STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

PROVIDENCE, SC.

SUPERIOR COURT

RICHARD SPARKS and CATHERINE SPARKS

VS.

PC 2018-3429

SAINT 23 LLC, et al

TOWN OF FOSTER, A Municipal Corporation

VS.

PC 2018-3588

SAINT 23 LLC, and BRIAN ST. CROIX

PROCEEDINGS

HEARD BEFORE

THE HONORABLE JUSTICE MAUREEN B. KEOUGH

JUNE 15, 2018

APPEARANCES:

DYLAN B. CONLEY, ESQUIRE
ON BEHALF OF MR. and MRS. SPARKS

JOANNA M. ACHILLI, ESQUIRE
ON BEHALF OF THE TOWN OF FOSTER

JOHN O. MANCINI, ESQUIRE NICHOLAS J. GOODIER, ESQUIRE ON BEHALF OF SAINT 23 LLC AND BRIAN ST. CROIX

> SUSAN L. INMAN OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATION

I, SUSAN L. INMAN, hereby certify that the succeeding pages, 1 through 28, are a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes.

Susan L. Inman Court Reporter

JUNE 15, 2018

AFTERNOON SESSION

THE CLERK: Richard Sparks v. Saint 23 LLC, et al, PC 2018-3429, as well as PC 2018-3588, Town of Foster v. Saint 23.

MR. CONLEY: Ready, your Honor.

THE COURT: Come on up, everyone.

THE CLERK: Counsel, identify yourselves.

MR. CONLEY: Dylan Conley on behalf of the Town.

Excuse me, force of habit. On behalf of the Sparkses.

I'm going to object. We have a conflict, your Honor.

MS. ACHILLE: Joanna Achille on behalf of the Town of Foster.

MR. MANCINI: John Mancini on behalf of Saint 23 LLC and Brian St. Croix.

MR. GOODIER: Nicholas Goodier on behalf of Saint 23 LLC and Brian St. Croix.

THE COURT: Welcome back, everyone. We were here on, originally, there were two separate matters that had been filed. Separate, but yet related. I had, first and foremost, Richard and Catherine Sparks vs. Saint 23 LLC and Brian St. Croix, and then the Town of Foster. And, then, after that, the Town of Foster filed their own motion, or I should say suit against Saint 23 LLC and

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Brian St. Croix. Both matters really involved a request by the parties for injunctive relief as it related to Mr. St. Croix and what he was doing with his property located on Mount Hygeia Road in Foster, Rhode Island.

I had told the parties last time, and we had some spirited arguments, certainly educational for the Court concerning the matter, and that was really what Mr. St. Croix was doing with his property. I heard the arguments from both sides. I was entirely sympathetic to the Town and the Sparkses concerning their very valid and well placed concerns about what Mr. St. Croix was doing with his property. That was based, primarily, on the history of prior applications and things he had done before. But, my concern was that given Mr. St. Croix's recent statements or, as I think I described it, more of a pivot; that rather than using his property to run a gravel excavation or mining operation, he intended to use it for a horse farm; that Mr. St. Croix may have found a valid, and permissible more importantly, use for the property.

I had suggested at that time that the parties get together and speak because if Mr. St. Croix was going to be operating a horse farm, in my review of the some of the case law, that may be something he was entitled to do, and it might be in everyone's best interest for the

Town to take this opportunity to negotiate with Mr. St. Croix and his counsel concerning how that was going to be done, restrictions that were going to be put in place, and steps that could be taken to assure the Town, as well as the Sparkses to a certain degree, that this wasn't a ruse, for lack of a better term; that he still planned on excavating and mining gravel, he was just going to call it something else.

I had an opportunity to speak very briefly this morning with the attorney representing the Town of Foster as well as counsel for Mr. St. Croix and Saint 23 LLC, and I understand that an agreement of sorts -- and I say that because I appreciate that both sides had to give -- or, to agree to things that they didn't necessarily want to. But, that's, I suppose, the substance of any valid agreement; neither party walks away with everything that they want, such that they have this agreement put in place and it's taken the form of a consent judgment.

