

BEFORE THE  
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DAKOTA RANGE I, LLC AND DAKOTA  
RANGE II, LLC FOR AN ENERGY FACILITY PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT  
A WIND ENERGY FACILITY

SD PUC DOCKET EL18-\_\_\_\_

PREFILED TESTIMONY OF ROBERT O'NEAL  
ON BEHALF OF DAKOTA RANGE I, LLC AND DAKOTA RANGE II, LLC

January 24, 2018

1 **I. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2

3 **Q. Please state your name, employer, and business address.**

4 A. My name is Robert O'Neal and I work for Epsilon Associates, Inc. ("Epsilon"), located at 3  
5 Mill & Main Place, Suite 250, Maynard, Massachusetts 01754.

6

7 **Q. Briefly describe your educational and professional background and your current work**  
8 **for Epsilon.**

9 A. I have more than 30 years of experience in the areas of community noise impact assessments,  
10 meteorological data collection and analyses, and air quality modeling. My noise impact  
11 evaluation experience includes design and implementation of sound level measurement  
12 programs nationwide, modeling of future impacts, conceptual mitigation analyses, and  
13 compliance testing. I am a nationally recognized acoustics expert in the wind energy field,  
14 having performed noise impact assessments in over 25 states across the U.S. and Canada, and  
15 have also directed and reviewed shadow flicker studies for wind energy projects. I have  
16 provided expert witness testimony on noise impact studies, shadow flicker issues, and air  
17 pollution modeling in front of local boards, courts of law, and adjudicatory hearings.

18

19 I have a B.A. in Engineering Science from Dartmouth College, and an M.S. in Atmospheric  
20 Science from Colorado State University. I am a Certified Consulting Meteorologist, a  
21 member of the American Meteorological Society, a member of the Acoustical Society of  
22 America, and Board Certified by the Institute of Noise Control Engineering ("INCE"). A  
23 copy of my curriculum vitae is provided as Exhibit 1.

24

25 **Q. What is your company's role with respect to the Dakota Range Wind Project**  
26 **("Project")?**

27 A. Epsilon conducted sound level and shadow flicker modeling analyses of the Project's  
28 proposed layout, and prepared a Sound Level Modeling Report ("Sound Report") and a  
29 Shadow Flicker Modeling Report ("Shadow Flicker Report"), which are provided in  
30 Appendices I and J, respectively, of the Project's Energy Facility Permit Application  
31 ("Application").

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**Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

A. The purpose of my testimony is to discuss the methodology and results of the sound level modeling analysis and shadow flicker modeling analysis Epsilon conducted for the Project. In addition, I will discuss how the modeling demonstrates that the Project will comply with applicable acoustic and shadow flicker regulations and/or commitments made by Dakota Range I, LLC and Dakota Range II, LLC (“Dakota Range”).

**Q. Please identify the sections of the Application that you are sponsoring for the record.**

- A. I am sponsoring the following portions of the Application:
- Section 16.3: Sound
  - Section 16.4: Shadow Flicker
  - Appendix I: Sound Level Modeling Report
  - Appendix J: Shadow Flicker Modeling Report

**II. WIND TURBINE SOUND AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS**

**Q. Please provide an overview of the sound that may be generated by modern utility-scale wind turbines, such as those that will be used for the Project.**

A. Wind turbine noise can originate from two different sources: mechanical sound from the interaction of turbine components, and aerodynamic sound produced by the flow of air over the rotor blades. In addition to the turbines, the transformer located at a wind project’s substation will also emit sound.

Due to advances in wind turbine design, mechanical noise has been greatly reduced in modern turbines and does not contribute significantly to sound levels outside of the nacelle. Aerodynamic noise has also been reduced due to slower rotational speeds and changes in materials of construction.

**Q. How are wind turbine sound levels measured?**

1 A. While sound (noise) levels are measured and quantified in several ways, all of them use the  
2 logarithmic decibel (“dB”) scale to accommodate the wide range of sound intensities found  
3 in the environment. A property of the decibel scale is that the sound pressure levels of two or  
4 more separate sounds are not directly additive. For example, if a sound of 50 dB is added to  
5 another sound of 50 dB, the total is only a 3-decibel increase (53 dB), which is equal to  
6 doubling in sound energy but not equal to a doubling in decibel quantity. Thus, every 3-dB  
7 change in sound level represents a doubling or halving of sound energy, and a change in  
8 sound levels of less than 3 dB is generally imperceptible to the human ear. Also, if one  
9 source of noise is at least 10 dB louder than another source, then the total sound level is  
10 simply the sound level of the higher-level source. For example, a sound source at 60 dB plus  
11 another sound source at 47 dB is equal to 60 dB.

