

Noise Element

Draft General Plan Amendment No. 960

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Chapter 7

Noise Element

Definitions



The level of sound that impacts a property varies greatly during the day.

As an example, the sound near an airport may be relatively quiet when no airplane is taking off or landing, but will be extremely loud as a plane takes off. In order to deal with these variations, several noise indices have been developed, which measure how loud each sound is, how long it lasts, and how often the sound occurs. The indices express all the sound occurring during the day as a single average level, which if it occurred all day would convey the same sound energy to the site.

Following is a list of commonly used terms and abbreviations that may be found within this element or when discussing the topic of noise. This is an abbreviated glossary to be reviewed prior to reading the element. It is important to become familiar with the definitions listed in order to better understand the importance of the Noise Element within the County of Riverside General Plan. Since the disbanding of the State of California Office of Noise Control in the mid-1990, the State of California Office of Planning and Research General Plan Guidelines can offer further information on other noise-related resources.

Ambient Noise: The composite of noise from all sources near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of five decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and after the addition of 10 decibels to sound levels in the night from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

dB (Decibel): The unit of measure that denotes the ratio between two quantities that are proportional to power; the number of decibels corresponding to the ratio of the two amounts of power is based on a logarithmic scale.

dBA (A-weighted decibel): The A-weighted decibel scale discriminates upper and lower frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. The scale is based on a reference pressure level of 20 micropascals.

Intrusive Noise: That noise which intrudes over and above the existing ambient noise at a given location. The relative intrusiveness of a sound depends upon its amplitude, duration, frequency and time of occurrence, and tonal or informational content as well as the prevailing noise level.

L₁₀: The A-weighted sound level exceeded 10% of the sample time. Similarly, L₅₀, L₉₀, etc.



Sound refers to anything that is or may be perceived by the ear.

Noise is defined as “Unwanted sound” because of its potential to disrupt sleep, rest, work, communication, and recreation, to interfere with speech communication, to produce physiological or psychological damage, and to damage hearing.

L_{eq} (Equivalent energy level): The average acoustic energy content of noise during the time it lasts. The L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure, no matter what time of day they occur. The County of Riverside uses a 10-minute L_{eq} measurement.

L_{dn} (Day-Night Average Level): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of 10 decibels to sound levels in the night from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Note: CNEL and Ldn represent daily levels of noise exposure averaged on an annual or daily basis, while Leq represents the equivalent energy noise exposure for a shorter time period, typically one hour.

Micropascal: The international unit for pressure, similar to pounds per square inch. 20 micropascals is the human hearing threshold. The scale ranges from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average pain level

Noise Contours: Lines drawn around a noise source indicating equal levels of noise exposure. CNEL and Ldn are the metrics used in this document to describe annoyance due to noise and to establish land use planning criteria for noise.

Introduction



Tinnitus: The perception of ringing, hissing, or other sound in the ears or head when no external sound is present. For some people, tinnitus is just a nuisance. For others, it is a life-altering condition. In the United States, an estimated 12 million people have tinnitus to a distressing degree.

Before the alarm clock sounds, the lawn mower next door begins to roar. Then, while listening to the morning news on the radio, an airplane flies overhead and deadens all sound in the neighborhood. Once outside, the neighbor’s stereo can be heard a block away. And during the morning commute, car horns, rumbling mufflers, and whirring motorcycles serenade motorists on the highway. Even in the most rural areas of Riverside County, the eternal battle between the efficiency of technology, and the noise it can create cannot be avoided.

As modern transportation systems continue to develop and human dependence upon machines continues to increase, the general level of noise in our day to day living environment rises. In Riverside County, residential areas near airports, freeways, and railroads are being adversely affected by annoying or hazardous noise levels. Other activities such as construction, operation of household power tools and appliances, and industry, also contribute to increasing background noise.

Addressing Noise Issues

The Noise Element is a mandatory component of the General Plan pursuant to the California Planning and Zoning Law, Section 65302(f). The element must recognize the guidelines adopted by the Office of Planning and

Research pursuant to Section 46050.1 of the Health and Safety Code. It also can be utilized as a tool for compliance with the State of California's noise insulation standards.

The General Plan Noise Element provides a systematic approach to identifying and appraising noise problems in the community; quantifying existing and projected noise levels; addressing excessive noise exposure; and community planning for the regulation of noise. This element includes policies, standards, criteria, programs, diagrams, a reference to action items, and maps related to protecting public health and welfare from noise.

