

DOCUMENTS FOR CASE

Case: **PCB23.133 - Andrushko vs Egan**

NOISE REPORT: 08/20/24, Resubmitted 12/04/24, 05/08/25, 05/26/25

PHOTOS:

2022 11 21_111507	Respondent's Dog
2023 04 12_172000	Respondent's Yard
2023 10 02_074822	Respondent's Dog in Yard
2024 04 11_171421	Respondent's Yard
2024 04 17_102407	Respondent's Deck
2024 05 17_082314	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161003	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161042	Respondent's Yard
2024 05 26_161326	Complainant's Fence North Lot line
2024 08 19_091621	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_112821	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_112840	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 17_135649	Respondent's Yard
2025 04 20_181721	Respondent Injured did not comply with fence order
2025 04 20_181725	Respondent Injured did not comply with fence order

POLICE REPORTS:

2014 – 09 21 14	2014-153112	Noise
2017 – 02 14 17	2017-022715	Noise
2017 – 07 17 17	2017-111995	Noise
2020 – 04 23 20	2020-069252	Egan - How to deal with a bad neighbor
2021 – 03 08 21	2021-036117	Noise
2021 – 03 26 21	2021-043479	Noise
2021 – 04 14 21	2021-049663	Noise; Honking horn, conspiracy to force to move
2022 – 06 18 22	2022-02720	Threat
2023 – 04 07 23	2023-01547	Noise

ACTIONS:

2020 – 06 23 20	Cease and Desist
2020 – 07 08 20	Illinois Pollution Board Informal Complaint

ORDINANCES: EVERGREEN PARK

4-5	Misc Offenses; Bark, whine, or howl excessively
9-2	General Duties of Health Officer (Layhe) & Animal Warden Williamson
12-173	Disturbing the Peace
12-188	Loud Speakers

ORDINANCES: EVERGREEN PARK: REPORTS 2010 – 2024

4-5	Misc Offenses; Bark, whine, or howl excessively
12-173	Disturbing the Peace
12-188	Loud Speakers

RESOURCES:

- 1. SECTION: INTRODUCTION ON NOISE**
 1. SYMPTOMS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF NOISE
 1. THE HEARING JOURNAL – A NEW DEFINITION OF NOISE
 1. TOO LOUD! FOR TOO LONG! – VITAL SIGNS – CDC

- 2. SECTION: STATE LAWS & COMPLAINTS FILED**
 2. 2020 - 06 23 20 CEASE AND DESIST
 2. 2020 07 08 20 IPCB – INFORMAL COMPLAINT 21-01
 2. STATE LAW – 415 ILCS 5 25

- 3. SECTION: LOCAL LAWS FAILED**
 3. 2010-2024 4-5 MISC ANIMAL BARKING REPORT
 3. 2021 – 09 16 21 – INSPECTORS NOT LICENSED IN EP
 3. 9300 BLOCK OF SPAULDING – HOMEOWNERS WITH DOGS BARKING
 3. EP ANIMAL WARDEN – LIST OF TRAININGS 23-24 DOG BITES
 3. EP ANIMAL WARDING NO TRAINING
 3. EP BUILDING DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION & CERTIFICATIONS
 3. EVERGREEN PARK – OFFICER BASIC TRAINING CLASSES

- 4. SECTION: EXPERT ARTICLES AND INFORMATION**
 4. CLEAN AIR ACT TITLE IV – NOISE POLLUTON US EPA
 4. EPA IDENTIFIES NOISE LEVELS AFFECTING HEALTH AND WELFARE
 4. IMPACT OF NOISE ON HEALTH THE DIVIDE BETWEEN POLICY AND SCIENCE
 4. NOISE POLLUTIN IS PERVASIVE IN US PROTECTED AREAS – SCIENCE
 4. NOISEOFF – NEIGHBORS – SUMMARY – FORM OF ASSULT
 4. SOLVING NOISE PROBLEMS – GROWN NYC BY BRONZAFT
 4. WHAT NOISES CAUSE HEARING LOSS – NCEH - CDC
 4. WOMEN NOISE COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN DISMISSED BY BRONZAFT PH.D
 4. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) SUMMARY OF ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OF NOISE

- 5. SECTION: VIDEOS**

- 6. SECTION: PHOTOS**

- 7. SECTION: TESTING AND RESULTS**

- 8. SECTION: UNREASONABLE NOISE DEFINED**
 8. UNREASONABLE NOISE GUIDELINES

- 9. SECTION: CATEGORY OF NOISE TYPES**

- 10. SECTION: TYPES OF NOISE**
 10. TYPES OF NOISE

- 11. SECTION: CONCLUSION:**
 11. AVMA – GUIDELINES FOR RESPNSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP
 11. AVMA – PET OWNERSHIP

- 11. AVMA – SELECTING A PET DOG
- 11. AVMA – WALKING WITH YOUR PET
- 11. DOG BARKING – TOO MUCH
- 11. DOG OWNER TAUNTING ALLOWING DOG BARKING
- 11. HOW TO STOP A BARKING DOG – HUMANE SOCIETY OF US
- 11. IRISH TERRIOR – VARIOUS RESOURCES
- 11. MOTIVE BASED BRKING - ASPCA

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION ON NOISE

Electronic Filing Received, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025
The Symptoms & Side Effects of Force-Feeding Noise into the Domestic Environment

Despite its reputation as a minor irritant, research has shown noise to be a debilitating and potentially lethal toxin. Hence, forcibly projecting noise into someone's living quarters in chronic fashion has the potential to disrupt their autonomic and endocrine functions severely enough to catapult the entire family into a state of frequent agitation and near constant distress, thereby setting in motion a predictable process of physical, mental, and emotional deterioration, accompanied by functional impairment and the severe disruption of interpersonal relationships. This chart delineates that process.

The immediate effect of an externally generated in-home noise inundation:

Increased heart rate	Respiration increases	Blood pressure increases	Shift in hormonal profile	Shift in electrolyte balance	Dry mouth	Goose bumps
Sweating	Pupils of the eye dilate	Changes in blood lipids	Altered blood viscosity	Altered blood flow	Cold hands	Cold feet
Digestion slows dramatically	Stomach upset	Loss of appetite	Transient sexual dysfunction	Tooth grinding	Bracing/muscle tension	Anxiety
Agitation	Irritability	Anger	Aggression	Interpersonal conflict	Discord within the family unit	Self-medicating
Functioning impaired	Physical coordination impaired	Accident rate potentiated	Error rate potentiated	Inability to think clearly	Judgment is impaired	Inability to make decisions

The impact of forcibly projecting noise into the home environment over time:

Autonomic disruption grows constant	Sense of constant tension	Endocrine disruption constant	Constant emotional upset	Emotional lability	Exaggerated startle response	Fear of being startled
Anticipatory anxiety	Uncontrollable rumination	Chronic anger	Chronic strife within the family	Chronic depression	Chronic disorganization due to constant disruption of scheduled activities	Schedule is adjusted so all activities revolve around the noise source
Noisy rooms of house abandoned	Uncontrollable rage	Increased risk of violence	Affectionate exchanges cease	Chronic sexual dysfunction	Social relationships abandoned	Social activities abandoned
Childhood learning impaired	Kids fall behind in school	Adult job performance dips	Upset over new job stress	Symptoms mimicking psychological disturbance develop	Difficulty falling asleep - even in a quiet environment	Difficulty staying asleep - even in a quiet environment
Chronic fatigue	Merriment becomes rare	Chronic restlessness	Concentration impaired	Memory impaired	Chronic muscle tension	Chronic muscle contraction headaches
Persistently recurring migraine headaches	Aversion to going outdoors	Regular exercise ceases	Once occasional high blood pressure now becomes chronic	Heart disease takes root	Old substance use increases	New substance use begins
Substance use solidifies	Marked consumption of Rx drugs	Reaction time is slowed	Accident rate increased	Sensitivity to noise is heightened	Family interactions grow dysfunctional	Children fail in school
Chronic overeating	Newfound overweight problem	Chronic loss of appetite	Newfound underweight problem	Chronic gastro-intestinal distress	Resilience wanes as adaptive capacity is diminished	Gums and dental health deteriorate
Ongoing hair loss	Exacerbation of pain	Worsening of preexisting maladies	Immune system dysfunction - increased risk of cold, flu, and infection	Increased risk of developing stress-related disorders	Increasing frequency of illness in general	Recuperation from illness hampered
Exhaustion	Heart palpitations	Classical conditioning generates secondary distress and discord	Abandonment of recreational activities	Abandonment of essential activities	Hopelessness/suicidal ideation	Premature aging

After years of being elevated due to noise force-fed into the home, chronic hypertension – the silent killer – wreaks irreversible damage.

End Organ Damage:

Enlarged heart	Heart attack	Heart failure	Hardening of the arteries	Aneurysm
Stroke	Dementia	Eye damage	Kidney damage	Total loss of sexual function

SOURCES:

The World Health Organization	The Journal of Experimental Medicine	The Garvan Institute of Sydney, Australia	The British Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
The European Heart Journal	The research of Johns Hopkins University	The research of the Institute for Social Medicine at Berlin's Charite University Medical Centre	The Archives of Environmental Health
The United States Environmental Protection Agency	The British Medical Association		The research of Craig Mixon, Ed.D., Barkingdogs.net

EDITORIAL

A New Definition of Noise

By Daniel Fink, MD

There's a new definition of noise: *Noise is unwanted and/or harmful sound.*¹ The new definition replaces the obsolete definition—*Noise is unwanted sound.* This change was adopted by the International Commission on Biological Effects of Noise at its 14th Congress in June.²

Why is a new definition needed? The American National Standards Institute and Acoustical Society of America Standard 2.32 definition is *Noise. (a) Undesired sound. By extension, noise is any unwanted disturbance within a useful frequency band, such as undesired electric waves in a transmission channel or device. (b) Erratic, intermittent, or statistically random oscillation.*³ (Other organizations and many dictionaries use the definition *noise is unwanted sound.*) This definition, developed by the Acoustical Society of America almost 100 years ago in the early days of acoustical science, misses two main problems. First, it puts the onus on anyone complaining about noise, implying that we are complainers, weak, neurotic, or perhaps trying to stop the advance of progress. Second, it ignores what is now known about the adverse auditory and non-auditory health effects of noise exposure.⁴

Noise has been called “the new secondhand smoke.”⁵ With the old definition of noise, those of us who want a quieter world were in the same place as we were in the 1980s and 1990s, when we wanted smoke-free restaurants, stores, doctors' waiting rooms, workplaces, planes, and trains. Smoking was seen as a harmless habit, and those who asked that someone refrain from smoking in their presence were viewed as fussy or self-centered, trying to interfere with the smoker's harmless pleasure. That changed to a certain extent in 1964, when the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health was published⁶, but smoking was still commonplace. Much greater progress was made after 1993, when the Environmental Protection Agency determined that environmental tobacco smoke, commonly called secondhand smoke, was a health hazard causing cancer with no known safe lower level of exposure.⁷ Our concerns about secondhand smoke suddenly became health concerns. Regulators and legislators started listening to us—despite Big Tobacco's claims that smokers' freedom to smoke was being restricted, a sneaky campaign by Big Tobacco raising doubts about the dangers of tobacco smoke and postulating other causes of cancer in smokers⁸ and those in the hospitality business expressing concerns about decreased revenue if people couldn't smoke in their establishments. Of course, there were no major causes of lung cancer in smokers other than smoking, and multiple studies show that if smokers didn't patronize restaurants and bars that didn't allow smoking, others who didn't want a side order of secondhand smoke with their meal were glad to return to restaurants.⁹ The end result, with cigarette taxes increased, cigarette advertising limited, and smoking becoming socially unacceptable, was that millions of smokers quit and the United States became largely smoke-free.



