferred to Ron Rossi's name? I don't know what the benefit it was to this team here, but I never got an explanation. Has anybody here ever heard of anything like that? Nobody in my family has heard anything like that.

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Now, when that did happen, I happened to see that Ron's abutting, you know, my neighbors next door to me on his 100 acres of land, he pays \$760 a year in taxes. So we're saying he has a right to do whatever he wants to do with his land and the million dollars we're going to get from —to the city of Cranston when he does his solar farm, but what about taxing him for the last thirty years that he's lived there for what really should

be tax -- why is he paying \$700 a year when I'm paying 12,000 on ten acres. I just think there's something, you know, wrong there. Yes, he has a Christmas tree farm that we've heard about so much on one of the plots of land there, but that's on like an acre of land. So on that one acre of land, he's getting \$760 for a hundred acres of land. Didn't he already get, perhaps, a sum of money. don't think you can just run a pipeline across a hundred acres of land and not get a sum of money. So to say that did he do anything, you know, he has a right to do whatever he wants with a property. Well, he's paying \$700 a year for the property, for a hundred acres of land, and he has a pipeline that is running clear across his land that he told me, okay, he told me, again, that he got over \$950,000 Okay? That seems to me like hey, he already made, you know, he got the land for barely nothing. He made a million dollars on it, and he's paying nothing on it. And now here comes, you know, Revity and their whole, you know, big plans that they're going to do more things with it. It's just the way the whole thing went down.

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We heard Mr. Lawrence, how he felt some intimidation when they showed up to his house

telling him that they're going to have to cut his He felt intimidation when the Brotherhood of Electrical Brothers (sic) come in here wearing sunglasses and bandannas that have nothing to do with this project. There's been a lot of intimidation throughout this entire project. emotions have gotten high, and I thank you guys for listening to me tonight. Again, I would love to get an explanation, how out of the I don't know how many residents or how many homes were on Cranston, but of all the homes, how contentious things were, that somehow my property got transferred to Mr. Rossi, and then I've got a comedian at city hall who tells me, oh, that I've been paying his. You could imagine how that might have struck me at the time. And I got no answer from anybody. Steven Marsella said that I could reach out to him at any point if I had any questions. Never got a return phone call from him. Okay? So thank you, guys, very much.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. And that was a point that was brought up last time as well, and my question would be and I don't know who would be able to answer it, but how does property get transferred -- was it a surveying error or -- how

does that work?

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MR. ZEVON: On the title card, mind you, okay, the photograph that I have it said, "Per Attorney Murray, "okay. It didn't say "Per, "you know, "Mike Jones." It said, "Per Attorney Murray." So I -- obviously, yes, my emotions got a little bit high. My wife's emotions got a little bit high, but we didn't do anything other than ask questions, how did this happen, and then to get this nasty threatening letter from Bob Murray and to talk about my wife, I just wish I could bring the letter up to show you guys. It's just not You call up and you say hey, a mistake happened. We're sorry, we don't know -- but to get no explanation from the city and a nastygram again from their attorney, and understand, too, that, you know, we got the letter from their attorney first. I remember at one point Bob Murray said how the Zevons lawyered up. I mean who uses that language other than -- if you're trying to be like combative. We didn't lawyer up. We didn't bring a lawyer to the first community meeting that happened at the church. We did it after, you know, a few meetings and we had to find a lawyer from Narragansett that he made fun of in earlier

meetings that we couldn't find a Cranston lawyer. That's because every single lawyer from Cranston, Warwick, and Providence, they're on retainer to Revity. So you can't -- every single -- I went to hundreds of lawyers. Every lawyer said sorry, I'm on retainer to Revity. Sorry, I'm on retainer -- friends and neighbors, sorry, I'm -- you know what I'm saying. So the intimidation and the lock that they have is -- I'm blown away. I'm blown away.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just before you come up,
Mr. Murray, did you have a -- sounds like a mystery
to me, but I know that surveying errors do take
place. I have had that experience myself, but I
don't know if that's the case with this.

MR. MURRAY: I'd be happy to respond. I don't know if Mr. Zevon wants to stand there and intimidate me or he can sit down --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We can only have one person talking at a time.

MR. MURRAY: I've listened for the last four years to Mr. Zevon's fiction and rubbish and attacks on my -- me personally. I'm tired of it. Let me give you the facts. This instance that he's talking about is so blown out of proportion, it's ridiculous. There was a time when I discovered in

the assessor's records that one of the addresses 1 2. they were using for Mr. Rossi was incorrect for his 3 address on Phenix Avenue. I believe it was Lot 4 I'll stand corrected, but I'm doing this from 5 memory, that Mr. Zevon and his wife own Lot 118. 6 So in the normal course of business, I called the assessor's office to have them correct the address 8 for Mr. Rossi on his lot. The clerk in the office 9 made a mistake and made the notation on Mr. Zevon's 10 title card. I had nothing to do with that. 11 it was brought to my attention, we attempted to get 12 it corrected. But no one took -- Mr. Rossi did not 13 take Mr. Zevon's land, and I've tried to explain 14 this, and I've communicated to Mr. Dougherty about 15 this that the only way one can transfer an interest 16 in real estate is through a deed. There was no 17 deed done. It was -- nothing. It was a clerical 18 error in the tax assessor's office; and if you look 19 at a myriad of field cards, anytime someone dies, 20 they make a notation or if somebody changes their 21 address, they put a note on the field card. 2.2 They're all available online. That's what happened 23 in this instance. I didn't tell them to change 2.4 Mr. Zevon's card to Mr. Rossi's address. Mr. Rossi 25 did not pay Mr. Zevon's taxes or he didn't pay Mr.

Rossi's taxes. It was simply a clerical error, but I've listened to that story so many times, it's fiction. It's wrong to keep saying it and he should stop.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Murray. And I did want to add one thing, too. I know there's a lot of passion surrounding this issue on all sides. But what is -- what is relevant to the commission are the facts of the case. And I feel that opinions can be expressed without calling into question competence, integrity, or motivations of any individuals in the process. So I would ask that everyone remember that we're looking at facts and not trying to second guess what went through other people's minds because that doesn't help this process. Thank you. Now the next gentleman.

MR. LAWRENCE: Walter Lawrence, 745 Natick Avenue in Cranston. He stated that the -- the expert here, stated that the Federal -- called Federal and they said that it was okay to blast if they use the right -- they're assuming that this pipeline was put in legally and the right way.

Now, you seen pictures the last time I was at the other meeting. This pipe, there's places that almost everyone there is no padding under the pipe,

around the pipe, or on top of the pipe, and there are stones, I got pictures of stones I showed and that's five, six hundred pounds. I'm a good estimator on how much poundage is in the stone. I've worked with that stuff all my life. five and six hundred pounds on top of these pipes. No padding. Nothing. It's right on the side, on the top, and this pipe is from this railing to that screen over there, where there's six inches of just air underneath the pipe, and these stone are on top of it with the fill. They were allowed -- in the assessment book, they could use the spoils along -they could use it if they screened it. brought a screen on the place. They just pushed it in from where they dug it and the ledge was blasted. They didn't put no padding. They got the pipe sitting right on the ledge, directly on the ledge; and ledge when it blasts, there's sharp Sooner or later there's going to be a explosion. I can almost quarantee it in my life. I'm on my eighth life.

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There's a book going to be written about how many times I've been so close to death. I've been struck by lightning and three of us got killed with that bolt, on July 2, 1967, on top of the

1 Almacs store. And the only one that survived --2. they took me to the hospital and the doctor says, 3 he doesn't know how I survived. He says, "What did 4 you have in your hands?" I told him I was holding 5 a piece of polyethylene around like this as a 6 raincoat; and when it hit us, the partner that I 7 was with, the lightning hit the two of us. We both 8 fell forward. I fell like this here, fell like 9 this here with my fist under my chest, and he says 10 that's probably the only reason why I'm here today. 11 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Thank you. 12 MR. LAWRENCE: Then I gave my own heart 13 message. 14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. No AED's in 15 those days. Okay. 16 MR. LAWRENCE: And that lightning split 17 and went three miles down the road to Goddard Park, 18 the same lightening bolt, struck a guy having a 19 picnic there and killed him. 20 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Thank you for your 21 I'm going to bring somebody else up also 2.2 who is ready to speak. Thank you. 23 MR. LAWRENCE: Washington's relying on 2.4 their -- that they follow the directions in the EA

book, which they didn't, and most of this mess can

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be traced back to RI DEM. They were supposed to put an inspector there to follow this line along, and like that, and they said they didn't have anybody. And they let the company itself kind of their own person hire their only person.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you so much for your comments.