I did have the opportunity to review that, but, counsel, why don't you go ahead, and then I will get to the Sparkses in a moment. We'll take care of this first. As I understand it, you're still pressing your motion, which is fine -- or, request, and we'll deal with that in a minute. But, if I can knock one off, we'll do that, and we'll go from there.

Counsel, go ahead.

MS. ACHILLE: Good afternoon. Thank you, your Honor.

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As you indicated, per your instruction the Town did sit down with Mr. St. Croix and his attorneys, and we were able to work out an agreement that does satisfy the Town Council that Mr. St. Croix is going to be operating a horse farm, and that this excavating is going to be an incidental use to the operation of a horse farm.

The consent order will allow Mr. St. Croix to excavate the property prior to the commencement of the horse farm in a fashion consistent with DEM permits and also a site plan that is attached as Exhibit A. This will -- essentially, the project will happen in four phases. Each phase is limited to ten acres so that will hopefully, the Town thought, and I think Mr. St. Croix's thought is that that would limit the noise that is coming off of the property in an attempt to condense the operation.

In addition, there will only be 60 trucks coming off of the property Monday through Friday. So, no trucks will be entering or exiting on Saturday or Sunday. And, he will be able to do some actual excavating and site work during Saturday, but never on a Sunday.

The Town has also conceded that if he does need to

be able to do that. However, if he's going to be crushing, he will contact the building official, and there will be -- he will, Mr. St. Croix or the corporation, at their expense, will hire professional engineers to take some decibel readings. And, we've put some decibel limitation in there to make sure that we're protecting the neighbors and abutting properties from sound.

crush some of the boulders because of their size, he will

In addition, he will be posting a bond with respect to the soil erosion and things of that nature. And, the work is to be completed within 24 months of today's date, provided that your Honor signs the consent judgment.

Six months thereafter, he will commence the horse farm. And, we've defined the horse farm so that nobody has any questions as to what a horse farm is. This horse farm will have the capacity to stable at least 15 horses, but he will have at least one-third occupied, because you never know if people bring a horse, leave a horse, things of that nature.

And, importantly for the Town, there are ramifications that are added in this. The Town building official will have open access to the property to make sure that Mr. St. Croix and the Company are complying with the judgment. And, if they are not, a notice will

be issued that he is in violation of this judgment, and he is to stop all work until there can be an agreement reached. If Mr. St. Croix does not heed to the building official's instruction and the Town is required to come to court to get a preliminary injunction, Mr. St. Croix will be responsible for the Town's legal expenses.

In addition --

THE COURT: Will you do me a quick favor? I apologize. Only because it's been a really long morning already, can you just --

MS. ACHILLE: Slow down?

THE COURT: ...slow down a little bit? I know; I get it. I just, I totally imagine my poor stenographer, if it sounds fast to me, that it's got to be killing her. So if you could slow down a little bit?

MR. ACHILLE: It's not the first time.

THE COURT: Yes, that's fine.

MS. ACHILLE: And, lastly, I think the most important thing to the Town is, if this horse farm is not established within the six months following the 24 months of site work, the Town will be able to impose a fine of \$100 per day which will be retroactive to December 13th, 2017. So, essentially, it's \$36,000 a year. And, Mr. St. Croix has already assented to that fine; he has assented to a lien being placed on his property to ensure

payment of that fine; and he has also agreed that if there is any money remaining from the bond posted for the sediment and soil erosion, that that will also go towards that fine. So, the Town does feel that there are adequate parameters placed on this incidental project and that the Town is protected should Mr. St. Croix not comply with the terms of the judgment.

THE COURT: Okay. I also saw, because I did go through it, that part of this as well is that Mr. St. Croix and his company waive any right of appeal --

MS. ACHILLE: Yes.

THE COURT: ...to this Court in connection with actions taken by the Town's Zoning Board pertaining to the special use permit application advanced by the same parties concerning the property in exchange for the Town who is waiving the right to enforce the notice of violation that had previously been entered, correct?