Hospitalizations and deaths from cancer and heart disease in both smokers and those exposed to secondhand smoke dropped dramatically, and asthma hospitalizations in children decreased. This is one of the twentieth century's greatest public health successes¹⁰, joining clean air and water in the early part of the century and vaccinations and immunizations against infectious diseases in the middle of the century in providing great health benefits to individuals and populations.

The new definition of noise has three important implications: 1) Noise causes hearing loss in the public, not just in workers with occupational exposure.¹¹ Wanted noise, whether from a rock concert or use of power tools, can cause auditory damage. 2) Unwanted noise is stressful¹², and stress is bad for human health.¹³ 3) Noise pollution, largely from transportation noise, is generally accepted as part of modern life in industrialized societies, but it harms our health. Transportation noise causes increased cardiovascular disease and death. A full discussion of these adverse health effects is beyond the



Dr. Daniel Fink is Board Chair of The Quiet Coalition, a program of Quiet Communities, Inc., and serves as a subject matter expert on noise and the public for the National Center for Environmental Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

scope of this editorial, but exposure to transportation noise activates involuntary physiological stress responses, causing increases in blood pressure and heart rate, increases in stress hormone levels, and inflammation of the arterial lining.^{14,15} Despite thinking that we are used to the hum of road traffic outside our homes and schools and workplaces, and in many locations noise from trains or airplanes, we don't habituate to these involuntary physiological responses, which lead to increased cardiovascular disease and death. The physiological impacts on each individual may be small, but when more than 100 million Americans are exposed to transportation noise, the population health impacts are large.¹⁶

With the old definition of noise, those of us who want a quieter world were in the same place as we were in the 1980s and 1990s, when we wanted smoke-free restaurants, stores, doctors' waiting rooms, workplaces, planes, and trains.

Awareness of the dangers of smoking led to decreased voluntary exposure to wanted tobacco smoke by smokers and to decreased involuntary exposure to unwanted second-hand tobacco smoke by non-smokers. Similarly, defining noise as *unwanted and/or harmful sound* may have two main impacts. First, as people become aware of the dangers of noise for hearing, recognizing that hearing loss in old age isn't part of normal physiological aging but largely represents noise-induced hearing loss¹⁷, at least some will attempt to reduce voluntary noise exposure for themselves and their children. Hearing loss, currently affecting about 15% of the population, should decrease over time. Second, when

people become aware of the non-auditory health impacts of noise—that unwanted noise is literally sickening and killing them—with involuntary exposure to noise pollution out of their control, others may push their elected officials to pass legislation and to enforce existing regulations about transportation noise.

What are the next steps for the new definition? I have already contacted the Acoustical Society of America's Standards Committee and its Working Group on Acoustical Terminology and asked them to start the process of revising their definition of noise. I have reached out to international contacts and asked them to contact the International Standards Organization about rewriting its definition. I have contacted dictionaries about updating their entries on the definition of noise. I plan to inform organizations like the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association and support groups like the Hearing Loss Association of America and the American Tinnitus Association about the new definition. I hope audiologists, otolaryngologists, and hearing health professionals more broadly will push their respective professional organizations to adopt the new definition of noise. *Noise is unwanted and/or harmful sound.*

And I hope that adoption of a new definition of noise will help everyone recognize the auditory and non-auditory health impacts of noise, eventually leading to reduced voluntary and involuntary noise exposure. **If something sounds loud, it's too loud, and one's auditory health is at risk.** If one can hear transportation noise, even if one is used to it, one's overall health is at risk.

A quieter world will be a better and healthier world for all. [\[1\]](#)

Acknowledgments: The new definition of noise was developed with the assistance of many colleagues at The Quiet Coalition, as noted in the acknowledgments in Reference 1. I want to thank one of them, David Sykes, for his editorial comments on this manuscript. My goal remains to be able to find a quiet restaurant in which to enjoy the meal and the conversation with my wife.

References for this article can be found at <http://bit.ly/HJcurrent>.



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Vital Signs: Too Loud! For Too Long!

Loud noises damage hearing

Updated July 28, 2017

Hearing loss is costly.

The cost for the first year of hearing loss treatment in older adults is projected to increase more than 500% from \$8 billion in 2002 to an **estimated \$51 billion in 2030**.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2010

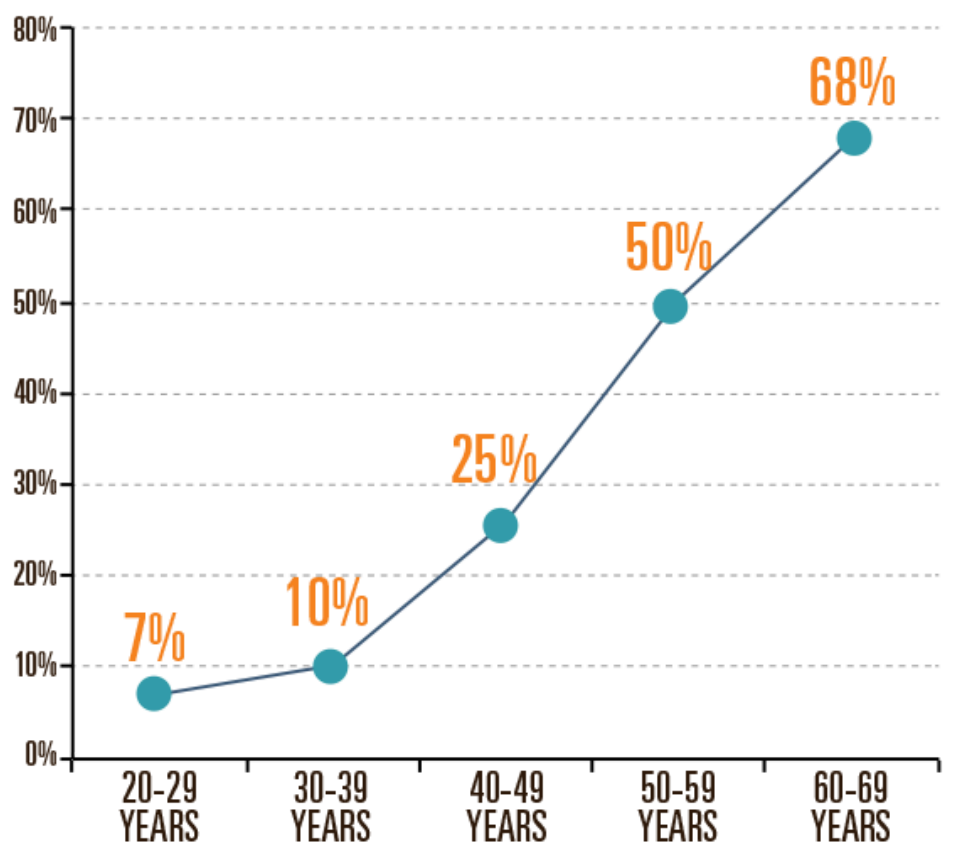
Hearing loss from loud noise can be prevented.

About 70% of people exposed to loud noise never or seldom wear hearing protection.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011-2012

People with hearing loss.

(Not able to hear high-pitched sounds)



SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011-2012

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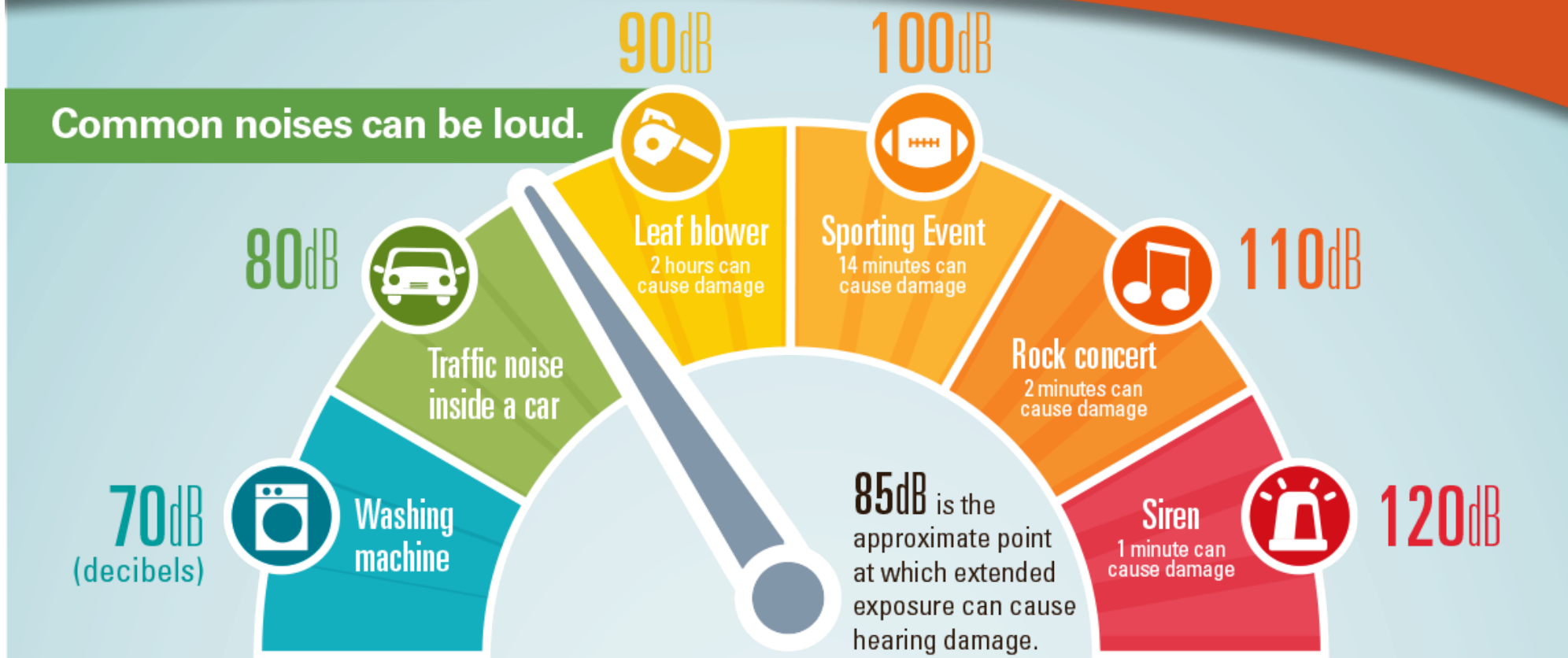
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People with hearing loss.