My name is Vincent Moses. MR. MOSES: live at 826 Natick. I'd like to respond to some of the comments by both of these attorneys. I've lived on Natick Avenue approximately 20 years, and I would like maybe for Mr. Murray to confirm, because I believe he said approximately 250 people were notified of this project. I never received -now maybe it's because of where I live, but when he used the number of 250 approximately, that's a lot of people, and Natick Avenue, fortunately, doesn't have the kind of density of one of the projects you quys approved a little while ago, splitting a lot into what, 40 by 80's. So I don't know where those 250 are, but I wasn't one of them.

And as far as the other attorney talking about comparing this project with a woman who has a horse farm, I find that comparison kind of off the wall. The impact of that horse farm on neighbors

is currently inconsequential. It's probably nothing more than visual. Whereas, the impact of Mr. Rossi's project is certainly going to have significant impact on the people on Natick Avenue and the ones like Mr. Lawrence who's basically an abutter. So I would just ask that these attorneys when making these comparisons, don't buy everything that say just because they're an attorney. They're an advocate for their clients. Okay. So please take some of these statements with a grain of salt and don't buy into them because of their articulate way of presenting their position.

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I would also like to say I don't think the objectors to this project oppose solar. I think it's the location primarily, at least as far as I'm concerned, and I think most people. I don't think there's anyone under the current state of our climate who would be opposed to reducing fossil fuel use, whether it be natural gas, coal, diesel fuel, whatever. But it's the location of where this project is being, you know, proposed.

And, lastly, I'll just say for whatever it's worth, you know, folks, this is our neighborhood. Who knows down the road what the planning department could be advocating for another

applicant maybe in your neighborhood and you may find yourself thinking back to the opposition that all of my fellow neighbors on Natick have tied to convince you to please do not approve this recommendation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for your comments. Okay, Mr. Doe, I see your hand up.

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MR. DOE: Good evening. Douglas Doe, 178
Lippitt Avenue. I read Mr. Nybo's letter and
listen to him speak tonight. Apparently, he thinks
he's in a courtroom. There are many issues that he
did not discuss. I mention those in my letter to
you. The selective pruning on Mr. Lawrence's
Property, the impact of the interconnection process
are two of them. There are two specific things I'd
like to speak about, if Jason could start the
slide.

Glare. Now, here, Mr. Nybo plays word games discussing solar panels. Do they float on air? No. They have frames attached to racks and the frames and the racks glow in the morning sun, as you can see in the photo on the left. That's not Photoshopped. The glare is seasonal depending on the angle and the location of the sunrise. The glare appears with spring. It dissipates during

the fall. It is all too real, as anyone who lives on my street can tell you. Anyone who claims otherwise speaks a level of ignorance that I would not expect from the solar developer. They should know this. Maybe they don't live next to one. Next slide.

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Wetlands. Mr. Nybo tells you they have their permits. They have their sediment and erosion control plan. Wonderful. They had the same thing at Lippitt, and you see the results. Now, they tell us they fixed the iron bacteria problem. I'm showing you photographs taken this It's still there. It's going to be there for a long, long time. Why this matters is they can never quarantee that it will not happen at So one day Drake Patten may walk out into her backyard and find her stream in a wetlands a putrid orange. It stinks. It smells. It reeks. This slowly dissipates, the smell at least. the color stays. And those are city conservation They're not just private property. This is a real problem. Next slide.

I showed you this slide before -- I mean last month. It's a quote from David Russo at the preliminary plan transcript for Lippitt. The

earthwork on site is very minimal, compared to a subdivision being on this site. There will be a lot more cutting and filling to get the land properly graded for a subdivision. Out of curiosity, I went to DEM and looked up the subdivision plans. Next slide.

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This is the grading plan for the main ledge area where they blew up and extracted about 40,000 cubic yards of ledge. On the left is a solar project. The red squiggly line is the approximate location of the subdivision road, and you see all those lines on the solar plan. are all grading lines. That's the severity of the grading that they did. On the right is the grading plan for the same area for the subdivision. see very, very few grading lines, just a few along the road where they went up through part of the They had to cut down the ledge about 10 ledge. feet in the area. That was it. There's nothing north of that. So, next slide.

You've seen this photograph before. It's looking at the same area from the north. They lowered the grade about 18 to 20 feet, depending on the plans. So what are they going to do for the subdivision? That's on the right side. And you

can see it very clearly. It says open space. They weren't going to touch it. It was going to stay woods because they weren't fools. They weren't going to go in there and rip out all that ledge for a subdivision. They were going to build it within the contours of the land. And yet Mr. Russo tells us very minimal. I mean, how could they be so, so wrong for something so obvious. And staff said they had no objections to that comment. What does that say about the judgment? How can they be so wrong about this? How could they tell us this when it's obvious. I mean, it speaks to their professional judgment. It has to. Next slide.

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The wetlands in solar versus subdivision.

On the left is a 2019 photograph of the two wetlands. They were devastated by Lippitts project. On the right is a subdivision plan. You see a few of the grading lines by the road. The rest of it all open space surrounding the wetlands. And on the right hand side, you see a squiggly line going through the lots, one, one, two and three. That's the limit of disturbance. They weren't going to touch any of that severe ledge slope because they weren't fools. They left it alone. They were going to leave it along anyway. It was

all going to stay trees and wooded, not like you see on the left. Next slide.

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Topsoil. Now they tell us they came back and they hydro seeded it. They did it twice actually. First time they hydro seeded it, it dried up and about two-thirds died. Well, its hard to go hydro seed on mulch that's placed on crushed rock that's covered half the site. So they went back again and re-seeded it. And Mr. Russo told them it would be a good idea to rake the mulch before they did. Now, if there's any topsoil there, they probably would have said rake the topsoil, but there wasn't any. You have a better chance of finding Waldo on that photograph. just a field of rocks and dirt. That's what they did. They cannot meet the topsoil requirement of the solar ordinance. They simply cannot do it. they have to go -- they should go for a variance. You should require a variance where they can go back and explain why they need one. I'm sure they don't want to do that because then it's going to get out to other towns and communities and I'm sure they don't want on the record anywhere. So they go by this fiction, oh, they going to follow the topsoil, when it's obvious in that photograph they

didn't. They can't. This isn't rocket science.

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Now, as far as the ordinance -- the Comprehensive Plan goes, one of the statements is temporarily removing the development potential of land located in western Cranston. Temporarily.

Next slide.

Does this look temporary to anyone? someone had come back in 25, 30, 35 years and takes out those hideous gray poles and replace them with telephone poles? Is somebody going to come around and dig up, what, a hundred miles, 200 miles of underground wire and the hardware to go with it? Is that really going to happen? Why would anyone I talked about re-powering last time. They haven't mentioned it and maybe you should ask them about re-powering, what they think of that concept. It would be so much easier to just go back through these projects in 10, 20, 15, 30 years and replace the burned out solar panels with newer models or any equipment that falls, falls apart. mean if your roof fails, you don't tear down your If a solar panel fails, they're not going to rip everything out. They're going to keep right on going, which is what other projects are already

doing. So these projects are not temporary. They cannot meet that standard, unless you require it in your condition. Next slide.

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And, finally, encourage the development of renewable energy facilities in appropriate locations, supporting economic growth while fostering low impact development. Slide.

Is this an appropriate location? Street in West Warwick looking at the southeast corner of Lippitt, it's 600 feet to those first solar panels. For all the good they do, you can still see them. So, you know, buffer zones don't work in the winter -- in the fall and early spring because the trees -- all the leaves come off the trees and as you can plainly see, on the right is Mystery Farm. It's 1,250 feet to those first solar panels. It's winter so you can't really see them that well. That field is just a solid sea of The farmhouse in the back is about 3,000 metal. So when someone comes up here and tells you, oh, we got 500 feet of space, so what? You know, it's not the distance. It's what's between you and the solar project. That's the critical issue. And there ain't much else there, as far as I know. Final slide.

They mention low impact. This is Lippitt. Does this look like a low impact to anyone? much all of that 40,000 cubic yards of stuff has already been ripped out. You can see two of the piles behind those trees. Is this land preservation? Anyone's idea of land preservation, land banking? Land banking, as far as I know, is the concept of delaying development. Buying land, holding onto it, and doing nothing with it, developing it at some point in the future. This is not land banking. This has nothing to do with land banking. Some lawyers, John Bolton probably, who wrote the Comp. Plan amendment, who worked for a solar developer at the time, dreamed that up. Land banking. This is a joke.