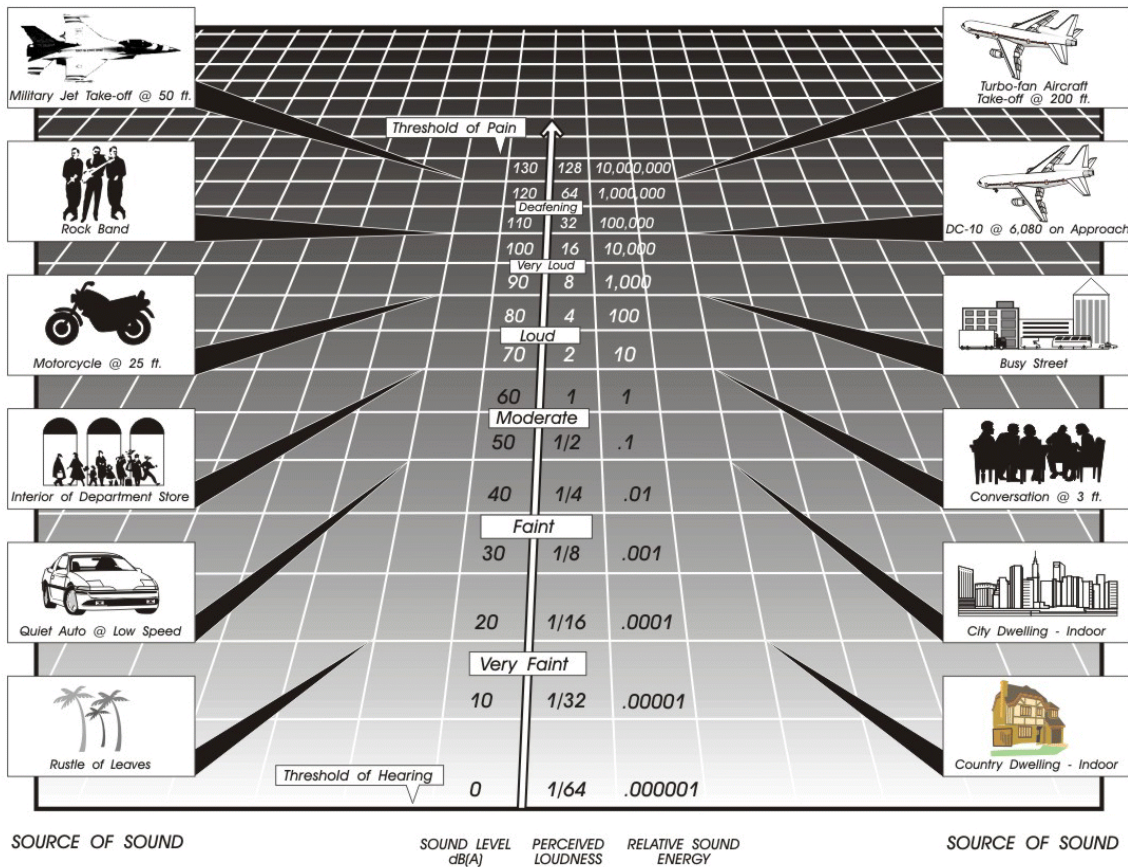
Setting

Riverside County is a continuously evolving group of communities that relies heavily upon the modern technological conveniences of American society to thrive and succeed as a pleasant and desirable place to live and work. Without such necessities as air-conditioning, heating, generators, and cars, living in an urban, suburban, rural, desert, or mountainous environment becomes difficult, if not impossible. Fortunately, these amenities are available to the residents of Riverside County and are used every day, often all day long. Unfortunately, these technological advances can come at a high price to residents' and visitors' ears.

The philosophical view commonly held by Riverside County staff and residents is that noise, which may be perceived by some to be annoying, may not be noticed at all by others. It is also important to note that people who move into an area where a noise source already exists (such as near an existing highway) are often more tolerant of that noise source than when a new noise generator locates itself in an established area that may be noise-sensitive (such as a stadium that is constructed near an established community).

Noise within Riverside County is generated by numerous sources found near places where people live and work. These sources are of particular concern when the noise they generate reaches levels above the prevailing background noise. There are many different types of noise, including mobile, stationary, and construction-related, that affect noise-sensitive receptors such as residences, schools, and hospitals. Figure N-1, Common Noise Sources and Noise Levels, illustrates some noise producers that can be found within Riverside County, as well as their corresponding noise measurement. The following sections contain policies that address the issues of noise producers and their effects on noise-sensitive land uses.

Figure N- 1 Common Noise Sources and Noise Levels



Noise Sensitive Land Uses

A series of land uses have been deemed sensitive by the State of California. These land uses require a serene environment as part of the overall facility or residential experience. Many of these facilities depend on low levels of sound to promote the wellbeing of the occupants. These uses include, but are not necessarily limited to; schools, hospitals, rest homes, long term care facilities, mental care facilities, residential uses, places of worship, libraries, and passive recreation areas. Activities conducted in proximity to these facilities must consider the noise output, and ensure that they don't create unacceptable noise levels that may unduly affect the noise-sensitive uses. The following policies address issues related to noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise Compatibility

The Noise Element of the General Plan is closely related to the Land Use Element because of the effects that noise has on sensitive land uses. Noise-producing land uses must be compatible with adjacent land uses in order for the Land Use Plan to be successful. Land uses that emit noise are measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA) or Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). If existing land uses emit noise above a certain level, they are not

compatible with one another, and therefore noise attenuation devices must be used to mitigate the noise to acceptable levels indoors and outdoors. In cases of new development, the placement of noise-sensitive land uses is integral to a successful community. Table N-1, Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure, reveals the noise acceptability levels for different land uses. Areas around airports may have different or more restrictive noise standards than those cited in Table N-1 (See Policy N 1.3 below). The following policies protect noise-sensitive land uses from noise emitted by outside sources, and prevent new projects from generating adverse noise levels on adjacent properties.

Policies:

- N 1.1 Protect noise-sensitive land uses from high levels of noise by restricting noise-producing land uses from these areas. If the noise-producing land use cannot be relocated, then noise buffers such as setbacks, landscaping, or block walls shall be used. (AI 107)
- N 1.2 Guide noise-tolerant land uses into areas irrevocably committed to land uses that are noise-producing, such as transportation corridors or within the projected noise contours of any adjacent airports. (AI 107)
- N 1.3 Consider the following uses noise-sensitive and discourage these uses in areas in excess of 65 CNEL:
- Schools.
 - Hospitals.
 - Rest Homes.
 - Long Term Care Facilities.
 - Mental Care Facilities.
 - Residential Uses.
 - Libraries.
 - Passive Recreation Uses.
 - Places of Worship.

According to the State of California Office of Planning and Research General Plan Guidelines, an acoustical study may be required in cases where these noise-sensitive land uses are located in an area of 60 CNEL or greater. Any land use that is exposed to levels higher than 65 CNEL will require noise attenuation measures.