12  
13 A sound level meter is a standardized instrument used to measure sound. It contains  
14 “weighting networks” (e.g., A-, C-, Z-weightings) to adjust the frequency response of the  
15 instrument. Frequencies, reported in Hertz (“Hz”), are detailed characterizations of sounds,  
16 often addressed in musical terms as “pitch” or “tone.” The most commonly used weighting  
17 network is the A-weighting because it most closely approximates how the human ear  
18 responds to sound at various frequencies (in the 20 to 20,000 Hz range). The A-weighting  
19 network, which reports in decibels designated as “dBA,” is the accepted scale used for  
20 community sound level measurements.

21  
22 Sounds in the environment vary with time, and the two sound level metrics that are  
23 commonly reported in community noise monitoring are:

- 24 •  $L_{90}$ , which is the sound level in dBA exceeded 90 percent of the time during a  
25 measurement period. The  $L_{90}$  is close to the lowest sound level observed. It is essentially  
26 the same as the “residual” sound level, which is the sound level observed when there are  
27 no obvious nearby intermittent noise sources.
- 28 •  $L_{eq}$ , the equivalent level, is the level of a hypothetical steady sound that would have the  
29 same energy (i.e., the same time-averaged mean square sound pressure) as the actual  
30 fluctuating sound observed. The equivalent level is designated  $L_{eq}$  and is commonly A-  
31 weighted. The equivalent level represents the time average of the fluctuating sound

1 pressure, but because sound is represented on a logarithmic scale and the averaging is  
2 done with time-averaged mean square sound pressure values, the  $L_{eq}$  is mostly  
3 determined by occasional loud noises.  
4

5 **Q. How does the sound from wind turbines fit within the range of sound audible to**  
6 **humans?**

7 A. The sound levels at the base of a modern utility-scale wind turbine are typically between 55-  
8 60 dBA when the wind turbine is operating at full power. By comparison, normal  
9 conversation between two people is 55-65 dBA when they are about three feet apart.  
10 Therefore, one can hold a conversation at the base of an operating wind turbine. Sound  
11 levels decrease with distance away from a wind turbine. At 50 dBA it would sound  
12 approximately half as loud as conversational speech, and between 30 and 40 dBA it is  
13 comparable to sound levels in a quiet rural area.  
14

15 **Q. Are you aware of any federal or state sound level regulations for wind energy**  
16 **conversion facilities located in South Dakota?**

17 A. There are no federal sound level regulations specific to wind energy conversion facilities.  
18 Also, it is my understanding that the State of South Dakota does not have statutes or rules  
19 governing sound level requirements for wind energy conversion facilities.  
20

21 **Q. Has Grant County established a sound level requirement for wind energy facilities to be**  
22 **located in that county?**

23 A. Yes. Per Section 1211.04(13) of the *Zoning Ordinance for Grant County*, Grant County  
24 imposes the following requirement for wind energy facilities: “Noise level shall not exceed  
25 50 dBA, average A-weighted Sound pressure including constructive interference effects at  
26 the perimeter of the principal and accessory structures of existing off-site residences,  
27 businesses, and buildings owned and/or maintained by a governmental entity.”  
28

29 **Q. Has Codington County established a sound level requirement for wind energy facilities**  
30 **to be located in that county?**

1 A. Yes. Per Section 5.22.03(12) of the *Comprehensive Zoning Regulations for Codington*  
2 *County*, Codington County requires the following: “Noise level shall not exceed 50 dBA,  
3 average A-weighted Sound pressure including constructive interference effects at the  
4 property line of existing off-site residences, businesses, and buildings owned and/or  
5 maintained by a governmental entity.” The Codington County requirement mirrors the Grant  
6 County requirement, except that Codington County sets its noise level limit at the property  
7 line, rather than at the perimeter of off-site structures.

8  
9 **Q. Based on your expertise, could you explain what the phrase “noise level shall not exceed**  
10 **50 dBA, average A-weighted Sound pressure including constructive interference**  
11 **effects” means?**

12 A. The language from that part of the sound ordinance appears to have been written by a lay  
13 person, but the intent is that it means a sound level limit of 50 dBA using an equivalent  
14 sound level metric (“ $L_{eq}$ ”). The  $L_{eq}$  metric is used by the wind turbine manufacturers for  
15 their sound level data since it is required by standard. The  $L_{eq}$  is also a commonly used  
16 metric for community noise ordinances and standards, and thus is an appropriate metric in  
17 the context of the County ordinances. Additional information on the  $L_{eq}$  metric is found in  
18 Section 3.0 of the Sound Report, attached as Appendix I to the Application.