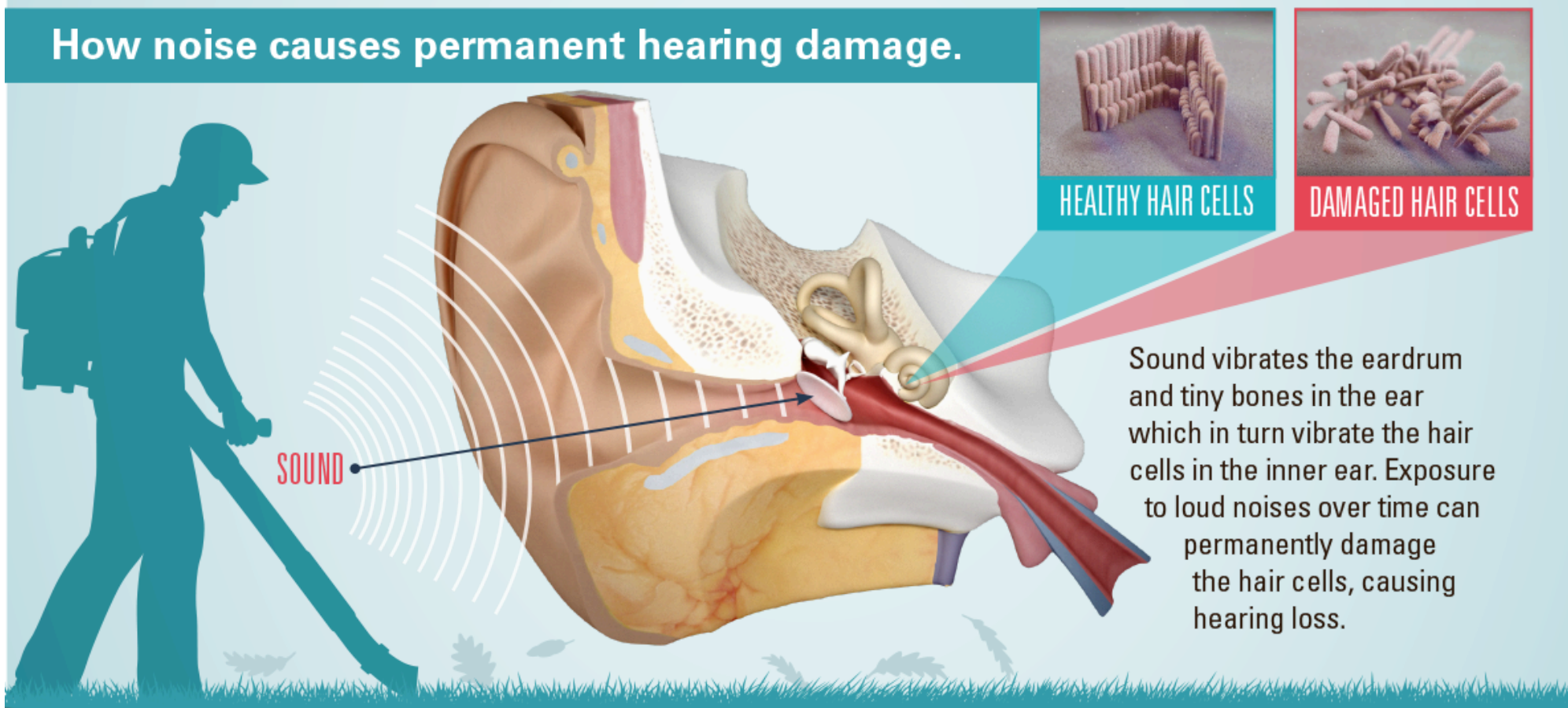
Graph showing how with the increase of age, the percent of people who are not able to hear high pitched sounds increases.

Age Bracket, years	Percent
20-29	7%
30-39	10%
40-49	25%
50-59	50%
60-69	68%

How hearing loss occurs.



How noise causes permanent hearing damage.



Hearing trouble muffles other people's speech.



SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, February 2017

How hearing loss occurs.

Common noises can be loud.

- 70dB (decibels) Washing machine
- 80dB Traffic noise inside a car

- 90dB Leaf blower 2 hours can cause damage
- 100dB Sporting Event 14 minutes can cause damage
- 110dB Rock concert 2 minutes can cause damage
- 120dB Siren 1 minute can cause damage
- 85dB is the approximate point at which extended exposure can cause hearing damage.

How noise causes permanent hearing damage.

Graphic showing silhouette of a man using a blower on a yard. The sound of the blower is shown penetrating a big ear, going to the inner ear to the right of the man, and causing hear loss. Images of healthy hair cells and damaged hair cells are shown to the right of the big ear.

Sound vibrates the eardrum and tiny bones in the ear which in turn vibrate the hair cells in the inner ear. Exposure to loud noises over time can permanently damage the hair cells, causing hearing loss.

- Sound
 - Healthy Hair Cells
 - Damaged Hair Cells

Hearing trouble muffles other people's speech.

Graphic showing what a person says and how it is misinterpreted by another person who has trouble hearing.

What was said:

"I asked Skip if he felt sick."

What was heard:

"I a__ _i_ i_

_e _el_ _i_."

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, February 2017

Last Updated July 28, 2017

SECTION 2: STATE LAWS

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May 1, 2020

Mr. Thomas Eagan
9311 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805

**Re: Anna Andrushko
9313 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805
Our File Number: IL-82S-W35**

Dear Mr. Eagan:

Please be advised that Ms. Anna Andrushko has contacted our office regarding your consistent disregard of ordinances implemented by the State of Illinois and Evergreen Park Municipal codes.

Ms. Andrushko informs us that your refusal to abide by the laws has caused: damage to her property from a dying evergreen tree; her yard becoming infested with weeds, dandelions, grubs and raccoons stemming from your failure to maintain your lawn and yard adequately; and finally emotional distress resulting from years of loud music and bullying from yourself and your adult children.

Specifically, Ms. Andrushko alleges that you have not abided by state statutes: 415 ILCS 5/23, to wit, "...to prevent noise which creates a public nuisance;" and 415 ILCS 5/24, which states, "No

person shall emit beyond the boundaries of his property any noise that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life..."

Ms. Andrushko also alleges that you have violated Evergreen Park Municipal Codes: Sec. 12-188, which states, "Noise emanating from private property shall not cause distress to persons on neighboring property. No such amplification device shall be employed on or after 8:00 p.m. on any prevailing day and 8:00 a.m. the next day;" Sec. 14-9 which maintains, "The storing or accumulation of any condition which may or can become breeding grounds or harborage for or attraction to insects, rodents, or other possible disease-carrying animals on any property or lot within the village is prohibited."

This is a formal demand that you immediately and forever cease and desist with further violations of codes and statutes infringing upon Ms. Andrushko's right to quiet and peaceful enjoyment of her property.

If your behavior persists, then Ms. Andrushko will have no other recourse than to pursue legal action against you, including, but not limited to, filing a civil complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Please govern yourself accordingly.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tamara K. Tabor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Tamara K. Tabor

Attorney at Law



IPCB

Illinois Pollution Control Board

GOVERNOR

JB Pritzker



CHAIR

Barbara Flynn Currie



MEMBERS

Brenda K. Carter

Anastasia Palivos

Cynthia Santos



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WEB SITE

pcb.state.il.us

July 8, 2020

Charles Gunnarson, Chief
Division of Legal Counsel
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 N. Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

ENCL: Informal Complaint #: 21-01

RE: Informal Investigation, Environmental Protection Act

Dear Mr. Gunnarson:

Enclosed is a complaint for informal investigation filed by "Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Eagan" for Noise Pollution.

Complainant requested that the Board submit to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) her request for an informal Agency investigation. The Board asks that the Agency review and investigate this citizen's enforcement complaint. Please inform the Board and all concerned parties of the results of your investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Don Anthony Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

cc: * Anna Andrushko (with attachment)
* Thomas Eagan (with attachment)
* Matthew J. Dunn, Chief, Environmental Division, Office of the Attorney General (with attachment)

INFORMAL COMPLAINT

Request for Informal Investigation by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

1. Your Contact Information

Name: ANNA ANDRUSKO
Street Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVOLEEN PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

2. Place where you can be contacted during normal business hours (if different from above)

Name: ANNA ANDRUSKO
Street Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVOLEEN PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

3. Name and address of alleged polluter

Name: MR THOMAS GAGAN
Street Address: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE
EVOLEEN PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

5. Describe in detail the source and location of pollution.

Location: 9311 S Spaulding Avenue

Note: My house is unusually closer than the other homes on this block; approximately 6 (six) feet between the two homes. Everything is audible from his house. Mr. Eagan is a smoker, at one time, the location where he was sleeping, I could hear excessive coughing; audible in winter with the windows closed. He owns a siding house and I own a brick home.

Source: Noise Nuisance; excessive music and low frequency caused from his stereo bass. The location is (1) house (2) garage (3) car

6. Describe the duration of pollution, including when you first noticed the pollution, how frequently it occurs, and what season or time of day it occurs:

In summary: 24/7 since Mr. Eagan received a "cease and desist" for noise nuisance.

Mr. Eagan purchased the foreclosed home next door to me approximately 10 (ten) years prior. I lived with my mother until she died (8) years ago. I am a woman that lives alone. Mr. Eagan is using my status to his advantage. After such time Mr. Eagan, and his kids, began playing loud music, first from his house, then from his garage. At first, I ignored most of the noise nuisance, not reporting, until things started to increase, yet still randomly reporting. Mr. Eagan was angered by the police intervention and his kids started to harass me as well as property damage and encroachment; clearly retaliation for police having to tell them to turn down the loud music.

Prior Dates of Noise Nuisance: Evergreen Park 911 calls; Jun 27, 2011, October 26, 2013, October 26, 2013, February 22, 2014, September 21, 2014, February 14, 2017, July 17, 2017.

Just prior to the pandemic stay at home order, around March, I first started to hear rumbling in my house, and it was something I never heard before. The noise went on consistently for hours then at some point it stopped. I began to hear it again days later. The noise and rumbling started to annoy me since I was working from home and could not concentrate. One day the weather was turning warmer and when I exited my house to determine the source of this rumbling, Mr. Eagan had his windows open, and it was very clear that the noise was emitting from his house. Mr. Eagan was playing ethnic music and songs from the 80's era.

The noise nuisance began one day early April at 3:00 am and the rumbling has woken me up and it was deafening. I already determined that the vibrations were coming from his house, so I called 911 to tell Mr. Eagan to turn down his stereo. The next night, same thing, so I called again. The noise nuisance was becoming a daily occurrence. I inquired with the police which informed me they did not hear "loud sound" so it was "unfounded" and ignored.

I continued to make calls and all were "unfounded". Mr. Eagan was aware that the police took a meter and when it did not reach the Municipal Ordinance of 85 decibels, he was cleared to continue. On April 22, 2020, I called 911 because my house was rumbling for hours and after the police refused to speak with the owner, I went to his house and told him to stop, in the presence of the police. I told Mr. Eagan at about 8:00 pm to "turn off the stereo". You are playing it day and night. I know when you leave the house because you turn it off and I know when you return because you turn it back on."

Please see the following article for sources of frequency and the dangers therefore:

Sources of Frequency

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/frequency-source>

What are Sound Weapons? By the Atlantic Journal

<https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2017/08/sonic-attacks/537714/>

University of Salford Manchester

Salford Innovation Research Centre (SIRC)

<https://www.salford.ac.uk/research/sirc/research-groups/acoustics/psychoacoustics/low-frequency-noise/frequently-asked-questions>

Grown NYC

<https://www.grownyc.org/noise>

Choose Publications Link <https://www.grownyc.org/noise/pub>

Physical Health Effects of Noise, Regulating and Mitigating Noise

"Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science" by Arline Bronzaft

"Why Noise Matters" by John Stewart with Arline Bronzaft, Francis McManus, Nigel Rodgers, and Val Weedon

"How City Noise is Slowly Killing You by Andrea Bartz. Harpers Bazaar, July 25, 2017

"Reducing Urban Noise" Behavioral Science in the Global Arena, Volume 1. Edited by: Elaine P. Congress, Harold Takooshian and Abigail Asper.

