

The New York City Council

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #:	Int 0	829-2018	Version:	*	Name:	City-wide ambient noise level r	nonitoring.
Туре:	Introduction		Status:	Filed (End of Session)	Filed (End of Session)		
					In control:	Committee on Environmental F	Protection
On agenda:	4/25	/2018					
Enactment date:				Enactment #:			
Title:	A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to city-wide ambient noise level monitoring						
Sponsors:	Margaret S. Chin, Karen Koslowitz, Ben Kallos						
Indexes:	Agency Rule-making Required, Oversight, Report Required						
Attachments:	1. Summary of Int. No. 829, 2. Int. No. 829, 3. April 25, 2018 - Stated Meeting Agenda with Links to Files, 4. Hearing Transcript - Stated Meeting 4-25-18, 5. Minutes of the Stated Meeting - April 25, 2018						
Date	Ver.	Action By				Action	Result
4/25/2018	*	City Cou	ncil			Introduced by Council	
4/25/2018	*	City Cou	ncil			Referred to Comm by Council	
12/31/2021	*	City Cou	ncil			Filed (End of Session)	
					Int. No.	829	

By Council Members Chin, Koslowitz and Kallos

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to city-wide ambient noise level monitoring

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Legislative findings and intent. The Council finds that noise pollution is widely prevalent in urban areas. Transportation systems are the main source of noise pollution in urban areas but construction of buildings, highways, and streets also cause significant noise, due to the usage of air compressors, bulldozers, loaders, dump trucks, jackhammers and pavement breakers. Industrial noise also adds to the already unfavorable state of noise pollution. Loud speakers, plumbing, boilers, generators, air conditioners, fans, and vacuum cleaners add to the existing noise pollution.

The Council further finds that noise pollution is associated with a variety of adverse health impacts including hearing loss, elevated blood pressure, sleep loss, increased heart rates, and cardiovascular constriction

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and labored breathing. These health effects can lead to social handicap, decreased performance in learning, absenteeism in the workplace and school and accidents. The Council finds that children are more vulnerable to noise than adults because they spend more time in bed and might be also exposed to night noise. Similarly, the chronically ill and elderly are more sensitive to disturbance.

Accordingly the Council finds that it is in the best interests of New York City to require that the Department of Environmental Protection collect data on ambient noise levels throughout the city and make such data on noise pollution available annually.

§ 2. Section 24-232 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to add a new subdivision 232.1 as follows:

24-232.1 a. Citywide ambient noise level monitoring. The department shall install sound level meters or dosimeters at major intersections throughout the city and at recreational areas where noise levels can be anticipated to be at or above 65 dBa by December 30, 2018. Commencing on December 30, 2019 and every December 30 thereafter, the department shall issue a report to the mayor and to the speaker of the council containing the results of the noise level monitoring of ambient noise levels citywide. Such report shall also be posted on the department's website annually.

b. Where the results of the ambient sound level monitoring indicates that community boards are experiencing unhealthy levels of noise that contribute actual or potential danger to public health or the environment or present a health risk to at-risk populations based upon the most recent research available, the department of environmental protection along with the departments of transportation and education shall collaboratively identify, develop and require the implementation of corrective mitigation measures that significantly reduce or eliminate short-term and long term exposure risks.

§3. This local law shall take effect 90 days after enactment, provided, however, that the commissioner of environmental protection shall take such measures as are necessary for its implementation, including the promulgation of rules, prior to such effective date.

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