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And as far as that court case you keep hearing about that supposedly decided the case, that entire case was about preserving agricultural land. Go back and read the judge's decision. He says it over and over again, so does Peter Lapolla, then planning director.

Now, as Mr. Nybo quoted, "The plan commission was presented with no evidence to the contrary." So the Court had nothing to go on. All they had was the testimony of the planning director

and the assistant planner. First, the Natick site has nothing to do with agricultural land. And, second, I suspect the court will have plenty of evidence contradicting his client's position. I hope so, anyway.

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Mr. Lapolla testimony simply does not hold water when examined closely. Is any court going to believe that the Lippitt project is an active land preservation and not obtrusive in sensitive areas? That's a direct quote from the court case. obstructive in sensitive areas. Rely on the evidence presented to the commission? remember, that Comp. Plan was written for a cornfield, it wasn't written for the woods. wasn't written for ledge. It wasn't written for slopes draining into wetlands. It was written for flat dirt along Hope Road to justify his client's project. That's why it was done. At that time, I don't think anyone had any thoughts about bulldozing and blowing up 60 acres of Lippitt Ave. and 30 acres on Natick. It was all about a cornfield. So, please, use your common sense. Say no to this project. Just because it's by-right doesn't mean you have to rubber stamp it, which, apparently, Mr. Nybo wants you to do because, hey,

the city council said it was okay back then.

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You know, I've been standing at this lectern talking about this issue for eight years So I probably got Mr. Nybo beat on that. I'm getting tired of it. This is simple common sense at this point. You can look at that photograph. It has nothing to do with land preservation, land banking, low impact development, any of it. destructive to wetlands. It's harmful to residences, never mind the wildlife that now have to navigate -- that fence is about a mile and a half around that site, which wasn't built according to the building plan review committee. back a while later and just rewrote the edition to get around that. So, please, common sense goes a long way and reject this project. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Doe. Certainly.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Patrick Dougherty, representing a number of abutters and interested parties.

I want to thank the commission for offering us the opportunity to come here and address the additional issues that have been brought forth. And I'm going to respect the

chairman's comments and admonitions with regard to not making this on a personal level, although I think that would be well deserved to put back to the other side because if you look at the 21 pages of comment by Revity's counsel, there's a lot of political -- a lot of personal attack and mischaracterization contained in that. Let's stick to the facts because a lot of what you've heard from the developer in this is based on distraction and distortion. Simple as that. They're distracting you from the facts, and they're distorting the facts and the efforts that have gone on here on the part of my clients and other interested people in the community.

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For one, my clients and I have gone through countless records in reviewing records and there are no notes on the application or anything that's public that we can see that states that the HP and HC, Rhode Island Heritage and Preservation Heritage Commission, Historic Preservation and Heritage Commission, would be dealt with before final approval, and I'm going to tell you I was here before during that defective process, and it never once came up prior to final approval. So that's hogwash. In addition, the

mischaracterization of my comments about Judge Licht's decision astounded me again. Again, it was made to portray me as seemingly besmirching Judge Licht's reputation, which is anything but the case, as aptly put by Mr. Doe just now. The decision, itself, speaks to what evidence was put before the judge. And there was no evidence, whatsoever, of inconsistency with the Comp. Plan by the objectors. And as you know, any appeal is restricted to the record of what was presented before the administrative body when a Superior Court judge is reviewing it. If the evidence is not out there before the administrative body, it doesn't come in, except for very extraordinary purposes and, you know, limited means. And it didn't apply because shame on you. You have an opportunity to put your arguments before an administrative body. didn't do it and you could have, you're not going to get a judge in the world that's going to allow you to reopen the record on appeal. It's not fair to the other side.

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Here, though, you have an abundance of evidence to show inconsistency with the Comp Plan.

Number one, the passage of a single Comprehensive Plan amendment by the city council does not

supercede the parts of the entire plan, especially when the amendment doesn't even comply with the state guidance. That amendment is defective. It doesn't carry any weight, and it certainly doesn't override all or reduce the other -- the weight of the other elements of the Comp Plan contained in the land use, natural resources, and other sections.

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So they couldn't be further away from the truth when they say that it's a matter of -- it's a decided matter by the courts, by the body, by everyone that this solar ordinance is consistent It's not. And I'm with the Comprehensive Plan. looking forward to arguing that very same -- well, actually, I hope you don't. I hope this commission votes it down as it should because this project It should never be in this place. They haven't complied with the standards that are applicable. And no matter what they say about us personally, not matter what they say in manipulation and distortion of the facts, it still can't change the fact that this is a project that has a special place in hell. How rich does the developer have to get off of these horrible projects on a inside track, on a bad ordinance,

that was passed in violation of the state procedures and the Comprehensive Plan that was in effect -- or in conflict with the Comprehensive plan. And how many lives does this developer have to ruin through these horrific projects? You saw those pictures from Lippitt. You see the other one -- everything by Mr. Doe. It flies in the face of all the representations of the developer, and for a good reason, because they don't give a damn what happens after the fact. They want their approvals. They want their money. They don't give a damn about this special place in western Cranston where people have invested their life savings in a lifestyle at a location and a neighborhood that they call their home.

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Rhode Island -- on Page 2 of the diatribe, the 20-something page diatribe that we submitted, there's a lot of emphasis placed on without limitation, the words "without limitation." And, again, it was mischaracterized, there have been, you know, focused on by Paige Bronk. Well, Paige Bronk our expert, was not the guy who focused on it. It was Rhode Island Statewide Planning because they found that the language was vague, didn't reference any standards, offers no clarity, and it

simply underscores how horrific this ordinance is in terms of the Comprehensive Plan. For instance, your future land use map, which was ratified and accepted in the other one, it identifies, it says, "residential." It doesn't say anything about solar facilities, especially one of this magnitude. Again, Cranston's plan expired a long, long, time I have no idea. I've been doing this for 30 I've been involved in land use planning. I've advised planning boards, zoning boards, city councils, town councils. I've never seen a plan be expired for so long, and then have these things pig piled on top of it that just totally contradict major elements, multiple major elements, in terms of the, you know, the ecology in terms of the land use, in terms of the situation of certain uses and future plans and, again, this is not land banking. This isn't preservation of land. This is denuding, deforesting, blasting, and totally changing forever the landscape of a very beautiful place in western Cranston. I mean you've all been out there. Everyone has. Western Cranston, and this particular area is stunningly beautiful and it's special because of its proximity, and the ease that up have to getting to the city, to the airport, to

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This is a very, very special microcosm. And, again, let's get back to the microcosm. cannot do a development plan review of this project with blinders on. This is a big tract of land. There is no subdivision going on here. can't exclude all the other information that they've hidden from you as to what's going on on the lots. You simply cannot stick your head in the sand, follow the developer's admonition. look over there. We don't control that. Mr. Rossi has his own issues. We just have control of this. Well, I'm sorry. There's no subdivision. You have to look at the entity of the land upon which this project is situated and you have to look at that in the context of the standards, in particular, the landscaping standards. This project is way too big for that leased parcel, simply because it can't be effectively screened. You can't protect the harm that is going to be done on the abutting properties. You can't stop the glare. You can't do a number of different things that our experts, our landscape architect testified to.

We talked to Paige Bronk. We've put in enough evidence in the record on that, but it can't

been done. So if you do choose, and I hope you don't, I hope you don't approve this. And, again, if you do, that's all right, the battle's not over. It's going to be going on for a long time. But if you do choose in any way to entertain any kind of an approval for this, don't give them carte blanche on all their engineered plans that they crammed — improperly crammed into the record that they used for their defective preliminary and final approvals. Don't accept any of that. Make them come back again and adequately protect and keep up with the standards that are inherent in the development standards, particularly with regard to the landscaping.