MS. ACHILLE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, and I say that for a reason because there's a couple of other things that I want to put on the record. As I understood from my conference this morning, that not everyone in the Town of Foster is happy with this. And, I understand it; I truly do. Sometimes I think that's the hallmark of a good agreement; that everyone walks away unhappy. But,

there's some reasons why I'm inclined to think that this is in the best interest of the Town, and I will expound upon that in a second.

But, to the extent that defense counsel needs to place anything on the record, I wanted to give them an opportunity to do so.

MS. ACHILLE: I do also want to mention.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. ACHILLE: On Page 4 of the order that we submitted this morning, we had gone back and forth with drafts, but there is a typo. First paragraph, fourth line, it should say Section M. So, we will just retype it and bring it in for signature, but that was it.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mancini?

MR. MANCINI: Thank you, your Honor. John Mancini on behalf of the defendants.

Your Honor, this proposed consent judgment really is a good example of a tug of war. The parties did negotiate in good faith, and I can say on behalf of the defendants we believe that we have waived some significant rights. Most importantly, as the Court has just noted, is our appellate rights have been waived. We've agreed to certain penalties and consequences in the event that this order is not followed. And, importantly, this would now be no longer a matter subject to zoning,

but, in fact, it would be a matter subject to this Court's review as a contempt of court order, which is much different, as the Court knows, and the avenue of redress for the Town is more direct.

With that, we are in agreement with the order. We concur with the synopsis provided by the solicitor and we're ready to answer any questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Conley, have you had a chance to look at this? Are you familiar -- or do you know what's in the order?

MR. CONLEY: I was given a copy of the order an hour or so ago.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CONLEY: I have reviewed it, the rights that Mr. St. Croix is giving up. They make -- this is identical to his proposal to run a mine for two years.

I also think that the Town Council cannot circumvent the authority and jurisdiction of the Zoning Board. The Zoning Board has control over zoning use matters; that the parties, because they have a difference of opinion with the Zoning Board, can't then enter into a consent agreement as an end round to the Zoning Code of the Town of Foster. This effectively allows Mr. St. Croix to violate the Zoning Ordinance by authority of the Town

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Council, despite the fact that the Zoning Board has already ruled on this and said it's an impermissible use.

To say that -- to complete their entire mining operation exactly as proposed in the two-year period exactly as originally proposed, and then six months later we'll put five horses on the property is well short of the standards set forth in North Kingstown v. Albert where the Supreme Court found that the retention pond was a necessary and incidental use towards the operation of a turf farm. Critically, in that case, they actually found that, "The Alberts maintained -- " the Alberts in that case would be the plaintiff, comparable -- excuse me -the defendant, comparable to Mr. St. Croix. "...they never intended to turn the pond project into a sand and gravel operation. So, in that case, you have a temporary retention pond billed out to support a farm. case, you have a two-year 850,000 cubic yard mining operation that is going to be squeezed under the Right to Farm Act by putting five horses on it six months after they're done.

I don't think the Town Council has the authority to enter into that agreement, and I think it's a violation of the Right to Farm Act and the rights and interest of both my parties and the Foster Zoning Board, quite frankly.

THE COURT: My concern is because, quite frankly, if I approve this, then that certainly implicates the injunctive relief that you were seeking. So, that's why I welcome your comments and that's why I wanted to invite you to do so.

As I indicated last time -- and let me be very clear on the record. The skepticism -- maybe that's a nice word -- that is expressed by you on behalf of your clients as well as the Zoning Board is incredibly well placed. I, too, think if I was sitting there, I would be skeptical given the history and the travel.

You know, I went through it exhaustively last time. I looked at the report that was submitted in support of the applications for relief from the Zoning Ordinance's special use permit. There is no question that what Mr. St. Croix originally proposed was a gravel and mining excavation project. There's no question about it in my mind. And that's why it was denied; I see that. But, as I pointed out the last time, my concern is this; that there are -- best case scenario, he went back and reevaluated his business plan. Worst case scenario is he found a creative way to get what he wants, as what you just said. Don't have to like it; don't have to agree with it.

