(The following is not a verbatim transcript of comments or discussion that occurred during the meeting, but rather a summarization intended for general informational purposes. All motions and votes are the official records).

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Regular meeting of the Public Works Committee was held on Monday, December 5, 2016, in the Council Chambers, City Hall, Cranston, Rhode Island.

CALL MEETING TO ORDER:

The meeting was called to order at 6:40 P.M. by the Chairman.

Present: Councilman Mario Aceto, Chair
Councilman Steven A. Stycos, Vice-Chair
Councilman Michael J Farina
Council Vice-President Richard D. Santamaria, Jr.
Councilman Christopher G. Paplauskas
Council President John E. Lanni, Jr.

Also Present: Council Majority Leader Paul H. Archetto
Council Minority Leader Michael W. Favicchio
Jeffrey Barone, Director of Constituent Affairs
Christopher Rawson, City Solicitor
Rosalba Zanni, Assistant City Clerk/Clerk of Committees
Heather Finger, Stenographer

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING:

On motion by Council President Lanni, seconded by Councilman Farina, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and they stand approved as recorded. Motion passed unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE:

PUBLIC HEARING:

John Pacheco, President of Burrillville Town Council, appeared to speak and asked for the Council's support proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville".

Paul Groselli, Mapleville, RI, appeared to represent Burrillville Land Trust and asked that the Council pass proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville".

Peter Nightingdale, 52 Nichols Rd., Kingston, Professor of Physics at URI, appeared to speak and asked that the Council pass proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville".

Mrs. Northup, 85 Summit Dr., Cranston, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville".

Jan Butti, 403 Sayles Ave., Pascoag, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville" and thanked the City Council for introducing this Resolution.

Jeffrey Shoslyn, Harrissville, RI, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville".

Jeremy Bailey, Pascoag, member of the Burrillville Town Council, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville" and indicated that there are already eleven to twelve cities and towns that have adopted this Resolution.

Lauren Nydel Gresh, Glocester, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville" and presented a copy of the Resolution passed by the Town of Glocester.

Kenneth Putnam, Jr., Burrillville, appeared to speak in favor of proposed "Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville" and presented a copy of a press release from July 2, 2012.

Councilman Aceto asked Mr. Pacheco if he can keep the City Council updated on the progress of this issue, either through the Clerk's Office or through the local newspaper, so representatives from Cranston can attend hearings at the State level.

OLD BUSINESS:

Resolution In Opposition to Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville. Sponsored by Councilman Stycos. (Cont. 11/14/2016).

On motion by Councilman Farina, seconded by Council President Lanni, it was voted to recommend approval of this Resolution. Motion passed unanimously.

- ***Report from Public Works Director regarding sidewalk grinding program*** – Councilman Stycos.

Mr. Barone stated that a demonstration was held approximately three weeks ago by the company. There are a lot of limitations. This machine is only good for inch and a half at the most. He has asked the Legal Department for the amount of money paid out for sidewalk slip and falls because this program is very expensive. It may be worth adding more money to the sidewalk co-share program, which may be a better opportunity. Council President Lanni agreed that adding more money to the sidewalk co-share program may be a better idea.

Mr. Barone stated that he may have more information by the next Council meeting and can give an update at that time.

Monthly Status update on School Projects (Referred from 4/7/2016 Finance Budget Hearing). Council President Lanni.

Councilman Aceto stated that he will obtain the minutes of the School Buildings Committee last meeting and have them available for the City Council meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

11-16-02 **Ordinance in amendment of Title 8.12 of the Code of the Code of the City of Cranston, 2005, entitled "Garbage Collection and Disposal" (Wastehauler Fines).** Sponsored by Councilman Paplauskas.

On motion by Councilman Farina, seconded by Council Minority Leader Favicchio, it was voted to recommend approval of this Ordinance.

Under Discussion:

Councilman Aceto stated that he thinks the fine is a good first step, but does not think it is enough. Maybe the license should be suspended along with a fine. This may attract their attention.

Council Minority Leader Favicchio stated that we may want to look at sending them to Municipal Court also.

Roll call was taken on motion to recommend approval of this Ordinance and motion passed unanimously.