~~The General Plan policy and implementation item reference system:~~

~~Identifies which element contains the Policy, in this case the Land Use Element, and the sequential number.~~

~~LU 1.3~~

~~Neighborhood~~

~~Commercial uses should be located near residential uses.~~

~~(AI 1 and AI 4)~~

~~Reference to the relevant Action Items contained in the implementation Program~~

The General Plan policy and implementation item reference system:

***LU 1.3:** Identifies which element contains the Policy, in this case the Land Use Element, and the sequential number.*

***AI 1 and AI 4:** Reference to the relevant Action Items contained in the Implementation Program found in Appendix K.*

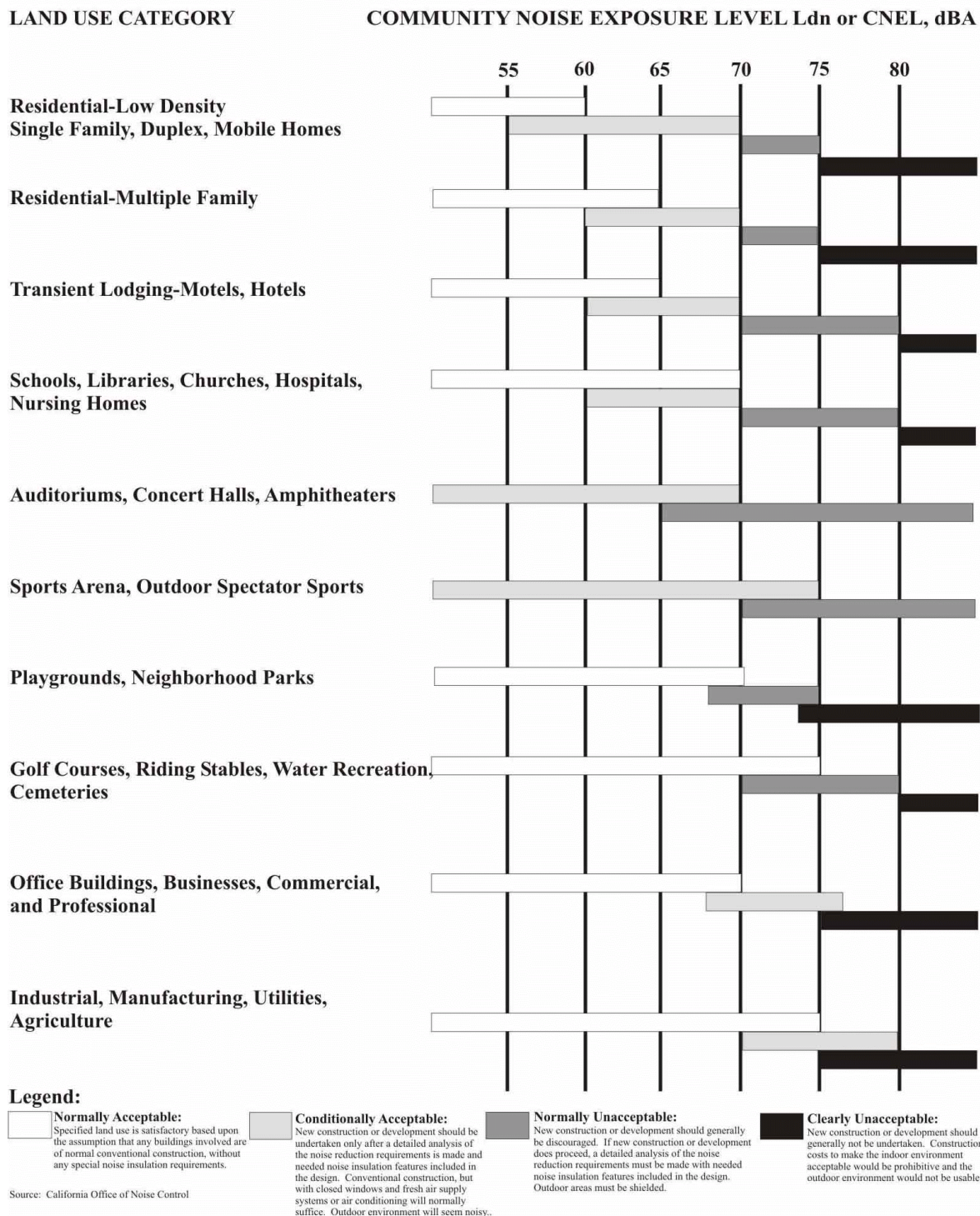


Please contact the Office of Industrial Hygiene for more information on acoustical specialists

Areas around airports may have different noise standards than those cited above. Each Area Plan affected by a public-use airport includes one or more Airport Influence Areas, one for each airport. The applicable noise compatibility criteria are fully set forth in Appendix L-1 and summarized in the Policy Area section of the affected Area Plan. (AI 105)

- N 1.4 Determine if existing land uses will present noise compatibility issues with proposed projects by undertaking site surveys. (AI 106, 109)
- N 1.5 Prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of excessive noise exposure on the residents, employees, visitors, and noise-sensitive uses of Riverside County. (AI 105, 106, 108)
- N 1.6 Minimize noise spillover or encroachment from commercial and industrial land uses into adjoining residential neighborhoods or noise-sensitive uses. (AI 107)
- N 1.7 Require proposed land uses, affected by unacceptably high noise levels, to have an acoustical specialist prepare a study of the noise problems and recommend structural and site design features that will adequately mitigate the noise problem. (AI 106, 107)
- N 1.8 Limit the maximum permitted noise levels that cross property lines and impact adjacent land uses, except when dealing with noise emissions from wind turbines. Please see the Wind Energy Conversion Systems section for more information. (AI 108)

**Table N-1
Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure**



Noise Mitigation Strategies

Many land uses emit noise above state-mandated acceptable levels. The noise emitted from a land use must be mitigated to acceptable levels indoors and outdoors in order for other, more noise-sensitive land uses to locate in proximity to these noise producers. There are a number of ways to mitigate noise and the following policies suggest some possible solutions to noise problems.

Policies:

- N 2.1 Create a County Noise Inventory to identify major noise generators and noise-sensitive land uses, and to establish appropriate noise mitigation strategies. (AI 105)
- N 2.2 Require a qualified acoustical specialist to prepare acoustical studies for proposed noise-sensitive projects within noise impacted areas to mitigate existing noise. (AI 105, 107)
- N 2.3 Mitigate exterior and interior noises to the levels listed in *Table N-2* ~~the table~~ below to the extent feasible, for stationary sources: (AI 105)

**Table N-2:
Stationary Source Land Use Noise Standards¹**

Land Use	Interior Standards	Exterior Standards
<i>Residential</i>		
10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.	40 Leq (10 minute)	45 Leq (10 minute)
7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	55 Leq (10 minute)	65 Leq (10 minute)

¹ These are only preferred standards; final decision will be made by the Riverside County Planning Department and Office of Public Health.

