Noise Bylaw Review

January 28 to February 6, 2019



What Has Been Done, and What's Next?





What Noise Guidelines & Regulations Exist?

Local

- Noise Bylaw Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 591
- Provincial
 - Highway Traffic Act Motor Vehicle Noise
 - Occupational Health & Safety Act
 - Environmental Protection Act
 - Environmental Compliance Approvals
 - Environmental Activity & Sector Registry
 - Noise Pollution Control Guidelines:
 - NPC 300 Stationary Sources
 - NPC 216 Residential Air Conditioners
- Federal Health Canada Guidance for Evaluating Health Impacts in Environmental Noise
- World Health Organization Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region



International

Toronto Police Service

Respond to noise complaints from motor vehicles, and parties or large events (when there is a risk to public safety).

Transformational Task Force:

- Formed to modernize the structure and service delivery of Toronto Police Services. Recommendations summarized in the report, The Way Forward.
- One recommendation included re-directing non-emergency service calls to the appropriate City division, such as animal and noise complaints.
- As of May 2018, all noise complaints that do not demonstrate a clear risk to public safety have been redirected to Municipal Licensing and Standards.

Toronto Public Health

Toronto Public Health will be developing a Noise Action Plan in 2019, aimed at reducing exposure to ambient environmental noise over time.

- There is growing awareness about the health effects associated with ambient environmental noise, including hearing loss, sleep disturbances, and annoyance.
- Environmental noise can include noise from road traffic, railway lines, air traffic, and other sources.
- The plan is being developed in consultation with City partners, including Municipal Licensing & Standards, and is intended to complement the revised Noise By-Law.
- The plan will be presented to the City of Toronto's Board of Health in 2019, and pending approval, the plan would be made available to the public.

What types of noise does Municipal Licensing & Standards regulate under the Noise Bylaw?



- Animal Noise
- Amplified Sound (such as music)
- Auditory Signalling Devices (such as bells, horns and gongs)
- Construction Noise
- Domestic Tools & Power Equipment
- People Noise
- Residential Air Conditioners
- Stationary Sources (such as generators and fans)

...These are all episodic types of noise.



- Airport/Aircraft Noise
- Noise from Provincial or Federal Infrastructure Projects
- Railway Noise
- Wind Turbine
- Stationary sources under provincial regulation
- Noise in the workplace (occupational health and safety)

...These are the Provincial and Federal Governments.



2018 Public Opinion Research

Objective:

To understand the attitudes and opinions of Toronto residents related to noise.

Methodology:

- Sample size of 1,001. It is also representative of the general population by age, gender, region within the City, and other demographic variables.
- Interview quotas were used to ensure the results are representative of the City of Toronto population according to the 2016 Canadian Census, ensuring it is projectable to the total population of adult Toronto residents.
- The poll is accurate within +/- 3.5 percentage points.

Note: This research is publicly available under "About Review" on <u>www.toronto.ca/NoiseBylawReview</u>



Public Opinion Research: Key Findings

- **Two-thirds (66%)** of residents say that they do not have any concerns about noise in the city of Toronto.
- **One-third (34%)** of residents do have concerns, with one in five mentioning noise such as road traffic (11%) or construction noise (8%).
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of residents believe noise levels in the City of Toronto are reasonable and reflect life in a big city.
- Almost half (48%) of residents cannot pinpoint a specific type of noise to be restricted or minimized in their neighbourhood
- Residents are generally confused about rules and bylaws for restricting noise in the City of Toronto.





What are the Offences in the Noise Bylaw?

§ 591-11. Offences: Any person who contravenes any provision of this article is guilty of an offence.

- A person convicted of an offence under this section is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
- Charges Filed include:
 - Set Fines: There are currently 9 set fines ranging from \$155 -\$305 for the Noise Bylaw. MLS applies for set fines through the Ontario Court of Justice.
 - **Summons:** The defendant must appear before a Justice of the Peace.

We are currently reviewing these and hope to bring them in line with recent bylaw updates, such as Chapter 354, Apartment Buildings





Staffing & Service Standards

235 Bylaw Officers enforcing **30** City Bylaws, <u>1</u> of which is the Noise Bylaw.

Service Standards for Noise:

- 5 days (70% of the time) Noise from stationary noise sources (e.g. air conditioners), construction noise, and noise complaints in private residences.
- 48 hours (80% of the time) Noise from licensed establishments.
- 2 48 hours Noise from animals (e.g. barking dogs), depending on the risk to animal welfare.



Noise – Complaint Data

Fairly **consistent** over the years, with the exception of general noise complaints in 2018. This increase may be attributed to the redirection of noise complaints from Toronto Police Services to Municipal Licensing and Standards in 2018.*

Year	General Noise Complaints from Private Property	Amplified Noise from Licensed Establishments	Animal Noise	Total Noise Related Service Requests
2015	8,363	667	2,267	11,297
2016	7,402	640	2,004	10,046
2017	8,399	638	2,028	11,065
2018	10,154*	761	2,059	12,974

M Toronto

In 2015, 311 changed how their data was tracked. Therefore, any data prior is not comparable.

How Were The Proposals Created?

In April 2018, MLS recommended additional work following the culmination of the Noise Working Group. The proposals were drafted following the work below:

- Public Opinion Research by Ipsos Reid;
 - Technical Reviews/Advice from Valcoustics and S.S Wilson;
 - Enhanced jurisdictional scan (e.g. Ottawa, New York, Austin, etc.);
 - Feedback from past public consultations, stakeholder feedback and the Noise Working Group; and
 - Additional Analysis of noise complaint data.



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Policy Context

Proposed Policy Option

Guidelines Regulations Jurisdiction Legal Authority Complaint Data Enforcement Public Opinion Technical Opinions

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Criteria for Proposals

Criteria

Jurisdiction/Legal Authority Reduces Impact on Residents Reasonable Enforceable

Administratively Feasible

Objective

Falls within the legal and jurisdictional authority of the City of Toronto and more specifically, the Noise Bylaw

Responds to the expectation that residents should be able to live without undue noise.

Reflects the reality of a growing and vibrant city; such as, densification, infrastructure improvements and the promotion of culture and music



Promotes compliance as a first step and considers the City's resources available to reasonably enforce and prosecute the bylaw.

Administrative effort is worth the return (e.g. it may be costly and staff intensive, but it is an effective deterrent).



Reduces the subjective nature of the bylaw, providing more certainty to residents, businesses and MLS



Where Are We Going?

Jan. 28 th – Feb 6 th	Five Public Consultation Meetings: - Power Equipment (January 28 th) - Motor Vehicles (January 29 th) - Amplified Sound (January 30 th) - Construction Noise (February 5 th) - General Noise (February 6 th)
Feb. 28 th	Summary of Public Consultation Meeting Feedback Posted on www.toronto.ca/noisebylawreview
Feb. 28 th	Last Day to Submit Comments to mlsfeedback@toronto.ca
March	MLS Staff Draft Report with Proposed Changes
April	Report at Economic and Community Development Committee