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Now, I think that this project, other than being severely limited, should also be judged simply on itself, it's location, the property on which it's situated. We've heard a lot of discussion, you know, particularly from the developer, and we've heard it in some of the comments about the nation's environmental state and the impact of solar nationally or on the state or in New England. Well, you know what, none of that matters. What you must look at is what the impact is on this particular property and in the

surrounding properties within the radius of 1 2. abutters and those affected. Don't get distracted 3 by that. You know, and I -- I -- again, I applaud 4 anyone's environmental concerns and their sense of 5 ecological justice and trying to maintain and 6 preserve natural resources and clean air and clean 7 water and all that. You know, I'm an outdoorsman. 8 I love being outside. I appreciate nature just as 9 much as anyone, but look at this particular 10 project. Solar panels, they're made under the most 11 polluting conditions on the planet. They're made 12 in a hostile country whose interests are hostile to 13 us, most of it China. They don't have -- they're 14 destroying vast areas of the earth, mining the rare 15 earth, the metals, the other things that are 16 necessary to build these things. Put all that aside, okay. Look at what this project is doing in 17 18 this area. And if you look within yourselves, 19 you're going to find that there is no way in hell 20 that you could possibly justify doing that to all 21 of these people, to this city, just to benefit 2.2 someone who's already decimated landscapes and 23 enriched themselves in untold millions on other 2.4 projects that have proven to be the worst thing 25 that ever happened and not what they had called for in the beginning and represented would be at the end.

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So, again, I urge you to not follow the distraction, not buy the distortion of the facts.

Look at the property and rest assured, I'm sure, a Superior Court judge is going to come to a far different conclusion as far as consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. It weighed heavy on four out of five members at the first initial hearing of this before a previous plan commission, and I hope we have votes far against it based upon the facts and the legal defects in the Comprehensive Plan process and the amendments that were adopted and the zoning ordinance as well to benefit this type of horrific project that the city council has now seen fit to not allow for in the future under these conditions.

Thank you very much. I appreciate your time, and I appreciate the extra time you gave me, Mr. Chairman, and I'm very passionate about this, as are all the people in this room. Please, please, deny this project.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Dougherty.

Is there anyone else here who'd like -- yes, the woman in the back in the green or blue.

MS. MORETTI: My name is Kristen Moretti. I live at 595 Natick Avenue. We are also one of the abutters to this project. Going to keep it brief. I don't want to take up a lot of our time, but I just have a couple of points to make. If you've ever been down Natick Avenue, you know how narrow it is. It's one lane each way. There's a lot of vegetation. There's a lot of stone walls. There's a lot of curves. I can't imagine them putting these poles up to get the energy transferred.

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The second thing that I want to just mention because it keeps getting dismissed is the impact on the property owners that live near the blasting site. We have a well, and we have a septic system at our home and being in the proximity of blasting when you think about it, you know, obviously there's going to be debris that is flying around, just, you know, because obviously they can't keep it contained to the ground. So is this the public forum, and we put it on record that each one of us gets up and puts Revity on notice that if we suffer any property damage to our homes, that they're going to be held responsible for it because they're blasting and with any luck what

Mr. Lawrence said won't come true and the pipeline won't be compromised because bits of our houses will all be in Scituate.

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And the last thing that I just wanted to bring up is that if -- if something's a by-right and it is -- you can -- it is your property and you can do with it what you want, then why are we even having this discussion? Why is the applicant looking for permission, and we are opposing it? So if it's by-right and you can do what you want on your property, I can go home and build a roller coaster. So please take that into consideration. It is clearly not by-right and you can do what you want on your own property or we wouldn't be here fighting this battle for five years. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. Someone else had their hand up, I believe. Yes, right over here.

MS. CLARK: Hello. Rachel Clark,
Woodcrest Court. I'll be brief. I'm going to kind
of piggy back on what she said. I just want to
make -- bring everyone's attention to comments made
about Mr. Rossi's rights that he should be able to
do whatever he wants with his property. I want you
to keep these words in mind. Major changes. Major

changes to a land development may be approved by the planning commission. Such changes shall include, but are not limited to, and you have to forgive me, I can't -- A, B, C. And I'm not going to read all of them. B is -- I mean, C is changes which may have a significant negative impact on abutting property or property in the vicinity of the proposed land development. That's why we're here. Please keep that in mind. That's why she can't build a roller coaster. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Anyone else wish to be heard? Okay. Well, let me bring it back to the commission members then and entertain any questions, comments that you may have on this.

Mr. Frias -- Commissioner Frias.

MR. FRIAS: Question, Chairman, for clarification, is this the point where we start debating this?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I would say so, yes, I mean, the people, everyone has been heard and --

MR. MARSELLA: So, I'm sorry, just -- I think, we haven't heard from our planning director yet. Since he works for you guys, we might want to hear that, too. So, before we start debating, I think we should hear from Jason, rather it's --

1 quickly or not. 2. CHAIRMAN SMITH: I've heard those findings 3 so many times, I can recite them. But, yes, for 4 the purposes of the record here, please, yes. 5 Commissioner Mancini. 6 MS. MANCINI: Are we going to close public 7 comment? 8 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Not at this time. 9 MR. PEZZULLO: Mr. Chairman, I issued the 10 recommendation on this back in February. It was 11 based upon all of the information we had up to that 12 point. I have not changed the recommendation at 13 this point. So it's left as it since we began this 14 process. 15 I don't quite know where we want to begin 16 with this. If we want to debate or talk about the findings of fact, but, you know, this has been out 17 18 there for quite a while. This is not -- there's no 19 special sauce in this memo that anyone hasn't

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Commissioner Coupe.

MR. COUPE: Mr. Chairman, since some of us have been doing this for four years, maybe a review of that memo and the findings might be helpful.

already seen or read or picked over at this point.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that would be

helpful. We don't -- exactly, analysis and findings of fact.

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MR. PEZZULLO: Okay. We've reviewed the master plan application, consistent with our normal standards of practice. The memo breaks down the application components for the analysis of the findings of fact. Staff reviewed this master plan application with the line agencies prior to There's no sewer for this. So Veolia issuance. Water has no comments. Providence Water had no comments since there's no water. Public works reviewed the plans and had no comments to offer on the master plan. Traffic safety reviewed them and had no issues since there would be no anticipated trip generation once completed. The fire department reviewed the plans and had no additional comments. Building and zoning had no additional The issue is, of course, that they had comments. reviewed the master plan, the preliminary plan, the development plan review plan, and this is essentially unchanged, you know, largely from what they had seen. So there was no additional comments from those folks. When we did the analysis, and this was in 2018, 2019, Joshua Berry, senior planner, had written most of these sections. So we

did an analysis with the consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. On Page 6 it begins of the staff memo. We're essentially going through different goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, including elements such as the land use element, natural resources element, economic development, and the implementation program. So the quote in this was, "Cranston should actively encourage the availability and implementation of energy infrastructure throughout the city. example, the zoning ordinance should permit the development of renewable energy production facilities in appropriate areas, including, without limitation, A80, M1, M2, S1 districts, and should promote the development of multiple renewable energy production facilities within the city. Development of such renewable production facilities can advance the city's goals of developing the city's economic resources by limiting the impact of development on surrounding areas and on municipal services. Such developments also further the city's low impact and green development objectives by improving air quality, reducing reliance and tradition -- on traditional energy sources. was what we were working with in 2017, 2018, 2019.

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Those are the same policies, framework that we're working under with the other solar farms that we did, not just Lippitt.

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Staff was able to also provide a number of exhibits that had developed over time, challenges, discussions, different exhibits. These are the same exhibits that had been part of the master plan back in 2019, and all of these were before we had passed the solar development standards. Staff stands by that. We don't intend to change that. We can debate that, but that's what the police standpoint was when we did this master plan and that really has not changed. So we can take a look at the findings of fact at this point. There are a number of findings of fact in the state law that we are required to make findings on.

The first is proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and has satisfactorily addressed the issues where it may be inconsistent. Within that report, we had documented that in the planning analysis, and we were able to make our own findings of fact on that. The proposed development is compliant with the city's zoning ordinance. At the time that this was submitted, the development was an allowed use by

right within the A80 zone. That's how we had treated this. Findings on environmental impacts. There's no creation of individual lots as part of that master plan finding, and physical access to streets. So, again, this has all been public for quite sometime.

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So if we want to discuss these and debate them, that's fine, but we tried to stick closely to our original master plan analysis and findings, since the plan had really not changed and neither had the underlying scheme that this plan was vested under.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And the overall recommendation, do you have words in there --

MR. PEZZULLO: And the recommendation is, staff finds the proposal consistent with the required findings of fact. In section 45-23-60, the Comprehensive Plan, as well as the city subdivision and land development regulations, staff therefore recommends the city plan commission adopt the findings of fact and approve the master plan submittal.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Thank you,

Director Pezzullo. I didn't want to cut you off.