Noise Producers

Location of Noise Producers

“
Good neighbors keep
their noise to themselves.
”

The communities of Riverside County need a variety of land uses in order to thrive and succeed. These land uses may provide jobs, clean water, ensure safety, ship goods, and ease transportation woes. But they may also emit high levels of noise throughout the day. These noise-producing land uses can complement a community when the noise they emit is properly mitigated. The following policies suggest a series of surveys and analyses to correctly identify the proper noise mitigating procedures in order to promote the continued success of the communities of Riverside County.

Agriculture

One of the major economic thrusts of Riverside County is the agricultural industry. The Riverside County Right-to-Farm Ordinance conserves, protects, and encourages the development, improvement, and continued viability of agricultural land and industries for the long-term production of food and other agricultural products, and for the economic well-being of Riverside County’s residents. The Right-to-Farm Ordinance also attempts to balance the rights of farmers to produce food and other agricultural products with the rights of non-farmers who own,

occupy, or use land within or adjacent to agricultural areas. The Riverside County Right-to-Farm Ordinance also works to reduce the burden of Riverside County’s agricultural resources by limiting the circumstances under which agricultural operations may be deemed a nuisance. Policies within this section address the potential noise issues that may be raised in regards to agricultural production.

Policies:

- N 3.1 Protect Riverside County’s agricultural resources from noise complaints that may result from routine farming practices, through the enforcement of the Riverside County Right-to-Farm Ordinance. (AI 105, 107)
- N 3.2 Require acoustical studies and subsequent approval by the Planning Department and the Office of Industrial Hygiene, to help determine effective noise mitigation strategies in noise-producing areas. (AI 105)
- N 3.3 Ensure compatibility between industrial development and adjacent land uses. To achieve compatibility, industrial development projects may be required to include noise mitigation measures to avoid or minimize project impacts on adjacent uses. (AI 107)
- N 3.4 Identify point-source noise producers such as manufacturing plants, truck transfer stations, and commercial development by conducting a survey of individual sites. (AI 106)
- N 3.5 Require that a noise analysis be conducted by an acoustical specialist for all proposed projects that are noise producers. Include recommendations for design mitigation if the project is to be located either within proximity of a noise-sensitive land use, or land designated for noise-sensitive land uses. (AI 109)
- N 3.6 Discourage projects that are incapable of successfully mitigating excessive noise. (AI 107)
- N 3.7 Encourage noise-tolerant land uses such as commercial or industrial, to locate in areas already committed to land uses that are noise-producing. (AI 107)

Stationary Noise

A stationary noise producer is any entity in a fixed location that emits noise. Stationary noise producers are common in many noise-sensitive areas. Motors, appliances, air conditioners, lawn and garden equipment, power tools, and generators are often found in residential neighborhoods, as well as on or near the properties of schools, hospitals, and parks. These structures are often a permanent fixture and are required for the particular land use. Industrial and manufacturing facilities are also stationary noise producers that may affect sensitive land uses. Furthermore, while noise generated by the use of motor vehicles over public roads is preempted from local regulation, the County of Riverside considers the use of these vehicles to be a stationary noise source when operated on private property such as at a truck terminal or warehousing facility. The emitted noise from the producer can be mitigated to acceptable levels either at the source or on the adjacent property through the use of proper planning, setbacks, blockwalls, acoustic-rated windows, dense landscaping, or by changing the location of the noise producer. The following policies identify mechanisms to measure and mitigate the noise emitted from stationary noise producers.


Community Noise Inventory

There are a series of noise producers within Riverside County that bear special recognition. These uses may be important parts of the economic health of Riverside County, but they still emit noise from time to time. Some of the special noise producers within Riverside County include, but are not limited to the Riverside Raceway, surface mining, truck transfer stations in the Mira Loma area, manufacturing facilities, and natural gas transmission pipelines.

Three high pressure natural gas transmission pipelines are located in the community of Cabazon (within the Pass Area Plan), and a series of valve stations are placed along the pipeline throughout the community. The pipelines supply a major portion of the non-transportation energy supply for Southern California. The depressurization of mainline valves at the valve stations for emergency or maintenance reasons can result in noise levels exceeding 140 dB L_{eq} at a distance of 50 feet from the source for more than an hour at a time. The pipelines are not located in heavily populated areas; however, should higher-intensity uses be approved in the area in the future, possible relocation of one or more pipelines or valves may be necessary.

Policies:

- N 4.1 Prohibit facility-related noise received by any sensitive use from exceeding the following worst-case noise levels: (AI 105)
 - a. 45 dBA-10-minute L_{eq} between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
 - b. 65 dBA-10-minute L_{eq} between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
- N 4.2 Develop measures to control non-transportation noise impacts. (AI 105)
- N 4.3 Ensure any use determined to be a potential generator of significant stationary noise impacts be properly analyzed and ensure that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented. (AI 105, 106, 109)
- N 4.4 Require that detailed and independent acoustical studies be conducted for any new or renovated land uses or structures determined to be potential major stationary noise sources. (AI 105)



A **pure tone** is a single frequency tone with no harmonic content (e.g. hum).

