J. Noise

Existing Conditions

This section is based upon the Noise Impact Analysis West Los Angeles College, Culver City California prepared by Giroux and Associates, dated July 11, 2003 (**Appendix 7**). Project traffic data utilized to assess the Project's traffic noise impacts was obtained from the Project traffic study, prepared by Kaku and Associates.

Noise Descriptors

Sound is mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound. Sound is characterized by various parameters that describe the rate of oscillation of sound waves, the distance between successive troughs or crests, the speed of propagation, and the pressure level or energy content of a given sound wave. In particular, the sound pressure level has become the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound level.

The unit of sound pressure ratio to the lowest sound level detectable by a young person with good auditory acuity is called a decibel (dB). Because sound or noise can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing, decibels are a logarithmic progression used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to all sound frequencies within the entire spectrum, noise levels at maximum human sensitivity are factored more heavily into sound descriptions in a process called "A-weighting" written as dB(A). Any further reference to decibels written as "dB" should be understood to be A-weighted.

Time variations in noise exposure are normally expressed in terms of a steady-state energy level equal to the energy content of the time varying period (called Leq), or, alternately, as a statistical description of the sound level that is exceeded over some fraction of a given observation period. Finally, because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law requires that, for planning purposes, an artificial dB increment be added to quiet time noise levels in a 24-hour noise descriptor called the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).

Noise Standards

An interior CNEL of 45 dB(A) is mandated by the State of California Noise Insulation Standards (CCR, Title 24, Part 6, Section T25-28) for multiple family dwellings and hotel and motel rooms A weighted noise exposure of 45 dB CNEL is also the guideline level for single-family dwelling units in California. Since normal noise attenuation within residential structures with closed windows is about 20 dB, an exterior noise exposure of 65 dB CNEL is generally the land use compatibility guideline for new residential dwellings in California. Exterior standards apply to normally used recreational exterior space (patio, porch, pool/spa, etc.). They are also a guide to likely interior noise exposure based on the structural attenuation normally achievable with various types of construction.

Residences, schools, libraries and medical care facilities have the greatest interior noise sensitivity. A 45 dB interior exposure is a noise level that has an minimal amount of intrusiveness for sleeping, reading or other noise-sensitive activities. For less noise sensitive uses, such as student assembly areas, offices or public space, interior levels of 55 dB are typically the noise exposure goal. Exterior to interior noise attenuation of 10 dB is normally achieved when windows are open. With closed windows in substantial structures such as classroom buildings with safety glass windows, noise reduction of 25 dB is often achieved.

The combination of exterior noise loading and the possible range of structural attenuation to achieve a target interior noise exposure is the basis for the development of a set of noise/land use compatibility guidelines in the Noise Element of the Culver City General Plan. Noise sensitive uses are seen in **Table V.J-1** to be "compatible with mitigation" with noise levels up to 65 dB CNEL. At noise levels exceeding 65 dB CNEL, school uses are considered "normally incompatible" with the ambient noise environment. However, such uses are allowed if a detailed analysis of noise reduction is made, and noise insulation features are included in the project design.

For many land uses, the exterior standards in **Table V.J-1** do not fully accommodate the fact that the greatest noise sensitivity may be in the interior. In the absence of exterior uses at many non-residential uses, exterior standards are redundant. A specific set of standards is therefore presented in the Noise Element that emphasizes the locational variation in noise sensitivity. **Table V.J-2** shows the Culver City standards. For learning institutions, the exterior standard of 65 dB CNEL applies to outdoor student assembly areas. For classroom interiors, the City standard is 45 dB CNEL.

CNEL-based standards apply to those noise sources that are preempted from local control. These include traffic on public roadways, aircraft, trains, etc. Because Culver City cannot regulate the noise created by such sources, it controls the types of land use or levels of mitigation required by the receiving property.

