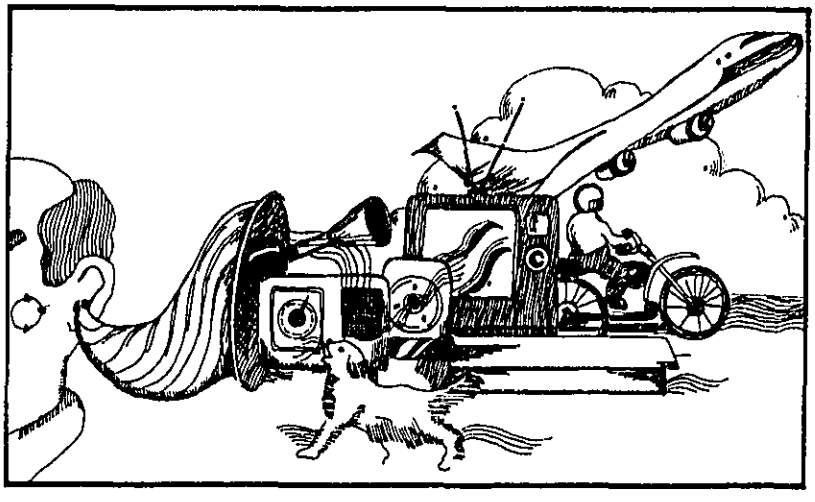
STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL:

1980 SURVEY REPORT



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

This report represents the fourth in a series of assessments of state and local noise control programs:

State and Municipal Non-Occupational Noise Programs and Report to the President and Congress of Noise State and Municipal Noise Control Activities 1973-1974
State and Local Noise Control Activities 1977-1978

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STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL: 1980 SURVEY REPORT

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

1981
Office of Membership Services

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December, 1981

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PREFACE

The future of America's cities depends on how effectively they can compete as desirable places in which to live and work. Much of their attractiveness is determined by the quality of their environment. Noise is adversely affecting the quality of urban life and is a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare of our cities' residents. NLC is committed to assisting communities throughout the United States resolve their various noise problems through the Community and Airport ECHO Programs, by promoting the "Buy Quiet" Program, and is currently releasing its 1980 survey data, STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL: 1980 SURVEY REPORT. This publication is an assessment of the principal sources of state and local noise problems and shows what municipalities are doing to abate and control noise in their own communities.

Despite significant progress, direct Federal assistance to cities has ended and noise control is the sole problem of state and local governments. Our public officials will need to become more innovative in their approach to controlling noise and enhancing the quality of life in their communities. This guidebook will help municipalities in their endeavor to abate and control noise in our nation's cities.

Executive Director
National League of Cities

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

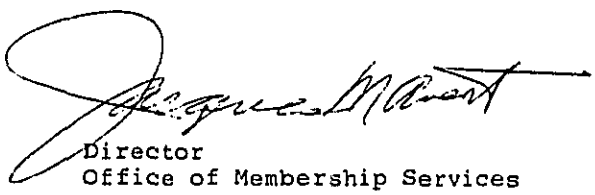
STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL: 1980 SURVEY REPORT represents the fourth in a series of assessments of state and local noise control programs: previous assessments were conducted in 1971, 1974, and 1978.

The 1971 survey included communities with over 100,000 population and the 50 states. Results were published in State and Municipal Non-Occupational Noise Programs and summarized in Report to the President and Congress of Noise. This study provided data for drafting the Noise Control Act of 1972, which established a comprehensive federal noise control program managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC).

Results from the 1974 and 1978 assessments were used to improve ONAC's technical assistance program to state and local governments. The 1974 survey included 235 cities with over 75,000 population and the 50 states; and the 1978 survey covered 824 cities with over 25,000 population, the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The 1980 survey queried all cities with populations exceeding 20,000, the 50 states, and Puerto Rico. Responses were received from 706 of the 1223 cities (58%) and 43 states (84%). This latest publication covers public attitudes on noise, legislation and enforcement, state and local resources, and EPA's technical assistance program. It provides excellent background to municipalities interested in the state-of-the-art in noise abatement and control.

The principal work on this publication was done by the Noise Project Staff of the National League of Cities. The cities and states who responded to our survey greatly contributed to the preparation of this report. Our special thanks to Casey Caccavari and Len Lipster of the U.S. EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control for their valuable time in editing the final version of this document.



Director
Office of Membership Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1980 state and local environmental noise survey is the fourth in a series of noise control assessments conducted in 1971, 1974 and 1978 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The survey was designed to determine the status of noise control programs in states and cities with over 20,000 population. Eighty-two percent of the states and 58% of the 1200 cities surveyed returned questionnaires. The results of the survey are arranged in the following sections and subsequent chapters of the report:

- Public Awareness of Noise
- Legislation and Enforcement
- Noise Control Programs
- State and Local Resources
- EPA's Technical Assistance Program

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Noise pollution is more likely to be considered a serious problem in cities than air, water, or solid waste pollution. Compared to five years ago no states and only 48 cities (7 percent) believed noise is a less serious problem now. Both state and local officials gain an understanding of noise pollution primarily through individual complaints. The news media has comparatively little impact on the noise pollution awareness of state and local officials.

Cities and states were asked to identify specific noise sources which contribute significantly to noise levels in their own community or state. Tables A and B show the number of cities and states affected by each noise source and the progress being made to reduce noise levels through legislation and other means. Motor vehicular noise, particularly motorcycle and truck noise, is the number one problem cited by both cities and states. Cities and states rated their own efforts to control noise. Virtually no one believes too much is being done to control noise. Forty-seven per cent of cities and 65 per cent of states feel that their current noise control efforts are "not enough."

LEGISLATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The number of cities with some type of noise ordinance has increased from 59 in 1971 to 474

TABLE A
COMMUNITY NOISE CONTROL ACTIVITIES FROM IDENTIFICATION OF NOISE SOURCES TO REDUCTION THROUGH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Specific Noise Sources	Identified as a Significant Problem*	Noise Legislation for Source with Decibel Limits*	Progress Made by Program in Reducing Noise from Source*
Motorcycles	308	207	74
Trucks	292	201	62
Autos	246	210	78
Railroad operations	144	94	37
Aircraft	132	95	39
Animals	106	139	94
Buses	105	185	59
Personal entertainment	92	177	110
Construction equipment	79	175	98
Garbage trucks	77	141	83
Emergency vehicles/sirens	76	101	41
Home power equipment	52	156	77
Off road vehicles	51	134	56
Fixed industrial facilities	44	213	116
Residential heating and cooling equipment	42	171	108
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	35	177	110
Recreation vehicles	34	140	55
Public entertainment	32	186	106
Other	20	46	13

*Number of cities responding

TABLE B
STATE NOISE CONTROL ACTIVITIES FROM IDENTIFICATION OF NOISE TO REDUCTION THROUGH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Specific Noise Sources	Identified as Significant Problem*	Noise Legislation for Source with Decibel Limits*	Progress made by Program in Reducing Noise from Source*
Motorcycles	27	11	12
Trucks	24	13	14
Autos	18	13	12
Aircraft	16	3	5
Buses	13	11	8
Fixed industrial facilities	11	8	12
Garbage trucks	10	8	9
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	19	7	11
Off road vehicles	9	8	7
Construction equipment	9	5	7
Railroad operations	8	3	4
Emergency vehicles/sirens	8	2	2
Residential heating and cooling equipment	7	4	9
Recreation vehicles	6	8	5
Animals	5	4	6
Personal entertainment	4	5	5
Public entertainment	4	6	11
Home power equipment	3	3	2
Other	6	4	4

* Number of states responding

in 1980. Sixty-eight cities used EPA's Model Noise Control Ordinance in drafting their own legislation. There are currently 884 municipal laws which include specific decibel (noise level) limits. Cities are most likely to have a general municipal code or a zoning code which incorporates decibel limits. The police department and the building and zoning department are the most common enforcers of community noise legislation.

Twenty-three states currently have enabling noise legislation, compared to only 15 states in 1978. Decibel limits are included in state legislation in 16 states. There are a total of 54 state laws with decibel limits; some states have more than one type of legislation with noise control provisions. Nearly one-third of state laws with noise control provisions are vehicle codes. State noise control legislation is most often enforced by the police and the environmental or pollution control agency.

NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS

Currently 175 cities and 16 states have noise control programs. The reason given most frequently by cities and states for not having a program is that noise control is not a high priority, even though noise levels are a problem.

Local noise control programs have almost universally focused on complaint handling and enforcement. Development of laws and regulations, administration, and monitoring and surveys follow in order of frequency. States are less likely to include enforcement as part of their noise control activities. However, state noise control programs are more comprehensive in other areas. Over 90 per cent of state programs include: complaint handling, development of laws and regulations, administration, monitoring and surveys, public education, and technical assistance to local governments.

Municipal noise control programs have been most successful in reducing noise from fixed industrial facilities, public and personal entertainment, and heating and cooling equipment, by their own estimation. State noise control programs have made the greatest progress in reducing noise from motor vehicles, particularly trucks and fixed industrial facilities.

STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

Cities and states were asked to identify the personnel and budget resources utilized in their noise control budgets. The number of city and state employees spending at least 20 per cent of their time on noise control activities increased from 196 in 1978 to 451 in 1980, which is a 130 per cent increase. Nearly 80 per cent of noise control personnel are employed by cities, usually in the police department. State noise control personnel are most often employed by the state environmental or pollution control agency.

Noise control budget figures reported by cities and states are for the 1979 fiscal year. Sixteen states and 148 cities reported noise control budgets for 1979. Between 1977 and 1979 the total spent by cities decreased by 4 per cent to $2,544,920. The total spent by states decreased by 43 per cent from $3.5 million in 1977 to $2 million in 1979.

EPA's TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

EPA's technical assistance program for noise control is administered by the Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC). Cities and states were asked to indicate how useful various parts of the program currently are to them. Over half of the cities found technical assistance material and model legislation useful. States are more likely to utilize a range of EPA services. Over half of the states use noise measurement equipment loans, technical assistance material, training programs, regional technical assistance centers, direct on-site technical assistance, and federal new product regulations.

To assist EPA in focusing its technical assistance program on meeting state and local needs, cities and states were asked to identify problems facing their noise control efforts. Manpower and funding shortages resulting from the fiscal constraints of local governments are unlikely to be alleviated by EPA assistance. EPA assistance can help cities which have had problems in drafting and enforcing noise control legislation due to a lack of technical information and training. Lack of political and citizen support for noise abatement efforts is generally more of a problem for states than a lack of technical expertise.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1980 assessment of state and local noise control activities is based on a survey of 51 states (including Puerto Rico) and 1200 cities over 20,000 in population, based on 1975 General Revenue Sharing (GRS) population figures. Responses were received from 43 states (84 per cent) and 706 cities (58 per cent).

Objectives

The primary objective of the environmental noise survey is to determine the nature and extent of state and local noise problems and noise abatement efforts. The 1980 survey serves as a means to measure the progress of state and local noise control programs through comparisons with previously collected data. Cities will also have a basis for comparing their noise control efforts with those of similar communities.

Survey Methodology

The 1980 survey of states and local governments consists of three components:

- small cities (20,000-50,000 population)
- large cities (over 50,000 population)
- 51 states (including Puerto Rico)

A survey questionnaire was developed for each of the three components. (See Appendix A). The questionnaires for the small and large cities are the same, except for the addition of a question (Question 7B), which clarifies types of noise legislaton, in the large city questionnaire. The small and large city surveys will be treated together in this report unless otherwise indicated. The state questionnaire covers the same substantive material as the city questionnaires, with additional questions designed specifically for states.

The procedure for distribution of the survey questionnaire to cities was as follows:

- initial mailing of cover letter and questionnaire with instructions to mayor or city manager,
- second mailing of questionnaire to cities not returning questionnaire within 8 weeks,

- postcard reminder to cities not returning questionnaires within 12 weeks,
- list of cities not returning questionnaires sent to EPA regions, and
- telephone calls to contacts provided by EPA in cities with known noise control programs or activities.

Responses of cities were processed by:

- screening and editing of all returned questionnaires,
- making telephone calls to cities to clarify inconsistent responses,
- sending copies of returned questionnaires to EPA regions, and
- making additional phone calls for clarification to cities which EPA identified as giving inaccurate responses.

The procedure for distributing and processing the state questionnaires was similar to the procedure for the municipal questionnaire. Due to the smaller number of survey respondents, states which did not return the questionnaire within 6 weeks were contacted directly by telephone.

A brief summary of respondents and non-respondents is contained in Table I-1. A more complete analysis of respondents and non-respondents is in Appendix B.

Organization of Report

The remainder of the report is organized as follows:

II. Public Awareness of Noise
III. Legislation and Enforcement
IV. Noise Control Programs
V. State and Local Resources
VI. EPA's Technical Assistance Program

TABLE I-1
SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Survey Categories	Total Number	Number of Respondents	Percent Responded	Population of Respondents
States	50	42	84%	198,909,357
Territories	1	1	100%	2,712,033
Cities	1223	706	58%	74,836,588
Distribution of Cities by Population:				
20,000-50,000	800	406	51%	13,092,688
Over 50,000	423	300	71%	61,743,900
TOTAL	1274	749	59%	276,457,978

II. PUBLIC AWARENESS OF NOISE

Perception of Noise As a Problem

Awareness of noise as a serious problem is high in cities of the U.S. Noise pollution is more likely to be considered a serious problem by city officials than air, water, or solid waste pollution. (Table II-1).

Table II-1
SERIOUSNESS OF NOISE AND OTHER TYPES OF POLLUTION IN CITIES

Type of Pollution	Seriousness of Problem: Percent Responding Fairly or Very Serious	Percent Responding Not Too Serious
Noise	44%	55%
Water	42%	54%
Air	35%	64%
Solid Waste	33%	62%
Drinking Water	12%	84%

Question 1 "Please indicate how serious you feel each of the following types of pollution are in your municipality."

Responses: Very Serious, Fairly Serious, Not too Serious, Don t Know

Larger cities tend to be more aware of noise as a problem than smaller cities. Fifty-five percent of cities over 50,000 population consider noise a serious problem in their city. Only 39 percent of cities between 20,000-50,000 population consider noise to be a serious problem.