N 4.5 Encourage major stationary noise-generating sources throughout the County of Riverside to install additional noise buffering or reduction mechanisms within their facilities to reduce noise generation levels to the lowest extent practicable prior to the renewal of conditional use permits or business licenses or prior to the approval and/or issuance of new conditional use permits for said facilities. (AI 105, 107)

N 4.6 Establish acceptable standards for residential noise sources such as, but not limited to, leaf blowers, mobile vendors, mobile stereos and stationary noise sources such as home appliances, air conditioners, and swimming pool equipment. (AI 105)

- N 4.7 Evaluate noise producers for the possibility of pure-tone producing noises. Mitigate any pure tones that may be emitted from a noise source. (AI 106, 107)
- N 4.8 Require that the parking structures, terminals, and loading docks of commercial or industrial land uses be designed to minimize the potential noise impacts of vehicles on the site as well as on adjacent land uses. (AI 106, 107)

Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS)

Wind energy is a unique resource found only in a portion of Riverside County. Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS) are used to harness the energy found in strong gusts of wind. In order to fully capitalize on this special commodity, a large number of wind turbines have been placed in a portion of the Coachella Valley and San Gorgonio Pass within Riverside County. There are some residential areas spread throughout Riverside County that may also capitalize on wind-generated power. Though there is minimal residential development in the immediate areas where these windmills are located, the potential for noise and ground-borne vibration in neighboring developed areas may occur. The Wind Implementation Monitoring Program, designed and implemented by Riverside County, guides the policy direction for this area.

Policies:

- N 5.1 Enforce the Wind Implementation Monitoring Program (WIMP).
- N 5.2 Encourage the replacement of outdated technology with more efficient technology with less noise impacts. (AI 105)

Mobile Noise

Mobile noise sources may be one of the most annoying noise producers in a community because they are louder than background noises and more intense than many acceptable stationary noise sources. Though the noise emitted from mobile sources is temporary, it is often more disturbing because of its abruptness, especially single noise-producing events such as vehicle backfires. Common mobile noise sources include on-road vehicles, aircraft, and trains. The policies in this section identify common mobile noise sources, and suggest mitigation techniques to reduce the annoyance and burden of mobile noise sources on noise-sensitive receptors.



Please see the **Circulation Element** for further policies regarding transportation and noise related issues.

Policies:

- N 6.1 Consider noise reduction as a factor in the purchase of [Riverside](#) County maintenance equipment and their use by [Riverside](#) County contractors and permittees. (AI 108)
- N 6.2 Investigate the feasibility of retrofitting current [Riverside](#) County-owned vehicles and mechanical equipment to comply with noise performance standards consistent with the best available noise reduction technology. (AI 108)

- N 6.3 Require commercial or industrial truck delivery hours be limited when adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses unless there is no feasible alternative or there are overriding transportation benefits. (AI 105, 107)
- N 6.4 Restrict the use of motorized trail bikes, mini-bikes, and other off-road vehicles in areas of the county except where designated for that purpose. Enforce strict operating hours for these vehicles in order to minimize noise impacts on sensitive land uses adjacent to public trails and parks. (AI 105, 108)



The following airports are located within or have a direct effect on Riverside County. Please see Appendix L-1 for a map with each airport's noise contours. Also see the area plans and airport land use plans for more specific airport-related policies:

- Banning Municipal Airport
- Bermuda Dunes Airport
- Blythe Airport
- Chino Airport
- Corona Municipal Airport
- Chiriaco Summit Airport
- ~~Desert Center Airport~~
- ~~Jacqueline Cochran Regional Desert Resorts Regional~~ Airport
- Flabob Airport
- French Valley Airport
- Hemet-Ryan Airport
- March ~~Joint Air Reserve Base/March~~ Inland Port
- Palm Springs ~~International Regional~~ Airport
- Perris Valley Airport
- Riverside Municipal Airport
- Skylark Airport

Transportation

The most common mobile noise sources in Riverside County are transportation-related. Motor vehicle noise is of concern because it is characterized by a high number of individual events, which often create a higher sustained noise level in proximity to areas sensitive to noise exposure. Rail and aircraft operations, though less frequent, may generate extremely high noise levels that can be disruptive to daily activities. Though mass transit has not yet been developed within Riverside County, it is important to consider the noise that may be generated from transit service.

Airports

With the dynamic growth in aviation, aircraft noise will remain a challenging environmental problem and one that will affect an increasing number of people as air traffic routes and procedures change in the future. Aircraft noise appears to produce the greatest community anti-noise response, although the duration of the noise from a single airplane is much less, for example, than that from a freight train. There is great economic benefit to gain from airports of any size, although living in proximity to an airport ~~may bring about expected~~ will necessarily result in exposure to aircraft noise.

There are ~~fourteen public use or military 14 (fourteen) 15 (fifteen)~~ airports that are located within or have a direct effect on Riverside County. The land under the flight paths of each airport was monitored to determine the amount of noise emitted by common aircraft taking-off and landing at any given airport. Noise contours were created based on the measurements from the monitoring program. The CNEL noise contour(s) for the following airports have been depicted in the applicable Area Plan's Airport Influence Area section:

- Banning Municipal Airport
- Bermuda Dunes Airport
- Blythe Airport
- Chino Airport

- Chiriaco Summit Airport
- Corona Municipal Airport
- ~~• Desert Center Airport~~
- *Jacqueline Cochran Regional* ~~Desert Resorts Regional~~ Airport
- Flabob Airport
- French Valley Airport
- Hemet-Ryan Airport
- *March Joint Air Reserve Base*
- Riverside Municipal Airport

~~An~~ Airport Land Use *Compatibility Plans have* ~~Plan has~~ been created for *most airports* ~~each airport~~ within Riverside County, and *they it* should be referenced for further information regarding airports. Helicopters and heliports are also potential sources of noise, but due to the relatively low frequency and short duration of their operation in most circumstances, these operations do not significantly affect average noise levels within Riverside County. The following general policies address the noise that comes from airports and the aircraft they service.