Do you have anything else to add to that? Okay.

Thank you. Questions, comments from the members of the commission on this? Discussion?

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MR. MARSELLA: Yeah. So if we're going to do this tonight, before we close the matter, you know, public comment and you guys can deliberate, obviously, a couple of things is you have to make -- whether you're voting in the affirmative or in the negative, you know, there's six, as Jason said, the six required findings of fact based upon 45-23-60 and Cranston Planning subdivision laws, you have to either -- you can accept staff findings and enhance those based upon testimony or should you decide on that -- that the project does not need one of those findings, you certainly would have to state the reason for that.

You've also heard experts on both sides as -- in one of the comments put forward,

Mr. Pezzullo and myself, we work for this board.

Should this board approve this matter, we will -- I will defend the approval. Should this board deny this, I will work to, again, uphold whatever the decision of the board is. So, you know, again, experts on both sides certainly give their opinion based upon essentially who they work for, but, you know, I absolutely encourage you to also take into

consideration staff's findings. Based upon that, any other kind of legal -- I mean, again, I've been at this for many years, too. So before we close it and you guys deliberate, any questions of me.

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MS. LANPHEAR: Just to clarify the -- I can't remember if it's five or six findings that are required, do we vote on those separately?

MR. MARSELLA: No. You can certainly state -- in other words, what I would suggest is, for instance, does it -- well, one, you could do it all in bulk, accept staff recommendations, et cetera, should you wish to go that way. However, you certainly -- what I would do is -- and this is, we actually had this recently in another town, would be you certainly -- who's ever making the motion should make the motion regarding finding number one, Comprehensive Plan, find the Comprehensive Plan, and number two, subdivision, you can make your findings either positive or negative within that one motion. You wouldn't vote -- you wouldn't vote on every separate item separately. You would certainly draft a motion whether it's -- based upon your findings or the staff finding -- you know, again as we normally do. We normally either accept or reject staff findings.

Should you accept staff findings, you would need a specific reason on a specific line item to certainly state that because, for instance, it could comply with one of them and not comply with another one. In other words, to expand on that line of thinking. Also, if you were to accept staff recommendations and you wish to add the testimony or your recollection of certain experts in addition to what staff said in their memo, you're certainly free to do that, too. In other words, I find it in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan because of what Mr. Pimentel I find it not in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan because of, you know, what the other expert said. So you certainly can add the testimony that you've heard in crafting any motion.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would it help to put the findings up on the board so we can all take a look at them?

MR. MARSELLA: So equally as important of staff's findings which you certainly can adopt is the required perfect -- obviously, you see, Item

Number One, proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive community planner has satisfactorily addressed the issues where there may

be inconsistency. So obviously staff had directed positive findings on this. Again, should you decide to accept that, you can accept staff recommendations as is, enhance them, you know.

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Again, should whoever makes the motion wish to make a negative motion, they certainly would need to specifically state the reason why it does not and the evidence behind that. But we can -- should the motion be global, it's a lot easier. But should the motion be more specific as to each one, we certainly can discuss that as we go along. And at this point, I think we can -- there's no new evidence. I think we certainly can make a motion to close public comment and the board -- we're going to deliberate tonight and make a decision.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Is there a motion to close public comment, seeing no further comment. Commissioner Lanphear so moves, Seconded by Commissioner Mancini.

(VOICE VOTE: PASSED)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. Motion passes. Commissioner Lanphear.

MS. LANPHEAR: Just a question. In terms of -- I understand that public comment is closed.

We will not be hearing from attorneys from anyone 1 2. This is just the board now, correct? 3 MR. MARSELLA: At this point, you may see 4 scowls and then jumping up and down, but the only 5 people you can ask are myself and certainly Jason. 6 MS. LANPHEAR: Thank you. 7 Yes. Commissioner CHAIRMAN SMITH: 8 Lanphear. 9 MS. LANPHEAR: I don't want to break the 10 suspense, but I anticipate we are now going to go 11 into a period of time that's going to take a little 12 bit. Would it be an appropriate time to take a 13 short break. Well, does our stenographer wish to have a break? 14 15 CHAIRMAN SMITH: How does the commission 16 feel? Okay. Just a five-minute recess, and then 17 we all have to be back here. We'll start the 18 clock. 19 (SHORT RECESS) 20 Okay. Questions, anyone? CHAIRMAN SMITH: Who wants to start? Commissioner Frias. 21 2.2 This is the comment where MR. FRIAS: 23 we -- okay. I have sat through hours of testimony. 2.4 I have spent hours researching, reviewing this 25 case, all the documents, and I do not come to the

conclusions I do lightly. I recognized the rights of people involved, and so I wanted to start out that way. And sometimes I have made decisions which I do not like because I believe I'm obligated to do so under the law.

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So let's start with the Comprehensive Plan. Is it consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and has the applicant satisfactorily addressed the issues if there are consistencies? My belief it is not. Let me start out with my reasoning because everybody deserves the right to know why I think the way I do.

I do believe the 2017 amendment was valid. I believe the applicants had the better of the argument there and, therefore, I'm going to assume it's valid for purposes of local decisions.

However, as the 2017 amendment does not trump all other aspects of the Comp. Plan, Mr. Pimentel, the expert for the applicant, agreed that the Comp. Plan must be viewed holistically and that there are competing goals in the Comp. Plan.

The 2017 amendment speaks of permitting renewable energy production facilities in appropriate areas, including, without limitation, A80, M1, M2. Without limitation does not mean that

these people -- that the applicant could do whatever they want. It does mean, and I agree with the footnote in Mr. Nybo's document, which basically meant that it should be interpreted as it's appropriate in A80 and these areas, but it could be appropriate elsewhere.

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So the question becomes is it appropriate everywhere in A80. The answer is it's not. Pimentel, the expert for the applicant, agreed that every location in A80 may not be appropriate. There could be, for example, constraints. tried to figure out is there constraints on this Constraints can be natural or manmade. There is a manmade piece -- there is a manmade object on this property. It's an interstate gas pipeline. In and of itself, that pipeline does not make this property inappropriate or have constraints. Blasting near an interstate gas pipeline in and of itself does not make this property inappropriate or have constraints. problem is that I cannot ignore Mr. Lawrence's testimony. I cannot brush it aside and say don't worry about it. Mr. Lawrence's testimony, which was documented with photographs, indicates there are some serious concerns of the installation of

this pipeline. The installation of this pipeline before this master plan presumes -- excuse me, this master plan, in all likelihood, is going to require blasting near this pipeline for this project to be built because of the ledge. Therefore, I'm not convinced this is an appropriate area.

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Under our subdivision regulations,

physical constraints can be manmade and includes -in which would -- to have significant difficulties
to construction and require extraordinary methods.

The blasting expert said when he blasts, he does
not look at the condition or the pipeline. He does
not look at the rock or soil near that pipeline in
that area. He relies on the Tennessee Gas pipeline
to do that stuff or at least to say if it's okay.

I believe, based on the evidence presented by Mr. Lawrence, I do not believe that -- I believe that we are taking a risk, a significant risk, if we don't do our due diligence and make sure that that pipeline's in sound condition and the soil and rocks are -- and that the soil in which it is buried is in an okay condition. We have heard from Mr. Lawrence. There are stones on top of it.

There are welding rods, broken drills buried with it. But putting aside for a moment the blasting

issue, is this area an appropriate area in general?

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Mr. Pezzullo put in his report, and I've heard other places, the intent behind the Comprehensive Plan Amendment of 2017 and the ordinance of 2015 by the way was that we were going to prevent suburban development, housing development. In lieu of that, we were going to have these solar farms. So you had this on Hope You had this on Lippitt Ave. Both those developments have subdivisions for homes. There is no evidence that a subdivision was ever planned for this property. This property has been around for a long, long time, and it has never had a subdivision. There are problems with this property. I've heard there would be a lot of work in order to develop homes here. Could it be done? Absolutely. You can build anywhere you want but it's going to be very expensive and very tiny -very time consuming. So I don't believe that the Comp. Plan, Solar Comp. Plan Amendment was really geared about this type of property, which is basically never had been the subject to a subdivision for housing in the past, and it seems an unlikely candidate to do so in the future. We're going to -- and I'm -- by the way when I say

1 this, I assume for a moment that it's okay for us 2. to do Comp. Plan amendments that deter housing 3 because under state law, we're supposed to have 4 housing for all income levels. But, again, I'm 5 going to assume -- let's say assume this is an 6 appropriate area. It still needs to not be inconsistent with other goals and principles in the 8 Comp. Plan, or at least you need to minimize the 9 negative impact on those goals. So, for example, Land Use Goal 9, Land Use Principle 4 talks about 10 11 protecting and stabilizing residential 12 neighborhoods to further the quality of life and 13 needs of that community. I asked Mr. Pimentel 14 about Land Use Principle 4 and how this works with 15 He didn't directly answer the question. 16 he mentioned how most people don't like to look at 17 solar. There's a reason why people don't like 18 looking at solar. It negatively impacts property 19 When we have received evidence that there values. 20 is a negative impact, the URI study which this 21 commission never had before in the past said that 2.2 within a tenth of a mile, there's a 7 percent 23 decline in property values. This is the only 2.4 academic study of its kind for Rhode Island. 25 applicant brought up an academic study that looked

at six other states other than Rhode Island. But I found that that study actually didn't help them.