19  
20 **III. ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS**

21  
22 **Q. Was the Sound Report provided as Appendix I to the Application prepared by you or**  
23 **under your supervision and control?**

24 A. Yes.

25  
26 **Q. What was the purpose of the acoustic modeling and analysis discussed in the Report?**

27 A. The purpose was to conservatively model the sound level to be produced by the Project in  
28 order to confirm the Project will comply with applicable noise limits established by Grant  
29 and Codington Counties.

30

1 **Q. Who provided the turbine model, turbine layout, and receptors to be used when**  
2 **conducting the acoustic modeling for the Project?**

3 A. The turbine model (Vestas V136-4.2), the proposed layout (including 72 primary and 25  
4 alternate turbine locations), and the receptor dataset (86 sensitive receptors and 267  
5 accessory receptors in Codington County, and 103 sensitive receptors and 288 accessory  
6 receptors in Grant County) were provided by Dakota Range. With respect to receptors, there  
7 were no businesses or buildings owned and/or maintained by a governmental entity within  
8 the area modeled, so the dataset consisted only of existing residences (sensitive receptors)  
9 and accessory structures (accessory receptors).

10  
11 **Q. Are the turbine model and turbine layout the same as depicted in Figure 2 of the**  
12 **Application?**

13 A. Yes.

14  
15 **Q. Could you provide an overview of the methodology used in conducting the acoustic**  
16 **modeling analysis for the Project?**

17 A. A conservative prediction of sound levels associated with the Project was made using  
18 Cadna/A noise calculation software, which is commonly used in the industry for sound  
19 modeling. This software incorporates the ISO 9613-2 international standard for sound  
20 propagation (Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors – Part 2:  
21 General method of calculation).

22  
23 In addition to the turbine model specifications, proposed Project layout, and the receptor  
24 locations discussed above, inputs and significant parameters employed in the model included:

- 25 • Project Layout: All 97 primary and alternate locations were modeled, although only 72  
26 locations will be constructed.
- 27 • Modeling Location: Sound levels at receptors were modeled as discrete points at a height  
28 of 1.5 meters above ground level to correlate with the typical ear height of a standing  
29 person. Sound levels were also modeled throughout a large grid of receptor points, each  
30 spaced 25 meters apart, to allow for the generation of sound level isolines, which are  
31 lines on a map depicting sound levels.

- 1 • Terrain Elevation: The terrain height contour elevations for the area modeled were  
2 generated from elevation information derived from the National Elevation Dataset  
3 (“NED”) developed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
- 4 • Source Sound Levels: The expected sound power levels associated with the Vestas  
5 V136-4.2 wind turbine were obtained from a Vestas technical report, and the expected  
6 sound levels from the Project substation were estimated based on information provided  
7 by Dakota Range and techniques in the Electric Power Plant Environmental Noise Guide  
8 produced by the Edison Electric Institute. The octave-band sound power levels  
9 calculated for the Vestas V136-4.2 wind turbines represent “worst-case” operational  
10 sound level emissions. Further, all turbines were assumed to be operating simultaneously  
11 and at the design wind speed corresponding to the greatest sound level impacts, and an  
12 uncertainty factor of 2.0 dBA was added to the sound power level for each modeled wind  
13 turbine.
- 14 • Ground Attenuation: Spectral ground absorption was calculated using a G-factor of 0.5,  
15 which corresponds to “mixed ground” consisting of both hard and porous ground cover.  
16 No additional attenuation due to tree shielding, air turbulence, or wind shadow effects  
17 was considered in the model.
- 18 • Meteorological Assumptions: Meteorological conditions were selected to minimize  
19 atmospheric attenuation in the 500 Hz and 1 kHz octave bands where the human ear is  
20 most sensitive. The model also assumed favorable conditions for sound propagation,  
21 corresponding to a moderate, well-developed ground-based temperature inversion, as  
22 might occur on a calm, clear night or equivalently downwind propagation.

23  
24 **Q. Could you summarize the results of the analysis for the residences in Codington**  
25 **County?**

- 26 A. In Codington County, the sound levels range from 17 to 43 dBA at the 86 modeled sensitive  
27 receptors (which includes both participating and nonparticipating residences), and from 14 to  
28 43 dBA at the 267 modeled accessory receptors. At the property line of the off-site  
29 residences, the sound levels are less than 48 dBA. Thus, the Project is below Codington  
30 County’s noise requirement of 50 dBA or less at the property line of off-site residences.

