Michael Morris Rebuttal	Testimony, Ex.
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## OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION BY CROCKER WIND FARM, LLC FOR A
PERMIT FOR A WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND A 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
IN CLARK COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA, FOR CROCKER WIND FARM

SD PUC DOCKET EL-17-055

PREFILED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL MORRIS
ON BEHALF OF CROCKER WIND FARM, LLC

April 13, 2018

## 1 I. INTRODUCTION

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- 3 Q. Please state your name.
- 4 A. My name is Michael Morris.

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- 6 Q. Did you provide Direct Testimony in this Docket on December 15, 2017?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. What is the purpose of your Rebuttal Testimony?
- 10 A. The purpose of my Rebuttal Testimony is to respond to testimony submitted by Mr.
- 11 Sheldon Stevens regarding aviation and wind farms.

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- 13 Q. Are there any exhibits attached to your Rebuttal Testimony?
- 14 A. Yes. **Exhibit 1** is a letter from the Federal Aviation Administration's ("FAA")
- Minneapolis Airports District Office to Mr. Stevens regarding Mr. Stevens' private
- airstrip. Crocker received this letter in response to data requests sent to Mr.
- 17 Stevens.

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II. RESPONSE TO TESTIMONY OF SHELDON STEVENS

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- 21 Q. Mr. Stevens states that, in prior conversations with the Applicant, he
- 22 expressed concern about turbines being sited to the west of his airstrip
- runway. Could you discuss further the interactions between Crocker and Mr.
- 24 Stevens regarding his airstrip?
- 25 A. Yes. Crocker has worked with Mr. Stevens extensively to try to address his stated
- concerns. For example, two of my colleagues and I met with Mr. Stevens at his
- 27 home in May of 2016 to discuss some of his concerns with the Project, in particular
- 28 two turbines that were sited west of Mr. Stevens' airstrip on adjacent participating
- 29 landowners' properties. In a good faith effort to work with Mr. Stevens, Crocker
- 30 initially shifted, and then removed, these two turbines. Shortly after our

conversation, Mr. Stevens filed the airport registration document with the FAA (Exhibit 1).

- Q. Does the fact that Mr. Stevens registered his private airstrip with the FAA provide Mr. Stevens with any rights with respect to the use of neighboring properties?
- A. No, Mr. Stevens does not have property rights over his neighbors' properties just by virtue of having registered a private airstrip on his property. In the letter Mr. Stevens received from the FAA, the FAA stated: "The FAA cannot prevent the construction of structures near an airport. The airport environment can only be protected through such means as local zoning ordinances, acquisitions of property in fee title or aviation easements, letters of agreements, or other means." Crocker is not aware of any other easements or other property interests acquired by Mr. Stevens over his neighbors' properties. Further, the landowners participating in the Project have already granted their "air rights" to the Project per the terms of the wind lease agreements.

Additionally, we have been coordinating with the FAA regarding the Project for several years and first filed our layout for evaluation in late 2015. We received Determination of No Hazard for all filed turbine positions, and subsequently updated our filings in late 2017 to reflect the modified turbine layout. At this time, all turbines included in our application have received Determination of No Hazard letters from the FAA.

- Q. Does Mr. Stevens have any rights over neighboring property per the Clark County Zoning Ordinance?
- A. No, while the Zoning Ordinance requires a conditional use permit for private airstrips, it does not establish any airspace protections for private airstrips, nor does it impose any setbacks from private airstrips on other uses.

## Q. Mr. Stevens states in his testimony that he is concerned about wake turbulence. Do you have a response?

A. Yes. When we met with Mr. Stevens, he referenced a study published by the Kansas Department of Transportation ("KDOT"), which uses computer modeling to show that wake turbulence (i.e., vortices shed by the rotating blades of a wind turbine) pose a rollover hazard to light aircraft. I noted some methodology issues in the paper, and provided Mr. Stevens with some additional peer-reviewed studies demonstrating that the KDOT study did not accurately represent the behavior of wakes in the vicinity of large wind farms. For instance, there is a recent study from the University of Liverpool (England) that used a light-detection and ranging device to investigate wake turbulence from two wind turbines installed very close to a public airport, and it was determined that the wake impacts were indistinguishable from mechanical turbulence caused by obstacles or other aircraft.

## Q. Mr. Stevens also states that he is concerned about the Project's impact on aerial spraying. Do you have a response?

A. Yes. Based on my review of National Transportation Safety Board ("NTSB") data, there are no reported incidents involving aerial sprayer collisions with wind turbines. There were several incidents where aerial sprayers collided with poorly-marked meteorological towers. However, Crocker will meet or exceed FAA and state marking requirements for the meteorological towers that will be installed on the Project.

More generally, design of the Project allows aerial spraying in the area to continue because the construction of turbines in strings, as well as the typical spacing between turbines, allows aerial sprayers to access between turbines. In addition, turbines are set back at least 550 feet from unsigned neighboring property. While any above ground structure on neighboring property may impact how an aerial sprayer approaches spraying a field, and individual pilots will determine their comfort with flying around wind farms, it is typical that areas surrounding wind farms continue to be serviced by aerial spraying.

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2 III. CONCLUSION
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4 Q. Does this conclude your Rebuttal Testimony?
5 A. Yes.

1	Dated this 13th day of April, 2018.
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5	Michael Morris
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