Policies:

- N 7.1 New land use development within Airport Influence Areas shall comply with airport land use noise compatibility criteria contained in the corresponding airport land use compatibility plan for the area. Each Area Plan affected by a public-use airport includes one or more Airport Influence Areas, one for each airport. The applicable noise compatibility criteria are fully set forth in Appendix ~~LI-1~~ and summarized in the Policy Area section of the affected Area Plan.
- N 7.2 Adhere to applicable noise compatibility criteria when making decisions regarding land uses adjacent to airports. Refer to the Airports section of the Land Use Element (Page LU-32) and the Airport Influence Area sections of the corresponding Area Plans.
- N 7.3 Prohibit new residential land uses, except construction of a single-family dwelling on a legal residential lot of record, within the current 60 dB CNEL contours of any currently operating public-use, or military airports. The applicable noise contours are as defined by the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission and depicted in Appendix ~~LI-1~~, as well as in the applicable Area Plan's Airport Influence Area section.
- N 7.4 Check each development proposal to determine if it is located within an airport noise impact area as depicted in the applicable Area Plan's Policy Area section regarding Airport Influence Areas. Development proposals within a noise impact area shall comply with applicable airport land use noise compatibility criteria.
- ~~N 7.5 Revise the Riverside County Zoning Code to reflect aircraft noise impacted areas around the County's major airports. (AI 109)~~

Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range

A portion of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) is located in Riverside County, between the Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan and East County Desert Areas. The CMAGR has served as a military aerial bombing and gunnery training range since the 1940s. It is a centerpiece in a much larger training complex, known as the Bob Stump Training Range Complex, that incorporates adjacent and nearby special use airspaces and ranges located in southeast California and southwest Arizona. This complex supports full-spectrum combat operations so that Marines can realistically train as they will fight. The CMAGR's desert mountain terrain is ideal for air-to-ground attack and air-to-air combat training. Tactical military exercises involve live explosives and large force-on-force aviation training. Noise emitting from training exercises may extend past the CMAGR boundaries.

Policies:

N 8.1 *Prohibit residential development, except construction of a single-family dwelling on a legal residential lot of record, within the current 60 dB CNEL contours of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range.*

Vehicular



Please see the **Circulation Element** for more in-depth information regarding Level of Service Standards, Average Daily Trips, and other information related to vehicular circulation.

Roadway traffic is one of the most pervasive sources of noise within Riverside County. Traffic noise varies in how it affects land uses depending upon the type of roadway, and the distance of the land use from that roadway. Some variables that affect the amount of noise emitted from a road are speed of traffic, flow of traffic, and type of traffic (e.g. tractor trailers versus cars). Another variable affecting the overall measure of noise is a perceived increase in sensitivity to vehicular noise at night. Appendix I-1 contains tables and figures that illustrate existing and forecasted noise from roadways throughout Riverside County. The existing noise measurements were obtained by measuring noise at different points adjacent to the roadway. The future noise contours along freeways and major highways, also located in Appendix I-1, were created from the results of traffic modeling to project the noise of major roadways in the future. The following policies address the issues of roadway traffic noise, and suggest methods to reduce the noise impact of roads on adjacent and nearby land uses.

Policies:

- N 8.1 9.1 Enforce all noise sections of the State Motor Vehicle Code.
- N 8.2 9.2 Ensure the inclusion of noise mitigation measures in the design of new roadway projects in Riverside the county. (AI 105)
- N 8.3 9.3 Require development that generates increased traffic and subsequent increases in the ambient noise level adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses to provide for appropriate mitigation measures. (AI 106)
- N 8.4 9.4 Require that the loading and shipping facilities of commercial and industrial land uses, which abut residential parcels be located and designed to minimize the potential noise impacts upon residential parcels. (AI 105)

N ~~8.5~~ 9.5 Employ noise mitigation practices when designing all future streets and highways, and when improvements occur along existing highway segments. These mitigation measures will emphasize the establishment of natural buffers or setbacks between the arterial roadways and adjoining noise-sensitive areas. (AI 105)

N ~~8.6~~ 9.6 Require that all future exterior noise forecasts use Level of Service C, and be based on designed road capacity or 20-year projection of development (whichever is less) for future noise forecasts. (AI 106)

N ~~8.7~~ 9.7 Require that field noise monitoring be performed prior to siting to any sensitive land uses along arterial roadways. Noise level measurements should be of at least 10 minutes in duration and should include simultaneous vehicle counts so that more accurate vehicle ratios may be used in modeling ambient noise levels. (AI 106)

Mass Transit

Currently, the County of Riverside does not participate in or provide any rail transit services though public transportation is becoming a more desirable option for many travelers and commuters in Riverside County. Transit can be an alternative to driving a car through congested Riverside County freeways. Currently, the noise generated by public transportation within Riverside County affects only a very small percentage of the total residential population. As years pass, and the need for public transportation increases, there will be a greater number of residents affected by the noise that buses, transit oases shuttles, light rail, and trains will produce. The following policies address the issues of noise related to public transit.

Policies:


N ~~9.4~~ 10.1 Encourage local and regional public transit providers to ensure that the equipment they operate and purchase is state-of-the-art and does not generate excessive noise impacts on the community. (AI 108)

N ~~9.2~~ 10.2 Encourage the use of quieter electric-powered vehicles. (AI 108)

N ~~9.3~~ 10.3 Encourage the development and use of alternative transportation modes including bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways to minimize vehicular noise within sensitive receptor areas.

N ~~9.4~~ 10.4 Actively participate in the development of noise abatement plans for freeways and rapid transit. (AI 108)

“
Calling noise a nuisance is like calling smog an inconvenience. Noise must be considered a hazard to the health of people everywhere.
”
-The Surgeon General


Please see the **Circulation Element** for additional policies related to transit development and rail systems.



An at-grade railroad crossing is one where the street and the rail line form an intersection, and physically cross one-another.

Rail

The rail system within Riverside County criss-crosses its way through communities, industrial areas, rural areas, and urban centers. Trains carry passengers, freight, and cargo to local and regional destinations day and night. Rail transportation may become more popular in the future if a mass public transportation system is implemented within Riverside County. Currently, daily train traffic produces noise that may disrupt activities in proximity to railroad tracks. For instance, trains are required to sound their horns at all at-grade crossings, and they may also be required to slow their speed through residential areas. These types of noise disturbances can interfere with

activities conducted on noise-sensitive land uses. Exhibits showing existing railroad noise contours can be found in Appendix I-7. These exhibits provide purely illustrative contours along rail lines throughout Riverside County. The following policies suggest actions that could minimize the impacts of train noise on noise-sensitive land uses.