TABLE II-2
SERIOUSNESS OF NOISE AND OTHER TYPES OF POLLUTION IN STATES

Type of Pollution	Seriousness of Problem	
	Percent Responding Fairly or Very	Percent Responding Not too Serious
Solid Waste	74%	26%
Water	65%	35%
Air	65%	35%
Noise	53%	40%
Drinking Water	53%	47%

Question 1 "Please indicate how serious you feel each of the following types of pollution are in your state.

Responses: Very Serious, Fairly Serious, Not too Serious, Don't Know

Table II-2 shows how states view the seriousness of various forms of pollution. States are more likely than cities to consider each of the forms of pollution, including noise, to be serious. Solid waste, water, and air pollution are more likely to be considered serious problems by states than noise.

Cities and states were asked to assess their current noise problem as compared to five years ago (see Tables II-3 and II-4). The consensus is clearly that noise pollution has not decreased in the last five years. Forty-six percent of cities over 50,000 population and 34% of cities between 20,000 and 50,000 population believe that noise is a more serious problem now.

No states and very few cities consider noise to be a less serious problem now. Respondents who indicate that noise is more serious now are probably reacting to actual increased noise levels, rather than a greater awareness of the potential hazards of noise.

TABLE II-3
NOISE IN CITIES --
MORE OR LESS SERIOUS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

Response	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses to Question
More serious	270	38%
About the same	359	51%
Less serious	48	7%
Don't know	25	4%
TOTAL	702	100%

Question 2 "Is noise a more or less serious in problem your municipality than it was five years ago?"

TABLE II-4
NOISE IN STATES --
MORE OR LESS SERIOUS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

Response	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses to Question
More serious	17	40%
About the same	23	53%
Less serious	0	0%
Don't know	3	7%
TOTAL	43	100%

Question 3 "Is noise a more or less serious problem in your state than it was five years ago?"

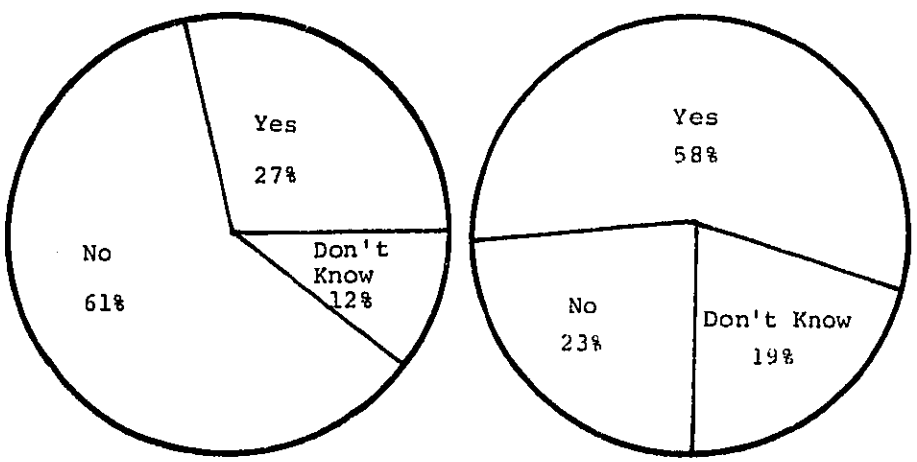
Noise as a Health Threat

Over 20 million people in the U.S. (one out of every 20 persons) have some degree of irreversible hearing loss. Stress caused by excessive noise levels may be related to heart disease, high blood pressure, and hypertension. Studies indicate that noise may lower our resistance to disease and infection. Even a fetus is susceptible to excessive noise;

studies have indicated links between noise and birth defects. Noise from aircraft and other sources can interfere with the learning development of school children.

States are much more aware of noise as a health hazard than cities (Figure II-1). Fifty-eight percent of state respondents recognized noise as a health hazard, compared to only 27% of city respondents. A similar question asked in the 1978 survey indicated that 66 percent of the states and 38 percent of the cities (over 25,000 population) considered noise a problem affecting the health and welfare of citizens. From these figures, it appears that awareness of noise as a health problem has dropped. This may be misleading, because two factors could account for at least part of the decrease in awareness. The wording of the question in 1980 as noise representing a "threat to health" and not simply "affecting health" would lead fewer people to respond affirmatively. Also, smaller cities in the 20,000-25,000 population range are included in the 1980 survey, but not in the 1978 survey. Respondents from smaller cities are less likely to view noise as a health threat.

Figure II - 1
PERCEPTION OF NOISE AS A HEALTH PROBLEM



Responses from 699 Cities Responses from 43 States

Question 4 "Do you feel that noise in your state (community) represents a threat to the health of your citizens?"

Noise Control Efforts

Both states and cities rated their own efforts to control noise (Tables II-5 and II-6). No states and only one city believe too much is being done to control noise. States are more likely than cities to consider current noise control efforts insufficient. Cities split about evenly on considering noise control efforts "about right" or "not enough." Fifty-four percent of large cities over 50,000 population rated current noise control efforts as inadequate, compared to only 43 per cent of smaller cities.

TABLE II-5
COMMUNITY RATING OF NOISE CONTROL EFFORTS

Response	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses to Question
Too much	1	--
About right	323	46%
Not enough	330	47%
Don't know	43	6%
TOTAL	697	100%

Question 3 "How would you rate current efforts to control noise in your municipality?"

TABLE II-6
STATE RATING OF NOISE CONTROL EFFORTS

Response	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses to Question
Too much	0	0%
About right	11	26%
Not enough	28	65%
Don't know	3	7%
TOTAL	42	100%

Question 3 "How would you rate current efforts to control noise in your state?"

Types of Noise Problems

Identifying specific noise sources which are problems in states and communities is a key objective of the 1980 survey. Tables II-7 and II-8 show those sources which substantially contribute to noise levels. Motor vehicular noise is the number one problem cited by both cities and states. Motorcycles and trucks are particularly troublesome sources of noise. Aircraft ranks as the 5th and 4th substantial contributor to noise in cities and states respectively. The seriousness of aircraft noise should not be underestimated. Not all cities have airports, or are close to one, but nearly 500 cities (over 70%) indicated that aircraft make at least some contribution to noise levels in their community. States are generally more likely than cities to consider a particular noise source to be a problem. Noise from animals and personal entertainment are the exceptions; these are more often concerns of cities.

Expressions of Public Concern

Tables II-9 and II-10 list the ways state and local officials have become aware of noise pollution issues. Individual complaints have the most impact on the noise pollution awareness of both state and local officials. Complaints and requests for assistance from local officials significantly influenced state noise officials; more so than complaints and requests for assistance from state legislators. The news media has surprisingly little impact; only one state official and 38 city officials indicated that the news media contributes substantially to their understanding of noise pollution issues.

TABLE II-7
RATING OF SPECIFIC SOURCES AS
SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO NOISE LEVELS
IN CITIES

Noise Sources	Number of Cities	Percent of Responding Cities
Motorcycles	308	44%
Trucks	292	41%
Autos	246	35%
Railroad operations	144	21%
Aircraft	132	19%
Animals	106	15%
Buses	105	15%
Personal Entertainment	92	13%
Construction Equipment	79	11%
Garbage trucks	77	11%
Emergency vehicles/sirens	76	11%
Home power equipment	52	7%
Off-road vehicles	51	7%
Fixed industrial facilities	44	6%
Residential heating and cooling equipment	42	6%
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	35	5%
Recreation vehicles	34	5%
Public entertainment	32	5%

Question 6 "Please indicate how much of the following contribute to the current noise levels in your community."

Responses: Substantial Contribution, Some Contribution, No Contribution, Don't Know

TABLE II-8
RATING OF SPECIFIC SOURCES AS
SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO NOISE LEVELS
IN STATES

Sources	Number of Cities	Percent of Responding Cities
Motorcycles	27	63%
Trucks	24	56%
Autos	18	42%
Aircraft	16	37%
Buses	13	30%
Fixed industrial facilities	11	26%
Garbage trucks	10	23%
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	10	23%
Off-road vehicles	9	21%
Construction Equipment	9	21%
Railroad operations	8	19%
Emergency vehicles/sirens	8	17%
Residential heating and cooling equipment	7	16%
Recreation vehicles	6	14%
Animals	5	12%
Personal Entertainment	4	9%
Public entertainment	4	9%
Home power equipment	3	7%

Question 6 "Please indicate how much of the following contribute to the current noise levels in your state."

Responses: Substantial Contribution, Some Contribution, No Contribution, Don't Know

TABLE II - 9
NOISE INFORMATION SOURCES FOR CITY OFFICIALS

Source	Number Substantially Influenced by Source	Percent of Cities Responding to Question
Individual complaints	282	40%
Surveys/monitoring	115	17%
Activities or complaints initiated by groups	98	14%
Public hearing	69	10%
News media	38	5%

Question 5 "How much does each of the following contribute to your understanding of noise pollution issues in your municipality?"

Responses: Substantial Contribution, Some Contribution, No Contribution, Don't Know

TABLE II - 10
NOISE INFORMATION SOURCES FOR STATE OFFICIALS

Source	Number Substantially Influenced by Source	Percent of Responding to Question
Individual complaints	29	69%
Complaints, requests for assistance from local officials	15	36%
Activities or complaints initiated by groups	10	24%
Surveys/monitoring	10	24%
Complaints, requests for assistance from state legislators	4	10%
Public hearings or meetings	4	10%
News media	1	2%

Question 5 "How much does each of the following contribute to your understanding of noise pollution issues in your state?"

Responses: Substantial Contribution, Some Contribution, No Contribution, Don't Know

III. LEGISLATION AND ENFORCEMENT

During the 1970's the number of states and communities using noise control legislation as a basis to control noise increased dramatically. These changes are detailed below.

Community Legislation

The number of communities with local noise ordinances has steadily increased from 59 in 1971, to 404 in 1978, and to 474 in 1980. Table III-1 shows the number of cities with legislation in 1978 and 1980 by population and density. Over two-thirds of all cities responding in 1980 had some type of law with noise control provisions.

TABLE III - 1
COMMUNITIES WITH NOISE CONTROL LEGISLATION
1978 and 1980

Population and Density	Number of Cities with Legislation 1978	1980	Change
Population			
Over 250,000	39	48	+9
100,000 - 250,000	58	63	+5
50,000 - 100,000	112	132	+20
25,000 - 50,000	195	171	-24
20,000 - 25,000	Not Surveyed	60	---
	404*	474*	
Population Density			
Over 5,000/sq.mi.	105	120	+15
2,500 - 5,000/sq.mi.	157	199	+42
Under 2,500/sq.mi.	97	145	+48
	358	464*	

*Totals are not consistent because population density (or area) was not available for some communities.

Question 7 "Does your municipality have any existing legislation with noise control provisions?"

Table III-2 illustrates the relationship between population and density of a city and the existence of a noise control law. Larger cities are generally more likely to have noise control ordinances than smaller cities. Once cities reach 100,000 population, over 90 per cent of cities have noise ordinances. Furthermore, when cities reach a population density of 2500 per square mile, further increases in density do not affect the percentage of cities with noise control legislation. Cities with fewer than 2500 people per square mile are less likely to have noise control legislation.

TABLE III - 2
COMMUNITIES WITH SOME TYPE OF NOISE CONTROL LAW

Population and Density	Percentage of Responses		
	Yes	No	Total
Population			
Over 250,000	91%	9%	100%
100,000 - 250,000	91%	9%	100%
50,000 - 100,000	73%	27%	100%
25,000 - 50,000	58%	42%	100%
20,000 - 25,000	57%	43%	100%
Total	67%	33%	100%
Population Density			
Over 5,000/sq.mi.	72%	28%	100%
2,500 - 5,000/sq.mi.	72%	28%	100%
Under 2,500/sq.mi.	58%	42%	100%
Total	67%	33%	100%

Question 7 "Does your municipality have any existing legislation with noise control provisions?"

State Legislation

Legislation enacted by states which outlines a policy regarding noise control is referred to as enabling legislation. Under enabling legislation more than one level of government may be permitted to perform noise control activities. Twenty-three states had enabling legislation in 1980,[1] compared to only 15 states with enabling legislation in 1978. Of the states with enabling legislation, 21 permitted the state government to enforce noise control, 13 permitted the county level, and 17 permitted the municipal level.[2] Ohio currently has enabling noise legislation pending.

Sixteen states indicated that decibel limits are included in state legislation with noise control provisions.[3] Ohio and Delaware anticipate legislation with decibel limits in the near future.

EPA Model Legislation

In 1980 a total of 68 cities (15%) indicated that EPA's Model Community Noise Control Ordinance was used in formulating their noise control legislation. Only 32 cities reported using EPA model legislation in 1978. Over 50% of the new noise ordinances reported between 1978 and 1980 were based on EPA model legislation. Table III-3 shows the number of cities utilizing EPA model legislation by population and density. Cities with greater population density are more likely to use model legislation. Population had no direct affect.

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[1]Question 7A: "Has legislation been enacted by state to enable any level of government to perform noise control activities."
[2]Question 7B: "If there is legislation, please indicate which level(s) of government may enforce noise control according to the legislation."
[3]Question 8: "Are specific decibel (noise level) limits included in any state legislation with noise control provisions?"

TABLE III - 3
COMMUNITY UTILIZATION OF EPA MODEL LEGISLATION

Population and Density	Number of Responses		
	Yes	No	Total
Population			
Over 250,000	7	37	44
100,000 - 250,000	16	43	59
50,000 - 100,000	19	95	114
25,000 - 50,000	21	149	170
20,000 - 25,000	5	53	58
Total	68	377	445
Population Density			
Over 5,000/sq.mi.	20	91	111
2,500 - 5,000/sq.mi	29	161	190
Under 2,500/sq.mi	17	120	137
Total	66	372	438

Question 8 "If you have a municipal code/ordinance, was it based on EPA's "Model Noise Control Ordinance?"