For noise generated on one property affecting an adjacent use, the City does have the authority to limit the amount of noise crossing the boundary between the two uses. For on-site sources of noise generation, the Culver City noise ordinance prescribes very specific limits that are considered an acceptable exposure for residential uses in proximity to non-residential activity sources. The City standard is 55 dB during the day and 50 dB at night. One-half of all readings may exceed this average standard with larger excursions from the average allowed for progressively shorter periods. The Culver City noise standards for adjacent residential uses to the campus are as follows:

Culver City Noise Ordinance Limits
(Exterior Noise for Residential Uses)

Maximum Allowable Duration of Exceedance	Noise Level Not to be Exceeded	
	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (Daytime)	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (Nighttime)
30 minutes/Hour (L50)	55 dB	50 dB
15 minutes/Hour (L25)	60 dB	55 dB
5 minutes/Hour (L8)	65 dB	60 dB
1 minute/Hour (L1)	70 dB	65 dB
Never (Lmax)	75 dB	70 dB

Table V.J-1
Culver City Land Use/Noise Compatibility Matrix

PROPOSED LAND USE CATEGORIES		COMPATIBLE LAND USE ZONES						
CATEGORIES	USES	CNEL <55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	CNEL >80
RESIDENTIAL	Single Family, Duplex Multiple Family	A	A	B	B	C	D	D
RESIDENTIAL	Mobile Home	A	A	B	C	C	D	D
COMMERCIAL	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	A	A	B	B	C	C	D
COMMERCIAL	Commercial Retail, Bank Restaurant, Movie Theatres	A	A	A	A	B	B	C
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONAL	Office Building, Research and Development, Professional Offices, City Office Building	A	A	A	B	B	C	D
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONAL	Amphitheater, Concert Hall Auditorium, Meeting Hall	B	B	C	C	D	D	D
COMMERCIAL	Children's Amusement Park, Miniature Golf Course, Go-Cart Track, Equestrian Center, Sports Club	A	A	A	B	B	D	D
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONAL	Automobile Service Station, Auto Dealership, Manufacturing, Warehousing, Wholesale, Utilities	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
INSTITUTIONAL	Hospital, Church, Library Schools' Classroom, Day Care	A	A	B	C	C	D	D
OPEN SPACE	Parks	A	A	A	B	C	D	D
OPEN SPACE	Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Nature Centers, Wildlife Reserves, Wildlife Habitat	A	A	A	A	B	C	C
AGRICULTURE	Agriculture	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SOURCE: Mestre Greve Associates

INTERPRETATION

ZONE A - CLEARLY COMPATIBLE
Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.

ZONE B - COMPATIBLE WITH MITIGATION
New construction or development should be undertaken only after detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements are made and needed noise insulation features in the design are determined. Conventional construction with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning, will normally suffice. Note that residential uses are prohibited with Airport CNEL greater than 65 dB.

ZONE C - NORMALLY INCOMPATIBLE
New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

ZONE D - CLEARLY INCOMPATIBLE
New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

TABLE I
LAND USE/NOISE COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Table V.J-2
Interior And Exterior Noise Standards

	Proposed Land Use Category	Avg. Int.	CNEL Ext.
Residential	Single Family, Duplex Multiple-Family	45[a]	65
	Mobile Home	-	65[b]
Commercial, Industrial, Institutional	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	45	65[c]
	Commercial Retail, Bank, Restaurant	55	-
	Off. Bldg., Research & Development, Professional Office, City Off. Bldg.	50	-
	Amphitheater, Concert Hall Aud., Meeting Hall	45	-
	Gymnasium (multi-purpose)	50	-
	Sports Club	55	-
	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Whole-sale, Utilities	65	-
	Movie Theaters	45	-
Institutional	Hospital, Schools, Classroom	45	65
	Church, Library	45	-
Open Space	Parks	-	65
Source: City of Culver City, General Plan Noise Element, 1996.			