I can't say, though, from my review, and

specifically I'm looking at -- I have it right in front of me, the case you just cited, the <u>Town vs. -- Town vs.</u>
-- it really has been a long day -- <u>Town of North</u>

<u>Kingstown vs. Albert</u>, and that's at 767 A.2d 659. He may have found exactly as you describe, the loophole to squeeze through, okay? And, my thoughts, when I suggested everyone go back last time and see if they couldn't sit down, was to have something put in place that would keep him honest, for lack of a better term.

Because if this is a ruse and he's just calling it a different name and has no intentions of actually running a horse farm, which, from everything I have read, would be a permitted use of this property, right?

MR. CONLEY: We do not dispute that a horse farm would be a permitted use.

THE COURT: Right, that if this is, in fact, a ruse on his behalf, it seemed to me, having a judgment in place and allowing the Town to get ahead of it, for lack of a better term, and institute some very specific requirements as to how this was going to be done would be in the parties' best interest.

In looking at this consent judgment, the limitation, you know, on times, sounds, what the Town's going to be able to do as far as inspecting, the recourse they have, if he chooses to -- and he has. Let's be clear, Mr. St.

Croix has vagrantly -- or, flagrantly -- excuse me -- disregarded and violated prior orders; he's gone ahead and did what he wanted to do -- that there are some repercussions, enforceable ones, if he does that.

It seemed to me that the best course of action -- although, I know nobody wants it -- was to at least get out ahead. If he was going to be -- rather than spend all the money, time -- oh, God -- years here in the courthouse, whether it be here or up on the seventh floor on appeals, let's see if we can't put some safeguards in place right now.

I've looked at the consent judgment. I get why there's people who don't want this at all. It's not perfect, but it takes some of the uncertainty out of it. So with respect to that, if he is going to be running a horse farm and we agree that that's a permitted use, would you also agree with me that he's allowed to, if that's what he's going to do, to make some improvements or alterations to the land so he can run that business.

MR. CONLEY: The scale of the improvements need to be so that it's necessary for the primary purpose. The primary purpose -- the statute itself, 2-23-4(a), describes that it's for protection of agricultural operations as the primary purpose. Five horse, six months after you're done mining, does not qualify as the

primary purpose. The primary purpose --

THE COURT: I thought it was 15 horses.

MR. CONLEY: The stable will have the space for 15. He's only guaranteeing four horses (sic) on the premises, so you essentially need to build a three-car garage and only put one car in there.

The issue is that for two years, at a minimum, the primary purpose is a mine. That's not agricultural; it's not site prep. They've provided no documentation saying that this site needs this sort of preparation to support five horses. It used to be a horse farm historically. Why can't it be a horse farm in its present state? In the <u>Albert</u> case, the irrigation was a necessary component to the turf farm. Excavating 850,000 cubic yards of gravel is an unnecessary step towards having five horses on 125 acres. He could have five horses there now.

THE COURT: Mr. Mancini, do you want to respond -- MR. MANCINI: I do.

THE COURT: ...to that portion of it, that -MR. MANCINI: I do, your Honor. I do, your Honor.
I understand the issue.

When you look at the order, the order made an attempt to define the farm, and that attempt was to establish a maximum and a minimum. There's 15 horses, or stables for 15 horses. The occupancy was only a third;

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it's five. But, what is being missed, and what's not being described specifically is the fact that, in conjunction with the horse farm, there is acreage and acreage of fields, hay fields. And, they're identified on the plan. And, the order specifically indicates that the process is to be done methodically, over a course of ten acres at a time, so until it's completed. And, it's identified in the scope of work, in the area of work on the plan attached to the order, so that the Town and the applicant both understand and know what are the confines in the areas in which the work is to be performed and for what reason. And, the reason is for the creation of leveling the topography so as to permit a uniformity to provide grazing, to provide pasturing, and to provide hay fields. That is in conjunction with the horse farm.