Types of Legislation and Enforcement Agencies

Noise legislation with decibel limits for communities and states are shown in Tables III-4 and III-5 respectively. In cities, noise legislation with decibel limits is usually in the form of a municipal code. Decibel limits in zoning, vehicle and building codes are also fairly common. The police, and building and zoning departments are most likely to enforce noise legislation at the municipal level. Police usually enforce municipal ordinances and vehicle codes. Building and zoning codes are most often enforced by the building and zoning department.

TABLE III - 4
MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION WITH DECIBEL LIMITS

Type of Legislation	Number of Laws	Percent
Municipal Code	232	26%
Zoning Code	178	20%
Vehicle Code	116	13%
State Statute	112	13%
Building Code	101	11%
Health/Safety Code	66	7%
Administrative Code	36	4%
Aircraft/Airport Code	28	3%
Other	15	2%
TOTAL	884	100%

TABLE III - 5
STATE LEGISLATION WITH DECIBEL LIMITS

Type of Legislation	Number of Laws	Percent
Vehicle Code	17	31%
Off-road Recreational Vehicle Code	9	17%
Boating/Navigation Code	7	13%
Streets and Highways	7	13%
Health/Safety Code	6	11%
Land Use Code	3	6%
Building Code	1	2%
Aircraft/Airport Code	1	2%
Other	4	7%
TOTAL	54	100%

Vehicle codes are the most common type of state legislation with specific decibel limits and are usually enforced by the state police. Eleven of the 17 state vehicle codes are enforced by police. Nine states' off-road recreational vehicle codes contain decibel limits. This code is usually enforced by the parks or recreation department in cooperation with state police. The police department is the most likely enforcement agency for all noise legislation at the state level, followed by the environment or pollution control department.

Regulation of Specific Noise Sources

Cities generally control a broader range of noise sources than states. Tables III-6 and III-7 show the types of noise source controlled with decibel limits by cities and states respectively. Both cities and states control motor vehicles of all types to about the same degree. Cities are more likely than states to have laws controlling construction equipment, fixed industrial facilities, heating and cooling equipment, home power equipment, and animals.

TABLE III - 6
LEGISLATION WITH DECIBEL LIMITS FOR SPECIFIC NOISE SOURCES IN CITIES

Noise Source	Number of Cities with Legislation	Percent of Responding Cities
Fixed industrial facilities	213	30%
Autos	209	30%
Motorcycles	208	29%
Trucks	201	28%
Public entertainment	186	26%
Buses	185	26%
Personal entertainment	177	25%
Commercial heating & cooling equipment	177	25%
Construction equipment	175	25%
Residential heating & cooling equipment	171	24%
Home power equipment	156	22%
Garbage trucks	141	20%
Recreation vehicles	140	20%
Animals	139	20%
Off-road vehicles	134	19%
Emergency vehicles/sirens	101	14%
Aircraft	95	13%
Railroad operations	94	13%

Question 11 "For each of the following types of laws with specific decibel limits please indicate which noise sources are covered by the legislation."

TABLE III - 7
LEGISLATION WITH DECIBEL LIMITS FOR SPECIFIC NOISE SOURCES IN STATES

Noise Source	Number of States with Legislation	Percent Responding States
Autos	13	30%
Trucks	13	30%
Motorcycles	11	26%
Buses	11	26%
Fixed industrial facilities	8	19%
Garbage trucks	8	19%
Recreation vehicles	8	19%
Off-road vehicles	8	19%
Commercial heating & cooling equipment	7	16%
Public entertainment	6	14%
Personal entertainment	5	12%
Construction equipment	5	12%
Residential heating & cooling equipment	4	9%
Animals	4	9%
Home power equipment	3	7%
Aircraft	3	7%
Railroad operations	3	7%
Emergency vehicles/sirens	2	5%

Question 11 "For each of the following types of laws with specific decibel limits please indicate which noise sources are covered by the legislation."

Appropriate legislation is lagging behind recognition of noise problems in many states and communities. The number of cities and states with legislation on particular noise sources is significantly less than those experiencing an enforcement problem (see Tables II-8 and II-9).

Enforcement Problems

Tables III-8 and III-9 depict the problems cities and states have encountered in enforcing noise control legislation. Lack of funding and manpower are the two most prevalent problems for both cities and states. Inadequate measurement devices and techniques as well as unenforceable or ambiguous legislation are significant factors hampering enforcement of noise legislation in over 494 cities. Lack of political support, both from local officials and citizens, is a relatively more significant problem for states than for cities.

TABLE III - 8
NOISE LEGISLATION ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS IN CITIES

Problem	Percent Indicating //// Major Problem 0 20 40 60 80 100		
Inadequate manpower	////////////	55%	247
Inadequate funding	////////////	52%	228
Inadequate measurement	//////////	47%	209
Unenforceable legislation	///////	34%	147
Ambiguous legislation	//////	32%	138
Enforcement actions not	/////	18%	78
Lack of citizen support	////	12%	50

Question 12 "In your opinion, to what degree does each of the following represent a problem in the enforcement of noise regulations?"

Responses: Major Problem, Minor Problem, No Problem, Don't Know

TABLE III - 9
NOISE LEGISLATION ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS IN STATES

Problem	Percent indicating /// Major Problem 0 20 40 60 80 100
Inadequate funding	////////////////// 68% 13
Inadequate manpower	////////////// 61% 11
Lack of local official support	////////// 44% 8
Unenforceable legislation	////// 28% 5
Lack of citizen support	////// 26% 5
Ambiguous legislation	///// 22% 4
Enforcement actions not upheld in court	//// 17% 3
Inadequate measurement devices/techniques	/// 11% 2

Question 12 "In your opinion, to what degree does each of the following represent a problem in the enforcement of noise regulations?"

Responses: Major Problem, Minor Problem, No Problem, Don't Know.

IV. NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS

A strict definition of noise control programs was employed in the 1980 survey. Previous assessments of state and local noise control programs have relied solely upon the respondents' own judgement of what constitutes a noise control program. The 1980 survey questionnaire defined a noise control program as a program having the following components: funding, staff, equipment, and enforcement of a law or regulation which includes decibel (noise level) limits. The law or regulation must include decibel limits in any one of the following areas: vehicles, property line, construction and land use. A city may have a noise control program without specific legislation as long as a county, state or federal law is enforced.

Community Noise Control Programs

The number of cities with noise control programs increased from 150 in 1978 to 175 in 1980. Twenty-five percent of the cities responding in 1980 had implemented noise control programs.

TABLE IV - 1
LOCAL NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS

Number of community responses	706
Number of communities with noise control program	175
Percent of communities with noise control program	25%

Table IV - 2 lists the reasons given by cities for not having a noise control program. The reason cited most often is the same as for states - noise is not considered a high priority problem.

Unlike states, cost and noise not being a problem are the next most common factors. These three reasons are identical to those given most often in 1978 by cities without noise control programs. Fewer cities give cost as a factor in 1980 (91 cities) than in 1978 (139 cities). The misconception that noise control is expensive seems to be gradually disappearing from the nation's cities.

TABLE IV - 2
REASONS GIVEN BY COMMUNITIES FOR NOT
HAVING A NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM

Reason	Number of Cities	Percent of Cities with No Program
Not a high priority problem	346	66%
Not a problem	102	19%
Too expensive	91	17%
No legislative basis	44	8%
Not a local responsibility	19	4%
Opposition from industry	7	1%
Nothing can be done	6	1%
Other	72	14%

Question 14 "If your municipality does not have a noise control program, why not?"

TABLE IV - 3
ACTIVITIES INCLUDED AS PART OF COMMUNITY
NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM

Activity	Number of Communities with Activity	Percent of Responding Communities
Complaint handling	170	100%
Enforcement	163	96%
Development of laws and regulations	121	78%
Administration	113	74%
Monitoring/surveys	113	72%
Public education	85	55%
Environmental impact	80	53%
Research	47	32%

Question 16 "Please indicate whether or not these activities are part of your municipality's noise control program."

Table IV - 3 lists the activities that are part of community noise control programs. Complaint handling and enforcement are part of almost every city's noise control program. Approximately three quarters of community noise control programs include development of laws and regulations, monitoring and surveys, and administration. Few cities have noise control programs which are as comprehensive as state programs. Community noise control programs are more likely to deal with the enforcement aspect of noise control than state programs.

State Noise Control Programs

The number of states with noise control programs decreased between 1978 and 1980.

TABLE IV - 4
STATE NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS
1978 - 1980

	1978	1980
Number of states with noise control program	18	16
Number of state responses	33	43
Percent of states with noise control program	55	37%

The decrease from 18 state programs to 16 state programs may be due to the use of a stricter definition of a noise control program in 1980.

The reasons states gave for not having a noise control program are listed Table IV - 5. The most common reason cited in both 1978 and 1980 was that noise is not a high priority. Lack of legislation and support from local officials are the other major factors inhibiting the establishment of state noise control programs. Cost was the second most important factor given by states in 1978, but it only ranked seventh in 1980.

State noise control programs are generally broader in scope than community programs. Table IV - 6 lists the activities included by states in their noise control programs. Complaint handling, development of laws and regulations, technical assistance to local governments, monitoring and

TABLE IV - 5
REASONS GIVEN BY STATES
FOR NOT HAVING A NOISE CONTROL
PROGRAM

Reason	Number of States	Percent of States
Not a high priority problem	19	70%
No legislative basis	12	44%
Not a state responsibility	7	26%
Opposition from industry	3	11%
Not a problem	2	7%
Too expensive	2	7%
Nothing can be done	0	0%

Question 14 "If your state does not have a noise control program, why not?"

TABLE IV - 6
ACTIVITIES INCLUDED AS PART OF STATE
NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM

Activity	Number of States with Activity	Percent of Responding States
Complaint handling	18	100%
Enforcement	11	58%
Development of laws and regulations	18	95%
Administration	17	94%
Monitoring/surveys	18	95%
Public education	17	90%
Environmental impact reports	11	61%
Research	13	72%
Technical assistance to local governments	18	95%

Question 16 "Please indicate whether or not these activities are part of your state's noise control program."

TABLE IV - 7
FIVE YEAR PROGRESS BY COMMUNITY NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS IN REDUCING NOISE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Noise Source	Number of Communities Making Progress	Percent of Cities Responding
Fixed industrial facilities	116	70%
Personal entertainment	110	67%
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	110	67%
Residential heating and cooling equipment	108	66%
Public entertainment	106	65%
Construction equipment	98	61%
Animals	94	58%
Garbage trucks	83	50%
Autos	78	47%
Home power equipment	77	47%
Motorcycles	74	44%
Trucks	62	37%
Buses	59	36%
Off-road vehicles	56	35%
Recreation vehicles	55	35%
Emergency vehicles/ sirens	41	25%
Aircraft	39	25%
Railroad operations	37	23%

Question 18 "How much progress over the last five years has been made by your noise control program in reducing the noise from each of the following sources?"

Responses: Significant Progress, Minimal Progress, No Progress, Don't Know

TABLE IV - 8
FIVE YEAR PROGRESS BY STATE NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS
IN REDUCING NOISE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Noise Source	Number of States Making Progress	Percent of States Responding
Trucks	14	77%
Autos	12	67%
Motorcycles	12	67%
Fixed industrial faciities	12	67%
Public entertainment	11	61%
Commercial heating and cooling equipment	11	61%
Residential heating and cooling equipment	9	50%
Buses	8	44%
Garbage trucks	7	41%
Off-road vehicles	7	41%
Construction equipment	7	39%
Animals	6	33%
Aircraft	5	28%
Recreation vehicles	5	28%
Personal entertainment	5	28%
Railroad operations	4	22%
Emergency vehicles sirens	2	12%

Question 18 "How much progress over the last 5 years has been made by your noise control program in reducing the noise from each of the following sources?"

Responses: Significant Progress, Minimal Progress, No Progress, Don't Know

surveys, administration, and public education are almost universal components of state noise programs. In 1978, state programs put most of their effort into environmental impact report preparation and the development of noise control legislation. The 1980 results indicate that state noise programs have broadened in scope.

Progress by Cities and States

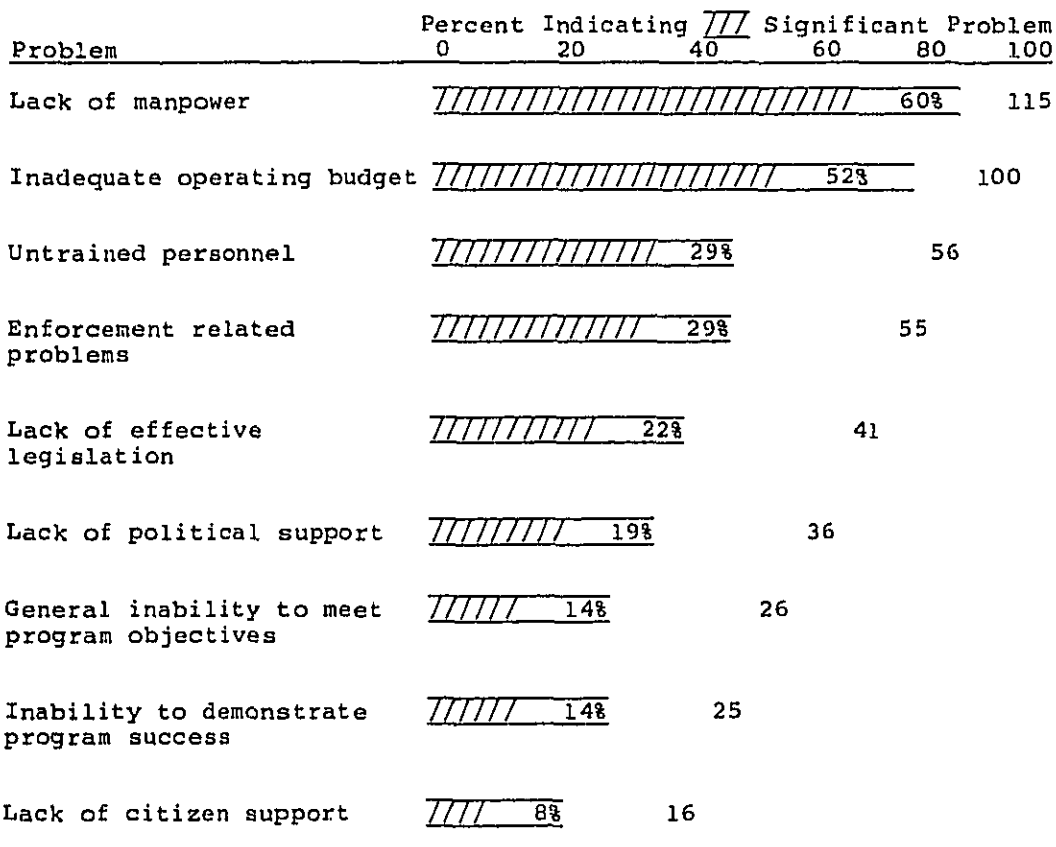
The progress made by city and state programs in reducing noise from particular sources is shown in Tables IV - 7 and IV - 8. Over 50% of cities have made progress in reducing noise from industrial facilities, public and personal entertainment, heating and cooling equipment, construction equipment, and animals. Fewer than 50% of cities have been able to quiet motor vehicle noise. Cities are generally more effective in controlling stationary noise sources. States have been making progress in controlling noise from motor vehicles and industrial facilities.