31



1 **Q. Could you summarize the results of the analysis for the residences in Grant County?**

2 A. In Grant County, the sound levels range from 22 to 45 dBA at the 103 modeled sensitive  
3 receptors (which includes both participating and nonparticipating residences), and from 23 to  
4 47 dBA at the 288 modeled accessory receptors. Thus, the Project is well below Grant  
5 County's noise requirement of 50 dBA or less at off-site residences and accessory structures.  
6

7 **Q. How accurate is your analysis of the anticipated sound levels that will be generated by**  
8 **the Project?**

9 A. The Massachusetts Clean Energy Center's Research Study on Wind Turbine Acoustics  
10 ("RSOWTA"),<sup>1</sup> showed that the same parameters used in the Sound Report resulted in model  
11 results ( $L_{eq1hr}$ ) that were nearly identical (within one dBA) to the monitoring results, with the  
12 exception of one outlier. Another study showed that for sites with similar topography to the  
13 Project, the same modeling parameters used in the Sound Report resulted in measured sound  
14 levels within one dBA of the modeled sound levels.<sup>2</sup>  
15

16 **Q. Are you aware of any post-construction noise studies for other wind farms that support**  
17 **the accuracy and conservativeness of the pre-construction noise modeling you**  
18 **conducted for the Project?**

19 A. The conservative set of modeling assumptions for this analysis has been verified through  
20 post-construction sound level measurement programs at five different operating wind energy  
21 facilities in the RSOWTA. According to the RSOWTA, ISO 9613-2 model with mixed  
22 ground ( $G=0.5$ ) with +2 dB added to the results was most precise and accurate at modeling  
23 the hourly  $L_{eq}$ . In addition, a post-construction measurement program conducted by Epsilon  
24 in the Rocky Mountain region found measured sound levels met the regulatory sound level  
25 limit under worst-case operating conditions at locations modeled to be at the regulatory limit.  
26

27 **IV. SHADOW FLICKER AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS**

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<sup>1</sup> RSG et al, "Massachusetts Study on Wind Turbine Acoustics," Massachusetts Clean Energy Center and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Cooper, J. and T. Evans, "Accuracy of noise predictions for wind farms," Proceedings of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Wind Turbine Noise, Denver, CO, 2013.

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**Q. Could you please explain what shadow flicker is?**

A. With respect to wind turbines, shadow flicker is an intermittent change in the intensity of light in a given area resulting from the operation of a wind turbine due to its interaction with the sun. While indoors, an observer experiences repeated changes in the brightness of the room as shadows cast from the wind turbine blades briefly pass by windows as the blades rotate. In order for this to occur, the wind turbine must be operating, the sun must be shining, and the window must be within the shadow region of the wind turbine, otherwise there is no shadow flicker.

**Q. Are you aware of any federal, state, or local shadow flicker regulations for wind energy facilities located in South Dakota?**

A. There are no federal shadow flicker regulations, and it is also my understanding that there are no shadow flicker requirements at the state or county levels.

**Q. Has the Project made a commitment regarding Project shadow flicker levels at non-participating residences, businesses, and buildings owned and/or maintained by a governmental entity?**

A. Yes, Dakota Range has committed to a maximum of 30 hours per year of shadow flicker at any existing non-participating residence, business, or building owned and/or maintained by a governmental entity, unless otherwise agreed to by the landowner.

**V. SHADOW FLICKER ANALYSIS**

**Q. Was the Shadow Flicker Report provided as Appendix J to the Application prepared by you or under your supervision and control?**

A. Yes.

**Q. What was the purpose of the shadow flicker modeling and analysis discussed in the Shadow Flicker Report?**

1 A. The purpose was to conservatively model the shadow flicker levels to be produced by the  
2 Project at specified receptors in order to confirm the Project will meet the shadow flicker  
3 commitment made by Dakota Range.  
4

5 **Q. Were the same turbine model, turbine layout, and sensitive receptor data used for the**  
6 **shadow flicker analysis as were used for the acoustic analysis?**

7 A. Yes.  
8

9 **Q. Could you provide an overview of the methodology used in conducting the shadow**  
10 **flicker modeling?**

11 A. Shadow flicker was modeled using WindPRO, which is software commonly used to assess  
12 potential wind turbine shadow flicker levels. Two different modeling scenarios were used: a  
13 “worst-case” scenario and an “expected” scenario.  
14