Interpretation:

Interior Noise Environment Excludes:

- Bathrooms, toilets, closets and corridors

Exterior Noise Environment Limited to:

- Private yards of single family homes
- Multiple-family private patio or balcony that is greater than 6 feet in depth, and is not a required emergency fire exit as defined in the Uniform Building Code (UCB).
- Mobile home parks
- Hospital patios
- Park's picnic area
- School's playground
- Hotel and motel recreation area

[a] Noise level requirement with closed windows. Mechanical ventilation system or other means of natural ventilation shall be provided as of Chapter 12, Section 1205 of the UBC.
[b] Exterior noise levels should be such that interior noise will not exceed 45 dB CNEL.
[c] Except those areas affected by aircraft noise.

The Ordinance also restricts hours of construction for facility improvement to hours of lesser noise sensitivity with heavy equipment to not operate until 8:00 a.m. during the week, 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, and not at all on Sundays and holidays (Municipal Code Section 22-2(10)).

Existing noise levels in the project vicinity derive mainly from vehicular sources. Away from adjacent arterial roadways, noise levels diminish fairly quickly. Distant freeway "hum" can sometimes be heard at night, but is normally inaudible. Occasional aircraft noise from LAX is heard, but not at an intrusive level, and the site is not within the airport 65 dB contour.

Background Noise Levels

In order to document existing baseline noise standards as a basis for projecting future noise exposure, both the surrounding community from campus activities and the ambient noise acting upon the project site, long-term (48+ hour) noise measurements were made March 18-21, 2003, at the project site. On-site measurement of project area background noise was conducted at four locations along the western and southern perimeter edges of the campus. Two meters were placed along Freshman Drive, across from the campus athletic fields, near existing residential areas. The other two meters were placed along Stocker Street, across from the campus and near the residences located there. Noise monitoring was performed using Extech digital sound level meters. The monitoring locations are shown in **Figure V.J-1** and the results of the noise measurements are shown in **Tables V.J-3** and **Table V.J-4**.

Existing noise levels at Sites 1, 2 and 3 range between 64 and 68 dB CNEL, and 59 dB CNEL at Site 4. These readings suggest that ambient noise levels exceed the 65 dB CNEL threshold for exterior noise standards at noise sensitive uses at monitoring locations 1, 2 and 3. However, the nearby residences are set back further away from the monitoring locations and are also surrounded by a perimeter wall. Their outdoor recreational areas from combined distance attenuation and barrier screening are well below 65 dB CNEL. Any possible noise issues would be more related to possible single-event noise than to the weighted 24-hour average.

On the campus, classrooms are located in the core of the campus, well away from the perimeter roads. The increased spreading loss with distance, plus structural attenuation from buildings with closed windows, creates interior noise levels that are well within acceptable levels.

Table V.J-3

Project Vicinity Noise Measurement Results (dBA)
Western Perimeter of WLAC Project Site-Freshman Drive

	Site 1: Freshman Drive across from Athletic Track		Site 2: Freshman Drive across from Baseball Diamond	
Parameter	**March 19, 2003**	**March 20, 2003**	**March 19, 2003**	**March 20, 2003**
24-hour CNEL	64	65	66	66
Peak 1-hour Leq	63	62	66	66
When observed (?)	21-22	21-22	09-10*	09-10*
2nd high Leq	60	61	65	64
When observed (?)	22-23	17-18	08-09*	08-09*
Min. 1-hour Leq	46	52	39	43
When observed (?)	00-01	03-04*	01-02	00-01
Max. 1-second level	78	81	83	86
When observed (?)	15-16*	17-18	06-07*	05-06
Min. 1-second level	41	40	34	37
When observed (?)	00-01	04-05*	02-03	00-01*
*Also observed at other hours.				

