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State of Minnesota
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION

H. F. No. 3480

03/23/2016 Authored by Newberger, Gruenhagen, Lucero, Scott, Backer and others

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance

03/29/2016 By motion, recalled and re-referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act
1.2 relating to wind energy; creating a process to address certain noise complaints;
1.3 requiring rulemaking by the Pollution Control Agency with respect to noise from
1.4 wind projects; requiring the Public Utilities Commission to open a docket on wind
1.5 project siting; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 216F.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. **[216F.10] NOISE COMPLAINTS; PERMIT AMENDMENTS.**

1.8 Subdivision 1. **Complaints; forwarding.** By September 1, 2016, the Health
1.9 Department, Commerce Department, Pollution Control Agency, and any political
1.10 subdivision of the state must forward to the commission a copy of each complaint received
1.11 before August 1, 2016, alleging noise pollution from a large wind energy conversion
1.12 system, as defined in section 216F.01, subdivision 2, that was filed with those agencies
1.13 by a person whose primary residence is located within 1.5 miles of a large wind energy
1.14 conversion system.

1.15 Subd. 2. **Complaints; evaluation; investigation.** The commission must review and
1.16 evaluate the complaints (1) forwarded to it under subdivision 1, and (2) originally filed
1.17 with the commission that meet the requirements of subdivision 1. The commission must
1.18 contact the complainant to ascertain whether the situation alleged in the complaint is still
1.19 ongoing, and must conduct a site investigation for ongoing complaints. Pollution Control
1.20 Agency staff must accompany commission staff to a site investigation and measure the
1.21 level of noise, including low-frequency noise, at the residence.

1.22 Subd. 3. **Temporary permit amendment.** (a) The commission must evaluate
1.23 the results of the investigation and noise test and may, if warranted and after providing
1.24 notice and affording due process to the permit holder, consider an amendment to the large
1.25 wind energy conversion system's site permit that would temporarily cease operation,

2.1 for a period not to exceed 30 days, of one or more of the large wind energy conversion
 2.2 systems contributing to the complaint.

2.3 (b) Pollution Control Agency staff must conduct a second test of noise at the
 2.4 residence during the temporary cessation period.

2.5 (c) The commission must contact the complainant at the end of the temporary
 2.6 cessation period to obtain the complainant's assessment of the cessation's impact on
 2.7 noise levels. If the complainant reports that noise levels have been significantly reduced
 2.8 during the temporary cessation, the commission may consider permanently amending
 2.9 the site permit under subdivision 4. If the complainant reports that noise levels have
 2.10 not been significantly reduced during the temporary cessation, the commission may
 2.11 consider whether a large wind energy conversion system other than the large wind energy
 2.12 conversion system whose operations were temporarily ceased is contributing to noise
 2.13 levels, and may decide to amend the permit under the procedures in this subdivision by
 2.14 temporarily ceasing operations at the large wind energy conversion system.

2.15 Subd. 4. **Permanent permit amendment.** After considering the results of the
 2.16 noise tests and the complainant's assessment regarding the extent to which the temporary
 2.17 cessation significantly reduces or eliminates the noise, the commission may decide, after
 2.18 providing notice and affording due process to the permit holder, to permanently amend the
 2.19 permit if it determines that there is good cause to do so.

2.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

2.21 Sec. 2. **RULEMAKING; NOISE STANDARD FOR WIND ENERGY**
 2.22 **CONVERSION SYSTEMS.**

2.23 No later than August 1, 2016, the Pollution Control Agency, using its authority
 2.24 under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.07, subdivision 4, paragraph (e), must begin to
 2.25 develop and adopt rules under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14, to prevent, abate, and
 2.26 control noise pollution from wind energy conversion systems, as defined in Minnesota
 2.27 Statutes, section 216F.01, that may affect nearby residents. In developing the rules,
 2.28 the agency must consult with the commissioner of health and must address issues that
 2.29 specifically pertain to low-frequency noise pollution created by wind energy conversion
 2.30 systems, including but not limited to:

2.31 (1) the effectiveness of the atmosphere in attenuating low-frequency noise as the
 2.32 distance between the noise source and a receptor increases;

2.33 (2) the effectiveness of building walls and windows in attenuating low-frequency
 2.34 noise, and whether low-frequency noise may be amplified by resonance within a building;

3.1 (3) the degree to which shaking, vibration, rattling, throbbing, and rumbling
 3.2 characteristics reported in association with low-frequency noise serve to increase the
 3.3 annoyance experienced at any given sound level;

3.4 (4) whether conventional scales developed to measure noise levels, such as dB(A)
 3.5 and others, are appropriate for measuring the impact of low-frequency noise, and whether
 3.6 use of a linear nontransformed scale may produce more accurate estimates;

3.7 (5) the degree to which noise from wind energy conversion systems is underestimated
 3.8 as a result of the common practice of measuring wind speeds at ten meters above the
 3.9 ground and using modeling relationships to estimate the speed at higher elevations,
 3.10 compared with actual wind speed measurements taken at the hub;

3.11 (6) the extent to which rhythmic modulation, or pulsing, of low-frequency noise
 3.12 can arise from:

3.13 (i) the difference in sound pressure between the tip of the blade at its furthest and
 3.14 nearest points to a fixed receptor;

3.15 (ii) a blade angle that is not properly tuned to wind speed or direction in order to
 3.16 minimize noise; or

3.17 (iii) the blade passing through atmospheric layers experiencing different wind speeds
 3.18 that stabilize in the atmosphere at different heights, particularly at night; and

3.19 (7) the degree to which low-frequency noise from wind energy conversion systems
 3.20 affects the vestibular system and contributes to annoyance.

3.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

3.22 **Sec. 3. PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION DOCKET; WIND SITING**
 3.23 **SETBACKS.**

3.24 Within 30 days of the completion of the rulemaking conducted under section 2, the
 3.25 commission must open a docket to reexamine the minimum setback from residences
 3.26 required in site permits for large wind energy conversion systems issued by the
 3.27 commission and by counties that have assumed the responsibility to process applications
 3.28 and issue site permits under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 216F, taking into consideration
 3.29 the noise pollution rules adopted by the Pollution Control Agency under section 2. If the
 3.30 commission determines that the minimum setback needs to be amended, it must do so
 3.31 in an order issued within 180 days of opening the docket.

3.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.