15 In addition to the proposed Project layout, turbine dimensions, and receptor data provided by  
16 Dakota Range, the following inputs were used for the “worst-case” scenario:

- 17 • Greenhouse Mode: Each receptor was assumed to have windows in all directions  
18 (“greenhouse” mode), which yields conservative results.
- 19 • Terrain: The terrain height contour elevations for the area modeled were generated from  
20 elevation information derived from the U.S. Geological Survey’s NED. A conservative  
21 “bare earth” modeling approach was used, which excludes obstacles (i.e., buildings and  
22 vegetation) from the analysis. When accounted for in the shadow flicker calculations,  
23 such obstacles may significantly mitigate or eliminate the flicker effect depending on  
24 their size, type, and location.
- 25 • Constant Sunshine and Operation: The sun was assumed to always be shining during  
26 daylight hours and the wind turbine was assumed to always be operating.

27  
28 For the “expected” scenario, the worst-case model was further refined by incorporating site-  
29 specific sunshine probabilities and yearly wind turbine operational estimates:

- 1 • Sunshine Probabilities: Monthly sunshine probability values were obtained from the  
2 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Centers for Environmental  
3 Information publicly available historical dataset for Huron, South Dakota.
- 4 • Operational Estimates: Using the percentage of site-specific wind data annually below  
5 cut-in wind speed (i.e., the wind speed at which a turbine will begin to rotate), Epsilon  
6 calculated the number of operational hours for each of the 16 wind direction sectors.  
7 These hours per wind direction sector were used by WindPRO to estimate the “wind  
8 direction” and “operation time” reduction factors. Based on this dataset, the wind  
9 turbines would operate 96 percent of the year due to cut-in and cut-out specifications of  
10 the proposed unit.

11 The values produced by the “expected” shadow flicker refinement are presented in the  
12 Shadow Flicker Report.

13  
14 **Q. Could you summarize the results of the shadow flicker modeling?**

- 15 A. Utilizing the conservative modeling parameters, the shadow flicker modeling results indicate  
16 that 20 of the 189 sensitive receptors may experience shadow flicker levels between 10 and  
17 30 hours per year, with the annual maximum expected level of shadow flicker at a  
18 nonparticipating residence at 29 hours. While the modeling indicates that 11 participating  
19 residences could experience annual shadow flicker levels above 30 hours per year, since the  
20 modeling treated homes as “greenhouses” and assumed no vegetation or other existing  
21 structures, the “expected” levels are likely higher than actual levels will be. Dakota Range  
22 plans to discuss the results with participating landowners and, if concerns are raised, will  
23 conduct modeling using site-specific data to further refine results. Additionally, mitigation  
24 measures, such as vegetative screening or darkening shades, can be implemented to address  
25 shadow flicker concerns should they arise after the Project is operational.

26  
27 **Q. Based on the results of the shadow flicker analysis set forth in the Report, will the  
28 Project comply with Dakota Range’s shadow flicker commitment?**

- 29 A. Yes, even using the conservative modeling methodology described above, the Project is not  
30 projected to result in shadow flicker levels above 30 hours per year at any non-participating  
31 residence, business, or building owned and/or maintained by a governmental entity.

1

2 **VI. CONCLUSION**

3

4 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

5 A. Yes.

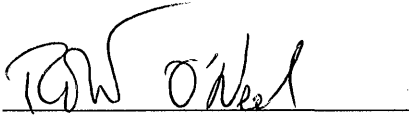
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7 Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2018.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "RO O'Neal", is written over a horizontal line.

11

Robert O'Neal



# Robert D. O'Neal, CCM, INCE Board Certified

## Principal

### EDUCATION

M.S., Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University

B.A., Engineering Science, Dartmouth College

### PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Certified Consulting Meteorologist, #578

Institute of Noise Control Engineering, Board Certified

### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Meteorological Society

Institute of Noise Control Engineers (INCE), Board Certified Member, Board of Directors (2014-2016)

Acoustical Society of America

Mr. O'Neal is a Certified Consulting Meteorologist and is INCE Board Certified. He has more than 30 years of experience in the areas of community noise impact assessments, meteorological data collection and analyses, and air quality modeling. Mr. O'Neal's noise impact evaluation experience includes design and implementation of sound level measurement programs nationwide, modeling of future impacts, conceptual mitigation analyses, compliance testing, and expert witness testimony. He has also directed and reviewed shadow flicker studies for wind energy projects.