Council Vice-President Santamaria asked that once this Ordinance is passed and adopted, a copy be sent to all the haulers.

- ***Conversion of Beachmont Field tennis courts to dog park?***

Councilman Stycos stated that there are two tennis courts at this field and there is a fence all around. He questioned if asphalt can be removed and if an estimate can be obtained to convert this field to a dog park.

Mr. Barone stated that he will reach out to the Parks and Recreation Director and report at the next Council meeting.

Council President Lanni stated that there was a proposal for a dog park at the Hope Hill Terrace area and the cost was approximately $100,000 and the people responsible or who wanted it were responsible for coming up with the funding and it never came to fruition.

Chairman Aceto stated that it has been a pleasure to serve as Chair of this Committee for the last four years. He asked that the issue of RIRRC not be left on the table.

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosalba Zanni

Rosalba Zanni
Assistant City Clerk/Clerk of Committee

CITY OF CRANSTON
Ex. # 3 Sub: 12/5/16
Pub. Works Comm.
By: Kenneth Putnam Jr.
Re: Res opposed to Power Plant

News Release

RI Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-2771 TDD/(401) 222-4462

Location of Property
Click for link to large image

For Release: **July 2, 2012**

Contact: **Gail Mastrati 222-4700 ext. 2402**

Land Acquisition Program

DEM PURCHASES CRITICAL 189-ACRE PARCEL IN BURRILLVILLE, CONNECTING OVER 7,000 ACRES OF PROTECTED LAND

PROVIDENCE – The Department of Environmental Management has acquired 189 acres of land in Burrillville from the Boy Scouts of Rhode Island. The parcel is situated adjacent to over 7,000 acres of state-preserved land. To the north of the property lies the 2,084-acre Buck Hill Management Area, and to the south is the 5,203-acre George Washington/Durfee Hill Management Area. The property also abuts Connecticut's Quaddick State Forest to the west. This property is considered among the highest priority conservation parcels in the state, and the high concentration of protected land in the area allows for increased habitat protection with minimal disturbance.

The land features a myriad of uncommon species and habitats of both plants and animals. Plant species include locally-common conifers such as White Pine and Eastern Hemlock and tree species such as American Larch and Black Spruce, which are typically associated with northern forest habitats. Many rare plants have been identified on the property including Common Oak Fern, Round-leaved Orchid, One-flowered Pyrola. Identifying and protecting these species helps ensure that diverse habitats such as that of the Burrillville property are sustained.

Preservation of the property strongly aligns with the state's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, which aims to identify and conserve those species in greatest need for conservation while retaining a holistic view of all wildlife within the state. Croff Farm Brook runs through the property and fosters an array of aquatic habitats that are not typically found in Rhode Island. The Croff Farm Brook area contains springs which are considered uncommon, isolated habitats, as well as several rare species identified by the conservation strategy as Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

"DEM was so pleased to work in partnership with the Boy Scouts to protect this valuable habitat," said DEM Director Janet Coit. "This acquisition is particularly exciting because it will ensure that Rhode Islanders will be able to continue to use this property, a place where many scouts and others have enjoyed this spectacular natural area. Because this parcel sits within one of the largest undisturbed areas in all of Rhode Island, it is particularly valuable

for wildlife. The amount of rare and uncommon species on this property is amazing!"

The property acquired by DEM is connected to larger conservation areas that surround it, providing increased land protection in the northwest corner of the state.

"The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is proud to work with our longtime partners the DEM and Champlin Foundations to assist with the conservation of this very important property," said TNC State Director Terry Sullivan. "The forests in the northwest of our state provide so many benefits to the people of RI, including wonderful recreation opportunities, protection of freshwater supplies and room for wildlife to thrive. It is perfectly fitting that this place, where so many young men learned to appreciate the importance of nature, will now be protected for many more generations of Rhode Islanders to enjoy."