Figure V.J-1 Long-Term Monitoring Locations

Table V.J-4
Project Vicinity Noise Measurement Results (dBA)
Southern Perimeter of WLAC Project Site-Stocker Street

	Site 3: Stocker Street between Freshman Drive and "B" Street		Site 4: Stocker Street between "B" Street and Sophomore Drive	
Parameter	**March 19, 2003**	**March 20, 2003**	**March 19, 2003**	**March 20, 2003**
24-hour CNEL	68	67	[b]	59
Peak 1-hour Leq	65	65[c]	62	58
When observed (?)	18-19[a]	05-06	05-06	08-09[a]
2nd high Leq	64	63[c]	61	57
When observed (?)	19-20[a]	04-05	03-04	12-13[a]
Min. 1-hour Leq	46	54	[b]	45
When observed (?)	01-02	03-04	[b]	01-02
Max. 1-second level	83	85	80	78
When observed (?)	20-21	05-06	04-05[a]	12-13
Min. 1-second level	39	44	[b]	41
When observed (?)	00-01[a]	10-11	[b]	03-04[a]

[a] Also observed at other hours.
[b] Data contaminated, not available.
[c] Probably sprinklers at this hour.

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed campus expansion would result in significantly adverse impacts if it can be reasonably shown that the project would result in:

- Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies;
- Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels;
- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project;
- A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Project Impacts

Potential noise impacts are commonly divided into two groups; temporary and long-term. Temporary (short-term) impacts are usually associate with noise generated by construction activities. Long-term impacts are further divided into impacts on surrounding land uses generated by the proposed Project and those impacts that occur at the proposed Project site.

Construction Impacts

Temporary construction noise impacts vary markedly because the noise strength of construction equipment ranges widely as a function of the equipment used and its activity level. Short-term construction noise impacts tend to occur in discrete phases dominated initially by earth-moving sources, then by foundation and parking area construction, and finally for finish construction.

Figure V.J-2 shows the typical range of construction activity noise generation as a function of equipment used in various building phases. The earth-moving sources are seen to be the noisiest with equipment noise ranging up to about 90 dB(A) at 50 feet from the source. Spherically radiating point sources of noise emissions are atmospherically attenuated by a factor of 6 dB per doubling of distance, or about 20 dB in 500' of propagation. The

Figure V.J-2 Typical Construction Noise Levels

loudest earth-moving noise sources will therefore sometimes be detectable above the local background beyond 1,000' from the construction area. An impact radius of 1,000' or more pre-supposes a clear line-of-sight and no other machinery or equipment noise that would mask project construction noise. With buildings and other barriers to interrupt line-of-sight conditions, the potential "noise envelope" around individual construction sites is reduced. Construction noise impacts are, therefore, somewhat less than that predicted under idealized input conditions.

Construction noise sources are not strictly relatable to a noise standard because they occur only during selected times and the source strength varies sharply with time. The penalty associated with noise disturbance during quiet hours and the nuisance factor accompanying such disturbance usually leads to time limits on grading activities imposed as conditions on grading permits. The hours from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays, are the times normally allowed for construction activities. Restricting construction activities to the less noise sensitive window from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays, and not at all on Sundays or holidays, will achieve a less-than-significant noise impact.

Because of close proximity, construction noise impacts would more likely affect the on-campus learning environment than off-campus residences. Discretionary scheduling of noisiest activities to inter-session or student vacation periods may be required to minimize such possible intrusion. Peak noise periods such as breaking up old building foundations would be sufficiently brief as to be accommodated within minimum on-campus population periods.

Operational Impacts

Long term noise concerns from the increased urbanization of the project site center primarily on mobile source emissions on project area roadways. These concerns were addressed using the California specific vehicle noise curves (CALVENO) in the federal roadway noise model (the FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model, FHWA-RD-77-108). The model calculates the Leq noise level for a particular reference set of input conditions, and then makes a series of adjustments for site-specific traffic volumes, distances, speeds, or noise barriers.

Table V.J-5 summarizes the 24-hour CNEL level at 50 feet from the roadway centerline along a number of area roads for existing conditions and for future conditions, with and without the project. The maximum project-related traffic noise impact would occur along Freshman Drive east of the Overland Avenue intersection. The difference between the with project versus no project noise level at 50 feet from the Freshman Drive centerline is +4.3 dB. This is a potentially significant increase for existing homes along Freshman Drive. The usable outdoor areas of nearby residential units, however, are farther than 50 feet from the centerline, and are screened by a perimeter wall. The combination of distance spreading and barrier reduction reduces their exterior noise exposure to less than 65 dB CNEL for build-out conditions.