Policies:

- N ~~40.4~~11.1 Check all proposed projects for possible location within railroad noise contours using typical noise contour diagrams. (AI 106, 109)
- N ~~40.2~~11.2 Minimize the noise effect of rail transit (freight and passenger) on residential uses and other sensitive land uses through the land use planning process. (AI 106, 109)
- N ~~40.3~~11.3 Locate light rail and fixed rail routes and design rail stations in areas that are accessible to both residential and commercial areas, but also minimize noise impacts on surrounding residential and sensitive land uses. (AI 106, 109)
- N ~~40.4~~11.4 Install noise mitigation features where rail operations impact existing adjacent residential or other noise-sensitive uses. (AI 108)
- N ~~40.5~~11.5 Restrict the development of new sensitive land uses to beyond the 65 decibel CNEL contour along railroad rights-of-way. (AI 106, 109)

Building and Design

One of the most effective means of reducing noise in a sensitive area is to construct and design buildings in such a way that the noise is deflected in such a way that it does not affect the occupants. If the building has already been constructed, then landscaping and design techniques can be used to tastefully absorb the noise emitted from mobile or stationary sources. These building and design techniques should serve two purposes; to mitigate noise to acceptable indoor and outdoor levels, and to enhance the community character rather than detract from its surroundings. The following policies have been included in the Noise Element to ensure that the character of each community within Riverside County is preserved while minimizing noise to acceptable levels.

Natural Barriers and Landscaping

Policies:

- N ~~41.4~~12.1 Utilize natural barriers such as hills, berms, boulders, and dense vegetation to assist in noise reduction. (AI 108)
- N ~~41.2~~12.2 Utilize dense landscaping to effectively reduce noise. However, when there is a long initial period where the immaturity of new landscaping makes this approach only marginally effective, utilize a large number of highly dense species planted in a fairly mature state, at close intervals, in conjunction with earthen berms, setbacks, or block walls. (AI 108)

Temporary Construction

Policies:

- N ~~42.4~~13.1 Minimize the impacts of construction noise on adjacent uses within acceptable practices. (AI 105, 108)
- N ~~42.2~~13.2 Ensure that construction activities are regulated to establish hours of operation in order to prevent and/or mitigate the generation of excessive or adverse noise impacts on surrounding areas. (AI 105, 108)
- N ~~42.3~~13.3 Condition subdivision approval adjacent to developed/occupied noise-sensitive land uses (see policy N 1.3) by requiring the developer to submit a construction-related noise mitigation plan to the County of Riverside for review and approval prior to issuance of a grading permit. The plan must depict the location of construction equipment and how the noise from this equipment will be mitigated during construction of this project, through the use of such methods as:
 - a. Temporary noise attenuation fences;
 - b. Preferential location of equipment; and
 - c. Use of current noise suppression technology and equipment. (AI 107)
- N ~~42.4~~13.4 Require that all construction equipment utilizes noise reduction features (e.g. mufflers and engine shrouds) that are no less effective than those originally installed by the manufacturer. (AI 105, 108)

Building and Design Techniques

Policies:

- N ~~43.4~~14.1 Enforce the California Building Standards that sets standards for building construction to mitigate interior noise levels to the tolerable 45 CNEL limit. These standards are utilized in conjunction with the Uniform Building Code by the Riverside County’s Building Department to ensure that noise protection is provided to the public. Some design features

★

Non-habitable areas within a home include:

- kitchens
- bathrooms
- hallways
- garages
- closets
- utility rooms
- laundry rooms

may include extra-dense insulation, double-paned windows, and dense construction materials.

- N ~~13.2~~14.2 Continue to develop effective strategies and mitigation measures for the abatement of noise hazards reflecting effective site design approaches and state-of-the-art building technologies. (AI 108)
- N ~~13.3~~14.3 Incorporate acoustic site planning into the design of new development, particularly large scale, mixed-use, or master-planned development, through measures which may include:
 - Separation of noise-sensitive buildings from noise-generating sources.
 - Use of natural topography and intervening structure to shield noise-sensitive land uses.
 - Adequate sound proofing within the receiving structure. (AI 106)
- N ~~13.4~~14.4 Consider and, when necessary, to lower noise to acceptable limits, require noise barriers and landscaped berms. (AI 108)
- N ~~13.5~~14.5 Consider the issue of adjacent residential land uses when designing and configuring all new, non-residential development. Design and configure *on-site* ingress and egress points that divert traffic away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses to the greatest degree practicable. (AI 106, 107)
- N ~~13.6~~14.6 Prevent the transmission of excessive and unacceptable noise levels between individual tenants and businesses in commercial structures and between individual dwelling units in multi-family residential structures. (AI 105, 108)
- N ~~13.7~~14.7 Assist the efforts of local homeowners living in high noise areas to noise attenuate their homes through funding assistance and retrofitting program development, as feasible. (AI 105, 108)
- N ~~13.8~~14.8 Review all development applications for consistency with the standards and policies of the Noise Element of the General Plan.
- N ~~13.9~~14.9 Mitigate 600 square feet of exterior space to 65 dB CNEL when new development is proposed on residential parcels of 1 acre or greater.

Mixed Use

Policies:

- N ~~14.1~~15.1 Minimize the potential adverse noise impacts associated with the development of mixed-use structures where residential units are located above or adjacent to commercial uses. (AI 106, 107, 108)
- N ~~14.2~~15.2 Require that commercial and residential mixed-use structures minimize the transfer or transmission of noise and vibration from the commercial land use to the residential land use. (AI 105)
- N ~~14.3~~15.3 Minimize the generation of excessive noise level impacts from entertainment and restaurant/bar establishments into adjacent residential or noise-sensitive uses. (AI 105, 107)

Vibration

Another community annoyance related to noise is vibration. As with noise, vibration can be described by both its amplitude and frequency. Amplitude may be characterized by displacement, velocity, and/or acceleration. Typically, particle velocity (measured in inches or millimeters per second) and/or acceleration (measured in gravities) are used to describe vibration.