On Page 12 of the study stated our results are consistent with some prior literature and cites the URI study. On Page 13, it says our results suggest there are adverse property value impacts of LSPVP construction for homes very close to LSPVP, that means large solar farms. I also heard public comment from Miss Cooney about her -- from public comment about how she tried to sell -- have an open house and as soon she said there was solar development in the works, three or four people walked. That's real testimony about this community and how a solar farm can impact property values.

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Now, Mr. Sweeney, lastly, I should note, did acknowledge that a decline in property values can destabilize a neighborhood. And I'm not -- when I say about -- I'm not saying that we should oh, this is going to stay the way it is with conservation or whatever with trees. The point is that solar farms, the academic literature is there, there's evidence it has a negative impact.

The other issue is Long Use Goal Number

13, and by the way, some of these principles are in

Mr. Bronk's report. And this talks about

preserving scenic landscapes. Developer believes he's done enough to protect scenic views, but Mr. Carter admitted that sometimes during the year and at some points, people are able to see these solar farms. I've heard the same thing from Miss Martin, the other expert. You don't need to be an expert to realize there is going to be -- you'll be able to easily see solar farms when the entire southern boundary of that property is not buffered. Could that southern boundary have more buffering? Yes, if the solar farm was smaller. The problem was the shading issue.

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Traditional planning tries to understand -- let me just back up a second.

Traditional planning tries to keep manufacturing uses separate from residential. And that goes back a century because putting the two uses together are challenging. I don't think the developer has done enough to do that. It doesn't have the buffering and, therefore, it's going to negatively impact scenic values that are negative. It negatively impact residential property values, which all are bad under -- excuse me, Land Use Principle 4, Land Use Goal 9, Land Use Goal 13. Could a smaller project

have worked here? This is the one I want to be clear about. Could a smaller solar farm project have worked here? I think so.

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Mr. Bronk actually admitted in his testimony, a solar farm actually could exist at this site, at the appropriate scale, that could actually more satisfy the Comprehensive Plan. That was Mr. Bronk's testimony. I agree with it. It takes a holistic view of the Comp. Plan and recognizes how you try to make two uses work, a manufacturing use and these solar farms and a residential use.

On the Licht decision, I want to say the following. Give me a moment. To quote the Court, "The issue for this Court is whether there is evidence to support the conclusion." What conclusion is this? The planning commission's conclusion and the zoning board's conclusion, I guess, that the Comp. Plan was that solar is allowed under the Comp. Plan. And then it stated, "The planning commission was presented with no evidence to the contrary." We have evidence to the contrary. The Licht decision is not a decision as a matter or law that the Comp. Plan allows solar farms in this particular property, under the

particular significances. We have Mr. Bronk's testimony, and we have all these other evidence.

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I'll then move on to my second point. do not believe the proposed development is in compliance with the municipality zoning ordinance. The abutters raised a lot of points about zoning, and I didn't agree with all of them, or at least don't agree with them as to master plan stage. But there's one that resinated with me strongly. Lot coverage. Maximum lot coverage. In an A80 zone, we can't have more than 10 percent. From what I can tell, this property exceeds the 10 percent requirement for lot coverage. I looked at the definitions in the zoning code. I looked at the state law. Lot coverage is basically lot building coverage. So what's a definition of a building under state law and our code? Well, building, see definition for structure. That's in our zoning Structure means a combination of materials code. to form a construction for use, occupancy, or ornamentation, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of land or water. Those solar panels are structures. You don't need to be -doesn't have to be a residential building. doesn't have to be a building that could be used

for human beings. Similar languages in our state I looked through the code as it existed at the time that this application was filed. I found no exception from minimum lot coverage for solar None. Now, this lot coverage doesn't just apply to, of course, residential, it can also apply to other uses in A80. As noted by Mr. Nybo, he cited Mr. Lapolla at one point where he said there could be other uses in A80 under certain circumstances. Talked about family day cares, bed and breakfasts, hospitals, religious worship All those places, I don't see any exception about the minimum lot coverage in regard to those places either. I don't believe that solar under our code or under state law as it existed when this application was filed is exempt or is any implicit exemption for the minimum lot coverage requirement.

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Mr. Nybo, in his report, tried to argue that it's not required. First, he argued there was -- he argues an ambiguity. I see no ambiguity. I see no exception. I see no definition of structure that would not apply to this. I see nothing saying that's strictly limited to residential. His other argument is that, well, the

1 city got it wrong and statewide planning in 2019 2. basically said you can't have lot coverage for 3 regular developments be the same as solar. 4 then in 2020, I believe the city changed its lot 5 coverage requirements for some solar projects. 6 That is correct for some. They changed the lot 7 coverage requirement. But it didn't do so in A80. 8 In A80 solar is not allowed that's major, but minor 9 accessory ground supported is still permitted in 10 A80 with a special use permit. No change was made 11 by the city council to change the lot coverage 12 requirement for those facilities. The city council 13 wanted to allow solar farms to have more than 10 14 percent lot coverage, they could have made a change 15 -- they could have done something in 2015. 16 could have done something in 2020. They didn't. 17 believe that the council -- what the council did 18 was said it's 10 percent. That's not just for 19 solar. It could be residential. It could be any 20 commercial type thing in A80, and left it to the 21 applicant to request a variance if they deemed it 2.2 necessary. They never requested a variance here. 23 Therefore, I do not believe the proposal is in 2.4 compliance with our zoning ordinance as it was at 25 the time this application was filed.

So at the appropriate time, I will not be voting in favor of this master plan application. I want to compliment, first, the public for taking the time out to come out and speak the way they did. They inform. They educate us as planning board members. I'd like to applaud the parties for a vigorous, zealous advocacy. I'm an attorney myself, and it's hard to listen to somebody who disagrees with you. Reasonable minds can disagree. But when I looked at all the evidence and looked at it in total, it doesn't meet one and it doesn't meet two under the statute. So that's why I'm going to vote no. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, all.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Commission Frias. Any other members wish to be heard? Yes. Commissioner Coupe.

MR. COUPE: Mr. Chairman, I think

Commissioner Frias brings up some good questions.

And we've heard lawyers from both sides giving

legal opinions and I'd like to ask our lawyer,

since he works for us, to give us his opinion on

some of these questions. We've had an expert say

that the -- it also complies with the Comprehensive

Plan and zoning code. We've had expert say it

doesn't. I'd like our lawyer's opinion on that. And I would -- particularly I noted Commissioner Frias's point about the pipeline, and I quessed from his line of questioning over the past few months that that was an issue he was concerned And I mean no disrespect to Mr. Lawrence, but we, you know, we rely generally on expert testimony, and we didn't really have expert testimony other than a series of experts and -- who said we rely on the pipeline company and the pipeline company says this is okay. So a neighbor who's very concerned about it, I understand and I understand his concern. I really sympathize with But, you know, do we weigh that more than experts who say if the pipeline company says it's okay, then it's okay?

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MR. MARSELLA: Well, to answer that second question first, obviously expert testimony and lay testimony are considered separately and are weighed separately. In this case, you do have with -- regarding the pipeline, you do have uncontroverted expert testimony regarding the safety of the blasting of the pipeline. You do have lay testimony which certainly you can consider, and photographs of construction at some point and the

lay testimony's opinion regarding -- his opinion regarding the safety of the construction or not.

But in this case, the only expect testimony regarding the safety of the pipeline or, in this case, the work that would be done in the future is -- you would only be able to consider or you would consider the expert testimony of the blasting company based -- again, based upon their experience in the field. However, you certainly can obviously consider the lay testimony and the photographs.