His expert witness testimony experience includes state and local boards, courts of law, and adjudicatory hearings. Specifically, Rob has testified before the MA Energy Facilities Siting Board, Maine Board of Environmental Protection, Vermont Superior Court, NH Site Evaluation Committee, NY DEC Administrative Law Judge, 42<sup>nd</sup> District Court of Texas, MA Land Court, Environmental Review Tribunals (Ontario, Canada), and Boards of County Commissioners.

Rob is a nationally recognized acoustics expert in the wind energy field having performed noise impact assessments in over 25 states across the U.S. and Canada.

Mr. O'Neal is active on siting and environmental committees associated with the wind and materials handling industries. He has presented the results of wind turbine low frequency noise and infrasound research at major conferences and peer-reviewed scientific journals. He was invited by the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection to serve as a technical expert on the Wind Noise Technical Advisory Group (WNTAG). In addition, Rob has been an invited speaker at conferences on a variety of noise and meteorological topics.

## RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- ◆ *Con Edison Development – Campbell County Wind, Campbell County, SD.* Mr. O'Neal conducted post-construction sound level measurements for a 93-megawatt (MW) wind farm in SD.
- ◆ *Apex Clean Energy – Galloo Island Wind, Jefferson County, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 110-megawatt (MW) wind farm on an island in Lake Ontario. In addition to the technical noise studies, Epsilon provided input and response to comments for the Preliminary Scoping Statement and Stipulations as part of the Article 10 permitting process. The results will be presented as expert witness testimony during the NYS Public Service Board public hearings.
- ◆ *Apex Clean Energy – Lighthouse Wind, Orleans & Niagara Counties, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 200-megawatt (MW) wind farm in western NY. In addition to the technical noise studies, Epsilon provided input and response to comments for the Preliminary Scoping Statement and Stipulations as part of the Article 10 permitting process. The results will be presented as expert witness testimony during the NYS Public Service Board public hearings.
- ◆ *Avangrid Renewables– Deer River Wind, Lewis & Jefferson County, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 100-megawatt (MW) wind farm in the Tug Hill Plateau region of NY. In addition to the noise studies, Epsilon provided technical support as part of the Article 10 permitting process.
- ◆ *Avangrid Renewables– Mad River Wind, Oswego & Jefferson County, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 350-megawatt (MW) wind farm in the Tug Hill Plateau region of NY. In addition to the noise studies, Epsilon provided technical support as part of the Article 10 permitting process.
- ◆ *Avangrid Renewables– North Ridge Wind, St. Lawrence County, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 100-megawatt (MW) wind farm in northern NY. In addition to the noise studies, Epsilon provided technical support as part of the Article 10 permitting process.
- ◆ *Iberdrola Renewables – Groton Wind, Groton, NH.* Developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 48 MW wind farm near Plymouth, NH. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed. The results were presented as expert witness testimony at community open houses and during the Site Evaluation Committee public hearings. Post-construction sound monitoring was conducted to confirm compliance with the permit conditions.
- ◆ *NextEra Energy Resources – Eight Point Wind, Steuben County, NY.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 102-megawatt (MW) wind farm in the southern tier of NY. In addition to the noise studies, Epsilon provided technical support as part of the Article 10 permitting process.

- ◆ *Massachusetts Clean Energy Center – Research Study on Wind Turbine Acoustics.* The study includes measuring sound emissions from a variety of operating wind turbines in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Fieldwork includes measuring both the level and quality of sound emissions from operating wind turbines under various wind regimes and topography. To better understand how wind speed and wind direction vary over the turbine height, meteorological data are collected using on-site meteorological towers and LiDAR systems. Acoustical data are measured at various distances from the wind turbines and include broadband, one-third octave band, low frequency and infrasound, and interior/exterior sound levels.
- ◆ *Confidential Client – Wind Energy Project, VT.* Reviewed materials prepared by an opposing expert in anticipation of litigation due to noise from a wind energy project. Provided expert noise testimony before the Vermont Public Service Board on behalf of wind energy's legal counsel as part of a Technical Hearing.
- ◆ *Juwi Wind – Peru Wind Energy, Peru, MA.* Mr. O'Neal developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed wind farm in western MA. In addition to the noise studies, Mr. O'Neal provided expert witness testimony as part of the local permitting process.
- ◆ *Eolian Renewable Energy -- Antrim Wind, Antrim, NH.* Developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 30 MW wind farm in Antrim, NH. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed. The results were presented as expert witness testimony at community open houses and during the NH Site Evaluation Committee public hearings.
- ◆ *NextEra Energy Resources – Lee-DeKalb Wind Farm, Lee & DeKalb County, IL.* Developed and executed a sound level compliance measurement program for a 218 MW wind farm in Illinois. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed.
- ◆ *FPL Energy – Horse Hollow Wind Energy Center, Taylor County, TX.* Developed and executed an extensive sound level measurement program for a 735 MW wind farm in Taylor County, TX. Concurrent sound level data, meteorological data, and wind turbine power output data were collected and analyzed. The results were used in legal proceedings as part of expert witness testimony in the case.
- ◆ *FPL Energy – Wolf Ridge Wind Farm, Cooke County, TX.* Developed and executed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed wind farm in Cooke County, TX. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed. The results were used in legal proceedings as part of expert witness testimony in the case.
- ◆ *John Deere Renewables –Michigan Thumb I Wind Farm, Huron County, MI.* Developed and executed a long-term sound level measurement program for an existing 69 MW wind farm in Michigan to determine compliance with the local noise ordinance. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed.
- ◆ *NextEra Energy Resources (formerly FPL Energy) – Low Frequency & Infrasound Study, TX.* Developed and executed a sound level measurement program as part of a scientific study to determine low frequency and infrasound levels from two types of wind turbines. Both interior and exterior data were