John H. Mosby, Scout Executive/CEO, Narragansett Council Boy Scouts of America said, "We are pleased to collaborate with the Department of Environmental Management to preserve this important habitat and protect the many rare species living in this part of the state. The Boy Scouts of America has always been a leader in conservation, and has been teaching our Scouts about Leave No Trace camping since 1910, so it is only natural that we would work with the DEM to put those ideals into practice in Rhode Island. As one of the largest land conservation organizations in Rhode Island, we are proud to be able to continue our century-old tradition of providing protected environments for our Scouts to enjoy and learn about through our Scouting educational programs."

The State's contribution to this conservation project from voter approved bond funds accounted for less than 10 percent of the total purchase price. The total cost of the acquisition was $900,000. DEM provided $83,000 from state Open Space Bond funds, $367,000 was provided by a federal wildlife incentive grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and $450,000 came from grant funds provided by The Nature Conservancy and The Champlin Foundations.

-30-

CITY OF CRANSTON
Ex. # 2 Sub: 12/5/16
Pub. Works Comm.
By: Laura Nybel Grosh
Re: Res. opposed to Clear Energy Plant

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Town of Glocester

Resolution # 2016-18
In Support of the Burrillville Town Council's Opposition of the Siting of the Clear River Energy Center in Burrillville, RI

WHEREAS, on October 29, 2015 Invenergy Thermal Development LLC filed an application to Construct the Clear River Energy Center Power Plant in Burrillville, RI with the Rhode Island Energy Facility Siting Board (EFSB); and

WHEREAS, in the months since the filing of that application, the Town of Burrillville has conducted an extensive study of the application with and through credentialed professionals, including studies of noise, water, traffic and air quality; and

WHEREAS, after considering expert testimony and conducting thorough public hearings the Burrillville Planning Board and Zoning Board of Review have advised the EFSB that Burrillville, RI is not a suitable site for the Clear River Energy Center; and

WHEREAS, the Burrillville Building Inspector and Burrillville Tax Assessor, have also submitted advisory opinions to the EFSB expressing the impact the proposed Clear River Energy Center would have on the Town of Burrillville; and

WHEREAS, during the past eleven months, many citizens of Rhode Island, as well as our neighboring communities in Massachusetts and Connecticut, have expressed clear opposition to the siting of the Clear River Energy Center for reasons including the impact on property, environment, water and traffic; and

WHEREAS, the Glocester Town Council joins with the citizens and officials of the Town of Burrillville as well as residents throughout the State of Rhode Island expressing concerns to the siting of the Clear River Energy Center in Burrillville, RI.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Town Council of the Town of Glocester, do hereby support the Burrillville Town Council regarding their stand on the siting of the Clear River Energy Center in Burrillville, RI.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution of the Glocester Town Council be submitted to the Rhode Island Energy Facility Siting Board for consideration during their hearings on Invenergy Thermal Development LLC's application to construct the Clear River Energy Center power plant in Burrillville, RI.

Walter M.O. Steere, III
Glocester Town Council President

Jean M. Fecteau, CMC, Town Clerk

Dated this 6th day of October 2016

ATTEST: A true copy of Records of the Town of Glocester

Town Clerk

TOWN OF GLOCESTER

OFFICE OF TOWN CLERK
1145 Putnam Pike, P.O. Box B
Chepachet, Rhode Island 02814-0702
(401) 568-6206 - Fax (401) 568-5850
TTY (Relay RI) 1-800-745-5555

JEAN M. FECTEAU, CMC
TOWN CLERK/PROBATE CLERK

Todd Anthony Bianco, Coordinator
Energy Facility Siting Board (EFSB)
Public Utilities Commission Office Building
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

Mr. Bianco;

At their meeting of October 6, 2016, the Glocester Town Council unanimously passed a Resolution, entitled:

Resolution # 2016-18

In Support of the Burrillville Town Council's Opposition of the Siting of the Clear River Energy Center in Burrillville, RI

The Council, in their Resolution, stated they would like to submit the attached resolution to the R.I. Energy Facility Siting Board (EFSB) for "consideration during their hearings on Invenergy Thermal Development LLC's application to construct the Clear River Energy Center power plant in Burrillville, RI."