Problems in Noise Control Programs

Cities and states which have noise control programs were asked to identify the problems they encountered (Tables IV-9 and IV-10). Lack of manpower (60%) and money (52%) were once again the two most common problems facing city noise control programs, as they are in state noise enforcement efforts (58% and 53% respectively). Untrained personnel (29%), enforcement related problems (29%), and lack of effective legislation (22%) are problems experienced by 152 local noise control programs.

In states, lack of political support (53%) is just as critical a problem for noise control programs as lack of manpower (58%) or funding (53%). Cities generally do not experience technical problems to as great a degree as states do. Only 3 (16%) states as compared to 56 (29%) communities indicated that untrained personnel were a problem in effectively conducting their noise control programs.

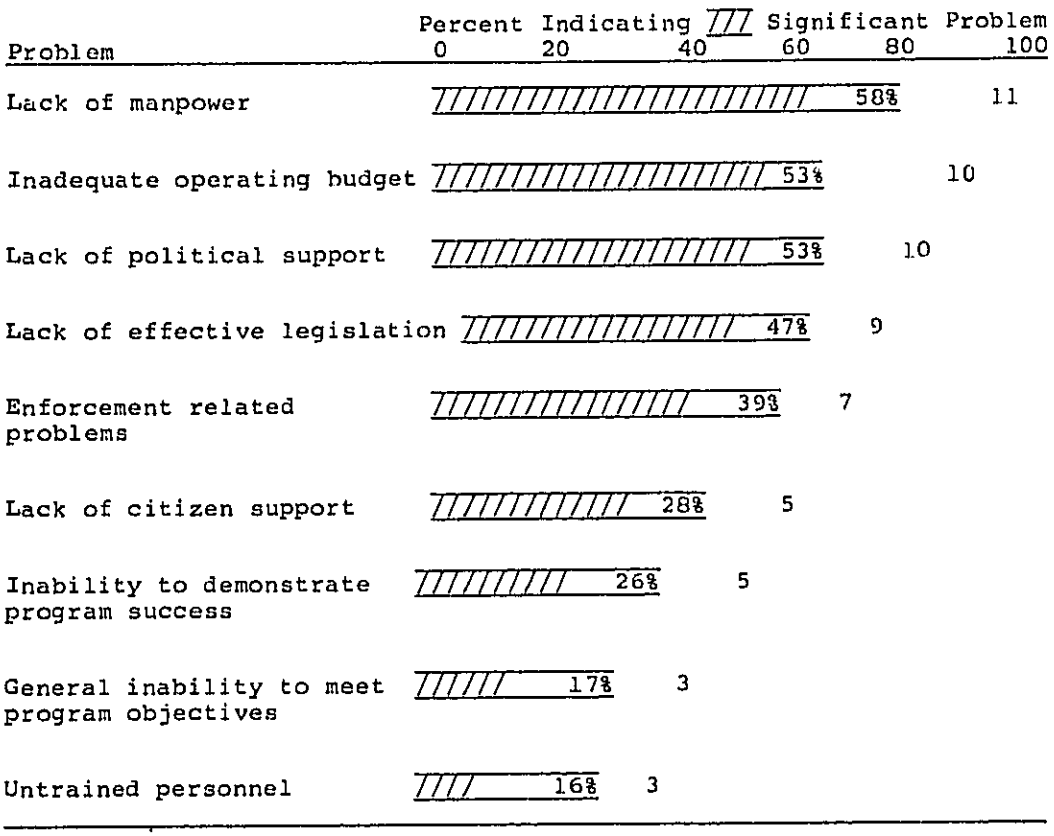
TABLE IV - 9
NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM PROBLEMS IN CITIES



Question 17 "Please indicate the significance of the following problems facing your noise control efforts."

Responses: Significant Problem, Minor Problem, No Problem, Don't Know

TABLE IV - 10
NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM PROBLEMS IN STATES



Question 17 "Please indicate the significance of the following problems facing your noise control efforts."

Responses: Significant Problem, Minor Problem, No Problem, Don't Know

V. STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

This section discusses the resources utilized by state and local governments to conduct environmental noise control programs. The specific resources examined are personnel who spend at least 20% of their time on noise control and budget allocations for noise control activities.

Noise Control Personnel

Table V-1 shows the increase between 1978 and 1980 of city and state employees who spend at least 20% of their workweek on noise control. The number of noise control personnel doubled within those two years.

TABLE V - 1
STATE AND COMMUNITY
PERSONNEL SPENDING AT LEAST 20%
OF TIME ON NOISE, 1978 and 1980

	1978	1980
State personnel	54	98
Community personnel	142	353
Total personnel	196	451

Tables V-2 and V-3 details the number of city and state noise control personnel by employing department. Noise control personnel in cities are usually police officers. Of 353 community noise personnel, 42% are in the police department, 17% in the environmental control department, 16% in building and zoning, and 11% in the public health department. Fewer than 10% of the community noise personnel are in any of the other departments.

In contrast to cities, state noise control personnel are usually employed by the state environmental control agency. Of the 98 state noise control personnel, 62% are employed in the environmental control agency, 13% in the public health department, and 15% in the highway department. Eighteen states have one or more employees who devote at least 20% of their time to noise control activities. Over 50% of all state personnel are employed by only four states: Illinois, New Jersey, Hawaii, and Maryland.

TABLE V - 2
CITY PERSONNEL BY DEPARTMENT
WHO SPEND 20% OF TIME ON NOISE CONTROL

Department	Number of Persons	Percent of Personnel in each Department
Public Safety/Police	147	42%
Environmental Control	60	17%
Building/Zoning	57	16%
Public Health	38	11%
Public Works	21	6%
Planning/Development	20	6%
Transportation	2	1%
Other	8	2%
Total Personnel	353	100%

Question 15 "Indicate the approximate number of full-time municipal employees in each category who usually spend more than 20% of their workweek on noise control activities."

TABLE V - 3
NUMBER OF STATE PERSONNEL
BY STATE AND DEPARTMENT
WHO SPEND 20% OF TIME ON NOISE CONTROL

Dept. / State	Public Safety/ Police	Public Health	Environ-mental Control	Parks and Recreation	High-ways	Other	Totals
Arkansas			1				1
Arizona		1		1			2
California		5				2	7
Colorado		1			1		2
Connecticut			1		2		3
Delaware			1				1
Hawaii			10				10
Illinois			18				18
Kentucky			4		3		7
Louisiana		1					1
Maryland	5	5					10
Minnesota			1				1
Nebraska			1		1		2
New Jersey			5		7		12
New York			3		1	1	5
Oklahoma			1				1
Oregon			8				8
Puerto Rico			7				7
Totals	5	13	61	1	15	3	98

Question 15 "Indicate the approximate number of full-time state employees in each category who usually spend more than 20% of their workweek on noise control activities."

(No states employed noise personnel in either the planning/development or motor vehicles departments).

The majority of states have only one, two, or three noise control personnel.

Table V-4 summarizes all state and community noise control personnel by state. Only 4 states, California, New Jersey, New York, and Minnesota, have more than 20 noise control personnel working in cities. California has 19% of all community noise control personnel in the U.S., New Jersey and New York have 15% each, and Minnesota has 7%. The remaining 14% of community noise control personnel are spread out among the remaining states. Five states, California, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, and Minnesota, have at least 25 state and community noise control personnel. These 5 states combined have over 55% of all noise control personnel in the U.S.

Noise Control Budgets

Noise control budget figures collected in the 1980 survey are for the 1979 fiscal year. Table V-5 summarizes community and state noise control budgets in 1977 and 1979.

Cities spent over $2.5 million on noise control in 1979. Table V-6 lists cities which spent at least $10,000 or 15 cents per capita on noise control. San Diego, Colorado Springs, West Palm Beach, New York City, and Salt Lake City spent more than $100,000 each on noise abatement. The following 11 cities spent at least 50 cents per capita on noise control in 1979: Simi Valley, CA; Boulder, CO; Colorado Springs, CO; Pompano Beach, FL; West Palm Beach, FL; Normal, IL; Park Ridge, IL; Columbia Heights, MN; Norman, OK; Eugene, OR; and Salt Lake City, UT.[1]

States spent over $2 million on noise control in 1979. Total and per capita noise control budget figures for individual states are shown in Table V-7. Between 1977 and 1979, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, and South Carolina eliminated their noise control budgets. Arizona, Florida, and Indiana decreased their budgets significantly. The states of Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Puerto Rico increased their noise control budgets by more than 50% between 1977 and 1979. Louisiana reinstated a modest noise control budget of $5500 in 1979. Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon, and Puerto Rico spent over $100,000 each on noise control in 1979.

[1]A complete listing of municipal noise control budgets is in Appendix C.

TABLE V - 4
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY AND STATE
CONTROL PERSONNEL BY STATE
WHO SPEND 20% OF TIME ON NOISE CONTROL

State	Number of State Personnel	Number of City Personnel	Total Number Personnel	Total Percent of All Personnel
Alaska		1	1	0.2%
Alabama		8	8	1.7%
Arkansas	1		1	0.2%
Arizona	2		2	0.4%
California	7	67	74	16.4%
Colorado	2	11	13	2.9%
Connecticut	3	3	6	1.3%
Delaware	1		1	0.2%
District of of Columbia		1	1	0.2%
Florida		11	11	2.4%
Hawaii	10		10	2.2%
Iowa		15	15	3.3%
Illinois	18	13	31	6.9%
Indiana		12	12	2.7%
Kentucky	7		7	1.6%
Louisiana	1		1	0.2%
Maryland	10	8	18	4.0%
Massachusetts		1	1	0.2%
Michigan		4	4	0.9%

TABLE V - 4
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY AND STATE
CONTROL PERSONNEL BY STATE
WHO SPEND 20% OF TIME ON NOISE CONTROL

State	Number of State Personnel	Number of City Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Total Percent of All Personnel
Minnesota	1	24	25	5.6%
Missouri		3	3	0.7%
Nebraska	2	1	3	0.7%
New Jersey	12	54	66	14.7%
New Mexico		2	2	0.4%
New York	5	52	57	12.7%
North Carolina		1	1	0.2%
Ohio		5	5	1.1%
Oklahoma	1	4	5	0.9%
Oregon	8	8	16	3.6%
Pennsylvania		6	6	1.3%
Puerto Rico	7		7	1.6%
South Carolina		1	1	0.2%
Texas		1	1	0.2%
Utah		8	8	1.7%
Virginia		11	11	2.4%
Washington		8	8	1.7%
Wisconsin		7	7	1.6%
Wyoming		1	1	0.2%
Total	98	352	450	100%

TABLE V - 5
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY AND STATE NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS

Noise Control Budgets	1977 $		1979 $	
Community	2,651,074	(140)*	2,544,920	(148)
State	3,581,352	(20)	2,045,360	(16)
Total	6,232,426		4,590,280	

*Numbers in parentheses are numbers of communities or states reporting noise control budgets.