So, the primary purpose is not only essentially housing horses. So, we're not just building a three-car garage for horses. We're building a stable, a riding arena, which is there; it's just getting revamped, and then the fields around it. That is truly the essence of the farm, and that's specifically memorialized in the order. And, the Town went one step further by attaching the exhibit, which is the plan, which is what we are tied to to do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MANCINI: And, one point I'd add is, also, the soil and erosion is also specifically done on that plan. And, the creation of the detention basins, you know, converse within the fact pattern in the <u>Town of North Kingstown vs. Albert</u>, creation of the hay fields is a result of the RIPDES permit from DEM which provides for the grading and the uniformity of the land, and then the protection of the land by way of creating sheet flow that is appropriate, and that's the purposes of those detention basins.

THE COURT: I just wanted him to respond to that one question, but I didn't want to cut you off completely.

MS. ACHILLES: May I just quickly? As far the number of horses, I think that the Town and Mr. St. Croix had to strike a balance because there is a very hefty penalty associated with how many horses are going to be on this farm in the six months, or within six months following the site work period. The Town really wanted to define horse farm so that it wasn't left open and there would only be one horse. But, Mr. St. Croix did have some concerns in that he could have 20 people, 30 people sign up to stable their horses and at the last minute back out, and now suddenly he's on the hook for \$70,000 to the Town. So, we attempted to say this is going to be a facility that will hold at least 15, if not

more, but you will, within six months, at least have a third filled. So, some of that was a balance because there was a very hefty fine associated with it.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

Sorry, Mr. Conley. I just wanted to have a response to that portion of it, which I think is a legitimate argument; the scope of the operation isn't commiserate with what they're asking for. But, having had that response, feel free to respond to that.

MR. CONLEY: Sure. I really think in order for this use to be permissible under the Right to Farm Act, we need an affirmative finding that the primary purpose of the property is a horse farm, and that the 850,000 cubic yard, 60 truck per day operation is necessary and customary to the operation of a horse farm. Those are the standards set forth in <u>Albert</u>. In <u>Albert</u>, the excavation was found to be temporary, incidental, and essential for the primary purpose. None of those are the case here. And, not to beat a dead horse, but...

THE COURT: Nicely done. I like a good pun on a Friday afternoon.

MR. CONLEY: In <u>Albert</u>, the Court specifically found that the Alberts did not want to be and were not in the sand and gravel business. In this case, it is one hundred percent clear that the primary purpose is a sand

and gravel business. They just think that they can put a couple horses in the back end of it, and that's the back door towards -- another pun for this afternoon -- I think we're putting the cart before the horse.

THE COURT: Two in one day. You've earned your fee.

I think that gets back to -- I appreciate it; you're right. I think I said it the last time -- perhaps not well, but -- frustrating, yes.

But, I'm reading this and I think certain assurances have been garnered to make sure that he is doing what he's saying he's doing. Does that mean he gets to, to a certain degree, excavate some gravel which is what he wanted to do to begin with? Yes. But, I don't know if that incidental, collateral benefit, if you will, is enough to say that he can't fix up the property to run it as a horse farm.

I really do mean it when I say this. I am wholly sympathetic to not only his immediate neighbors, but residents of the Town, and particularly the Zoning Board who has enacted certain ordinances to preserve the land and the community as it is now, and that they've made it abundantly clear that they do not want a gravel mining operation. I wouldn't if I was living there either. Without question. I just think, though, if he has found a permissible use that allows him, in addition, to do

some of this mining excavation, he may have found a legitimate way to accomplish both items. That was my biggest concern; that he was going to get there anyway, so let's do it while there's some safeguards in place.

I am not an expert in any of this. I don't pretend to be. The Court is persuaded to a degree, though, that the people who usually are, that being the DEM, have issued and approved a number of permits that would allow for this type of work. And, because I know when you were first here, Mr. Conley, one of my concerns with respect to the injunctive relief, as far as at this early stage, was, well, what's the harm? There was the idea of the -- and you can all correct me if I am wrong, but there being some kind of disturbance with respect to well water, dust in the air that could bothersome. Those things seem to have been addressed.