If you have any questions for the Council or myself, please feel free to contact me at 568-6206 ext. 201 or email me at **jeanfecteau@glocesterri.org.**

Sincerely,

Jean M. Fecteau, CMC
Glocester Town Clerk

ISO Auction Shows That Invenergy's Proposed Plant Is Not Needed

CITY OF CRANSTON
Ex. # 1 Sub:
12/5/16 Pub. Works Comm
By:
Re: Res. Opposing Clean Energy Plant

Feb 12, 2016 Jerry Elmer

Readers will recall that the two major arguments used by Invenergy in support of its plan to build a gigantic (900 MW to 1,000 MW) fossil-fuel power plant in Burrillville, Rhode Island, are that the plant is needed for the reliability of the electricity grid and in order to save ratepayers money. Both of these arguments are predicated on the supposed shortage of existing electricity generation capacity in the geographical part of New England's electricity grid that includes Rhode Island.

On Monday, February 8, 2016, ISO-NE, the entity that runs the New England electricity grid, conducted its tenth annual Forward Capacity Auction (called FCA-10) to procure electricity generation capacity for the zone that includes Rhode Island. As a result of the auction, we learned something very important: both of Invenergy's primary arguments are wrong.

The ISO's figures don't lie; they tell a very simple, straightforward story:

- The Invenergy plant's power is not needed in Rhode Island; we actually have a surplus of power without Invenergy.
- The Invenergy plant, if built, would have a negligible effect on the price that ratepayers pay for electricity.

Let's look at the actual figures from the just-concluded auction.

Invenergy tried to sell all 900 to 1,000 MW of its proposed new plant in the auction, but the ISO only took 485 MW of that amount. Invenergy ended up with a Capacity Supply Obligation (CSO) of only 485 MW!

Overall, the ISO was trying to obtain 34,151 MW of generation capacity for the six New England states. This is the ISO's Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR), the amount of electricity needed to meet peak demand in New England and still keep the lights safely on. In fact, the ISO actually procured 35,567 MW in the auction, that is, 1,416 MW more than was required.

The results here in the Southeastern New England (SENE) zone were similar. For the SENE zone, the ISO had a so-called Local Sourcing Requirement (LSR) of 10,028 MW. That means that 10,028 MW (of the 34,151 MW total) had to come from generation plants located here in Southeastern New England.

That is the key figure: 10,028 MW of generation had to come from generation plants located here in Southeastern New England.

In the auction conducted on February 8, the ISO actually procured 11,384 MW here in Southeastern New England – that is, fully 1,356 MW more than the LSR of 10,028 MW that was needed!

What would happen if you removed all of Invenergy's CSO of 485 MW from the 11,384 MW that cleared the auction in the SENE zone? You would be left with 10,863 MW in the zone – still significantly more than the LSR of 10,028 MW needed locally.

The bottom line is very, very simple: the Invenergy plant is just not needed for system reliability. It is not needed to keep the lights on. Rhode Island, Southeastern New England (SENE), and all of New England have a surplus of generation capacity without Invenergy's proposed plant.

Nor are there ratepayer savings from the Invenergy plant. Invenergy's (incorrect) argument about ratepayer savings is predicated on the idea that the price for capacity here in the SENE zone would be much higher than in the rest of New England (called "Rest of Pool" by the ISO). (In fairness to Invenergy, that was true in the prior two capacity auctions run by ISO: FCA-8, which was held two years ago; and FCA-9, held one year ago.) But it was absolutely not true in FCA-10, conducted on February 8 this year.

In FCA-10, the SENE zone cleared the auction at $7.03/KW-month, and Rest of Pool cleared the auction at $7.03/KW-month – the exact same clearing price. This stands to reason. There was no shortage of generation capacity here in the SENE zone. That's why there was no "price separation" between the SENE zone and the Rest of Pool.

And that's why the presence or absence of the Invenergy plant will have no material impact on ratepayers. Again, this stands to reason: if the presence Invenergy plant's power was going to help save money for ratepayers, then the ISO would have taken all of Invenergy's 900-1,000 MW. The reason that the ISO wasn't even interested in buying all of Invenergy's generation capacity is that Invenergy's capacity just wasn't going to bring down the capacity clearing price. The capacity price was already as low as it could go.