TABLE V - 6
CITIES WITH NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS
OF $10,000 OR MORE OR 15 CENTS
PER CAPITA OR MORE, 1979

City and State	Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Alaska		
Anchorage	45,000	27.9
Alabama		
Huntsville	25,000	18.3
Mobile	76,000	38.7
California		
Chula Vista	20,000	26.5
Downey	18,000	21.0
Livermore	10,000	12.2
Los Angeles	43,200	12.9
Menlo Park	35,000	1.3
Ontario	20,000	31.7
Palo Alto	10,000	19.1
Pasadena	10,000	12.2
San Diego	104,000	13.4
Simi Valley	50,000	71.3
Colorado		
Boulder	64,000	81.4
Colorado Springs	116,000	64.6
Denver	70,000	14.4
North Glenn	40,000	128.2
Thornton	8,000	32.3
District of Columbia		
Washington	10,000	1.4
Florida		
Boca Raton	14,000	33.0
Fort Lauderdale	10,000	6.3
Pompano Beach	25,000	51.2
Riviera Beach	10,000	41.8
West Palm Beach	100,000	162.7

TABLE V - 6 (cont'd)
CITIES WITH NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS
OF $10,000 OR MORE OR 15 CENTS
PER CAPITA OR MORE, 1979

City and State	Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Georgia		
College Park	6,000	24.3
Illinois		
Glenview	5,000	16.4
Normal	30,000	90.0
Park Ridge	30,000	69.8
Iowa		
Council Bluffs	20,000	34.1
Des Moines	33,000	17.0
Sioux City	10,000	11.7
Massachusetts		
Boston	14,000	2.2
Maryland		
Rockville	21,500	48.6
Michigan		
Ann Arbor	10,000	9.7
Grand Rapids	30,000	16.0
Saginaw	40,000	46.4
Minnesota		
Bloomington	25,000	31.6
Columbia Heights	12,500	51.6
Nebraska		
Lincoln	50,000	30.7
New Jersey		
Elizabeth	30,000	28.7
Teaneck Twp.	18,175	43.8

TABLE V - 6 (cont'd)
CITIES WITH NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS
OF $10,000 OR MORE OR 15 CENTS
PER CAPITA OR MORE, 1979

City and State	Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
New Mexico		
Albuquerque	50,000	17.9
New York		
Ithaca	26,000	90.4
New York City	250,000	3.3
Ohio		
Columbus	17,500	3.3
Dayton	10,000	4.9
Lakewood	10,000	15.3
North Olmstead	10,000	26.7
Oklahoma		
Norman	30,000	50.0
Oklahoma City	28,000	7.7
Oregon		
Eugene	70,000	75.7
Portland	70,000	19.6
Pennsylvania		
Allentown	50,000	46.9
Philadelphia	62,000	3.4
Williamsport	10,000	27.8
York	9,700	20.0
Texas		
Dallas	11,000	1.3
Utah		
Salt Lake City	248,000	146.0

TABLE V - 6 (cont'd)
CITIES WITH NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS
OF $10,000 OR MORE OR 15 CENTS
PER CAPITA OR MORE, 1979

City and State	Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Virginia		
Alexandria	20,000	19.0
Washington		
Longview	10,000	34.3
Seattle	90,000	18.5
Wisconsin		
Green Bay	25,000	27.4
Milwaukee	30,000	4.5
West Allis	10,000	14.5

TABLE V - 7
STATE BUDGETARY DATA, 1973, 1977, AND 1979

State	1975 Population	1973 Budget ($)	1973 Per * Capita (¢)	1977 Budget ($)	1977 Per * Capita (¢)	1979 Budget ($)	1979 Per Capita (¢)
ARIZONA	2,225,077	1,500	0.1	215,000	12.1	10,000	.4
ARKANSAS	2,106,793	N/A	--	N/A	--	2,000	.1
CALIFORNIA	21,202,544	1,348,800[a]	6.8	1,645,000	8.3	645,000	
CONNECTICUT	3,100,188	0	0.0	24,353	0.8	75,000	2.4
DELAWARE	579,405	N/A	--	N/A	--	26,316	4.5
FLORIDA	8,283,074	45,000	0.7	93,000	1.4	47,000	.6
GEORGIA	4,931,083	0	0.0	22,000	0.5	N/A	--
HAWAII	868,396	56,491	7.3	135,132	17.6	165,333	19.0
ILLLINOIS	11,206,393	200,000	1.8	304,400	2.7	350,000	3.1
INDIANA	5,309,197	0[b]	--	39,270	0.8	4,000	.1
KANSAS	2,279,899	1,925	0.1	no report	--	0	0.0
KENTUCKY	3,378,860	0[c]	--	92,075	2.9	175,000	5.2
LOUISIANA	3,803,937	4,650	0.1	0	0.0	5,464	.1
MARYLAND	4,121,603	0	0.0	24,000	0.6	307,247	7.5
MASSACHUSETTS	5,812,489	23,800	0.4	400,000	7.0	0	0.0
MICHIGAN	9,116,699	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE V - 7 (cont'd)
STATE BUDGETARY DATA, 1973, 1977, AND 1979

State	1975 Population	1973 Budget ($)	1973 Per * Capita (¢)	1977 Budget ($)	1977 Per * Capita (¢)	1979 Budget ($)	1979 Per Capita (¢)
MINNESOTA	3,916,105	N/A	--	N/A	--	60,000	1.5
MONTANA	746,244	2,000	0.3	3,000	0.5	0	0.0
NEVADA	590,268	127	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	811,804	0	0.0	810	0.1	0	0.0
NEW JERSEY	7,332,965	89,900	0.3	75,000	1.0	375,000	5.1
NEW YORK	18,075,472	147,800	0.8	50,000	0.3	85,000	.5
NORTH CAROLINA	5,441,366	7,000	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
OKLAHOMA	2,711,263	1,000	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0
OREGON	2,284,335	44,300	2.1	215,600	10.3	250,000	10.9
PUERTO RICO	2,712,033	0	0.0	47,077	1.7	108,000	4.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,815,762	16,800	.7	700	0.0	0	0.0
WASHINGTON	3,553,231	0	0.0	30,000	0.9	N/A	--
TOTALS		$1,991,093		$3,581,852		$2,045,360	

Question 19 "Estimate the total amount spent by your state on all noise control activities during the last fiscal year including costs of personnel and equipment."

*1973 and 1977 per capita figures based on 1970 population. N/A Budget figure not available.
[a]Excludes one-time expenditure of $11,000,000 for construction costs for a school noise attenuation program.
[b]No funds budgeted in 1973 or 1974; $20,000 projected for 1975.
[c]No funds budgeted in 1973; $20,000 projected for 1974.

VI. EPA's TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) technical assistance program began as a mandate of the Noise Control Act of 1972 and was expanded with the passage of the Quiet Communities Act of 1978. EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) is responsible for administering the technical assistance program. The program has included the following activities:

- training of noise control personnel,
- providing of technical advice to state and local program officials on the types and uses of sound level meters and noise monitoring systems,
- establishing of regional technical assistance centers,
- developing of improved methods for measuring and monitoring noise,
- distributing of state and local model noise legislation,
- developing of airport, railroad and highway noise abatement planning, and
- establishing of the peer match ECHO (Each Community Helps Others) and Airport ECHO programs.

Evaluation of EPA Assistance

Cities and states were asked to evaluate the types of assistance offered by EPA (Tables VI-1 and VI-2). States generally find EPA services more useful than cities. This could be due to the more direct contact between the federal and state levels than between the federal and municipal levels of government. Technical assistance material and training programs are often utilized by both state and local governments. Noise measurement and monitoring equipment loans are used by 73 percent of the states responding but only 38 percent of the cities. Model legislation ranks second in use by cities, but assistance with formulating legislation ranks only seventh for states. This indicated that states are generally farther along in the development of their noise control capabilities than cities. The relatively heavier use by states of sound level meter loans indicates that noise control programs are currently being implemented by states. Cities on the other hand are more likely to be establishing noise

TABLE VI-1
EVALUATION OF CURRENT EPA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
BY CITIES

EPA Product/ Service	Number of Cities Finding Product or Service Useful	Percent of Cities Responding to Question
Technical assistance material	361	55%
Model legislation	326	50%
Training programs	279	43%
Noise measurement and monitoring equipment loans	248	38%
Health and welfare impact reports	235	36%
Direct on-site technical assistance	230	35%
Federal new product regulations	225	35%
Regional technical assistance center	192	30%
Peer match exchange through Each Community Helps Others (ECHO) program	154	24%
"Buy Quiet" program	103	16%

Question 21 "Please indicate the current usefulness to your municipality of the following products or services provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency."

Responses: Very Useful, Somewhat Useful, Not Useful, Don't Know

TABLE VI-2

EVALUATION OF CURRENT EPA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
BY STATES

EPA Product/Service	Number of States Finding Product or Service Useful	Percent of States Responding to Question
Noise measurement and monitoring equipment loans	30	73%
Technical assistance material	29	71%
Training programs	27	66%
Regional technical assistance center	26	65%
Direct on-site technical assistance	26	63%
Federal new product regulations	22	55%
Assistance with formulating legislation	20	49%
Health and welfare impact reports	20	49%
"Buy Quiet" program	17	42%
Peer match exchange through Each Community Helps Others (ECHO) program	16	41%

Question 21 Please indicate the current usefulness to your state of the following products or services provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency"

Responses: Very Useful, Somewhat Useful, Not Useful, Don't Know

control programs through legislation and other means. However, there is a core group of cities which have fairly well developed, comprehensive noise control ordinances and programs.

Both cities and states believe that EPA products and services could be more useful in the future than they are now (Tables VI-3 and VI-4). The services and products which are used or would be used by cities is closely related to the types of assistance they are aware of. Sixty percent and 41 percent of the cities and states respectively have no knowledge of the "Buy Quiet" program. Over 55 percent of cities and states would use these new procurement procedures to obtain quieter equipment in the future.[1] The "Buy Quiet" program which incorporates noise level considerations into procurement procedures is particularly suitable for governments facing fiscal constraints. Fifty-two percent of cities and 45 percent of states have no knowledge of the ECHO program, but over 57 percent of cities and 62 percent of states would use a peer exchange program in the future.[2]

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[1] Twenty-nine percent and 33 percent of cities and states respectively "don't know" if they would use quiet equipment procurement procedures in the future. Only 14 percent of cities and 8 percent of states would not use these procedures.

[2] Twenty-four percent of cities and 31 percent of states "don't know" if they would use a peer exchange program in the future. Only 19 percent of cities and 8 percent of states would not use it.

TABLE VI-3

POTENTIAL USEFULNESS OF EPA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO CITIES

EPA Product/Service	Number of Cities Seeing Future Use for Product or Service	Percent of Cities Responding to Question
Public information materials	537	83%
Model legislation	522	80%
Noise measurement equipment	518	80%
Enforcement procedures	508	79%
Manpower training/workshops	508	78%
Noise control program on-site technical assistance	483	75%
Noise technical assistance reports	473	74%
Manpower	456	71%
Land use planning guides	436	68%
National/Regional/State workshops	411	64%
Vehicle inspection/maintenance procedures	387	61%
New product regulations	383	61%
Regional technical assistance centers	372	59%
Peer exchange programs	361	57%
Local "Quiet" equipment procurement procedures	359	57%
Airport planning	269	42%

Question 22 "Please indicate the extent to which the following types of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency assistance would be of significant use to your municipality's noise abatement and control efforts."

Responses: Very Useful, Somewhat Useful, Not Useful, Don't Know

TABLE VI-4
POTENTIAL USEFULNESS OF EPA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
TO STATES

EPA Product/Service	Number of States Seeing Future Use for Product or Service	Percent of Cities Responding to Question
Noise measurement equipment	33	85%
Public information materials	33	83%
Noise technical assistance reports	33	80%
National/Regional/State workshops	31	79%
Manpower training/workshops	30	77%
Noise control program on-site technical assistance	30	75%
Manpower	29	74%
New product regulations	29	72%
Model legislation	29	71%
Land use planning guides	27	69%
Regional technical assistance centers	27	69%
Airport planning	27	67%
Vehicle inspection/maintenance procedures	26	65%
Peer exchange programs	24	62%
Enforcement procedures	23	59%
Local "Quiet" equipment procurement procedures	23	59%

Question 22 "Please indicate the extent to which the following types of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency assistance would be of significant use to your state's noise abatement and control effects."

Responses: Very Useful, Somewhat Useful, Not Useful, Don't Know

Summary and Recommendations

The difficulties in managing adequate local noise control efforts stem from two sources: fiscal constraints and lack of technical expertise. The fiscal constraints of local government are less amenable to short-term solution. A lack of technical information and training accounts for the difficulty cities have experienced in drafting and enforcing appropriate legislation. Specific types of technical assistance, such as assistance in formulating legislation or training city personnel in enforcement techniques, targeted to those cities lacking experience in a given area could alleviate the lack of technical expertise. Many states have mastered the technical aspects of noise control and may be able to provide some technical assistance to cities. However, funding and manpower shortages will affect the ability of states to assist cities in noise control.

In an era of fiscal restraint on the federal level, it is unrealistic to expect the federal government to provide funding for state and local noise control programs. However, the federal government, through EPA, could provide cities with the necessary tools to initiate noise abatement and control strategies before noise levels become unmanageable. To minimize costs for cities, technical assistance to cities should be aimed at eliminating as much of the "trial and error" as possible involved in implementing any new program.

APPENDIX A

MUNICIPAL AND STATE QUESTIONNAIRES

City Code: _____
(NLC use only)

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM SURVEY

General Instructions

This survey is designed to provide the National League of Cities (NLC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with valuable information on the scope and nature of environmental noise control activities in the nation's municipalities. It is important that you complete the entire survey. For municipalities that do not currently undertake noise control activities, those questions that do not apply have been noted in the survey.

Part I of the survey includes a series of questions about noise in your community. Through these questions, NLC and EPA will be better able to determine the nature and scope of *noise problems* encountered in the nation's cities. Answers to these questions should be based on your perceptions and opinions, and are designed to be completed in a relatively short time.

Part II of this survey contains a number of questions to determine the specific nature and scope of *noise legislation* in your municipality. In those municipalities without noise control legislation, some questions will not apply while others are designed specifically for municipalities that do not currently have such legislation. If your municipality has noise control legislation, you may wish to request that the person in charge of the enforcement of the legislation complete this section.

Part III is similar to Part II and contains questions related to the nature of existing *noise control programs* in your municipality. It is understood that your municipality may have a noise control program without specific legislation. Similarly, your municipality may have specific noise control legislation without having a noise control program.

Part IV of this survey provides an opportunity for you to indicate the utility of various types of *information on noise* related issues.

Participation in this survey program is strictly on a voluntary basis. All returned questionnaires will become public record. Upon completion of the analysis of the survey results, you will be sent a copy of the Executive Summary of the report.

If you have any questions or problems in completing the survey, please feel free to contact Craig Caywood at (202) 293-7174.