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MR. COUPE: And then the broader question of the compliance with the Comprehensive Plan.

MR. MARSELLA: And I think that's less of a legal question and more of a planning question from our -- can be directed or answered by the planning director. We hear this all the time. The Comprehensive Plan is a Bible and people can pick out whatever they want to or whenever they want to support their side, and you hear this pretty much on every project. I would defer or I would say in this case, the planning department has made -- given their opinion that it is in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan based upon their reasoning. You have additional reasonings from both Mr. Pimentel and Mr. Bronk regarding how it is or how

it's not. You certainly can take that into consideration. But, however, to answer that question, in my opinion, it's less of a legal question, and it is more of a planning director or a factual question, and in this case our planning — or your planning director has given his reasons. You certainly can disagree with his reasons, but, you know, it's my opinion that those are neutral reasons as opposed to the experts which, again, each side has contracted for it to give their opinions.

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MR. COUPE: So before I go there, there was one very specific issue that was raised with the amendment to the Comprehensive Plan that was not accepted by the State Planning Office, and I had an exchange about that and I'd like your opinion --

MR. MARSELLA: Yeah. Correct. And in that matter, I certainly -- this board -- if that was the case, we wouldn't be able to do anything over the last five years; but it's my opinion that Mr. Bronk was -- I disagree with him on that. This board certainly can make a decision and it would be legally binding based upon the 2000 -- in this case, what, the 2015 amendment.

MR. COUPE: Mr. Chair, I'd like to then restate my or redirect my initial question about the compliance with the Comprehensive Plan to Director Pezzullo, particularly in light of Commissioner Frias's comments. Are there other factors in the Comprehensive Plan that outweigh the language of the amendment that specifically states that this is an appropriate use or an allowable use in A80?

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MR. PEZZULLO: It was staff's opinion at the time in 2017 that the amendment was consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. It was consistent with our policies. And at the time, we had brought up a number of other goals and policies within the implementation plan to back that up and that was in the context of the Lippitt project; and if you were to go back and look at that staff report, we get a pretty length dive into, you know, how that amendment was consistent with a number of goals, policies, objectives within the plan. that's -- that was our finding then and we stuck with it all the way through until, you know, this has been -- this has been questioned now that the Comprehensive Plan does not -- the Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not conform with the greater

Comprehensive Plan, and that's not what we had put on the record at the time. So what we put on the record at the time was accepted by the commission.

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MR. COUPE: So just to be clear, at the time this amendment was added to the Comprehensive Plan, it was the staff's belief that it did not conflict with other provisions within the Comprehensive Plan?

MR. PEZZULLO: No. That's correct.

MR. COUPE: Okay. And that's still the staff's opinion at this point?

MR. PEZZULLO: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I had a question. You know the Comprehensive Plan is like the definition of beauty. It's really in the eye of the beholder. I think you can find language in there somewhere that can justify almost any course of action, and that's because the Comprehensive Plan, by its very nature, has to tackle competing goals, and it is basically up to a commission such as this one to interpret those goals and to weigh and to measure to what extent it does comply with the Comprehensive Plan. But specifically on Number 3 on the findings where it says, esthetically there are many qualities of the project which preserve

the rural character of western Cranston, and it goes on to talk about buffering and we spent a lot of time on that and that's very important. But I would have a hard time agreeing that it will preserve the rural -- I think that might be going a little too far. So I'm not sure that I would be in favor of that Number 3 finding. That's just my opinion. Commissioner Lanphear.

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MS. LANPHEAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have also, as Commissioner Frias has, have gone through everything and tried to distill a lot of what we heard and what was presented to what is most relevant to the findings and conclusion that we have to make this evening. I think I agree with almost everything that Commissioner Frias said, and some of what I am going to discuss may be a little bit redundant, but I may have just a little bit of a different take on it.

First of all, the ordinance, and I would agree it was an appropriate ordinance that was adopted at the time, encourages the development of renewable energy facilities in appropriate locations. This particular site is not an appropriate location under the ordinance and the Comprehensive Plan for the following reasons: The

specific topography of the site, the presence of ledge requiring blasting and the consequences of that blasting, the steep slope of the land, the significant proposed land disturbance and clear cutting, the proximity to residences, and the distance to an interconnection.

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The proposed development is also detrimental to the rural character of western Cranston. The proposed interconnection will require upgrade replacement and additional utility poles along a 1.2 mile length of Natick Avenue and will result in the cutting of trees along Natick Avenue negatively affecting the rural character of the area. Clear cutting will negatively impact abutting property owners. The applicant's landscape buffer plan will not adequately screen abutters from viewing the solar arrays. I think Commissioner Frias mentioned that Mr. Carter did This will be admit that in his testimony. especially so during the late fall, winter, and spring when deciduous trees lose their leaves and the solar arrays are even more visible.

The development is also inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan LUP 1.3, which allows solar development where it, quote, "Preserves existing

farmland and developable land by temporarily removing development potential through land banking by allowing the land to be used for passive alternative energy generation such as solar power." This proposed development is neither Close quote. temporary nor passive. The duration of the initial lease term is 25 years, with two additional five-year lease options for a current time frame of 35 years. This is not a temporary use. Further, this is no bar to further extensions. Use as a solar facility could continue well beyond 35 years and in perpetuity in contravention of the Comprehensive Plan and ordinance. The development of the project with its proposed clear cutting, blasting, grading, stump removal, and regrading will not be passive. These activities will transform the existing landscape character and rural character of the site and it will do so in a timeframe that is not temporary.

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The project narrative by engineer Dave
Russo of DiPrete Engineering states clearing of
natural vegetation will be limited to what is
necessary for the construction and operation of the
solar power facility and also that topsoil will
only be disturbed as necessary to provide proper

grading for installation of the solar power facility and will not be removed from the site. Regardless of the applicant's representation, the applicant has failed to provide measurable information regarding the extent of clearing of vegetation, removal, and disturbance of topsoil, and the blasting of ledge. This is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan and with Cranston's solar performance ordinance. Allowing the applicant to unilaterally determine the extent of clearing necessary and the amount of topsoil disturbance and removal does not protect and preserve farmland or the landscape character and rural character of the site, two important goals of the Comprehensive Plan. Allowing this applicant and its engineering team to make these important decisions is particularly concerning in light of the results of the clear cutting, grading, and disturbance of topsoil performed by the applicant and the same engineering team in recently constructing a previously approved solar facility also in Western Cranston. The consequences of allowing applicant and its engineering team to clear natural vegetation, disturb topsoil, and grade the site as they deem necessary is

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inconsistent with Land Use Goal 14 of the Comprehensive Plan and will negatively affect the existing landscape character and rural character of western Cranston, in contravention of the plan's goal of preserving scenic landscapes.

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And I will also say, and this is not —
this is not to besmirch any one's reputation or
when they appear before the board, and I have many
times found Mr. Russo to be credible, but I will
say that in this particular instance, I did not
find his testimony to be credible. And, in
particular, I would note the back and forth when
Commissioner Frias asked him questions about
whether there were any mistakes made or things that
would be done differently in the project at
Lippitt, and I did not find him to be forthright in
answering that question or candid in answering that
question. And so in this particular matter, I
don't find his testimony to be credible.

Also the proposed development does not protect and stabilize existing residential neighborhoods as stated in Land Use Goal 9 of the Comprehensive Plan, and as further discussed in Land Use Strategies Principle 4. The plan mandates the protection of the natural historic and visual

resources that define neighborhoods. The proposed development will negatively affect the current visual and natural resources that define this neighborhood. The development of a solar farm will de-stabilize home values, especially in close proximity, and I would cite the same citation as Commissioner Frias, the study performed, the only academic study that was performed by Lang.

Pre-blasting design and survey work will include structures such as homes and bridges, but it will not include wells used for residential use. That does not project and stabilize a neighborhood.

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A member of the public living in close proximity to the pipeline demonstrated through statements and photographs that portions of the pipeline on the development site were installed in a manner not consistent with safety requirements. This person has over 60 years of experience in the construction industry, including excavation and tunneling experience. His statements were based on personal observation of portions of the pipeline on the site and within 75 feet of the site. I will also note that that was the only testimony given that related to the laying of the pipe and what the pipe looked like at the time it was first

installed. Although we had expert testimony on other aspects of blasting, there was no expert testimony that related to the same issue that Mr. Lawrence testified about.