It also seems as though -- and, I appreciate you said there are these zoning ordinances out there, but if what he's doing, and that is running a horse farm, having hay fields and meadows, finding other permissible agricultural uses for this property, I don't know that this Court can right now issue -- or should -- I mean, I suppose I can do whatever I want -- but, should issue an injunction.

I think that this was a hard fought compromise

between the parties. I think that there are certain safeguards in here to make sure that Mr. St. Croix is staying honest. There's limitations on -- because I went back as well, Mr. Conley, to look at the original complaint, and I know you have nuisance complaints in there, intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligence claims with respect to the enforcement of the notice of violation and the gravel bank. As I said, there's nuisance claims that are in here. All of that is fine and that might ultimately resolve itself. The only thing that was in front of me was the request for the injunctive relief right now.

MR. CONLEY: Yes.

wanted the Court to issue a temporary restraining order and/or injunction against the defendants preventing the operation of a gravel bank at the Mount Hygeia property. From the looks of this, they have scaled back the operation, for lack of a better term, that was originally going on, and that what's being done is being done is a means to get the property in a workable state to have the farm. A lot of this went to -- a lot of the facts here had to do with the fact that it was really a gravel extraction operation that was going on. And, here, we seem to have some assurances that that is not the primary

purpose and that there's some teeth in it.

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I want to be clear, Mr. St. Croix, and I told your attorneys I was going to speak to you directly so they shouldn't be alarmed that I'm doing this. I'm not a fan of semantics. I don't like when people get, for lack of a better term, cute, call something one thing and then decide they're going to do what they want anyway. When I say I'm not a fan, it's actually one of my pet peeves.

I also should let you know, I'm new to the bench. I'm going to be here a really, really long time, so that any violation of this order and any attempt by you to do anything above and beyond what's in this order, if I'm satisfied by the proof presented that you have, it will absolutely, unequivocally result in sanctions to you up to and including incarceration.

Your attorneys can also tell you, in my former life I worked as a prosecutor. I have no problem putting people in jail. I kind of miss it sometimes. don't want you to think that you can dance around this or use the words and turn them on their head to do what you clearly indicated in the report I saw you wanted to do from the beginning, and that was to operate a gravel or a mining operation. That is not going to happen. going to be allowed to improve your property so you can

make it into a workable farm, in particular, a horse farm. But, anything above and beyond that, and anything that I find is being done by you as an end run around, I want you to know this so there's no question in your mind when you leave here today, will be met with very serious

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sanctions by me.

If those building inspectors, the Town officials want to come on your property, they're coming on. They're going to check. If things are too loud and there needs to be some adjustments made, that is going to be There will be no questions about it. I don't want to have these games later on about, well, this is what was said and this is what was done. You have made, through your attorneys, the affirmative representations that your only intention at this point in time is to run a horse farm. I am holding you to that. I am holding you to that to the letter of this agreement. Monetary sanctions will be the least of your problems if I find that you are stepping outside the very clear dictates of this order. So, you need to know that before you leave here today so that I don't want, when we come back, if there's allegations and I'm satisfied, for you to say that you didn't understand or that it wasn't clear, because I want to be really clear with you. And, as I said, it will come back before me. Ms. Lynch will make a

note in the file that any motions to adjudge in contempt or any alleged violations of this consent judgment will be assigned to me. Nobody else. I wouldn't burden anyone else with having to go through this. But, more importantly, I know what's happened, I know what's transpired, and I am the one that is going to keep a watchful eye on this.

Mr. Conley, you may be right, and I don't know whether or not the Town Council had the authority or whether it should have been the Zoning Board. That's not before me today.

Go ahead.

MR. CONLEY: One question from understanding everything that is happening.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CONLEY: As it's laid out in my complaint, my clients have deep concerns with the Town's interest in actually enforcing the provisions of the consent order and was curious to any ability to add teeth in that regard. Because if the Town simply decides to look the other way, as it historically has done, than the consent order won't actually protect my clients or, really, the code of the Town of Foster in any way.