Please return the survey in the enclosed envelope by June 30, 1980.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Return to:

Craig Caywood
National League of Cities
1620 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Person completing this questionnaire:

Name _____

Title _____

Department _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (___) _____

OMB Clearance No. 158-R0099
Expiration date: May 1980
Hq. form 8800-6A (1-80)

Part I COMMUNITY NOISE

1. Please indicate how serious you feel each of the following types of pollution are in your municipality. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not too serious	Don't know
a. Air pollution	1	2	3	8
b. Pollution of drinking water	1	2	3	8
c. Pollution of waterways, rivers, lakes, oceans	1	2	3	8
d. Noise pollution from traffic, construction, etc.	1	2	3	8
e. Solid waste pollution	1	2	3	8

2. Is noise a more serious or a less serious problem in your municipality than it was five years ago? (Check one.)

1 ☐ More serious
2 ☐ About the same
3 ☐ Less serious
8 ☐ Don't know

3. How would you rate current efforts to control noise in your municipality? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Too much
2 ☐ About right
3 ☐ Not enough
8 ☐ Don't know

4. Do you feel that noise in your municipality represents a threat to the health of your citizens? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Don't know

5. How much does each of the following sources of information contribute to your understanding of noise pollution issues in your municipality? (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Substantial Contribution	Some Contribution	No Contribution	Don't Know
a. Individual complaints	1	2	3	8
b. Activities or complaints initiated by groups	1	2	3	8
c. Public hearings or meetings	1	2	3	8
d. Surveys/monitoring	1	2	3	8
e. News media	1	2	3	8
f. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

6. Please indicate how much each of the following contribute to the current noise levels in your municipality. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Substantial Contribution	Some Contribution	No Contribution	Don't Know
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	8
b. Trucks	1	2	3	8
c. Buses	1	2	3	8
d. Autos	1	2	3	8
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	8
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	8
g. Construction equipment	1	2	3	8
h. Fixed industrial facilities	1	2	3	8
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	8
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	8
k. Recreational vehicles	1	2	3	8
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	8
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	8
n. Animals	1	2	3	8
o. Home power equipment (i.e. lawn mowers, etc.)	1	2	3	8
p. Off road vehicles	1	2	3	8
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

Part II LEGISLATION AND ENFORCEMENT

7. a. Does your municipality have *any* existing legislation with noise control provisions? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes IF YES, THEN CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 7, Part b.
2 ☐ No IF NO, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 9, Part a.

b. If YES, please indicate the type of existing legislation with noise control provisions your municipality has. (Check one.)

1 ☐ Legislation specifically designed to control noise **with no** decibel (noise level) limits
2 ☐ Legislation specifically designed to control noise **with** specific decibel (noise level) limits
3 ☐ General public nuisance legislation designed to control noise and other disruptions to public order
4 ☐ Other (specify) _____

8. If you have a *municipal* code/ordinance, was it based on EPA's "Model Noise Control Ordinance?" (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

9. Please answer only one part of this question, either a or b.
a. If you **do not have** a local noise control code/ordinance, is any such legislation pending or anticipated?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. If you **do have** legislation with noise control provisions, do you anticipate further legislation or modifications?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

IF **YOU HAVE NO** LEGISLATION WITH NOISE CONTROL PROVISIONS OF ANY KIND, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 13.

IF **YOU HAVE** LEGISLATION WITH NOISE CONTROL PROVISIONS BUT **NO SPECIFIC DECIBEL (NOISE LEVEL) LIMITS,** PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 12.

IF **YOU HAVE** LEGISLATION **WITH SPECIFIC DECIBEL (NOISE LEVEL) LIMITS,** PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 10.

10. Does your municipality currently have any of the following laws or ordinances (excluding nuisance laws) which incorporate noise control provisions with specific decibel (noise level) limits? For those laws or ordinances which you have please indicate the agency (s) responsible for enforcement. (Circle the number of the appropriate response below.) Note: It would be appreciated if you would enclose copies of any existing or proposed laws or ordinances incorporating noise control provisions.

TYPE OF LEGISLATION:	Legislation Exists		ENFORCEMENT PROVIDED BY:									
	Yes	No	No Enforcement	Transportation	Police/ Public Safety	Public Health	Environment/ Pollution Control	Planning/ Development	Public Works	Building/ Zoning	Other	(Specify)
a. Municipal code/ ordinance	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
b. Zoning code/ ordinance	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
c. Vehicle code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
d. Building code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
e. Health/safety code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
f. Aircraft/airport code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
g. Administrative code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
h. State statute	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____
i. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_____

11. For each of the following types of laws or ordinances with specified decibel (noise level) limits currently in effect (see question #10), please indicate which noise sources are covered by the legislation. (Circle the numbers of all appropriate responses for each item. Make sure the answers to this question correspond with the answers given in question 10.)

Type of Legislation:

Noise Sources:	Municipal code/ordinance	Zoning code/ordinance	Vehicle code	Building code	Health/safety code	Aircraft/airport code	Administrative code	State Statute	
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b. Trucks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c. Buses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d. Autos	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
g. Construction equipment ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
h. Fixed industrial facilities ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
k. Recreational vehicles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
n. Animals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
o. Home power equipment (i.e. lawnmowers, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
p. Off road vehicles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. In your opinion, to what degree does each of the following represent a problem in the enforcement of noise regulations. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem	Don't Know
a. Ambiguous legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Unenforceable legislation	1	2	3	8
c. Inadequate measurement devices/techniques	1	2	3	8
d. Lack of citizen support	1	2	3	8
e. Inadequate manpower	1	2	3	8
f. Enforcement actions not upheld in court .	1	2	3	8
g. Inadequate funding	1	2	3	8
h. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

PART III NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS

13. Does your municipality have a noise control program? A noise control program is defined as a program having the following: funding, staff, equipment, and enforcement of a law or ordinance which includes decibel (noise level) limits. The law or ordinance must include decibel (noise level) limits in *any one* of the following areas: vehicles, property line, construction and land use. Your municipality may have a noise control program without specific municipal legislation as long as some other federal, state or county law or ordinance is enforced. (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes *IF **YES**, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 15, PART III.*
2 ☐ No *IF **NO**, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 14, PART III AND SKIP TO QUESTION 21, PART IV.*

14. If your municipality does not have a noise control program, why not? (Check each response as applicable.)

1 ☐ Not a problem
2 ☐ Not a high priority problem
3 ☐ Nothing can be done
4 ☐ No legislative basis
5 ☐ Not a local responsibility
6 ☐ Too expensive
7 ☐ Opposition from industry
8 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

15. Indicate the approximate number of full-time municipal employees (including public safety employees) in each category who usually spend more than 20% of their work week on noise control activities. (Indicate the appropriate number in each category.)

_____ a. Public Safety/Police
_____ b. Public Health
_____ c. Environmental Control
_____ d. Planning/Development
_____ e. Public Works
_____ f. Building/Zoning
_____ g. Transportation
_____ h. Other (Specify) _____

16. Please indicate whether or not these activities are part of your municipality's noise control program. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Part of Program	
	Yes	**No**
a. Enforcement	1	2
b. Complaint handling	1	2
c. Development of laws/regulations	1	2
d. Public education	1	2
e. Environmental impact reports	1	2
f. Monitoring/surveys	1	2
g. Research	1	2
h. Administration	1	2
i. Other (Specify) _____	1	2

17. Please indicate the significance of the following problems facing your noise control efforts. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Significant Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem	Don't Know
a. Lack of citizen support	1	2	3	8
b. Lack of political support	1	2	3	8
c. Lack of manpower	1	2	3	8
d. Untrained personnel	1	2	3	8
e. Inadequate operating budget	1	2	3	8
f. Lack of effective legislation	1	2	3	8
g. Enforcement related problems	1	2	3	8
h. Inability to demonstrate program success	1	2	3	8
i. General inability to meet program objectives	1	2	3	8
j. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

18. How much progress over the last five years has been made by your noise control program in reducing the noise from each of the following sources? (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Significant Progress	Minimal Progress	No Progress	Don't Know
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	8
b. Trucks	1	2	3	8
c. Buses	1	2	3	8
d. Autos	1	2	3	8
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	8
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	8
g. Construction equipment	1	2	3	8
h. Fixed industrial facilities	1	2	3	8
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	8
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	8
k. Recreation vehicles	1	2	3	8
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	8
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	8
n. Animals	1	2	3	8
o. Home power equipment (lawn mowers, etc.)	1	2	3	8
p. Off road vehicles	1	2	3	8
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

19. Estimate the total amount spent by your municipality on all noise control activities during the last fiscal year including costs of personnel and equipment.

TOTAL $_____

20. Who in your municipality is the most appropriate contact for noise abatement information?

Name _____
Title _____
Department _____
Address _____
_____

PART IV EVALUATION OF ASSISTANCE FROM EPA AND NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

21. Please indicate the *current* usefulness to your municipality of the following products or services provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. Model legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Training programs	1	2	3	8
c. Technical assistance material (survey workbooks, levels document, etc.)	1	2	3	8
d. Noise measurement and monitoring equipment loans	1	2	3	8
e. Direct on-site technical assistance	1	2	3	8
f. Health and welfare impact reports	1	2	3	8
g. Regional technical assistance center	1	2	3	8
h. Federal new product regulations	1	2	3	8
i. Peer match exchange through Each Community Helps Others (ECHO) Program	1	2	3	8
j. "Buy Quiet" program	1	2	3	8
k. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

22. Please indicate the extent to which the following types of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency assistance *would be* of significant use to your municipality's noise abatement and control efforts. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. Model legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Manpower	1	2	3	8
c. Manpower training/workshops	1	2	3	8
d. Noise control program on-site technical assistance	1	2	3	8
e. Enforcement procedures	1	2	3	8
f. Noise technical assistance reports	1	2	3	8
g. Land use planning guides	1	2	3	8
h. Noise measurement equipment	1	2	3	8
i. Public information materials	1	2	3	8
j. Vehicle inspection/ maintenance procedures	1	2	3	8
k. Peer exchange programs	1	2	3	8
l. National/Regional/ State workshops	1	2	3	8
m. Airport planning	1	2	3	8
n. Regional technical assistance centers	1	2	3	8
o. New product regulations	1	2	3	8
p. Local "Quiet" equipment procurement procedures	1	2	3	8
q. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

23. Please indicate the *current* usefulness to your municipality of the following products or services provided by the National League of Cities. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. *Nation's Cities Weekly* Reports	1	2	3	8
b. Providing EPA documents and materials	1	2	3	8
c. Responses to inquiries	1	2	3	8
d. Comparative reports on other noise control programs	1	2	3	8
e. Articles discussing legislation or policy	1	2	3	8
f. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

Thank you for your cooperation in completing this survey.

State Code ____
(NLC use only)

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM SURVEY

General Instructions

The National League of Cities (NLC) is conducting a survey on state noise control activities to learn how states are assisting cities in this area. The supplement enclosed with this survey questionnaire deals specifically with municipal noise control programs in your state, and will verify data previously collected by NLC. It is important that both the survey questionnaire and supplement be completed. (The supplement may be returned separately at a later date if the data asked for is not readily available). EVEN IF YOUR STATE DOES NOT HAVE A NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM, PLEASE COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. Those questions that do not apply to states without noise control activities have been noted in the survey.

Part I of the survey includes a series of questions about noise in communities in your state. Through these questions, NLC will be better able to determine the nature and scope of noise problems encountered in the nation. Answers to these questions should be based on your perceptions and opinions, and are designed to be completed in a relatively short time.

Part II of this survey contains a number of questions to determine the specific nature and scope of noise legislation in your state. In those states without noise control legislation, some questions will not apply while others are designed specifically for states that do not currently have such legislation. If your state has noise control legislation, you may wish to request that the person in charge of the enforcement of the legislation complete this section.

Part III is similar to Part II and contains questions related to the nature of existing noise control programs in your state. It is understood that your state may have a noise control program without specific legislation. Similarly, your state may have specific noise control legislation without having a noise control program.

Part IV of this survey provides an opportunity for you to indicate the utility of various types of information on noise related issues.

Participation in this survey program is strictly on a voluntary basis. Upon completion of the analysis of the survey results, you will be sent a copy of the Executive Summary of the report.

If you have any questions or problems in completing the survey, please feel free to contact Karen O'Brien at (202) 626-3260.

Please return the survey in the enclosed envelope by March 6, 1981.

Please return the supplement as soon as you can complete the data required.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Return to:

Karen O'Brien
National League of Cities
1301 Penn. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 626-3260

Person completing this questionnaire:

Name _____

Title _____

Department _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____

Part I COMMUNITY NOISE

1. Please indicate how serious you feel each of the following types of pollution are in your state. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not too serious	Don't know
a. Air pollution	1	2	3	8
b. Pollution of drinking water	1	2	3	8
c. Pollution of waterways, rivers, lakes, oceans	1	2	3	8
d. Noise pollution from traffic, construction, etc.	1	2	3	8
e. Solid waste pollution	1	2	3	8

2. Is noise a more serious or a less serious problem in your state than it was five years ago? (Check one.)

1 ☐ More serious
2 ☐ About the same
3 ☐ Less serious
8 ☐ Don't know

3. How would you rate current efforts to control noise in your state? (Check one)

1 ☐ Too much
2 ☐ About right
3 ☐ Not enough
8 ☐ Don't know

4. Do you feel that noise in your state represents a threat to the health of your citizens? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Don't know

5. How much does each of the following sources of information contribute to your understanding of noise pollution issues in your state? (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Substantial Contribution	Some Contribution	No Contribution	Don't Know
a. Individual complaints	1	2	3	8
b. Activities or complaints initiated by groups	1	2	3	8
c. Public hearings or meetings	1	2	3	8
d. Surveys/monitoring	1	2	3	8
e. News media	1	2	3	8
f. Complaints, requests for assistance from local officials	1	2	3	8
g. Complaints, requests for assistance from state legislators	1	2	3	8
h. Other (Specify)	1	2	3	8

6. Please indicate how much each of the following contribute to the current noise levels in your state. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Substantial Contribution	Some Contribution	No Contribution	Don't Know
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	8
b. Trucks	1	2	3	8
c. Buses	1	2	3	8
d. Autos	1	2	3	8
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	8
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	8
g. Construction equipment	1	2	3	8
h. Fixed industrial facilities	1	2	3	8
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	8
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	8
k. Recreational vehicles	1	2	3	8
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	8
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	8
n. Animals	1	2	3	8
o. Home power equipment (i.e. lawn mowers, etc.)	1	2	3	8
p. Off road vehicles	1	2	3	8
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

Part II LEGISLATION AND ENFORCEMENT

7a. Has legislation been enacted by your state to enable any level of government to perform noise control activities? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes

Title _____
Chapter _____
Section _____
Date Enacted _____

*IF **YES** CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 7b AND THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 8.*

2 ☐ No *IF **NO**, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 7c.*

7b. If there is legislation, please indicate which level(s) of government may enforce noise control according to the legislation. (Check the applicable responses.)