Table V.J-5

Traffic Noise Impact Analysis
(CNEL in dB[A] at 50 feet from roadway centerline)

	2003	2015			2022	
Roadway/Segment	**Exist.**	**Exist. + AMB. Gro.**	**Exist. + AMB. + Related**	**E.+A.+R. + Phase I**	**No Project**	**With Phase II**
Rodeo Road						
E of La Cienega	71.5	72.0	72.4	72.5	72.7	72.9
La Cienega – Jefferson	70.8	71.3	71.5	71.6	71.8	72.0
W of Jefferson	68.2	68.7	69.0	69.1	69.4	69.4
La Cienega Blvd.						
N of Rodeo	74.9	75.4	75.7	75.7	76.0	76.0
S of Rodeo	75.0	75.5	75.7	75.7	76.0	76.0
Jefferson Blvd.						
N of Rodeo	70.3	70.8	73.1	73.4	73.3	73.8
Rodeo-Duquesne	71.8	72.3	74.0	74.4	74.2	74.8
Duquesne-Overland	72.1	72.6	74.1	74.3	74.3	74.7
Overland-Sepulveda	72.4	72.9	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.7
Sepulveda-Sawtelle	73.4	73.9	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
S of Sawtelle	73.5	74.0	76.1	76.1	76.3	76.3
A. Duquesne Ave.						
W of Jefferson	68.4	68.9	69.0	69.0	69.4	69.4
Freshman Dr.						
E of Overland	64.9	64.9	65.4	68.6	65.8	70.1
Overland Ave.						
W of Jefferson	72.1	72.6	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
Jefferson-Freshman	71.4	71.9	73.0	73.4	73.2	74.0
Freshman-Sawtelle	71.4	71.9	72.0	72.3	72.3	72.9
Sawtelle-Hannum	71.4	71.9	72.0	72.3	72.3	72.9
Sepulveda Blvd.						
NW of Jefferson	70.9	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.8	71.8
Sawtelle Blvd.						
W of Jefferson/Sepulveda	68.1	68.6	69.0	69.0	69.3	69.3
Jefferson/Sepulveda-Overland	65.6	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.5
Playa Street						
NE of Hannum	71.6	72.1	72.2	72.5	72.5	73.0
SW of Hannum	68.8	69.3	69.6	69.9	70.0	70.4
Hannum Avenue						
SE of Playa	70.1	70.6	70.9	71.1	71.2	71.6

On-Site Noise Generation

On-site noise generation that may be audible outside the campus is derived primarily from the various outdoor athletic facilities. Three possible noise sources are associated with such facilities:

1. Public address system.

2. Crowd noise, including any noise making equipment brought in by attendees of the event.

3. Non-athletic entertainment (bands or concerts) or special events (graduation ceremonies, fireworks shows, etc.) allowed by special permit.

The athletic facilities are designed for physical education for physical training for public service "academy," students, and for some competitive events such as baseball. They are primarily designed for daytime use. The most likely public address system use would be at the baseball fields.

The baseball fields have been a source of noise complaints from adjacent neighbors when used by several area high schools. The public address system is a frequent source of complaint, as well as occasionally from participant behavior (honking horns, shouting, music, etc.). The Culver City residential noise standard is based upon an allowable steady-state mean (50^{th} percentile) with single-event maxima of up to 20 dB above the mean. Sports events do not create an elevated semi-continuous noise. The noise character of such events is a brief single-event maximum and extended periods of relatively quiet. The Culver City single-event (Lmax) daytime noise standard is 75 dB.

The noise attenuation created by distance spreading between the ballfields and the nearest neighbors is 20 dB or more. Unless the single-event noises exceed 95 dB, which is in excess of the hearing damage threshold, the "Lmax" noise ordinance standard due to recreational activity noise is not exceeded. Any perceived noise impacts would be considered nuisance noise, but not levels that would exceed the municipal code standards.