I acknowledge that these figures can be confusing and these acronyms can cause a normal person's eyes to glaze over. But the bottom line remains simple. The electricity from the Invenergy plant is not needed; and the presence or absence of the plant will not materially affect the price of electricity.

This blog was taken from the website of Conservation Law Foundation, clf.org.

BROOKINGS

PlanetPolicy

Could America's smallest state lead the way toward the next energy age?

Timmons Roberts Thursday, October 13, 2016

The tiny state of Rhode Island is at a crossroad, facing major decisions on investing in fossil fuel infrastructure or turning sharply to renewable energy.

The contrast between two major projects—a huge natural gas-fired power plant and towering offshore wind turbines—could not be greater, and the long-term implications of the decisions for the state and the country are far-reaching. Depending upon which road it takes, tiny Rhode Island could be a leader of a new energy age for the U.S., or a middling actor locked into fossil fuel infrastructure for decades.

On one side is a huge power plant proposed for the far northwest corner of the state in the rural woods in Burrillville, Rhode Island. Announced by a merchant Chicago-based investor called Invenergy at a press event with the governor and the Laborers Union International Union at their side, the facility would invest about $700 million dollars and produce 850-1,000 megawatts of power. The facility would sit next to a major natural gas pipeline where it slices through the corner of Rhode Island, fueled largely by gas extracted through hydraulic fracturing in Pennsylvania.

> Fracturing is exactly what this plant has done to Rhode Island's politics and society since last year's announcement.

Fracturing is exactly what this plant has done to Rhode Island's politics and society since last year's announcement. Governor Gina Raimondo saw the investment as a coup for economic development in the state, bringing in tax revenues and creating construction jobs. The plant is expected to employ over 300 people during its 18-month construction but create only two dozen permanent positions.

The Invenergy siting in Rhode Island seemed political genius at the time, and to most observers the announcement made the plant seem a "done deal" from the start. However, opposition has steadily mounted and the tide may be turning against the plant. Local opposition turned out to be surprisingly fierce, as residents of the peaceful town raised issue after issue with the plans, including the hundreds of diesel oil trucks that would be plying rural roads to fill massive backup fuel supply tanks and the proposed reopening of a town well that was already contaminated with MTBE, a fuel additive known to cause cancer. Finally local politicians began taking stands against the proposed facility; the townships have denied the company access to the town water supply and refused to negotiate a tax agreement with the plant.

The strength of the local opposition surprised many, as three coalitions consistently turned out hundreds of impassioned attendees at meetings and public hearings at the local high school. The Conservation Law Foundation filed testimony and a motion to dismiss against the plant, claiming that building it will make it impossible for the state to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. With major life cycle impacts of fracking and methane leakage, building a huge natural gas plant risks locking the state into decades of a high-carbon development pathway. In short, the plant has raised local, state and global issues, and galvanized the community.

At the same time as the Invenergy gas plant is tying the state's licensing process, agencies and civil society in knots, a remarkable thing was happening in Rhode Island. After years of planning, Deepwater Wind installed an offshore wind farm—the first in the Western Hemisphere—just three miles off Block Island.

The five turbines, which will be flipped on sometime in the next weeks, can only be described as a pilot, but by themselves should power 17,000 homes. Compared to the Burrillville plant—which can produce 1,000 megawatts versus the 30 megawatts maximum for the five turbines—these turbines are merely a drop in the bucket. But they prove that offshore wind can be done in the United States, which is a huge piece of the puzzle in getting to zero net carbon emissions in the next 20 years. A study by the Solutions Project led by Stanford University's Mark Jacobsen suggests that a 100 percent renewable Rhode Island should get 62 percent of that power from offshore wind. And Jeff Grybowski, CEO of Deepwater Wind, suggests that because of forward-looking zoning work done over the past decade Rhode Island has the capacity to install in the next 5-10 years 5,000 megawatts more offshore wind—perhaps enough capacity to power 2.8 million homes (The state population is about 1 million).

For a state with chronically high unemployment and lagging incomes, the estimates of the numbers of construction and permanent jobs from a full renewable transition for the state are attention-grabbing.