1 ☐ State
2 ☐ County
3 ☐ Municipal
4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

7c. If there is no **enabling legislation** for noise control, is any such legislation pending or anticipated? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

8. Are specific decibel (noise level) limits included in **any state legislation** with noise control provisions? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes *IF **YES**, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 10.*
2 ☐ No *IF **NO**, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 9 AND SKIP TO QUESTION 13 PART III*

9. If your state does not have legislation with specific decibel (noise level) limits, is any such legislation pending or anticipated? (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

10. Does your state currently have any of the following laws (excluding nuisance laws) which incorporate noise control provisions with specific decibel (noise level) limits? For those laws which you have please indicate the agency(s) responsible for enforcement. (Circle the number of the appropriate response below.) Note: It would be appreciated if you would enclose copies of any existing or proposed laws incorporating noise control provisions.

TYPE OF LEGISLATION:	Legislation Exists		ENFORCEMENT PROVIDED BY:								
			No Enforcement	Police/ Public Safety	Public Health	Environment/ Pollution Control	Planning/ Development	Parks/ Recreation Department	Highways	Motor Vehicles	Other (Specify)
	Yes	No									
a. Land use code/law	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
b. Streets & Highways	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
c. Vehicle code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
d. Building code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
e. Health/Safety code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
f. Aircraft/airport code	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
g. Boating/ navigation code/law	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
h. Off-road recreational vehicle code/law	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____
i. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 _____

11. For each of the following types of laws with specific decibel (noise level) limits currently in effect (see question #10), please indicate which noise sources are covered by the legislation. (Circle the numbers of all appropriate responses for each item. Make sure the answers to this question correspond with the answers given in question 10.)

Noise Sources:	Type of Legislation: Land use code/law	Streets & Highways	Vehicle code	Building code	Health/safety code	Aircraft/airport code	Boating/navigation code/law	Off-road recreational vehicle code/law	Other
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b. Trucks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c. Buses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d. Autos	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
g. Construction equipment ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
h. Fixed industrial facilities ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
k. Recreational vehicles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
n. Animals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
o. Home power equipment (i.e. lawnmowers, etc.) ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
p. Off-road vehicles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. In your opinion, to what degree does each of the following represent a problem in the enforcement of noise regulations. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem	Don't Know
a. Ambiguous legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Unenforceable legislation	1	2	3	8
c. Inadequate measurement devices/techniques	1	2	3	8
d. Lack of citizen support	1	2	3	8
e. Inadequate manpower	1	2	3	8
f. Enforcement actions not upheld in court ..	1	2	3	8
g. Inadequate funding	1	2	3	8
h. Lack of local official support	1	2	3	8
i. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

PART III NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS

13. Has your state implemented a noise control program? A noise control program is defined as a program having the following: funding, staff, equipment, and enforcement of a law or regulation which includes decibel (noise level) limits. The law or regulation must include decibel (noise level) limits in any one of the following areas: vehicles, property line, construction and land use. Your state may have a noise control program without specific legislation as long as some other federal law is enforced. (Check one.)

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

IF **YES**, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 15, PART III.
IF **NO**, THEN ANSWER QUESTION 14, PART III AND SKIP TO QUESTION 21, PART IV.

14. If your state does not have a noise control program why not? (Check each response as applicable.)

1 ☐ Not a problem
2 ☐ Not a high priority problem
3 ☐ Nothing can be done
4 ☐ No legislative basis
5 ☐ Not a state responsibility
6 ☐ Too expensive
7 ☐ Opposition from industry
8 ☐ No support from local officials
9 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

15. Indicate the approximate number of full-time state employees (including public safety employees, excluding OSHA employees) in each category who usually spend more than 20% of their work week on environmental noise control activities. (Indicate the appropriate number in each category.)

_____ a. Public Safety/Police
_____ b. Public Health
_____ c. Environmental Control
_____ d. Planning/Development
_____ e. Parks/Recreation
_____ f. Highways
_____ g. Motor Vehicles
_____ h. Other (Specify) _____

16. Please indicate whether or not these activities are part of your state's noise control program. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Part of Program	
	Yes	**No**
a. Enforcement	1	2
b. Complaint handling	1	2
c. Development of laws/regulations	1	2
d. Public education	1	2
e. Environmental impact reports	1	2
f. Monitoring/surveys	1	2
g. Research	1	2
h. Administration	1	2
i. Technical assistance to local governments	1	2
j. Other (Specify) _____	1	2

17. Please indicate the significance of the problems facing your noise control efforts. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Significant Problem	**Minor Problem**	**No Problem**	**Don't Know**
a. Lack of citizen support	1	2	3	8
b. Lack of political support	1	2	3	8
c. Lack of manpower	1	2	3	8
d. Untrained personnel	1	2	3	8
e. Inadequate operating budget	1	2	3	8
f. Lack of effective legislation	1	2	3	8
g. Enforcement related problems	1	2	3	8
h. Inability to demonstrate program success .	1	2	3	8
i. General inability to meet program objectives	1	2	3	8
j. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

18. How much progress over the last five years has been made by your noise control program in reducing the noise from each of the following sources? (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Significant Progress	Minimal Progress	No Progress	Don't Know
a. Aircraft	1	2	3	8
b. Trucks	1	2	3	8
c. Buses	1	2	3	8
d. Autos	1	2	3	8
e. Motorcycles	1	2	3	8
f. Railroad operations	1	2	3	8
g. Construction equipment	1	2	3	8
h. Fixed industrial facilities	1	2	3	8
i. Emergency vehicles/sirens	1	2	3	8
j. Garbage trucks	1	2	3	8
k. Recreation vehicles	1	2	3	8
l. Public entertainment (i.e. public address systems, etc.)	1	2	3	8
m. Personal entertainment (i.e. home stereos, radios, etc.)	1	2	3	8
n. Animals	1	2	3	8
o. Home power equipment (lawn mowers, etc.)	1	2	3	8
p. Off road vehicles	1	2	3	8
q. Residential heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
r. Commercial heating and cooling equipment (i.e. air conditioners, heat pumps, etc.)	1	2	3	8
s. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

19. Estimate the total amount spent by your state on all noise control activities during the last fiscal year including costs of personnel and equipment. Note: Figure should reflect all state agencies involved in noise control.

TOTAL $_____

20. Who in your state is the most appropriate contact for noise abatement information?

Name _____
Title _____
Department _____
Address _____

PART IV. EVALUATION OF ASSISTANCE FROM EPA AND NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

21. Please indicate the *current* usefulness to your state of the following products or services provided by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. Assistance with formulating legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Training programs	1	2	3	8
c. Technical assistance material (survey workbooks, levels document, etc.)	1	2	3	8
d. Noise measurement and monitoring equipment loans	1	2	3	8
e. Direct on-site technical assistance	1	2	3	8
f. Health and welfare impact reports	1	2	3	8
g. Regional technical assistance center	1	2	3	8
h. Federal new product regulations	1	2	3	8
i. Peer match exchange through Each Community Helps Others (ECHO) Program	1	2	3	8
j. "Buy Quiet" program	1	2	3	8
k. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

22. Please indicate the extent to which the following types of U. S. Environmental Protection Agency assistance *would be* of significant use to your state's noise abatement and control efforts. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. Model legislation	1	2	3	8
b. Manpower	1	2	3	8
c. Manpower training/workshops	1	2	3	8
d. Noise control program on-site technical assistance	1	2	3	8
e. Enforcement procedures	1	2	3	8
f. Noise technical assistance reports	1	2	3	8
g. Land use planning guides	1	2	3	8
h. Noise measurement equipment	1	2	3	8
i. Public information materials	1	2	3	8
j. Vehicle inspection/ maintenance procedures	1	2	3	8
k. Peer exchange programs	1	2	3	8
l. National/Regional/ State workshops	1	2	3	8
m. Airport planning	1	2	3	8
n. Regional technical assistance centers	1	2	3	8
o. New product regulations	1	2	3	8
p. Local "Quiet" equipment procurement procedures	1	2	3	8
q. Other (Specify)_____	1	2	3	8

23. Please indicate the current usefulness to your state of the following products or services provided by the National League of Cities. (Circle the number of the appropriate response for each item.)

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful	Don't Know
a. *Nation's Cities Weekly* Reports	1	2	3	8
b. Providing EPA documents and materials	1	2	3	8
c. Responses to inquiries	1	2	3	8
d. Comparative reports on other noise control programs	1	2	3	8
e. Articles discussing legislation ..... or policy	1	2	3	8
f. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	8

Thank you for your cooperation in completing this survey.

SUPPLEMENT ON MUNICIPAL NOISE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

THIS PORTION OF THE SURVEY MAY BE RETURNED SEPARATELY AT A LATER DATE.

1. Estimate the number of municipalities in your state which have any type of legislation with specific decibel (noise level) limits. (Indicate the appropriate number.)

_____

2. *A noise control program is defined as having the following: funding, staff, equipment, and enforcement of a law or ordinance which includes decibel (noise level) limits. The law or ordinance must include decibel (noise level) limits in any one of the following areas: vehicles, property line, construction, and land use. A municipality may have a noise control program without specific municipal legislation as long as some other federal, state, or county law or ordinance is enforced.*

According to the above definition, how many municipalities in your state have a noise control program? (Indicate the appropriate number.)

_____

Please list the names of the municipalities which *currently* have noise control programs along with the name of the appropriate person to contact regarding the program. (Use additional sheets of paper if neccessary.)

	CITY NAME	CONTACT PERSON	ADDRESS AND PHONE #
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

3. How many municipalities in your state do you consider active in noise control, but whose noise abatement activities do not fit the definition (given in question 23) of a noise control program? (Indicate the appropriate number.)

_____

Please list the names of these municipalities active in noise control along with the name of an appropriate contact person.

	CITY NAME	CONTACT PERSON	ADDRESS AND PHONE #
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Please Return to:

National League of Cities
Attention:
Ms. Karen O'Brien
1301 Penn. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

(202) 626-3260

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS AND NON-RESPONDENTS

ANALYSIS OF CITY RESPONDENTS
AND NON-RESPONDENTS

Type of City	Percentage/ Number Returned	Percentage/ Number Not Returned	Total
Central City	66% (256)	34% (131)	100% (387)
Suburb	54% (263)	46% (222)	100% (485)
Independent	53% (187)	47% (164)	100% (351)
	(706)	(517)	(1223)

Form of Government	Percentage/ Number Returned	Percentage/ Number Not Returned	Total
Mayor/Council	57% (263)	43% (200)	100% (463)
City Manager	59% (386)	41% (264)	100% (650)
Commission	57% (37)	43% (28)	100% (65)
Other	44% (20)	56% (25)	100% (45)
	(706)	(517)	(1223)

ANALYSIS OF CITY RESPONDENTS
AND NON-RESPONDENTS

Population	Percentage/ Number Returned	Percentage/ Number Not Returned	Total
Over 150,000	80% (80)	20% (20)	100% (100)
100,000-150,000	63% (40)	37% (23)	100% (63)
50,000-100,000	69% (180)	31% (80)	100% (260)
40,000-50,000	60% (82)	40% (55)	100% (137)
30,000-40,000	52% (131)	48% (123)	100% (254)
20,000-30,000	47% (193)	53% (216)	100% (409)
	(706)	(517)	(1223)

ANALYSIS OF CITY RESPONDENTS
AND NON-RESPONDENTS

State	Number Returned	Number Not Returned	Total
Alaska	2	0	2
Alabama	10	7	17
Arkansas	3	9	12
Arizona	4	4	8
California	97	64	161
Colorado	13	5	18
Connecticut	27	13	40
District of Columbia	1	0	1
Delaware	2	1	3
Florida	32	19	51
Georgia	8	8	16
Hawaii	1	0	1
Iowa	15	3	18
Idaho	2	4	6
Illinois	43	34	77
Indiana	13	15	28
Kansas	7	6	13
Kentucky	5	6	11
Louisiana	9	4	13
Massachusetts	31	42	73
Maryland	7	2	9
Maine	3	3	6

ANALYSIS OF CITY RESPONDENTS
AND NON-RESPONDENTS (cont'd)

State	Number Returned	Number Not Returned	Total
Michigan	35	22	57
Minnesota	18	12	30
Missouri	13	7	20
Mississippi	5	8	13
Montana	1	4	5
North Carolina	13	6	19
North Dakota	3	1	4
Nebraska	3	3	6
New Hampshire	5	2	7
New Jersey	33	48	81
New Mexico	5	4	9
Nevada	5	0	5
New York	21	28	60
Ohio	32	28	60
Oklahoma	9	8	17
Oregon	9	0	9
Pennsylvania	41	22	63
Rhode Island	7	5	12
South Carolina	7	3	10
South Dakota	1	2	3
Tennessee	6	8	14

ANALYSIS OF CITY RESPONDENTS
AND NON-RESPONDENTS (cont'd)

State	Number Returned	Number Not Returned	Total
Texas	38	23	61
Utah	7	0	7
Virginia	15	6	21
Vermont	1	0	1
Washington	16	1	17
Wisconsin	17	11	28
West Virginia	2	6	8
Wyoming	3	0	3
Total	706	513	1223

State Noise Survey

Respondents	Non-Respondents
Alabama	Alaska
Arkansas	Georgia
Arizona	New Mexico
California	North Dakota
Colorado	Tennessee
Connecticut	Washington
Delaware	West Virginia
Florida	Wyoming
Hawaii	
Iowa	
Idaho	
Illinois	
Indiana	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Massachusetts	
Maryland	
Maine	
Michigan	
Minnesota	
Missouri	
Mississippi	
Montana	
North Carolina	
Nebraska	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
Nevada	
New York	
Ohio	
Oklahoma	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
Texas	
Utah	
Virginia	
Vermont	
Wisconsin	
Puerto Rico	