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The information provided raises safety concerns regarding the condition of the pipeline and the potential negative effects that could These issues were not result to the neighborhood. adequately addressed by the applicant. I would also -- and as I -- those are with regard to the Comprehensive Plan. I would also state that under one of the other required findings, that there will be no significant negative environmental impacts from the proposed development as shown on the final plan. I would disagree with the staff finding on that, and I would find that the applicant has proposed clearing, grading, and blasting which, for the reasons I have stated previously, have the potential for significant negative environmental The fact that they may have obtained necessary permits from DEM is only one piece of whether there could be negative environmental impacts. There is much work that will be done on that property that might be within the scope of those permits that results in a negative

environmental impact.

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So for those reasons, I would find that this proposal is not consistent with the standards of required finding of fact set forth in Section 45-23-60, is not consistent with the Comprehensive Plan or the City of Cranston's subdivision and land development regulations, and I will be voting no on approval of the master plan.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Commissioner.

Other comments? Questions? Are we ready for a vote?

MR. MARSELLA: Yeah. I mean, first we need a motion and a second and then we can -- discussion on the motion, correct?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. I will accept a motion at this time.

MR. ZIDELIS: Mr. Chairman, prior to doing so, may I ask one question. Are we voting it in mass or -- and that's what just confused me where --

MR. MARSELLA: So there are six required findings. What I would suggest is that whether -- if it is a motion to approve, we go through each of them and the vote will be either to approve or deny. However, it's my opinion that you can have a

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three of those but negative findings on the other So your ultimate vote -- the ultimate vote will be to approve or to deny. Within that approval -- if you do a motion to approve, the person doing the motion would need to find -- make positive findings on all the six. If there was a motion to deny, you could possibly make a motion to deny based upon negative findings of 1 and 2, but positive findings on 3, 4, 5, and 6. The reason for that, in my opinion, is this is going to be appealed; and if you just do a negative finding for one, for instance, and don't address the other ones, that, in and of itself, could be a reason for appeal. So I would suggest that whoever makes the motion in either way addresses all six; and if it's a motion to approve, also six need to be in a positive form. If it is a motion to deny, whoever makes that motion should address all six items. Does that answer your question? We're not individually voting on each one. We're ultimately going to vote on either a positive -- an approval or a denial. However, the motion should contain all six. I can certainly assist someone making the motion to do that, if they wish, but that would

answer --

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MR. FRIAS: Mr. Chairman, just to try to help this along, if somebody wants to make a positive motion, okay, could a way of doing this is saying, like we usually do, hey, I'd like to make a motion to adopt the staff's positive recommendation?

MR. MARSELLA: And certainly you can -- in addition to staff's positive recommendations, I additionally find the testimony of this expert correct --

MR. FRIAS: Yeah, you can do that, but I mean to say, if there's somebody here who wants to make a positive recommendation, the way to simply get this thing going, if that's what you want, is to say, hey, I'd like to make a motion to adopt staff's positive recommendation and then we can have a vote and see where everyone stands. And then we can figure out if there's 5/4 in favor of it or there's not. As I indicated before, I'm voting no. So, I'm not trying to advocate for it. I just want to make clear.

MR. MARSELLA: I mean, we certainly -that would be the simplest version. However,
should someone make a positive recommendation and

accept staff's findings, you certainly can enhance 1 2. those with whatever additional reasonings that 3 you're giving for the positive findings, just as 4 Ms. Lanphear gave reasons for her potential 5 negative vote. 6 MR. COUPE: I make a motion to accept the 7 staff's findings. 8 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Unless there is something 9 you wanted to add to the findings, but -- but the 10 staff findings, themselves, will support a 11 positive --12 MR. MARSELLA: So your motion is to accept 13 staff's positive findings and based upon the memo 14 dated -- what's the memo dated -- February 3, 15 2023 with a motion to approve the master plan based 16 upon those positive findings. 17 MR. COUPE: Yes. 18 MR. MARSELLA: Is that accurate? 19 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And you have made 20 that motion then? 21 MR. COUPE: Yes. 2.2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Commissioner Coupe 23 has moved a positive recommendation based on staff 2.4 findings. Is there a second? 25 MR. ZIDELIS: I'll second.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Seconded by Commissioner Zidelis. Any further discussion at this point?

Okay. All those in favor of a positive -- okay.

All those who are in favor, and it might be easier actually just to raise hands so that the person, the staff member who is doing the minutes, will be able to record everybody's vote. That would be appreciated. All those in favor of a positive recommendation, please raise their hand. Okay, Commissioner Coupe, Commissioner Mateus, and Commissioner Zidelis are in favor. All those opposed raise their hand. Okay, the remainder of the members are opposed.

MR. MARSELLA: So at this point, I would suggest that someone, it was 6-3 opposed to that motion. So that motion failed --- 5-3, I'm sorry. 5-3. We're missing one. So if someone wishes to make a motion, I would suggest someone make a motion to deny the master plan application based upon a reasoning that either of you have given.

Don't pass anything around. Just read it into the record. I apologize, Kathleen. I don't want anything passed around. I mean, I can read it for you if you wish, but -- okay.

MR. FRIAS: I would just say, Commissioner

Lanphear, to try to make this motion as simple as possible. I understand that if we're going to like, for example, make a motion of a negative recommendation, find a denial based on the fact that, you know, that it's not consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and cite which principles that we want there, you know, that could be one way of doing it, but I'll -- you can handle it if you already have -- I kind of just do everything off the top of my head.

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MS. LANPHEAR: Just ask counsel are we able to just incorporate by reference --

MR. MARSELLA: You can incorporate by reference your comments into your motion, certainly. You've made -- you've clearly stated your reasons for denial for -- on regarding the Comprehensive Plan and regarding Item Number 2. I would just ask that you also address the additional items 3, 4 -- the final plan that Jason has addressed in his memo.

MS. LANPHEAR: Okay. And could I also incorporate by reference Commissioner Frias's comments, or does he need to do that after I make the motion?

MR. MARSELLA: After you make the motion.

1 MS. LANPHEAR: Okay. Just so that it's clear that that's a basis for our decision as well? 2. 3 MR. MARSELLA: Correct. 4 MS. LANPHEAR: Okay. 5 Okay. Commissioner CHAIRMAN SMITH: 6 Lanphear, you have the floor. MS. LANPHEAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8 would move -- I would say for the reasons that have 9 been articulated on the record, I would move that 10 the commission find that this proposal is not 11 consistent with the standards for required findings 12 of fact set forth in Rhode Island General Laws 13 Section 45-23-60, is not consistent with the 14 Comprehensive Plan or the City of Cranston's 15 subdivision and land development regulations, and 16 the commission would adopt the findings that were 17 articulated into the record and deny the master 18 plan application. 19 I'll second that. MR. FRIAS: 20 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Motion made by 21 Commissioner Lanphear and seconded by Commissioner 2.2 Frias. 23 MR. FRIAS: I'd like to slightly amend it 2.4 to include also the proposed development is not in 25 compliance with the zoning; and as you originally

indicated, Commissioner Lanphear, that it did not 1 2. comply with Number 3, which was there's no 3 significant environmental impact. So, it would be 4 all those four, the subdivision, the zoning, the 5 Comprehensive Plan, and the environmental, for all 6 the reasons you stated and myself, so we can come to a majority here. CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would we also be able to 8 9 include the concern about Finding Number 4 about 10 the rural character? 11 MR. FRIAS: Yes, we can. 12 Okay. Okay, motion's CHAIRMAN SMITH: 13 been made by Commissioner Lanphear and seconded by Commissioner Frias. Okay. All in favor please 14 15 raise your hand. This is for a negative 16 recommendation -- to deny. Same five. And 17 opposed? Same three. 18 MR. MARSELLA: So the motion to deny 19 passes 5 to 3. That's it. 20 (ADJOURNED AT 9:57 P.M.) ****** 21 2.2 23 24 25

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3	I, RONALD M. RONZIO, Notary Public, do hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the foregoing proceedings, and that the foregoing
4	transcript contains a true, accurate, and complete record of the proceedings at the above-entitled
5	hearing.
6	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22d day of June, 2023.
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8	Ronald M Ronzio, Notary Public
9	RONALD M. RONZIO, NOTARY PUBLIC/CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER
	REPORTER
11	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: July 24, 2025
12	IN RE: Cranston Plan Commission/Natick Avenue
13	Solar
14	DATE: June 6, 2023
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