"Women Whose Noise Complaints Have Been Dismissed Are Asked to Advocate for A Quieter Environment" By Arline Bronzaft. February 6, 2020.

"Neighborhood Noise and its Consequences, Special Report #3" December 2004 by Arline Bronzaft and Gregg Van Ryzin.

"Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science" by Arline L Bronzaft

<https://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=76120>

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025

(415 ILCS 5/25) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1025)

Sec. 25. The Board, pursuant to the procedures prescribed in Title VII of this Act, may adopt regulations prescribing limitations on noise emissions beyond the boundaries of the property of any person and prescribing requirements and standards for equipment and procedures for monitoring noise and the collection, reporting and retention of data resulting from such monitoring.

The Board shall, by regulations under this Section, categorize the types and sources of noise emissions that unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life, or with any lawful business, or activity, and shall prescribe for each such category the maximum permissible limits on such noise emissions. The Board shall secure the co-operation of the Department in determining the categories of noise emission and the technological and economic feasibility of such noise level limits.

In establishing such limits, the Board, in addition to considering those factors set forth in Section 27 of this Act, shall consider the adverse ecological effects on and interference with the enjoyment of natural, scenic, wilderness or other outdoor recreational areas, parks, and forests occasioned by noise emissions from automotive, mechanical, and other sources and may establish lower permissible noise levels applicable to sources in such outdoor recreational uses.

No Board standards for monitoring noise or regulations prescribing limitations on noise emissions shall apply to any organized amateur or professional sporting activity except as otherwise provided in this Section. Baseball, football or soccer sporting events played during nighttime hours, by professional athletes, in a city with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, in a stadium at which such nighttime events were not played prior to July 1, 1982, shall be subject to nighttime noise emission regulations promulgated by the Illinois Pollution Control Board; however, the following events shall not be subject to such regulations:

(1) baseball World Series games, league championship series games and other playoff games played after the conclusion of the regular season, and baseball All Star games; and

(2) sporting events or other events held in a stadium which replaces a stadium not subject to such regulations and constructed within 1500 yards of the original stadium by the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority.

For purposes of this Section and Section 24, "beyond the boundaries of his property" or "beyond the boundaries of the property of any person" includes personal property as well as real property.

(Source: P.A. 89-445, eff. 2-7-96.)

SECTION 3: STATE LAWS & COMPLAINTS FILED

**EVERGREEN PARK
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

9420 South Kedzie Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois
60805

708/422-2142
708/422-1646 Fax

November 20, 2024

Anna Andrushko
9313 S. Spaulding Ave
Evergreen Park, IL 60805

Re: FOIA Request 2024-309

In response to your FOIA request requesting "List of Records from 2010-2024 including owners name, addresses, reason for violation (a-e), specifically, for violations written for 1) 4-5 Animals Miscellaneous Offenses. 2) 12-173 Disturbing the Peace. 3) 12-188 Loud Speakers, please note the following:

Attached please find "All Available Requested Records (Redactions Applied).

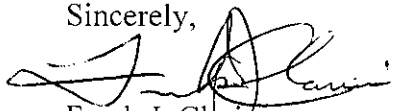
Please note: the FOIA requested contains personal and private information of private individuals and have been redacted in accordance with FOIA law. In regards to redactions, The Freedom of Information Act allows redactions under exemption 7(1)(b) "Private Information" and exemption 7(1)(c) "Personal Information". Personal and Private information would include video/audio.

Exemption 7(1)(b) "Private Information" allows redaction of "unique identifiers" such as social security numbers, driver's license number, personal phone numbers, home addresses and license plate numbers.

Exemption 7(1)(c) "Personal Information" allows redaction of information that would "constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" such as birth dates, insurance information and vehicle vin numbers.

Any questions concerning this FOIA, please contact me at fclarin@evpkpd.org.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Clarin
Records Supervisor/FOIA Officer

Sec. 4-5. Miscellaneous offenses.

No owner shall permit or suffer an animal to:

- (a) Molest persons or vehicles by chasing, parking or biting;
- (b) Attack another animal;
- (c) Damage property of another person;
- (d) Bark, whine or howl excessively; or
- (e) Create noxious or offensive odors.

(Ord. No. 7-2023 § 1, 6-19-23)

Electronic Filing Received, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025

Citation# Report#	Issue Date/Time	Violator Violator Address	Location	Officer	Violation Violation Text	Total Fines	Balance Due	Next AH	Last AH
A2044-000001 24-5468 MV0039932	11/08/2024 08:55 AM	MCGHEE, TANESHA	9822 SOUTH UTICA AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	MORGAN, K	4.5A ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - MOLEST PERSON - BITING	\$150.00	\$150.00	12/04/2024	
A2059-000010 24-5257 MV0035286	10/27/2024 10:35 AM	SIMEK, ANTHONY J	9929 SOUTH SPAULDING AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ROBINSON, T	4.5A ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - MOLEST PERSON - BITING	\$150.00	\$150.00	12/04/2024	
A2059-000008 24-5186 MV0035284	10/22/2024 08:38 PM	MOORE, FREDERICK	8736 SOUTH RICHMOND AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ROBINSON, T	4.5D ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSICE ODORS	\$150.00	\$150.00	12/04/2024	
A2071-000001 MV0039908	09/27/2024 09:01 AM	ECHVERRIA, LAURA	9156 SOUTH SPAULDING AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	TROGLIA, A	4.5D ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSICE ODORS	\$150.00	\$750.00		11/06/2024
A2013-000009 24-4719 MV0040756	09/24/2024 03:59 PM	MILLER, NEKITA	8901 SOUTH FRANCISCO AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	DUFFIN, P	4.5B ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENCES - ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$0.00	\$750.00		11/06/2024
A2050-000006 24-3472 MV0040788	07/18/2024 09:41 AM	MARTINEZ, CARLOS H	9100 S UTICA AVE	ORTIZ, A	4.5A ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - MOLEST PERSON - BITING	\$0.00	\$233.33		08/07/2024
A2050-000007 MV0040788	07/16/2024 04:36 PM	MARTINEZ, CARLOS H	9100 SOUTH UTICA AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ORTIZ, A	4.5A ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - MOLEST PERSON - BITING	\$0.00	\$0.00	09/04/2024	
A2050-000001 24-2927 MV0040097	06/17/2024 08:01 PM	KHOURY, LAILA I	8719 SOUTH SACRAMENTO AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ORTIZ, A	4.5B ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$150.00		09/04/2024
A2026-000004 24-2912 MV0039157	06/15/2024 11:00 AM	FINN, RAYMOND	9854 SOUTH TRUMBULL AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	HERRERA, M	4.5B ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00		08/07/2024
A2059-000005 24-2434 MV0035743	05/23/2024 07:25 PM	NINIVE, PEREZ	9211 SOUTH FRANCISCO AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ROBINSON, T	4.5B ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$0.00	\$0.00		07/03/2024
A2057-000001 24-1982 MV0040002	04/30/2024 12:27 AM	MCGUIRE, DANIEL P	10013 SOUTH SPAULDING AVENUE, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	REILLY, D	4.5D ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSICE ODORS	\$0.00	\$0.00		06/05/2024

Citation# Report#	Issue Date/Time	Violator Violator Address	City	Officer	Violation Text	Total Fines	Balance Due	Next AH	Last AH
A2013-000001 24.1352 MV0040050	03/21/2024 08:30 PM	CARTER, CHRISTOPHER	9109 S HAMLIN AVE	DUFFIN, P	4.5D ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSIVE ODORS	\$0.00	\$750.00		05/01/2024
A2025-000001 24-01305 MV0035038	03/21/2024 10:18 AM	WAPINSKI, JOSEPH	3105 WEST 101ST STREET, EVERGREEN PARK, IL, USA	ROBINSON, T	4.5B ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENCES - ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00	05/01/2024	
A3100-000005 MV0040190	03/19/2024 02:30 PM	WAPINSKI, JOSEPH	3109 W 10000 ST	WILLIAMSON, A	4.5B ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00		05/01/2024
MV0035033 23-5371	11/09/2023 03:46 PM	MCDONALD, MATTHEW J	2709 W. 91ST ST	ROBINSON, T	4.5B ANIMAL -- ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00		12/06/2023
MV0039032 23.04491	09/20/2023 09:36 PM	REYES, NANCY	8745 S WASHTENAW AVE	KELLER, J	4.5B ANIMAL -- ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00		11/01/2023
MV0039125 23-3914	08/21/2023 03:32 AM	SENODENOS, MICHAEL	9000 S. KEDZIE	DUFFIN, P	4.5B{1} ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENCES - ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$150.00	\$0.00		
MV0039126 23-3914	08/21/2023 03:32 AM	SENODENOS, MICHAEL	9000 S. KEDZIE	DUFFIN, P	4.5B{1} ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENCES - ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$250.00	\$0.00		
MV0038663 23-03031	07/01/2023 03:10 PM	WITHERS, DARNELL L	2500 W 95TH ST	TRUJILLO, D	4.5D{1} ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSIVE ODOR	\$65.00	\$130.00		08/02/2023
MV0038572 23-02365	05/27/2023 07:16 PM	LEHMAN, KELLY L	9710 S HOMAN AVE	KELLER, J	4.5B{1} ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENCES - ATTACK OTHER ANIMALS	\$65.00	\$130.00		08/02/2023
MV0035735	04/04/2023 08:21 PM	KACZMAREK, DAVID	2800 W 95TH ST	TRUJILLO, D	4.5D{1} ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSIVE ODOR	\$65.00	\$0.00	05/03/2023	

Citation# Report#	Issue Date/Time	Violator Violator Address	Plate No	Officer	Violation Text	Total Fines	Balance Due	Next AH	Last AH
MV0036229.003	02/22/2023 10:41 AM	MIMS, TRAEVEL	9200 S SPAULDING	SYMANSKI, S	4.5D ANIMAL CARE & MISC. OFFENSES - BARK WHINE OR HOWL EXCESSIVELY/OFFENSICE ODORS	\$130.00	\$65.00		03/01/2023

Total # Citations: 22
 Total Fine Amount: \$2,225.00

3. 2021 - 09 16 21 INSPECTORS NOT LICENED

MEMO

TO: Cathy Aparo, Village Clerk

FR: Geoffrey Layhe

RE: FYI# 2021-203

DATE: September 16, 2021

The Village of Evergreen Park nor the State of Illinois require Inspectors to be certified in any particular area. Our Property Maintenance Inspectors include:

- Geoffrey Layhe
- Sue Symanski
- Annie Williamson

Phone numbers for the Building Department 708-229333/708-2293335 and the Village web site is www.evergreenpark-ill.com.