APPENDIX C

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Alaska					
Anchorage	161,018	40,000	24.8	45,000	27.9
Alabama					
Huntsville	136,419	10,000	7.3	25,000	18.3
Mobile	196,441	N/A		76,000	38.7
Arizona					
Phoenix	664,721	215,000	32.3	N/A	
California					
Anaheim	193,616	25,000	12.9	5,000	2.6
Arcadia	46,697	1,000	2.1	0	0.0
Bell Gardens	10,961	N/A		0	0.0
Beverly Hills	34,952	N/A		500	1.4
Brea	21,599	N/A		1,500	6.9
Buena Park	61,840	1,000	1.6	9,000	14.6
Chula Vista	75,497	N/A		20,000	26.5
Concord	95,114	N/A		4,000	4.2
Corona	33,061	N/A		250	0.3
Costa Mesa	76,058	12,000	1.6	N/A	
Covina	33,761	1,800	5.3	0	0.0
Culver City	38,211	5,000	13.1	N/A	
Downey	85,812	N/A		18,000	21.0
El Cajon	60,404	N/A		500	0.8
El Cerritto	22,846	N/A		100	0.4
Fountain Valley	52,377	N/A		800	1.5
Fremont	117,862	20,000	17.0	0	0.0
Fresno	176,528	20,000	17.3	0	0.0
Gardena	45,202	2,900	6.4	100	0.2
Glendora	33,365	3,200	9.6	N/A	
Hawthorne	53,953	N/A		1,500	2.8
Inglewood	81,802	34,900	42.7	0	0.0
La Habra	43,037	3,000	7.0	N/A	
La Mesa	42,587	N/A		1,000	2.3
Lakewood	81,802	200	0.2	10,000	12.2

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Livermore	49,850	4,000	8.0	N/A	
Lompoc	24,296	500	2.1	0	0.0
Long Beach	335,602	106,851	31.8	43,200	12.9
Los Angeles	2,727,399	100,000	3.7	35,000	1.3
Menlo Park	25,832	8,500	32.9	0	0.0
Modesto	83,540	11,100	13.3	2,000	2.4
Monterey	29,063	7,000	24.1	N/A	
Mountain View	55,143	2,000	3.6	0	0.0
Oakland	330,651	200	0.1	0	0.0
Ontario	63,140	50,922	80.6	20,000	31.7
Orange	82,157	N/A		2,300	2.8
Palo Alto	52,277	N/A		10,000	19.1
Paramount	31,170	16,300	52.3	0	0.0
Pasadena	82,275	10,000	12.2	10,000	12.2
Placentia	30,420	N/A		1,500	4.9
Redondo Beach	62,400	N/A		500	0.8
Rialto	31,149	3,000	9.6	0	0.0
San Diego	773,996	55,300	7.1	104,000	13.4
San Francisco	664,520	43,500	6.5	0	0.0
San Leandro	66,953	9,300	13.9	0	0.0
Santa Cruz	36,807	1,500	4.1	4,000	10.9
Santa Rosa	65,087	20,000	30.1	N/A	
Saratoga	29,267	N/A		300	1.0
Simi Valley	70,086	8,900	12.7	50,000	71.3
Sunnyvale	102,462	2,300	2.2	N/A	
Temple City	30,458	N/A		750	2.5
Torrance	139,776	40,000	28.6	0	0.0
Westminster	66,758	N/A		5,000	7.5
Colorado					
Arvada	74,254	1,000	1.3	0	0.0
Aurora	118,060	600	0.5	N/A	
Boulder	78,560	36,000	45.8	64,000	81.4
Colorado Springs	179,584	47,847	26.6	116,000	64.6
Denver	484,531	37,280	7.7	70,000	14.4
Greeley	47,362	5,300	11.1	N/A	
Lakewood	120,350	200	0.1	0	0.0
North Glenn	35,318	N/A		40,000	128.2
Pueblo	105,312	4,000	3.8	0	0.0
Thornton	24,757	N/A		24,757	32.3

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Connecticut					
New Haven	126,845	300	0.2	N/A	
Norwalk	76,688	635	0.8	0	0.0
Stamford	105,151	N/A		3,000	2.9
Trumbell	33,496	N/A		0	0.0
Vernon	29,355	N/A		20	0.1
District of Columbia					
Washington	711,518	43,200	6.1	10,000	1.4
Delaware					
Newark	26,645	N/A		0	
Wilmington	76,152	20,000	26.3	0	0.0
Florida					
Boca Raton	42,363	3,000	7.1	14,000	33.0
Coral Gables	43,370	N/A		200	0.5
Daytona Beach	48,037	1,500	3.1	1,000	2.1
Ft. Lauderdale	159,959	10,000	6.3	10,000	6.3
Gainesville	72,236	35,000	48.5	N/A	
Jacksonville	535,030	18,315	3.4	0	0.0
Miami	365,082	N/A		7,500	2.1
Miami Beach	94,063	35,000	37.2	5,000	5.3
Pompano Beach	48,821	N/A		25,000	51.2
Riviera Beach	23,929	N/A		10,000	41.8
Sunrise	21,547	N/A		0	0.0
Tampa	280,340	7,250	2.6	0	0.0
West Palm Beach	61,471	N/A		100,000	162.7
Georgia					
Columbus	159,352	15,000	9.4	0	0.0
College Park	24,671	N/A		6,000	24.3

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Illinois					
Carbondale	22,633	N/A		300	1.3
Chicago	3,099,391	127,155	4.1	0	0.0
Downers Grove	38,597	2,000	5.2	150	0.4
Elk Grove Village	25,936	N/A		500	1.9
Elmhurst	45,020	N/A		5,000	11.1
Glenview	30,550	N/A		5,000	16.4
Jolist	91,870	N/A		1,500	1.6
Normal	33,336	1,400	4.2	30,000	90.0
Park Ridge	42,957	N/A		30,000	69.8
Rockford	145,459	1,500	1.0	0	0.0
Waukegan	65,133	N/A		2,000	3.1
Indiana					
Elkhart	2,602	N/A		100	3.8
Evansville	133,566	8,876	6.6	0	0.0
Hammond	104,892	4,250	4.1	4,000	3.8
Indianapolis	714,878	39,270	5.4	0	0.0
Iowa					
Ames	43,412	4,750	10.9		
Clinton	33,794	1,000	3.0	200	0.6
Council Bluffs	58,660	573	1.0	20,000	34.1
Davenport	99,941	N/A		2,800	2.8
Des Moines	194,168	N/A		33,000	17.0
Dubuque	61,754	4,250	6.9	3,000	4.9
Iowa City	47,899	N/A		0	0.0
Sioux City	85,710	N/A		10,000	11.7
Kansas					
Prairie Village	26,631	25,000	93.9	N/A	
Wichita	264,901	1,000	0.3	0	0.0

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Louisiana					
Slidell	21,014	N/A		500	2.4
Maine					
Lewiston	41,045	10,000	24.4	0	0.0
Massachusetts					
Boston	636,725	18,500	2.9	14,000	2.2
Holyoke	46,435	400	0.9	0	0.0
Springfield	170,790	700	0.4	N/A	
Maryland					
Bowie	37,323	N/A		1,200	3.2
Rockville	44,229	N/A		21,500	48.6
Michigan					
Ann Arbor	103,542	N/A		10,000	9.7
Birmingham	23,339	700	2.9	0	0.0
Grand Rapids	187,946	26,614	14.2	30,000	16.0
Livonia	114,881	18,206	15.8	N/A	
Saginaw	86,202	19,680	22.8	40,000	46.4
Sterling Heights	86,932	N/A		1,000	1.2
Taylor	76,626	5,000	6.5	0	0.0
Trenton	28,432	N/A		1,500	5.3
Wyoming	57,918	N/A		3,500	6.0
Minnesota					
Bloomington	79,210	43,200	54.5	25,000	31.6
Columbia	24,202	N/A		12,500	51.6
Edina	47,989	500	1.0	N/A	
Fridley	35,427	500	1.4	0	0.0
Golden Valley	22,626	N/A		100	0.4

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Minnesota (cont'd)					
Minneapolis	378,112	10,000	2.6	1,200	0.3
Minnetonka	42,202	2,500	6.0	N/A	
New Hope	22,554	N/A		3,000	13.3
Richfield	43,186	4,500	10.4	N/A	
St. Cloud	40,621	4,500	11.1	0	0.0
Mississippi					
Biloxi	46,407	5,000	10.7	N/A	
Missouri					
Independence	111,481	N/A		2,000	1.8
Montana					
Great Falls	60,868	2,000	3.3	N/A	
Helena	26,251	3,300	12.6	N/A	
Nebraska					
Grand Island	33,304	2,000	6.0	N/A	
Lincoln	163,112	25,800	15.8	50,000	30.7
Omaha	371,455	6,000	1.6	0	0.0
New Hampshire					
Concord	29,321	N/A		0	0.0
Dover	21,431	N/A		0	0.0
Portsmough	24,780	N/A		0	0.0
New Jersey					
Bridgewater	31,591	1,200	3.8	N/A	
Cherry Hill	68,794	N/A		3,000	4.4

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
New Jersey (cont'd)					
East Windsor	21,370	N/A		0	0.0
Elizabeth	104,405	N/A		30,000	28.7
Jackson	23,761	N/A		0	0.0
Kearney	39,202	2,100	5.4	N/A	
Lodi	24,109	N/A		0	0.0
Newark	339,568	N/A		0	0.0
New Brunswick	47,420	N/A		0	0.0
Orange	30,452	500	1.6	N/A	
Perth Amboy	35,963	400	1.1	0	0.0
Teaneck Twp	41,527	1,500	3.6	18,175	43.8
Wayne Twp	49,197	3,150	6.4	0	0.0
New Mexico					
Alamogordo	23,535	N/A		100	0.4
Albuquerque	279,401	20,869	7.5	50,000	17.9
New York					
Ithaca	28,770	N/A		26,000	90.4
New Rochelle	71,841	100,000	139.2	N/A	
New York City	7,481,613	250,000	3.3	250,000	3.3
Rome	49,014	N/A		2,000	4.1
North Carolina					
Burlington	37,586	N/A		1,828	4.9
Fayetteville	65,915	1,000	1.5	0	0.0
Raleigh	134,231	N/A		1,500	1.1
North Dakota					
Grand Forks	41,909	8,000	19.1	0	0.0
Minot	32,790	1,600	4.9	2,000	6.1

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Ohio					
Akron	251,747	43,900	17.4	0	0.0
Columbus	535,610	N/A		17,500	3.3
Dayton	205,986	N/A		10,000	4.9
Kettering	69,949	N/A		3,500	5.0
Lakewood	65,395	N/A		10,000	15.3
North Olmstead	37,420	N/A		10,000	26.7
Shaker Heights	34,759	2,000	5.8	750	2.2
Toledo	367,650	4,800	1.3	500	0.1
Xenia	28,765	N/A		2,500	8.7
Youngstown	132,203	N/A		500	0.4
Oklahoma					
Norman	59,948	18,000	30.0	30,000	50.0
Oklahoma	365,916	23,000	6.3	28,000	7.7
Tulsa	331,726	4,000	1.2	0	0.0
Oregon					
Corvallis	38,502	2,800	7.3	0	0.0
Eugene	92,451	12,980	14.0	70,000	75.7
Portland	356,732	61,700	17.3	70,000	19.6
Pennsylvania					
Allentown	106,624	67,000	62.8	50,000	46.9
Bristol Town	66,184	N/A		500	0.8
Johnston	7,025	N/A		0	0.0
Easton	29,263	N/A		0	0.0
Marple	24,586	N/A		0	0.0
Philadelphia	1,815,808	N/A		62,000	3.4
Ridley Township	37,384	N/A		1,000	2.7
Upper Darby	91,521	N/A		300	0.3
Williamsport	35,915	N/A		10,000	27.8
York	48,587	N/A		9,700	20.0

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Rhode Island					
Cranston	74,381	N/A		9,000	12.1
East Providence	49,636	100	0.2	N/A	
Pawtucket	72,024	1,000	1.4	1,000	1.4
South Carolina					
Columbia	111,616	5,200	4.7	0	0.0
Spartanburg	46,929	N/A		2,777	5.9
South Dakota					
Rapid City	48,156	N/A		2,000	4.2
Sioux Falls	43,925	2,500	3.4	N/A	
Texas					
Bryan	37,160	2,000	5.4	0	0.0
Dallas	822,451	N/A		11,000	1.3
Farmers Branch	33,101	N/A		1,500	4.5
Galveston	60,125	3,100	5.2	0	0.0
Garland	111,322	N/A		4,500	4.0
Houston	1,357,394	24,733	1.8	0	0.0
Hurst	28,176	125	0.4	0	0.0
Pasadena	97,561	500	0.5	0	0.0
Port Arthur	53,557	N/A		2,000	3.7
Utah					
Bountiful	30,358	1,100	3.6	1,000	3.3
Murray	22,595	N/A		720	3.2
Salt Lake City	169,917	100,000	58.9	248,000	146.0
Virginia					
Alexandria	105,220	3,500	3.3	20,000	19.0
Arlington	1,555,518	15,800	10.2	N/A	
Charlottesville	41,655	N/A		0	0.0
Chesapeake	104,459	1,500	1.4	0	0.0
Norfolk	286,694	24,000	8.4	4,500	1.6

LOCAL NOISE CONTROL BUDGETS (cont'd)

City and State	1975 Population	1977 Budget $	1977 Per Capita ¢	1979 Budget $	1979 Per Capita ¢
Washington					
Everett	48,371	12,980	26.8	0	0.0
Longview	29,137	N/A		10,000	34.3
Olympia	26,811	30,000	111.9	0	0.0
Pullman	23,396	N/A		500	2.1
Richland	29,543	N/A		500	0.0
Seattle	487,091	99,200	20.4	90,000	18.5
Tacoma	151,267	N/A		600	0.4
Vancouver	47,742	N/A		100	0.2
Wisconsin					
Green Bay	91,189	N/A		25,000	27.4
Kenosha	80,727	8,250	10.2	0	0.0
Manitowoc	33,057	2,000	6.0	3,500	10.6
Marathon	1,214	100	8.2	N/A	
Milwaukee	665,796	26,893	4.0	30,000	4.5
Oshkosh	50,107	1,250	2.5	1,500	2.0
Racine	94,744	2,700	2.8	400	0.4
West Allis	69,084	4,700	6.8	10,000	14.5
Wyoming					
Cheyenne	46.677	N/A		3,000	6.4
Laramie	63,212	N/A		1,000	1.6

APPENDIX D

MUNICIPAL AND STATE NOISE CONTROL OFFICIALS

Municipal Noise Control Officials

Alaska

Susan Oswalt
Senior Environmental
Specialist
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825 L Street
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Alabama

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Code Enforment
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