To the extent feasible, perceived noise nuisance should nevertheless be minimized even if significance thresholds are not exceeded. Noise attenuation can take several forms. Noise reduction may be accomplished by:

1. Increasing the source-receiver distance separation.

2. Creating a solid barrier between the source and the receiver.

3. Reducing the on-site generated noise level.

4. Reducing the on-site generated noise level.

5. Minimizing the number of noise generation events, their time of day, their character, etc.

Relocation of athletic fields is not considered feasible given the existing campus land use pattern. Large walls or berms are similarly infeasible. Reduction of loudspeaker noise as a source of nuisance can be accomplished by orienting speakers away from any adjacent homes, and by using several small speakers throughout any spectator sealing area instead of one large one.

The athletic fields are not frequently used for non-campus, non-athletic assemblies such as concerts, fairs, festivals, scouting jamborees, etc., that would have amplified music or voice. The occasional daytime use of the fields would not likely engender noise nuisance complaints if there was a reasonable annual limit on the number of events. Evening assembly of large numbers of people with loudspeakers could be an issue in terms of possibly violating the community noise ordinance.

Non-athletic event noise for on-campus events such as public ceremonies will be accompanied by less boisterous crowd noise. Music performed for any assembly may vary in intensity as a function of any loudspeakers supplementing the public address system. While the distance buffer will partially shield off-site uses, such potential impacts would need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis prior to granting approval for non-athletic events if such activity has the potential to be audible at any noise-sensitive land uses.

Cumulative Impacts

Twenty-eight projects are included on the cumulative projects list. The closest is located 0.25 miles northwest of the campus near Jefferson Boulevards and Pearson Street. The farthest away is located 2.85 miles to the southwest near the intersection of Lincoln and Jefferson Boulevards. All cumulative project are located within urban "built up" landscapes of the Los Angeles Basin. The related projects to be constructed in the area of the proposed Project

would be subject to a CEQA analysis, and likely include mitigation measures to reduce construction noise impacts. However, the increase in construction noise from the proposed Project and the potential for increased construction noise from related projects, could result in a potentially significant cumulative construction noise impact.

Cumulatively significant operational noise impacts (more than +3 dB) are predicted to occur along several area roadways. These increase result primarily from related projects and ambient growth of traffic. Cumulatively significant noise increase may occur along these roadway segments:

	Cum. Growth	Project Only	Total
Jefferson Blvd.			
N of Rodeo	+3.0	+0.5	+3.5
Freshman Drive			
E of Overland	+0.9	+4.3	+5.2
Overland Avenue			
W of Jefferson	+3.2	0.0	+3.2

Except along Freshman Drive, the project contribution to any cumulative increases is less than +0.1 dB. Noise level changes of less than 1.0 dB are indistinguishable even under laboratory conditions. Cumulative noise impacts away from the campus are generally significant without or with project implementation. Cumulative traffic noise impacts from the proposed project are therefore not considered significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce potential noise impacts to a less than significant level.

N-1 All construction and general maintenance activities, except in an emergency, shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and prohibited on Sundays and all legally proclaimed holidays.

N-2 Staging areas shall be located away from existing residences.

N-3 All construction equipment shall use properly operating mufflers.

N-4 Daytime special community (non-campus) uses of the athletic fields with more than 500 attendees that uses amplified music or voice shall be limited to no more than ten (10) per year.

N-5 Special evening non-athletic community events using amplified music or voice on the athletic fields shall monitor noise levels at adjacent homes to verify that noise levels due to the activity do not exceed 50 dBA L_{50}, and 70 dBA Lmax. Evening community events on the athletic fields shall terminate on or before 10:00 p.m.

N-6 Loudspeaker and other public address systems on campus will be located to minimize off-campus audibility. They shall be adjusted to register no more than 70 dB Lmax at the nearest off-site residences.

Significant Project Impacts After Mitigation

With implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the proposed Project would not result in a significant noise impact during the construction or operational phases.