3. 9300 BLOCK OF SPAULDING - ~~Electronic Filing Received~~, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025

9300 - 9358 SPAULDING, EVERGREEN PARK - DOG OWNER REPORT

12/15/24

9300	NEW OWNER	BLIND DOG	3901	CHRISTIANSON	UNKNOWN DOG
9306	NEW HOUSE	DOG ?	9307	DAHLKE/MOVED	UNKNOWN DOG
9310	RENTAL HOUSE		9311	EGAN	REGISTERED DOG - IRISH TERROR
9312	LOPEZ	DOG, MINI	9313	ANDRUSHKO	NONE
9314	OLSEN	DOG, LAB?	9317	SPANOS	NONE
9318	TERRI	DOG, LAB, POSSIBLE 2 DOGS?	9323	WAGNER	REGISTERED DACHSHUND
9322	PADILLA	DOG, UNKNOWN	9327	LOPEZ/CABRERA	2 LARGE DOGS
9326	POSTMASTER HOUSE		9331		
9330	ALESANDER	REGISTERED LAB	9333	HOMER HOUSE	1-2 DOGS
9332	COCI	REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPARD	9353	CRONIN	REGISTERED BEAGLE MIX
9336	NOLAN	REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPARD	9355	WOOD	
9350	ALVAREZ	REGISTERED MINI DOBERMAN	9357	CORNER HOUSE	
		REGISTERED DOBERMAN PINCHER			
9358	CORNER HOUSE				

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3. EP ANIMAL WARDEN - LIST OF TRAININGS 23-24 DOG BITES ONLY

Your Responsibilities as an Animal Control Administrator 11/29/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email	Finally, are there any ep
1	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Control	Animal Control Supervisor	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.il.gov	No
2	Brendan	McMahon	Orland Park Police Dept	Animal Control Officer	708-364-4990	bmcMahon@orlandpark.il.gov	No
3	Rida	Naqvi	Oak Park Health Department	Health Manager			
4	Stephanie	Szewczyk	Norridge Police Department	Animal Control Officer	7084534770	Szewczyk@norridgepd.org	No
5	Chelsea	Brown	Evanston Police Department	Sergeant, Community Policing Unit		847-866-5014	No
6	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police Department	Animal Control Coordinator	847-561-4196	mhorbus@vbg.org	no
7	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org	no
8	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER	7083952534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDLOTHIAN.IL.GOV	NOT AT THIS TIME
9	Julie	Boehler	Macoupin County Animal Control	Administrator	217-710-1790	tractorwife3@gmail.com	No
10	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control/Community Policing	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org	No
11	Jennifer	Martin	Perry County Animal Control	Admin	618-317-7715	martin@perrycountyil.gov	No
12	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Control	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us	No
13	KENNY	BROWN	CLINTON COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL	ADMINISTRATOR / VETERINARIAN	618 594 4483	ccanimalcontrol@clintoncountync.gov	None
14	Ronald	Atkins	Macon County Animal Control	Administrator	2176202013	ratkins@sheriff-macon-il.gov	No
15	Darlene	Duggan	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Chief Operations Officer	773-308-5097	dduggan@anticruelty.org	No
16	Brianna	Falk	Kendall County Animal Control	ACO	6305539256	bfalk@kendallcountyil.gov	
17	Teri	Zinke	Lee County Animal Control	Administrator	815-284-3833	tzinke@countyoflee.org	no
18	DWANNA	KELMEL	CHRISTIAN COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL	DIRECTOR	217-824-5433	dwanna.kelmel@ctitech.org	no
19	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal Control	Administrator	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyil.gov	No
20	Devin	Huff	Midlothian Police Department	Community Service Officer	7083852534	Dhuff@villageofmidlothian.org	None at this time
21	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Control	Code Enforcement/Animal Control	618-548-2232	dlusch@salemilpolice.org	none
22	Taylor	Cosgrove	Kendall County Animal Control	Director	6305539256	tcosgrove@kendallcountyil.gov	none
23	Elizabeth	Linowski	LaSalle County Animal Control	Animal Control Administrator	815-434-8661	animalcontrol@lasallecc.org	nope just got back from

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Playing Nice with Others 11/1/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email
1	Samantha	May	Cook County Animal Con	Assisitant	7089746148	samantha.may@cookcountyil.gov
2	Ebonie	taylor	Cook County	ED	7089746773	ebonie.taylor@cookcountyil.gov
3	Ebonie	Taylor	Carc	ED	7736788236	Tebonie@gmail.com
4	Buzie	Bertagnolli	IACA	advisory board member	217-556-9941	buzieb@hotmail.com
5	Matthew	Gieselczyk	Elgin Police Animal Conti	Animal Control Officer	847-289-2668	cieselczyk_m@cityofelgin.org
6	Jennifer	Stacy	Winnebago County Anirr	Interim Administrator	815-319-4142	jstacy@wcas.wincoil.gov
7	Lauren	Malmberg	Illinois Animal Control A	Board	309-446-3546	LMGurt@aol.com
8	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Contrr	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us
9	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal	Animal Control Administ	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyil.gov
10	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal C	Director	8159429214	mlewis@grundycountyil.gov
11	Kate	Poirier	Park Ridge Police Depart	Administrative Services	847-318-6514	kpoirier@parkridgepolice.org
12	Kathy	Jozwiak	Park Ridge Police Depart	CSO	847-318-5252	kjozwiak@parkridgepolice.org
13	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control Officer	8474611148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
14	Lisa	Ashby	Carroll County Animal C	Animal control officer	815 244 9705	animalcontrol@carrollcountyil.gov
15	Mamadou	Diakhate	Cook County Animal & R	Administrator	773-9655852	Mamadou.diakhate@cookcountyil.gov
16	Steffanie	Rakers	City of Salem Illinois Anir	Facility Manager	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
17	Nikki	Hernandez	City of Salem Illinois Anir	Assistant Animal Control	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
18	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
19	Ronald	Atkins	Macon County Animal C	Administrator	2176202013	ratkins@sheriff-macon-il.us
20	Amanda	Fisher	Macon County Animal C	Director	2174254508	afisher@sheriff-macon-il.us
21	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Anim	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
22	Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Anim	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
23	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Conl	Animal Control Supervisi	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
24	Jennifer	Martin	Perry County Animal Cor	Administrator	618-317-7715	jmartin@perrycountyil.gov
25	Mark	Rosenthal	Cook County Animal & R	Deputy Director	708-974-6793	mark.rosenthal@cookcountyil.gov
26	Angel	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org
27	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Cor	Code Enforcement/Anim	618-367-5716	dlusch@salemilpolice.org

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Investigating Crimes Involving Animals 3/16/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Question	Phone Number	Email 2
1	Stephanie	Szewczyk	Norridge Police Department	Animal Control Officer	7733435858	Sszewczyk@norridgepd.com
2	Ruby	Wilson	CCAC	Warden	708-248-0219	Ruby.wilson@cookcountyil.gov
3	Matthew	Ciesielczyk	Elgin Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-289-2668	ciesielczyk_m@cityofelgin.org
4	Alondra	Sepulveda	Calumet City Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	7083788899	animalcontrol@calumetcity.org
5	Steve	Rogers	LaGrange PD	Patrol Officer	7083522131	srogers@lagrangeil.gov
6	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal Control	Director	815-942-9214	mlewis@grundycountyil.gov
7	Katherine	Conder	Madison County Animal Care and Control	Director	618-660-4122	keconder@co.madison.il.us
8	Connor	Williams	Mount Prospect Police	Community Service Officer	847-870-5656	cwilliams@mountprospect.org
9	Brooke	Wade	McHenry County Animal Control	Lead Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	BCWade@mchenrycountyil.gov
10	Heidi	Weidner	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	HMWeidner@mchenrycountyil.gov
11	Craig	Kirchoff	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	CXKirchoff@mchenrycountyil.gov
12	Ryan	Hinde	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	RWHinde@mchenrycountyil.gov
13	Anthony	Barsocchi	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	ADBarsocchi@mchenrycountyil.gov
14	Kelsey	Helms	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	KJHelms@mchenrycountyil.gov
15	Jason	Enos	McHenry County Animal Control	Community Resource Officer	815-459-6222	JCEnos@mchenrycountyil.gov
16	Janelle	Carlson	McHenry County Animal Control	Assistant Manager - Field Operations	815-459-6222	JECarlson@mchenrycountyil.gov
17	Adrian	Brooks	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	JECarlson@mchenrycountyil.gov

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18	Jennifer	Barrett	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	JECarlson@mchenrycountyil.gov
19	katy	sromek	mount prospect police department	community service officer	8478705656	ksromek@mountprospect.org
20	Roberto	Hernandez	Northlake Police Department	Community Service Officer	7085315755	rhernandez@northlakecity.com
21	Alexis	Ortiz	Northlake Police Department	Community Service Officer	7085315755	Aortiz@northlakecity.com
22	Michelle (Shelley)	Stewart	Randolph county Animal Control	Animal Control Warden	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
23	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Animal Care and Control	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	Swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
24	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island County Animal Care & Control	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	Sglenn@rockislandcountyil.gov
25	Benjamin	Killman	Jackson County Animal & Rabies Control	Animal Control Officer	6185345558	ben.killman@jacksoncounty-il.gov
26	richard	johnson	Illinois Bureau of Animal Health and Welfare	Animal and Animal Products Investigator	815-329-8427	richard.johnson@illinois.gov
27	Brandy	Barkowski	Lee County Animal Control	ACO	815-284-3833	tzinke@countyoflee.org
28	Tracy	Stehlik	Lee County Animal Control	New ACO	815-284-3833	tzinke@countyoflee.org
29	Angela	Olson	Grundy County Animal Control	Animal Warden	815-942-9214	aolson@grundycountyil.gov
30	Rebecca	Zac	Mount Prospect Police Department	Community Service Officer	8478705656	rzac@mountprospect.org
31	Louis	Masucci	Dolton Police Department	Police Detective	708-201-3210	lmasucci@vodolton.org
32	Susan	Horgan	Bolingbrook Police Department	Animal Control Officer	6302268748	shorgan@bolingbrook.com
33	barbara	hanek	DuPage County Animal Services	Veterinarian Administrator	630 229-3773	barbara.hanek@dupageco.org

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34 Duane	Schaefer	Sangamon County Animal Control & Adoption Center	Animal Control Officer	217-299-4963	duane.schaefer@Sangamonil.gov
35 Megan	Glowacz	Morton Grove Police Department	Animal Control Officer (ACO)	(847) 663-3895	mglowacz@mortongroveil.org
36 Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & Control	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org
37 Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police Dept.	Animal Control	847-459-2575	mhorbus@vbg.org
38 Katherine	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control/Community Service Officer	847-461-1148	tultrahd@aol.com
39 TJ	Douglas	Lansing PD	ACO	7085222159	tdouglas@villageoflansing.org
42 Joel	Marchio	Illinois Department of Agriculture	Animal & Animal Products Investigator	217-836-8914	Joel.Marchio@illinois.gov
43 Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Animal Care & Control	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
44 Don	Noll	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	don.noll@cookcountyil.gov
45 Andrew	Mathis	Illinois Department of Agriculture	Animal and Animal Products Investigator	2172510631	andrew.b.mathis@illinois.gov
46 Jennifer	Smith	Peoria County Animal Protection Services	Officer	309-402-1101	jhettinger@peoriacounty.org
47 Robin	Van Sickle	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Program Coordinator	847-377-4700	rvansickle@lakecountyil.gov
48 Courtney	Randle	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Assistant Program Coordinator	847-377-4700	crandle@lakecountyil.gov
49 Heidi	Johnson	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	CJohnson5@lakecountyil.gov
50 Renee	Wright	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	RWright@lakecountyil.gov
51 Lindsay	Kleckner	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	LKleckner@lakecountyil.gov

