

## 8.0 Noise Element

### 8.1 PROJECT EVALUATION

#### Objectives

- A. To protect the citizens of the City from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise.
- B. To protect the economic base of the City by preventing incompatible land uses from encroaching upon existing or planned noise-producing uses.
- C. To preserve the tranquility of residential areas by preventing noise producing uses from encroaching upon existing or planned noise-sensitive uses.
- D. To educate the citizens of the City concerning the effects of exposure to excessive noise and the methods available for minimizing such exposure.
- E. To emphasize the reduction of noise impacts through careful site planning and project design, giving second preference to the use of noise barriers and/or structural features to buildings containing noise-sensitive land uses.

#### Policies, Standards

1. Areas shall be recognized as noise impacted if exposed to existing or projected future noise levels at the exterior of buildings which exceed 65 dB Ldn (or CNEL).
2. Noise sensitive land uses should be discouraged in noise impacted areas unless effective mitigation measures are incorporated into the specific design of such projects to reduce exterior noise levels to 65 dB Ldn (or CNEL) or less and 45 dB Ldn (or CNEL) or less within interior living spaces. Noise sensitive land uses includes hospitals, residences, schools, churches, and other uses of a similar nature as determined by the Planning Director.
3. Industrial, commercial or other noise generating land uses (including roadways, railroads, and airports) should be discouraged if resulting noise levels will exceed 65 dB Ldn (or CNEL) at the boundary areas of planned or zoned noise sensitive land uses.
4. The City shall enforce applicable State Noise Insulation Standards (California Administrative Code, Title 24) and Uniform Building Code (UBC noise requirements).
5. New equipment and vehicles purchased by the City should comply with noise level performance standards consistent with the best available noise reduction technology.

6. The preferred method of noise control used is thoughtful site design. Secondly, noise control should be achieved through the use of artificial noise barriers. Site and building design guidelines may include:
  - a. Noise sensitive land uses should not front onto the primary noise source. Where this is not possible, the narrow portion of the building should face the primary noise source, and the interior layout should locate the most sensitive areas away from the noise source by placing garages, storage facilities, carports or other such areas nearest the noise source.
  - b. Site design should permit noise to pass around or through a development. This can be achieved by placing the narrow or convex portion of the structure toward the primary noise source.
  - c. Commercial and industrial structures should be designed so that any noise generated from the interior of the building is focused away from noise sensitive land uses:
  - d. Two-story residential construction should be avoided, where possible immediately adjacent to arterials or collectors unless an adequate combination of noise attenuation procedures are used.
  - e. When possible, residential cul-de-sacs should be perpendicular to adjacent arterials or collectors.
  - f. Loading and unloading activities for commercial uses should be conducted in an enclosed loading dock, preferably with a positive seal between the loading dock and trucks.
7. The City shall review all relevant development plans, programs and proposals to ensure their conformance with the policy framework outlined in this Noise Element.
8. Prior to the approval of a proposed development in a noise impacted area, or the development of an industrial, commercial or other noise generating land use in or near an area containing existing or planned noise sensitive land uses, an acoustical analysis may be required if all of the following findings are made:
  - a. The existing or projected future noise exposure at the exterior of buildings which will contain noise sensitive uses or within proposed outdoor activity areas (patios, decks, backyards, pool areas, recreation areas, etc.) exceeds 65 dB Ldn (or CNEL).
  - b. Interior residential noise levels resulting from offsite noise are estimated to exceed 45 dBA.

- c. Estimated or projected noise levels cannot be reduced to the noise exposure limitations specified in this Noise Element by the application of Standard Noise Reduction Methods.

When noise studies are necessary they should:

- a. Be the responsibility of the applicant.
  - b. Be prepared by an individual or firm with demonstrable experience in the fields of environmental noise assessment and architectural acoustics.
  - c. Include representative noise level measurements with sufficient sampling periods and locations to adequately describe local conditions.
  - d. Include estimated noise levels in terms of dB Ldn (or CNEL) for existing and projected future (10-30 year hence) conditions, with a comparison made to the adopted policies of the Noise Element.
  - e. Include recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures to achieve compliance with the adopted policies and standards of the Noise Element,
  - f. Include estimates of noise exposure after the prescribed mitigation measures have been implemented. If compliance with the adopted standards and policies of the Noise Element will not be achieved, a rationale for acceptance of the project must be provided.
  - g. The acoustical analysis should be prepared as early in the project review or permitting process as possible, so that noise mitigation measures may be an integral part of the project design rather than an afterthought.
9. All land uses shall conform with the airport compatibility guidelines to minimize the impact of airport operation on noise sensitive land uses.