compared to independent impact criteria for audibility, vibration, rattle, and annoyance. The study results were published in the peer-reviewed Noise Control Engineering Journal.

◆ *NextEra Energy Resources (formerly FPL Energy) – Ashtabula Wind Farm, Barnes County, ND.* Developed and executed a sound level measurement program for an existing wind farm in North Dakota in response to noise complaints. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed.

◆ *Gamesa Energy – Barton Chapel Wind Farm, Jack County, TX.* Developed an extensive sound level measurement and modeling program for a proposed 120 MW wind farm in Jack County, TX. Concurrent sound level data and meteorological data were collected and analyzed. The results were used in legal proceedings as part of expert witness testimony in the case.

◆ *Babcock & Brown – Allegheny Ridge Wind Farm, Portage, PA.* Developed and executed a sound level measurement program for an 80 MW wind farm in Cambria and Blair Counties, PA. Concurrent sound level data, meteorological data, and wind turbine power output data were collected and analyzed. The results were used to demonstrate compliance with the noise standard of the Development Agreement with the local Township.

◆ *State of New Hampshire, Office of the Attorney General -- Lempster Mountain Wind Power Project, Lempster, NH.* Performed an independent review of a proposed 24 MW wind turbine farm. The applicant's noise impact analysis was evaluated and comments provided to the State of NH.

## **EXPERT TESTIMONY EXPERIENCE**

Expert witness before the North Dakota Senate Subcommittee of Energy and Natural Resources, Draft law on Sound Levels from Wind Energy Facilities, Bismarck, ND, NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (2017).

Expert witness before the Maine Board of Environmental Protection, on noise issues for the Juniper Ridge Landfill expansion, Old Town, ME (2016).

Expert witness before the Board of Commissioners, Chowan and Perquimans Counties, NC, on blade and ice drop for Timbermill Wind Conditional Use Permit (2016).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal (via skype), Ontario, Canada on noise issues for wpd White Pines Wind, Prince Edward County, Ontario [Case ERT 15-071, Alliance to Protect Prince Edward Co. v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2015).

Expert witness before the Jackson Township Board of Supervisors, Cambria County, PA on noise issues for a 980 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle power generation plant (2015).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for Grey Highlands Clean Energy GP Corp., Grey Highlands, Ontario [Case ERT 15-026, Fohr v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2015).

Expert witness in Vermont Superior Court, Environmental Division, on noise issues for an aggregate extraction and crushing operation, McCullough Crushing, Calais, VT (2015).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for Grey Highlands Zero Emission People Wind Farm, Grey Highlands, Ontario [Case ERT 15-011, Dingeldein v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2015).

Prepared witness statement for the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for Niagara Region Wind Corporation, Haldimand County, Ontario [Case ERT 14-096, Mothers Against Wind Turbines, Inc. v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2015).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for SP Arnow Wind Ontario GP Inc., Kincardine, Ontario [Case ERT 13-124 to 13-125, Kroeplin v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2014).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for K2 Wind Ontario, Inc., Ashfield-Colbourne-Wawanosh, Ontario [Case ERT 13-097 to 13-098, Drennan v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2013).

Expert witness before the Environmental Review Tribunal, Ontario, Canada on noise issues for Dufferin Wind Power, Melancthon, Ontario [Case ERT 13-070 to 13-075, Bovaird v. Director, Ministry of the Environment] (2013).