MR. MANCINI: Your Honor, I want to speak to that, if I may?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

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I know my brother is aware of this, MR. MANCINI: but the law in Rhode Island is very established with regard to who can enforce the Zoning Code, and that is the Town. Private citizens, by way of separate counsel or on their own, do not have the authority or justification to enforce orders of the Town, ordinances of the Town, and the Zoning Code. In fact, there are two parties that can do that; one is the zoning officer under Rhode Island General Laws of the Zoning Enabling Act, and secondly, the Town Solicitor. So, it is the purview of the Town, by way of the solicitor, by way of the zoning enforcement officer to enforce this consent order -consent judgment, rather, or any other ordinances of the Town, including zoning ordinances. So, I think that it's not appropriate or it's not within the jurisdiction of the Court to determine that there is not proper enforcement mechanism for this order because there is, and I think that that is very clearly set forth in our law.

THE COURT: No, and I appreciate that. I'm just thinking it through and I understand what Mr. Conley is saying.

I would presume, by the way, this would be available to you and your client, so they'll know precisely what it

obligations to enforce the order, there are certainly steps that you and your client can take. I can't, though, right now, on what might hypothetically happen down the road, put anything or add any language to this judgment that would somehow give your clients the right, if you will, to try and enforce it or enforce the terms. But, they're going to be aware of it.

is that Mr. St. Croix is allowed to do. I also presume

notified. If they don't, as you said, live up to their

if there's 61 and not 60 trucks, the Town will be

As I said, I don't doubt from everything I've seen that it won't only be the Town is keeping eyes on you, Mr. St. Croix, it will be the citizens of that Town, your neighbors, who are making sure that you're being honest about what it is that you intend to do. I'm willing to give someone a chance if you are, in fact, doing what you're saying you're doing. It might ultimately enhance the property around there. But, I don't like being made a fool of either. That's all I really need to say to you. Unfortunately, you weren't here this morning when I was doing my restraining orders to know just how serious I am about that, but your attorneys will let you know I am. I'm very serious.

It's not a perfect solution. It's really not. But, my sincere concern, and I mean this wholeheartedly, is

that even if I were to grant you the injunctive relief you were seeking, you could be up in front of the Supreme Court and they could say that I was totally wrong on all that, and then we're right back. And, guess what? He's crushing gravel and doing whatever he wants without these limitations or protections in place, and after a lot more money has been spent by all the parties. Because it's not exactly the <u>Town of North Kingstown</u>; I agree with you. It's close enough that it gives me pause, and that's why I thought this was the best of the avenues that are available.

So, as it relates to the Town of Foster vs. Saint 23 LLC and Brian St. Croix, this Court has reviewed the consent judgment. I do think that, despite the reservations, which, once again, I know I've said it a few times, I'm repeating myself, they're so well founded; I share them. I just think that this might be the best way to address it; that the provisions outlined here should be enough to ensure that any work being done on the property is being done incidental or as a means to accomplish the primary ultimate objective, and that being converting this property to a workable horse farm. If I am wrong, you can all come back and see me and we'll go from there.

Because of that, I would say, Mr. Conley, that's why

I indicated by virtue of me agreeing to approve and enter that consent judgment, it does, in essence, effectively deny your request for the injunctive relief on behalf of your clients, Richard Sparks and Catherine Sparks. Your well placed, well founded, and well reasoned objection is noted for the record. And, I'm going to keep my fingers crossed that your valid concerns will be put to rest because Mr. St. Croix is going to do what's being asked of him, knowing that there will be consequences if he does not.

So, with that said, I will wait for the corrected consent judgment.

Your objection is noted for the record, counsel, with respect to your clients' requests.

Is there anything else I need to place on the record?

MS. ACHILLE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, I wish you all well.

Mr. St. Croix, it's incumbent upon you to be not only a good citizen of the Town of Foster, but also to be a good neighbor. To the extent that that hasn't always been the case, let today be the first day of a new relationship, okay?

Be well, everyone. Enjoy the weekend.

MR. CONLEY: Thank you, your Honor.

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