For a state with chronically high unemployment and lagging incomes, the estimates of the numbers of construction and permanent jobs from a full renewable transition for the state are attention-grabbing. The state's first "Clean Energy Jobs Report" this spring reported that these jobs increased 40 percent in just one year—creating 4,000 new jobs in 2015. Photos of hardhats installing the offshore wind farm on the state's leading newspaper sent a striking message that a renewables revolution will be a boom time for good jobs.

Rhode Island is arguably uniquely able to lead America into a new energy age. The state is small, uniquely vulnerable, not wed to fossil fuel production, and it's blue and highly Catholic. Permitting and siting the Block Island wind farm showed the state can be nimble when it does something well, which nearly all agree was the case with highly participatory Ocean Special Area Management Plan. With 400 miles of coastline it has been hammered

by coastal erosion and upland flooding, raising awareness of the cost of not acting on climate change. The Newport tide gauge is up 9 inches since 1930, threatening colonial era historic buildings and beaches, both crucial for the state's tourism and identity.

Spending up to $3 billion a year of its tiny economy on imported fossil fuels, the state is waking up to how it could keep those dollars in the state with renewables and efficiency measures through carbon pricing. And with a completely Democratic congressional delegation and an 85 percent blue statehouse, Rhode Island can act on climate change largely without dealing with the hardline denialism on this issue created by polarization and primary election tactics fueled by fossil interests to purge moderate Republicans. And finally, Rhode Island is 45% Catholic, and especially after the Pope's major *Laudato Si* encyclical last year, Catholics are more likely to support strong action on climate change.

Rhode Island's choice between allowing the construction of a huge fracked natural gas power plant or throwing itself behind an all-out renewables push is not a simple one. Valid concerns exist about the reliability of renewables, but betting on the stability of natural gas supply and price has its own risks, and some analyses suggest the gas plant may not be needed. The state's 2015 State Energy Plan called for diversification away from gas, since it already makes up 50-60 percent of energy used here. Diversification is critical, but the science tells us we must move quickly to a diverse zero-carbon mix, including existing nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, mass storage, wave, and tidal power—all offer partial solutions to this problem. Reducing demand through variable pricing, especially at peak times, could be hugely helpful.

But in the meantime, America finds itself with choices much like the one faced by Rhode Island today: build huge gas fired infrastructure, or go all in on wind and solar? Tiny Rhode Island could lead the nation into the next energy age, or it could drag its feet and be stuck with huge new fossil fuel "stranded assets." The politics are not easy, but each decision like these determine which road we are on.