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52 Ben	Torrance	Aurora Animal Care & Control	Animal Control Officer	630-256-3630	TorranceB@aurora.il.us
53 John	Kissane	Indian Head Park Police Department	Detective	7082464534	JKISSANE@INDIANHEADPARK-IL.GOV
54 JOSEPH	KARMIA	INDIAN HEAD PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT	DETECTIVE	7082464534	JKARMIA@INDIANHEADPARK-IL.GOV
55 Martin	Milas	INDIAN HEAD PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT	PATROL OFFICER	7082464534	MMILAS@INDIANHEADPARK-IL.GOV
56 Gina	Manski	Northlake Police Department	Animal Control		manski.gina@northbrook.il.us

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Managing and Leading Your Organization 11/16/23

ID	FirstName	LastName	Organization	Position	Phone Number	E-mail
1	Jennifer	Stacy	Winnebago County Anim	Interim Administrator	815-319-4142	istacy@wcas.wincoil.gov
2	Lauren	Malmberg	IACA	Board	309-446-3546	LMGurt@aol.com
3	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal	Administrator and Direct	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyl.gov
4	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal C	Director	8159429214	mlewis@grundycountyl.gov
5	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control Officer	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
6	Lisa	Ashby	Carroll County Animal Co	Animal control officer	815 244 9705	animalcontrol@carrollcountyl.gov
7	Mamadou	Diakhate	Cook County Animal & R	Administrator	773-965-5852	Mamadou.diakhate@cookcountyl.gov
8	Steffanie	Rakers	City of Salem Illinois Anin	Facility Manager	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
9	Nikki	Hernandez	City of Salem Illinois Anin	Assistant Animal Control	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
10	Kate	Poirier	Park Ridge Police Depart	Administrative Services S	847-318-6514	kpoirier@parkridgepolice.org
11	Ronald	Atkins	Macon County Animal Cc	Administrator	2176202013	ratkins@sheriff-macon-il.us
12	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
13	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Anim	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyl.gov
14	Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Anim	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyl.gov
15	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Cont	Animal Control Supervisc	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
16	Jennifer	Martin	Perry County Animal Con	Administrator	618-317-7715	jmartin@perrycountyl.gov
17	Rida	Naqvi	Oak Park health departm	Health Manager	708-358-5487	rmaqvi@oak-park.us
18	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
19	Stephanie	Szewczyk	Norridge Police Departm	Animal Control Officer	7084534770	Szewczyk@norridgepd.com
20	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEI	COMMUNITY SERVICE OI	7083852534	dhuff@villageofmidlothian.org
21	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	7736365922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org
22	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Con	Code Enforcement/Anim	618-548-2232	dlush@salemilpolice.org
23	Tom	Poynor	Mundelein IL PD	Commander	847-968-3784	tpoynor@mundelein.org
24	Josh	Peterson	Mundelein IL PD	CSO	847-968-4600	jpeterson@mundelein.org
25	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Conctr	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us
26	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police	Animal Control Coordina	847-561-4196	mhorbus@vbg.org
27	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEI	COMMUNITY SERVICE OI	7083852534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDLOTHIAN.ORG
28	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Cont	Animal Control Supervisc	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com

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Euthanasia Programs and Services for Animal Control 12/6/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email
1	Jennifer	Stacy	Winnebago County Anim	Interim Administrator	815-319-4142	jstacy@wcas.wincoil.gov
2	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal	Administrator and Direct	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyil.gov
3	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal C	Director	8159429214	mlewis@grundycountyil.gov
4	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control Officer	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
5	Ronald	Atkins	Macon County Animal Ct	Administrator	2176202013	ratkins@sheriff-macon-il.us
6	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
7	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Anim	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
8	Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Anim	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
9	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island County Anim	Animal Control	309-558-3865	Sgleen@rockislandcountyil.gov
10	Alaynah	Streight	Rock Island County Anim	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
11	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Com	Animal Control Supervisor	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
12	Rida	Naqvi	Oak Park Health Dept	Health Manager	708-358-5487	rnaqvi@oak-park.us
13	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle75@yahoo.com
14	Perry	Kubala	Evanston Police Departm	Animal Warden	847-866-8050	pkubala@cityofevanston.org
15	Stephanie	Szewczyk	Norridge Police Departm	Animal Control Officer	7084534770	Szewczyk@norridgepd.com
17	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Cor	Code Enforcement/Anim	618-548-2232	dlush@salemilpolice.org
18	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Contr	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us
19	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Com	Animal Control Supervisor	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
20	Taylor	Cosgrove	Kendall County Animal C	Director	6305539256	tcosgrove@kendallcountyil.gov
21	Brianna	Falk	Kendall County Animal C	ACO	6305539256	bfalk@kendallcountyil.gov
22	Devin	Huff	Midlothian Police Depart	Community Service Offic	7083852534	Dhuff@villageofmidlothian.org
23	Anna	Payton	Will County Animal Cont	Administrator	815-723-4723	apayton@willcountyillinois.com
24	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Com	Animal Control Supervisor	6309352049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
25	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Contr	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us
26	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Com	Animal Control Supervisor	6309352049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
27	Brianna	Falk	Kendall County Animal C	ACO	6305539256	bfalk@kendallcountyil.gov
28	Darfene	Duggan	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Chief Operations Officer	773-308-5097	dduggan@anticruelty.org
29	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal	Administrator	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyil.gov
31	Haley	Blair	Livingston County Anima	Coordinator/Warden	8158428021	animalcontrol@livingstoncountyil.gov
32	Graham	Haley	Livingston County Anima	Warden/Deputy	8158428021	ghaley@livingstoncountyil.gov
33	Taylor	Cosgrove	Kendall County Animal C	Director	630-553-9256	tcosgrove@kendallcountyil.gov
34	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Cor	Code Enforcement/Anim	618-548-2232	dlush@salemilpolice.org
35	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
36	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Com	Animal Control Supervisor	6309352049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com

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Animal Responder Safety During Disasters 11/8/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email2
1	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police Dep	Animal Control Coordina	847-459-2575	mhorbus@vbg.org
2	Ebonie	Taylor	CCARC	ED	708-974-6773	ebonie.taylor@cookcountyil.gov
3	Alec	Strickland	Palatine Police Departme	Animal Warden	8479636243	astrickland@palatine.il.us
4	Lauren	Malmberg	IACA	Board	309-446-3546	LMGurt@aol.com
5	Maryellen	Howell	McHenry County Animal	Administrator and Direct	815-334-4940	mghowell@mchenrycountyil.gov
6	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal C	Director	8159429214	mlewis@grundycountyil.gov
7	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control Officer	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
8	Mamadou	Diakhate	Cook County Animal & R	Administrator	773-965-5852	Mamadou.diakhate@cookcountyil.gov
9	Steffanie	Rakers	City of Salem Illinois Anir	Facility Manager	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
10	Nikki	Hernandez	City of Salem Illinois Anir	Assistant Animal Control	618-822-6696	Animalcontrol@salemil.us
11	Brett	Youngsteadt	Kane County Animal Con	Administrator	630-232-3555	youngsteadtbrett@countyofkane.org
12	Ronald	Atkins	Macon County Animal Cc	Administrator	2176202013	ratkins@sheriff-macon-il.us
13	Shelley	Stewart	Randolph county animal	Animal control	618-559-7247	Evansmichelle76@yahoo.com
14	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island Animal Care	Animal Control	309-558-3865	Sglenn@rockislandcountyil.gov
15	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Anim	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
16	Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Anim	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
17	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Cont	Animal Control Supervisc	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.com
18	Jennifer	Martin	Perry County Animal Con	Administrator	618-317-7715	jmartin@perrycountyil.gov
19	Perry	Kubala	Evanston Police Departm	Animal Warden	847-866-8050	pkubala@cityofevanston.org
20	Stephanie	Szewczyk	Norridge Police Departm	Animal Control Officer	7084534770	Sszewczyk@norridgepd.com
21	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEI	COMMUNITY SERVICE OI	7083852534	dhuff@villageofmidlothian.org
22	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org
23	Dave	Lusch	City of Salem Animal Cor	Code Enforcement/Anim	618-548-2232	dlusch@salemilpolice.org
24	Taylor	Cosgrove	Kendall County Animal C	Director	6305539256	tcosgrove@kendallcountyil.gov
25	Brianna	Falk	Kendall County Animal C	ACO	6305539256	bfalk@kendallcountyil.gov
26	Joanne	Aul	Naperville Animal Contrc	Supervisor	630-305-5996	aulj@naperville.il.us

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Avian Mortality: Field Response and Basic Epidemiology 5/21/24

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email	Finally, are there any sp.
1	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police Dep	Animal Control	847-459-2575	mhorbus@vbg.org	no
2	Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-456-0262	aec@vniles.com	No
3	Alana	Bartolai	Lake County Health Dep:	Ecological Serivces Progr	847-377-8009	abartolai2@lakecountyll.gov	No
4	Sandra	Golliher	Schaumburg Police Depa	Animal Control Officer	847-348-7221	sgolliher@schaumburg.com	no
5	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago ACC	Ops Mgr	7736365922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org	no
6	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	7736365922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org	no
7	Richard	Rice Jr	Chicago Police Departme	Sergeant (Recruit curricu	7738377056	richard.ricejr@chicagopolice.org	No
8	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control/Commur	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org	no
9	PABlo	Rivera	Oak Park animal contorl	ACO	708-358-5486	privera@oak-park.us	no
10	Dante	Blair	Matteson Police Departr	Community Service Offic	7088551554	dblair@villageofmatteson.org	No
11	Susan	Cappello	Chicago Animal Care and	Acting Executive Directo	3127471382	Susan.cappello@cityofchicago.org	None
12	Armando	Tejeda	Chicago Animal Care and	Public Information Offic	312-728-0423	Armando.tejeda@cityofchicago.org	No
13	Gina	Manski	Northbrook Police Depar	Animal Control Officer	847-664-4470	gina.manski@northbrook.il.us	no
14	Karen	Schutt	Tinley Park Police Depart	Animal Control Officer	708-444-5315	kschutt@tinleypark.org	No
15	Susan	Cappello	Chicago Animal Card anc	Acting Executive Directo	3127471382	Susan.cappello@cityofchicago.org	No
16	Don	Noll	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	don.noll@cookcountyll.gov	NA

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Animal Reunification, Lifesaving Philosphy and Laws 3/8/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email2
1	Mark	Van Kley	South Holland Police Department	Community Service officer	708 536 3043	Mvankley@southholland.org
2	Ryan	Krell	Matteson Police Department	Community Service Officer	7082910196	rkrell@villageofmatteson.org
3	Nicholas	Mayden	Richton Park Police Department	Community Service Officer	7085187439	nmayden@richtonpark.org executivedirector@animalcareleague.org
4	Kira	Robson	Animal Care League	Executive Director	773-484-7818	rg
5	Cynthia	Bathurst	Safe Humane	CEO	3129618950	cbathurst@safehumane.org
6	Timothy	Douglas	Lansing PD	ACO	7085222159	tdouglas@villageoflansing.org
7	Mark	Rieger	Melrose Park Police Department	Lieutenant, Training Coordinator	708-912-6188	mrieger@melroseparkpd.com
8	Reserved	Reserved	Melrose Park Police Department	Community Service Officer	708-912-6188	mrieger@melroseparkpd.com
9	Perry	Kubala	Oak Park Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	7083585486	pkubala@oak-park.us
10	Alondra	Sepulveda	Calumet City Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	7083788899	animalcontrol@calumetcity.org
11	Carl	Choate	Riverside Police Dept.	Community Service Officer	708-218-2920	cchoate@riverside.il.us
12	Liz	Rodriguez	Melrose Park Police Department	CSO/Civilian	708-344-8409	lrodriguez@melroseparkpd.com
13	Sean	Bus	River Forest Police Dept	Community Service Officer	708-366-7125 ext 3	sbus@vrf.us
14	Ruby	Wilson	CCAC	Warden	708-248-0219	Ruby.Wilson@cookcountyil.gov
15	Julio	Salgado	Northlake Police Department	Community Service Officer	708-531-5755	bcalvaresi@northlakecity.com
16	Taylor	Falls	La Grange Police	Police Officer	708-579-2333	Tfalls@lagrangeil.gov
17	Gilbert	Castaneda	The anti cruelty so	Field Service/ Approved Humane investigator	312-287-6271	gcatsaneda@anticruelty.org
18	Veronica	Gutierrez	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Approved Humane Investigator	(312) 287-6291	vgutierrez@anticruelty.org
19	Marshae	Harvey	South Holland Police Department	Community Service Officer	7086545878	Mharvey@southholland.org jacki.rossi@hinsdalehumanesociety.org
20	Jacki	Rossi	Hinsdale Humane Society	Executive Director	2192183824	g
21	Alyssa	Valach	Naperville Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	630-305-5996	ValachA@naperville.il.us