Vibration can be felt outdoors, but the perceived intensity of vibration impacts are much greater indoors, due to the shaking of the structure. Some of the most common sources of vibration come from trains and/or transit vehicles, construction equipment, airplanes, and large vehicles. Several land uses are especially sensitive to vibration, and therefore have a lower vibration threshold. These uses include, but are not limited to, concert halls, hospitals, libraries, vibration-sensitive research operations, residential areas, schools, and offices.

Table N-3, Human Reaction to Typical Vibration Levels, presents the human reaction to various levels of peak particle velocity. Typical construction vibrations fall in the 10 to 30 Hz range and usually occur around 15 Hz. Traffic vibrations exhibit a similar range of frequencies. However, due to their suspension systems, city buses often generate frequencies around 30 Hz at high vehicle speeds. It is more uncommon, but possible, to measure traffic frequencies above 30 Hz.



Amplitude-the distance that a vibrating particle travels from a fixed point.

Frequency-the number of wave cycles that occur in 1 second.

Hertz (Hz)-the unit by which frequency is measured.

Displacement-a measure of the distance that a vibrated particle travels from its original position.

Velocity-the rate of speed at which particles move in inches per second or millimeters per second.

Acceleration-the rate of change in velocity with respect to time.

**Table N-3:
Human Reaction to Typical Vibration Levels**

Vibration Level Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second)	Human Reaction
0.0059-0.0188	Threshold of perception, possibility of intrusion
0.0787	Vibrations readily perceptible
0.0984	Continuous vibration begins to annoy people
0.1968	Vibrations annoying to people in buildings
0.3937-0.5905	Vibrations considered unpleasant when continuously subjected and unacceptable by some walking on bridges

Source: Caltrans, 1992

Policies:

N ~~15-1~~16.1 Restrict the placement of sensitive land uses in proximity to vibration-producing land uses. (AI 105)

N ~~15-2~~16.2 Consider the following land uses sensitive to vibration:

- Hospitals;
- Residential areas;
- Concert halls;
- Libraries;

- Sensitive research operations;
- Schools; and
- Offices

N ~~45.3~~16.3 Prohibit exposure of residential dwellings to perceptible ground vibration from passing trains as perceived at the ground or second floor. Perceptible motion shall be presumed to be a motion velocity of 0.01 inches/second over a range of 1 to 100 Hz.

Noise Information Management

Current and projected noise data and maps for Riverside County require constant updating and review in order for the information to remain correct as well as accurate. Currently, there is no central noise information database available for Riverside County staff or residents to reference when noise inquiries arise. This information is necessary and should be easily accessible when reviewing potential development plans, building a new home, siting an industrial area, evaluating circulation routes, or conducting other advanced planning activities. The following policies guide the County of Riverside to create a database, or central location, where up-to-date information can be accessed by Riverside County Staff or residents.

Mapping

Policies:



Please see **Table N-1** for more information in order to determine a noise threshold necessary for creating a noise database.

- N ~~46.4~~17.1 Identify, quantify, and map noise producers and provide noise contour diagrams as is practical. (AI 109)
- N ~~46.2~~17.2 Identify and map noise-sensitive land uses throughout *the Riverside* county. (AI 109)
- N ~~46.3~~17.3 Identify and map point-source noise producers such as surface mines, wind turbines, manufacturing plants, truck transfer stations, active recreational facilities, and amphitheaters. (AI 109)

Noise Data Management

Policies:

- N ~~47.4~~18.1 Maintain baseline information, on an ongoing basis, regarding ambient and stationary noise sources. (AI 105)
- N ~~47.2~~18.2 Monitor and update available data regarding the community’s existing and projected ambient stationary noise levels.
- N ~~47.3~~18.3 Assure that areas subject to noise hazards are identified, quantified, and mapped in a form that is available to decision makers. (AI 109)

- N ~~47.4~~18.4 Develop and maintain a detailed, comprehensive noise data base. (AI 106)
- N ~~47.5~~18.5 Develop and update [Riverside](#) county noise inventories using the following steps.
- a. Identify noise sources and noise-sensitive land uses
 - b. Continue to identify various agency responsibilities, review noise complaint files, and conduct noise surveys and monitoring, as needed.
- N ~~47.6~~18.6 Identify those areas of [Riverside](#) *the* county affected by high noise levels. (AI 106, 107, 109)
- N ~~47.7~~18.7 Evaluate current land uses to identify potential noise conflict areas. (AI 106, 107, 109)
- N ~~47.8~~18.8 Gather activity operations' data of noise sources; prepare analytical noise exposure models to develop existing and projected noise contours around major noise sources down to 50 CNEL. (AI 109)
- N ~~47.9~~18.9 Encourage greater involvement of other [Riverside](#) County departments in the identification, measurement, and reduction of noise hazards throughout [Riverside](#) *the* county, including: Building and Safety Department, Aviation Department, and the Department of Public Health-Office of Industrial Hygiene.

Public Noise Information

Policies:

- N ~~48.4~~19.1 Provide information to the public regarding the health effects of high noise levels and means of mitigating such levels. (AI 109)
- N ~~48.2~~19.2 Cooperate with industry to develop public information programs on noise abatement. (AI 108)
- N ~~48.3~~19.3 Condition that prospective purchasers or end users of property be notified of overflight, sight, and sound of routine aircraft operations by all effective means, including:
- a. requiring new residential subdivisions that are located within the 60 CNEL contour or are subject to overflight, sight, and sound of aircraft from any airport, to have such information included in the State of California Final Subdivision Public Report.
 - b. requiring that Declaration and Notification of Aircraft Noise and Environmental Impacts be recorded and made available to prospective purchasers or end users of property located within the 60 CNEL noise contour for any airport or air station or is subject to routine aircraft overflight. (AI 109)
- N ~~48.4~~19.4 Promote increased awareness concerning the effects of noise and suggest methods by which the public can be of assistance in reducing noise.
- N ~~48.5~~19.5 Require new developments that have the potential to generate significant noise impacts to inform impacted users on the effects of these impacts during the environmental review process. (AI 106, 107)

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