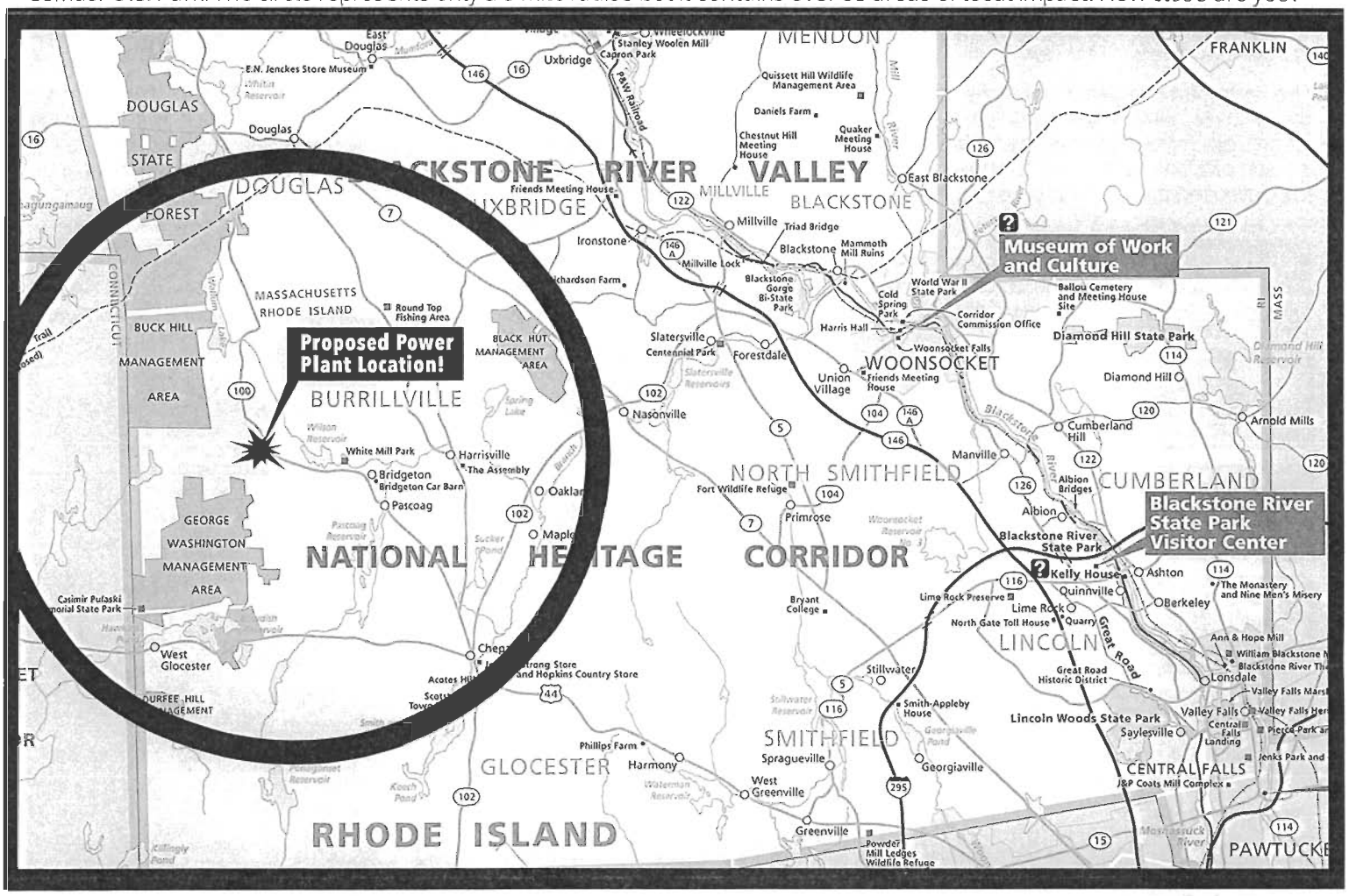
PlanetPolicy

The findings, interpretations and conclusions posted on Brookings.edu are solely those of the authors and not of The Brookings Institution, its officers, staff, board, funders, or organizations with which they may have a relationship.

KEEP RHODE ISLAND *Beautiful*

NO NEW BURRILLVILLE POWER PLANT!

The proposed **1000 Megawatt Power Plant** would be located in the middle of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor U.S. Park. The circle represents only a 5 mile radius but it contains over 85 areas of local impact. How close are you?



The proposed plant is NOT a done deal. What can YOU do to stop it?

Write & Call

1. Contact the Governor of Rhode Island. Email: Gov.Outreach@governor.ri.gov Call: (401) 222-2080 Write: 82 Smith Street Providence, RI 02903.

2. Submit your written comments to the RI Energy Facilities Siting Board. Email the coordinator: todd.bianco@puc.ri.gov

3. Contact your local elected State & Town officials.

Attend

Your support and presence at the meetings is very important.

1. Attend Energy Facility Siting Board Hearing September 21st 6:00 PM @ Toll Gate High School Warwick. Shuttles provided.

2. Attend the Energy Facility Siting Board Hearing October 3rd 6:00 PM @ Burrillville High School

Volunteer

There are many ways you and your family can get involved and help.

1. Sharing information person to person is one of the most important things you can do.

2. You can also help with the petition drive, help staff awareness events, rallies, meetings, and much more.

"Subscribe" on Facebook for full list of contacts & events.

The RISK to our children, our future, and our environment is just not worth the REWARD.

Get educated, share, contact officials, and take action.

Facebook/KeepRhodeIslandBeautiful

www.keeprhodeislandbeautiful.com

Paid for by citizens of Burrillville & Northern Rhode Island

KEEP RHODE ISLAND *Beautiful*

NO NEW BURRILLVILLE POWER PLANT!