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22	Cezary	Nitecki	Brookfield Police Department	CSO	708-822-8535	cnitecki@brookfieldil.gov
23	Jason	Enos	McHenry County Animal Control	Community Resource Officer	815-459-6222	JCEnos@mchenrycountyil.gov
24	Anthony	Barsocchi	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	ADBarsocchi@mchenrycountyil.gov
25	Heidi	Weidner	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	HMWeidner@mchenrycountyil.gov
26	Eleni	Tzelepis	Chicago Police Department	District Coordinating Officer	7734186200	Eleni.tzelepis@chicagopolice.org
27	Joel	Oyola	Park Forest Police Department	Community Service Officer	708-769-5559	joyola@vopf.com
28	Meghan	Quinlan	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Admissions & Animal Resource Manager	312-644-8073	mquinlan@anticruelty.org
29	Angelica	Hernandez	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Animal Resource Specialist	312-644-8338	ahernandez@anticruelty.org
30	Ishmael	Roper	The Anti Cruelty Society	Animal Resource Specialist	3126458081	iroper@anticruelty.org
31	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago ACC	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofchicago.org
32	Jose	Lopez	Harvey police department	Animal Control	708 3313030	Jlopez@cityofharveyil.gov
33	Saphine	Jefferson	Anti Cruelty Society	Animal resource specialist	3314543863	Freyes@anticruelty.org
34	Frances	Reyes	Anti Cruelty Society	Animal resource specialist	3314543863	Freyes@anticruelty.org
35	Gabby	Uresti	Animal Care League	Operations Director	847-668-0220	operationsdirector@animalcareleague.org
36	Lewis	Lacey	Dolton Police Department	Commander	708-473-9060	llacey@vodolton.org
37	Irmez	Riley	Dolton Police Department	Commander	708-201-3200	lriley@vodolton.org
38	Greg	Johnston	Elmwood Park Police Department	Patrol	708-453-2137	gjohnston@elmwoodpark.org
39	Meghan	Quinlan	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Admissions & Animal Resource Department	312-645-8073	mquinlan@anticruelty.org
40	Louis	Masucci	Dolton Police Department	Police Detective	708-201-3210	lmasucci@vodolton.org
41	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Police Department	Animal Control Supervisor	6302268689	shedman@bolingbrook.com
42	Dyone	Taylor	Chicago Police Department	Police Officer	(312)217-8197	dyone.taylor@chicagopolice.org

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43	Laura	Winnie	DuPage County Animal Services	Education and Community Engagement Coordinator	630-407-2808	laura.winnie@dupageco.org
44	Alli	Dumphy	The AntiCruelty Society	Animal Resource Specialist	608-334-0460	a.dumphy@gmail.com
45	Anthony	Tsuetaki	Elmwood Park Police Department	Dayshift ASO	708-453-2137	dransom@elmwoodpark.org
46	Donald	Marino	Elmwood Park Police Department	Dayshift ASO	708-453-2137	dransom@elmwoodpark.org
47	Rob	Schroeder	Arlington Heights Police	Public Service Officer II	847-368-5309	Rschroeder@vah.com
48	Nicholas	Mayden	Richton Park Police	Community Service Officer	708-481-8856	NMayden@ruchtonpark.org
49	Sandy	Antonelli	Hazel Crest Police Department	CSO	7083359640	santonelli@villageofhazelcrest.com
50	Megan	Glowacz	Morton Grove Police Department	Animal Control Officer (ACO)	(847) 663-3895	mglowacz@mortongrovel.org
51	Sandy	Golliher	Schaumburg Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-348-7221	sgolliher@schaumburg.com
52	Israel	Castaneda	Schaumburg Police Dept.	Community Service Officer	847-882-3534	icastaneda@schaumburg.com
54	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Animal Care & Cr	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
55	Glann	Stephanie	Rock Island County Animal Care & Cr	Animal Control Officer - new	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
56	Abby	Isenberger	Rock Island County Animal Care & Cr	Shelter Supervisor	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
57	Melissa	Drozdz	Oak Forest Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	7087055690	mdrozdz@oak-forest.org
58	Barry	Adamczyk	Oak Lawn Police Department	Animal Control Officer	708-560-4552	badamczyk@oaklawn-il.gov
59	Jessica	Martinez	Hickory Hills Police Department	Officer	708-598-1313	jmartinez@hickoryhillspd.us
60	John	Haralamos	CCARC	Warden	(312)343-6051	john.haralamos@cookcountyil.gov
61	Bryan	Jones	Will County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-409-5687	bjones@willcountyillinois.com
62	Pam	Barnett	Stickney Township ACO	ACO	708-927-2943	Animalcontrol@townshipofstickney.org
63	Avril	Kulla	The Anti-Cruelty Society	Experiential Learning Coordinator	312-645-8093	akulla@anticruelty.org
64	Alec	Strickland	Palatine Police Department	Animal Warden	224-678-1884	astrickland@palatine.il.us
65	Jessica	Hiltner	Hinsdale Humane Society	Shelter & Community Programs Director	630-323-5630 ex 46	jessica.hiltner@hinsdalehumanesociet.org
66	Cynthia	Bathurst	Safe Humane Chicago	CEO	3129618950	cbathurst@safehumane.org
	Jim	Jarolimek	Chicago Ridge Police Department			
	Joe	Shaughnessy	Chicago Ridge Police Department			
	Chris	Tong	Skokie Police Department			

Ryan	Reconnu	Skokie Police Department	
Stacey	Urban	Alsip Police Department	
Carrie	Oldenburg	Glenwood Police Department	
Chris	Vallarreal	Hillside Police Department	cvillarreal@hillside-il.org
Gina	Manski	Northbrook Police Department	Animal Control
Halter	Daniel	Arlington Heights Police	
Nick	Tristano	Palos Hills Police Department	

Did not register
Did not attend

Animal Control Basics II 4/24/23

First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email?
Sandra	Golliher	Schaumburg Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-348-7221	sgolliher@schaumburg.com
Jesus	Atempa	Winnetka Police Department	Community Service Officer	847-716-3448	jatempa@winnetka.org
Jaime	Castaneda	Village of Bolingbrook Animal Control	ACO	630-226-8500	jcastaneda@bolingbrook.com
Caitlyn	Schmaus	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	cschmaus@lakecountytill.gov
Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	8475886508	aec@vniles.com
Nichole	Hassler	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	nhassler@lakecountytill.gov
Taylor	Falls	La Grange Police Department	Patrol Officer	708-579-2333	Tfalls@lagrangeil.gov
Jacob Zemgulis	Zemgulis	Palos Park Police Department	Community Service Officer	(708) 288-7957	jzemgulis@palospark.org
Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	8474560262	aec@vniles.com
Michael	Hinton	Phoenix Police Department	Community Service Officer	708 466-0419	michaelhinton11@gmail.com
Brian	McGee	Glencoe Public Safety	Community Service Officer	8474611111	bmcgee@villageofglencoe.org
Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control	8474611148	ksweeney@villageofglencoe.org
Devin	Huff	Midlothian Police Department	CSO/ACO	708-385-2534	DHuff@villageofmidlothian.org
Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island County	Animal Control	3097371292	Slwiley@rockislandcountytill.com
Nigel	Serbe	Glencoe Public Safety	Community Service Officer	(847)835-4112	nserbe@villageofglencoe.org
Pam	Barnett	Stickney Township Animal Control	ACO	708-927-2943	Animalcontrol@townshipofstickney.org
Jennifer	Barrett	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	(815) 459-6222	JLBarrett@mchenrycountytill.gov

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Conflict Resolution, Condition & Behavior Course 6/7/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email2	Signature
1	John	Haralamos	CCAC	Warden	(312)343-6051	john.haralamos@cookecountyil.gov	
2	Ruby	Wilson	CCAC	Warden	312-273-0813	ruby.wilson@cookecountyil.gov	
3	Robert	Wunnicke	Rolling Meadows Police Department	Community Service Officer	847-255-2416 Ext 3343	wunnicker@cityrm.org	
4	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEPT	CSO	7083852534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDLOTHIAN.ORG	
5	Amber	Vickery	Jasper county Indiana Animal Control	ACO/shelter attendant	12198169140	jaspercoanimalshelter@yahoo.com	
6	Rachel	Boesen	Jasper county Indiana Animal Shelter	ACO/shelter attendant	3124805577	jaspercoanimalshelter@yahoo.com	
7	Bethany	Heldman	Brown County Sheriff's Department	Animal Control Officer	812-988-6655	heldmanb@browncounty-in.us	
8	Bobbi	Brakebill	Grundy County Animal Control	Animal Warden	815-341-0795	BBrakebill@grundycountyil.gov	
9	Emily	Mota	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	EXMota@mchenrycountyil.gov	
10	Jasmine	Armour	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	MCAC@mchenrycountyil.gov	
11	James	Miner	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	MCAC@mchenrycountyil.gov	
12	Brendan	Morgan	Kane County Animal Control	Warden	6302323555	animalcontrol@countyofkane.org	
13	Colby	Oltman	Kane County Animal Control	Warden	6302323555	animalcontrol@countyofkane.org	
14	Caitlyn	Schmaus	Lake County Animal Care and Control	Animal Warden	847-377-4700	CSchmaus@lakecountyil.gov	
15	Susan	Horgan	Bolingbrook Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	630-226-8500	Shedman@bolingbrook.com	
16	Cara	White	Kankakee County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	8159372949	kcarc@k3county.net	
17	Dario	Aldaco	Schaumburg Police Department	Community Service Officer	847-882-3534	daldaco@schaumburg.com	
18	Carl	Choate	Riverside Police Department	Community Service Officer	708-218-2920	cchoate@riverside.il.us	
19	Michael	McKee	CCAC	Warden	708-974-6148	michael.mckee@cookcountyil.gov	