Expert witness before the NH Site Evaluation Committee on noise and shadow flicker issues for the 30 MW Antrim Wind Project (2012; 2016); 48 MW Groton Wind project (2010).

Expert witness before the MA Energy Facilities Siting Board on noise issues for: 18-mile underground electric transmission line and substation project in the Boston Metropolitan area (2004-2005); Billerica Energy Center power plant (2007); Brockton Clean Energy (2008-2009), West Medway II power plant (2015), Woburn-Wakefield electric transmission line (2016).

Expert witness in Vermont Act 250 Land Use proceedings on noise issues for a proposed sand and gravel excavation site at Okemo Mountain (2007).

Expert witness in the 42<sup>nd</sup> District Court of Texas on noise issues for a 735 MW wind turbine farm (2006).

Expert witness before NY DEC Administrative Law Judge on noise issues for a hard rock quarry facility (1997), two sand and gravel excavation sites (2001; 2003), and a cogeneration power plant (2003).

Expert witness for site assignment hearings on noise issues from solid waste transfer stations in Lowell, MA (1998); Marshfield, MA (1999); Holliston, MA (2004); Oxford, MA (2006).

Expert witness in Massachusetts Land Court on noise issues for a proposed sand and gravel pit (1991), a proposed cross-dock distribution center (2002), and an existing concrete batch plant (2005).

Expert witness in Vermont Act 250 Land Use process for air quality impacts at ski areas (1991; 1992; 1997).

Expert witness before MA DEP Administrative Law Judge for an asphalt plant in Boston (1996).

Expert witness before municipal boards on issues of air pollution and noise impacts from local industries (many years).

Invited specialty speaker on noise impact assessments for Boston University's Masters of Urban Planning degree program (1994; 1996).

### **Publications**

O'Neal, R.D., Hellweg, Jr., R.D. and R. M. Lampeter, 2011. Low frequency sound and infrasound from wind turbines. *Noise Control Engineering Journal*, 59 (2), 135-157.

O'Neal, R.D., and R.M. Lampeter, 2007: Sound Defense for a Wind Turbine Farm. *North American Windpower*, Zackin Publications, Volume 4, Number 4, May 2007.

O'Neal, R.D., 1991: Predicting potential sound levels: A case study in an urban area. *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association*, 41, 1355-1359.

McKee, T.B. and R.D. O'Neal, 1989: The role of valley geometry and energy budget in the formation of nocturnal valley winds. *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 28, 445-456.

### **Conference Presentations**

O'Neal, R.D., 2017. Sound level impact studies for wind energy in NY State. *Acoustical Society of America Fall Meeting*, New Orleans, LA.

Kaliski, K., O'Neal, R.D., et al 2016. Massachusetts Research Study on Wind Turbine Acoustics: Over view and Conclusions. *NOISE-CON 2016*, Providence, RI.

O'Neal, R.D., 2014. Wind Energy Sound Monitoring Under High Wind Shear Conditions. *NOISE-CON 2014*, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

O'Neal, R.D. Lampeter, R.M., Emil, C.B. and B.A. Gallant. Evaluating and controlling noise from a metal shredder system. Presented at *INTER-NOISE 2012*, NY, NY, August 19-22, 2012.

O'Neal, R.D., 2011. Wind Turbine sound Levels: The Michigan I, Huron County, MI Study. Presented at *Great Lakes Wind Collaborative 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting*, Ypsilanti, MI.

O'Neal, R.D., Hellweg, Jr., R.D. and R. M. Lampeter, 2011. Low frequency sound and infrasound from wind turbines. Presented at *WINDPOWER 2011*, Anaheim, CA.

O'Neal, R.D., Hellweg, Jr., R.D. and R. M. Lampeter, 2010. Low frequency sound and infrasound from wind turbines – a status update. *NOISE-CON 2010*, Baltimore, MD.

O'Neal, R.D., 2010. Noise control evaluation for a concrete batch plant. *NOISE-CON 2010*, Baltimore, MD.

O'Neal, R.D., and R.M. Lampeter, 2009: Nuisance noise and the defense of a wind farm. *INTER-NOISE 2009*, Ottawa, Canada, August 23-26, 2009.

O'Neal, R.D., and R.M. Lampeter, 2009: Sound from Wind Turbines: A Key Factor in Siting a Wind Farm.  
12<sup>th</sup> Annual Energy & Environment Conference – EUEC 2009, Phoenix, AZ, February 2, 2009.