Did you know that Governor Gina Raimondo has proposed putting a **SECOND POWER PLANT** in Burrillville, Rhode Island? The proposed **1000 Megawatt Power Plant** would be **fueled by Fracked Gas & Diesel Oil** (Fossil Fuels) and would result in the **unnecessary industrialization** of our beautiful and ecologically diverse rural region and neighborhoods. It would also introduce **unnecessary risk to our health and safety** as well as **unnecessary risk to our water supply and quality.**

The facts below highlight how the proposed plant would **negatively impact Burrillville as well as the larger region and towns in RI, MA, and CT.** Due to current RI state law **the residents of Burrillville have NO VOTE.** The decision and approval for this plant now rests solely with the Rhode Island Energy Facility Siting Board. The EFSB, the Governor, and all elected state & town officials need to hear from us as citizens. Please **visit us online on Facebook and our website** for more details on the proposed plant, the process, and for contact info so you can take action and voice your concern before it's too late.

52 known pollutants

52 known pollutants will be spewed from **twin, 200 foot tall stacks** including **3 tons of formal Hazardous Pollutants** a year and **3.6 Million tons of CO2** a year, endangering the health of our families.

85 local areas

There are over **85 thriving environmental areas** within a **5 mile radius** including; 20 bodies of water, 26 Conservation Land Areas, 25 State Recreation Areas, 15 Historic Districts, 8 State Conservation areas, and many campgrounds and youth camps used by thousands.

100K people

Over 100,000 people live in communities surrounding Burrillville, RI and the proposed plant including: Glocester, RI; N. Smithfield, RI; Uxbridge, MA; Douglas, MA; Thompson, CT; and Putnam CT

200 acres

At least 200 combined acres of beautiful interior forest clearcut: significantly impacting local habitats, wetlands, and **displacing over 165 distinct wildlife species** including **2 threatened species.**

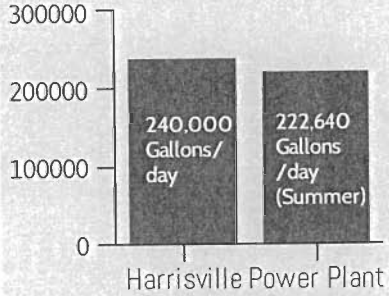
222K gallons

222,640 Gallons of Water a Day (924,489 @ peak) will be drawn through an **MTBE contaminated well** posing significant risk of the **release of potentially carcinogenic contaminants,** while also **draining water resources** available for local aquifers and rivers.

2M gallons

Two, 1 Million gallon tanks for storage of oil to be burned as needed in winter (= higher pollution & water usage levels) as well as a **40,000 gallon ammonia tank** and **hydrogen gas** stored in tube trailers.

The proposed plant is projected to use as much water per day as the entire Harrisville District!



"Water supplied to the project from PUD's well #3A should be considered to decrease the water flow available to the Clear River...it will be assumed that there will be a one for one reduction in the Clear River flow."

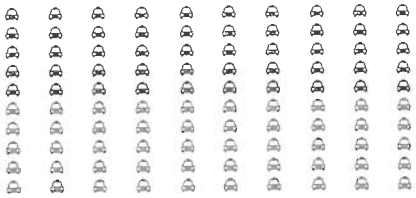
* from the Clear River Energy Center Application. 10/28/15 page 51.

3,626,113 Tons of Additional Carbon Dioxide Emitted Annually!

38%

Approximate increase in annual energy-related Rhode Island CO2 emissions

* based on 2013 data from U.S. Energy Information Administration.



Equivalent to **750,000 cars** (almost 2x the number of cars in RI).

* based on per passenger car estimate from EPA and registered Rhode Island vehicles from U.S. Dot Office of Highway Information.

"It would be impossible to ever meet the carbon-emission-reduction goals of the Resilient Rhode Island Act."

Jerry Elmer, Senior Counsel with Conservation Law Foundation

Elmer, J. (2016 January. 11). R.I. plant a step in wrong direction. The Providence Journal.

The RISK to our children, our future, and our environment is just not worth the REWARD.

Get educated, share, contact officials, and take action.

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Paid for by citizens of Burrillville & Northern Rhode Island