No Show

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Mandated Reporting of Child or Elder Abuse 6/14/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email2	Finally, are there any spe
1	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police	Animal Control	847-459-2575	mhorbus@vbg.org	no
2	gina	manski	Northbrook Police Depart	Animal Control Officer	847-276-5112	gina.manski@northbrook.no	
3	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEPT	CSO	7083852534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDLAND	
4	Angela	Rayburn	CACC	Operations Manager	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofct	No
5	Vivian	Godoy	ACOCI	President	(787) 940-4356	acoci.oficiales@gmail.com	No
6	Melissa	Lewis	Grundy County Animal Control	Director	815-942-9214	mlewis@grundycountyil.	No
7	Bobbi	Brakebill	Grundy County Animal Control	Animal Warden	815-341-0795	BBrakebill@grundycount	No
8	Michael	McKee	Cook County Animal and	Warden	3126366713	Michael.mckee@cookcount	No

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Ritualistic Animal Crimes 7/25/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Title/Position	Phone Number	Email2	Finally, are there any sp
1	Melessa	Horbus	Buffalo Grove Police Dep	Animal Control	847-459-2575	mhorbus@vbg.org	none
2	Perry	Kubala	Oak Park Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	708-358-5486	pkubala@oak-park.us	
3	Gina	Manski	Northbrook Police Depar	Animal Control Officer	847-276-5112	gina.manski@northbroo	No
4	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Anim	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcount	None.
5	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island County Anim	Animal Control Officer	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcount	None
6	Alec	Strickland	Palatine Police Departm	Animal Warden	224-678-1884	astrickland@palatine.il.us	
7	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Con	Animal Control Supervisor	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.	No
8	Jeremy	Carr	McCook	Chief	7085379502	jcarr@villageofmccook.c	None

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Animal Control Basics 3/27/23

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email
1	Taylor	Falls	La Grange Police	Patrol Officer	708-579-2333	Tfalls@lagrangeil.gov
2	Desmond	Clark	Calumet City Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	7089169302	animalcontrol@calumetcity.org
3	Shea	Gavin	Grundy County Animal Control	Senior Animal Control Warden	8152581900	sgavin@grundycountyil.gov
4	Cori	Wienrich	Naperville Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	630-310-9788	cwienrich21@gmail.com
5	Kelsey	Helms	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	KJHelms@mchenrycountyil.gov
6	Jennifer	Barrett	McHenry County Animal Control	Animal Control Officer	815-459-6222	JECarlson@mchenrycountyil.gov
7	Julio	Salgado	Northlake Police Department	Community Service Officer	7085315755	bcalvaresi@northlakecity.com
8	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Animal Care and Control	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	Swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
9	Nikki	Grimes	Winnebago County Animal Services	Animal Services Officer	815-319-4100	ngrimes@wcas.wincoil.gov
10	Austin	Pilcher	Winnebago County Animal Services	Animal Services Officer	815-319-4100	apilcher@wcas.wincoil.gov
11	Adrianna	Hansen	Winnebago County Animal Services	Animal Services Officer	815-319-4100	ahansen@wcas.wincoil.gov
12	Serena	Thompson	Winnebago County Animal Services	Animal Services Officer	815-319-4100	sthompson@wcas.wincoil.gov
13	Shelbee	Butterfield	Winnebago County Animal Services	Animal Services Officer	815-319-4100	sbutterfield@wcas.wincoil.gov
14	Roger	Tresemmer	Winnebago County Animal Services	Patrol Operation Manager	815-319-4100	rtresemmer@wcas.wincoil.gov
15	Brett	Frazier	Winnebago County Animal Services	Administrator	815-319-4100	bfrazier@wcas.wincoil.gov
16	Jennifer	Stacy	Winnebago County Animal Services	Director	815-319-4100	jstacy@wcas.wincoil.gov
17	Teresa	Lagerstam	Winnebago County Animal Services	Investigator	815-319-4100	tlagerstam@wcas.wincoil.gov
18	Jaime	Castaneda	Bolingbrook Police Department	Animal Control Officer	6302268689	jcastaneda@bolingbrook.com
19	barbara	hanek	DuPage County Animal Services	Veterinarian Administrator	630 229-3773	barbara.hanek@dupageco.org
20	Megan	Glowacz	Morton Grove Police Department	Animal Control Officer (ACO)	(847) 663-3895	mglowacz@mortongroveil.org
22	Samantha	Wiley	Rock Island County Animal Care & Control	Operations Manager	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
23	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock Island County Animal Care & Control	Animal Control Officer (NEW)	309-558-3865	swiley@rockislandcountyil.gov
24	Stephen	Zygowicz	Round Lake Police Department	Community Service Officer	(847) 546-8112	szygowicz@roundlakeil.gov

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25 Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	8474560262	aec@vniles.com
26 Richard	Santiago	Leyden Township	Code Enforcement Officer	847-455-8616	rsantiago@leydentownship.com
27 Jesus	Segura	Leyden Township	Animal Control	847-455-8616	jsegura@leydentownship.com
28 Angel	Otero	Village of Harwood Heights Police Department	CSO (Community Service Officer)	(708) 867-4353	otera@harwoodheights.org
29 Matt	Graber	Village of Harwood Heights Police Department	Patrolman	(708) 867-4353	graberm@harwoodheights.org
30 Sandra	Golliher	Schaumburg Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-348-7221	sgolliher@schaumburg.com
31 Bridget	Erlwein	Village of Harwood Heights Police Department	Patrolwoman	(708) 867-4353	erlweinb@harwoodheights.org
32 Douglas	Rashkow	Harper College PD	Officer	847 925-6330	rd27167@harpercollege.edu
33 Patrick	Sheahan	Harper College PD	CSO	847 925-6330	psheahan@harpercollege.edu
34 Kris	Larson	Harper College Police Department	Officer	847 925-6330	klarson2@harpercollege.edu
35 Douglas	Timothy	Lansing Police Department	ACD	7085222159	tdouglas@villageoflansing.org
36 Joel	Oyola	Park Forest Police Department	Community Service Officer	708-769-5559	joyola@vopf.com
37 Thomas	Harper	Park Forest Police Department	Community Service Officer		

Did not attend

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Animal Bites 5/28/24

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	E-mail	Finally, are there any sp
1	Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	204	847-456-0262	aec@vniles.com	No. Question #4 was mal
2	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEPT	4	708/385/2534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMID	N/A
3	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	O	773-636-5922	angela.rayburn@cityofch	n/a
4	Sandra	Golliher	Schaumburg Police Depa	Animal Control Officer	847-348-7221	sgolliher@schaumburg.c	no
5	Sherry	O'Neal	Merrionette Park Police	CSO and Code Enforcer	7083724824	Mickey1@wans.net	No
6	Ed	Lewandowski	Village of Downers Grov	Pavement Supervisor	630-434-6812	elewandowski@downer	No
7	Don	Noll	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	don.noll@cookcountyl	NA
8	Anthony	Reyes	Wheeling police	CSO	8478099177	Areyes@wheelingil.gov	None
9	Richard	Rice Jr	Chicago Police Departme	Sergeant (Recruit curric	7738377056	richard.ricejr@chicagop	No
10	Katie	Sweeney	Glencoe Public Safety	Animal Control/Commur	847-461-1148	ksweeney@villageofglen	No
11	Pablo	Rivera	Oak Park Animal Control	ACO	708-358-5486	privera@oak-park.us	No
12	Dante	Blair	Matteson Police Departr	Community Service Offic	7088551554	dblair@villageofmatteso	No
13	Anne	Williamson	Evergreen Park Animal C	Animal Control Officer	708 935-5026	awilliamson@evpkadm.c	no
14	Beth	Arciszewski	Mount Prospect Police D	Community Service Offic	847-322-5011	Barciszewski@mountprc	None
15	Judy	LaFave	Merrionette Park Police	Village Offical	708 372 4519	Judy2685@att.net	No
16	Rida	Naqvi	Oak Park Health Departn	Enviormental Health Sup	7083585487	rnaqvi@oak-park.us	no
17	Karen	Schutt	Tinley Park Police Depart	Animal Control Officer	708-444-5315	kschutt@tinleypark.org	No
18	Janna	Kerins	CDPH	Veterinarian	312-746-6621	janna.kerins@cityofchic	No
19	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Cont	Animal control supervisc	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.	No
20	Samantha	Wiley	Rock island county anim:	Operations manager	3097370456	Swiley@rockislandcount	None
21	Stephanie	Glenn	Rock island county anim:	Officer	3097371292	Sglenn@rockislandcount	None
22	Mark	Van Kley	South Holland Police Def	Community Service Offic	7085363043	mvankley@southhollanc	No

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East Academy Module B - Credentialed Animal Control and Cruelty Investigations 5/6 thru 5/10/24

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email	Finally, are there any sp
1	Judy	LaFave	Merrionette Park Police	Acting Animal Officer	708 372 4519	judy2685@att.net	No
2	Heather	Hansen	Lake County Animal Care	Animal warden	847-377-4700	rvansickle@lakecountyil.	No. Please note ~ registr
3	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE	DEI COMMUNITY SERVICE OI	708/385/2534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDI	N/A
4	John	Haralamos	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	312-343-6051	John.haralamos@cookcc	no
5	Micheal	Mckee	Cook County Animal and	Animal Control Warden	312-636-6713	michael.mckee@cookcoi	no
6	Daniel	Correa	Chicago animal care and	Animal control officer	6305069322	Daniel.correa2@cityofch	No

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Interpersonal Communication 8/27/24 and 8/28/24

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email2	Which date are you at?	Finally are there any sp
1	Erika	Rosas	Town of Cicero Animal W	Chief Warden	7087681659	Erosas@thetownofcicerc	Wednesday August 28	
2	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEI	COMMUNITY SERVICE OI	708-385-2534	dhuff@villageofmidlothi	Tuesday August 27	NONE
3	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal conti	Animal control superviso	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.c	Wednesday August 28	No
4	Pariema	Upadhyaya	Animal Welfare League	Euthanasia technician	7082032546	Pariu03@gmail.com	Tuesday August 27	Vegetarian
5	Melanie	Watts	Animal Welfare League	Euthanasia technician	7089701402	Melaniemwatts@gmail.co	Tuesday August 27	
6	Allison	Coie	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-456-0262	aec@vniles.com	Tuesday August 27	No
7	Diane	Spyrka	Animal Welfare League	Wabash Shelter Director	773-667-0088	diane.awl@sbcglobal.net	Tuesday August 27	
8	Frank	Pierson	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	frank.pierson@cookcour	Tuesday August 27	n/a
9	Richard	Hood	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	richard.hood@cookcoun	Tuesday August 27	n/a
10	Ruby	Wilson	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	ruby.wilson@cookcount	Tuesday August 27	n/a
11	John	Haralamos	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	John.haralamos@cookcc	Wednesday August 28	n/a
12	Michael	McKee	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	michael.mckee@cookco	Wednesday August 28	n/a
13	Don	Noll	Cook County Animal Con	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	don.noll@cookcountyl.g	Wednesday August 28	n/a
14	Mojde	Mir	Cook County Medical Exe	Epidemiologist	312-997-4517	mojde.mirarefin@cookcc	Tuesday August 27	No
15	cecilia	ocampo solis	Tree House Humane Soci	Sr. Manager, Community	773-996-2801	cocamposolis@treehous	Tuesday August 27	
16	Angela	Rayburn	Chicago Animal Care & C	Operations Manager	312-747-1384	angela.rayburn@cityofch	Wednesday August 28	No
17	Andreas	Morgen	CACC	ACO Supervisor	312-747-1405	andreas.morgen@cityofc	Tuesday August 27	No
18	Dianne	Brady	CACC	Inspector	312-747-1390	dianne.brady@cityofchic	Wednesday August 28	no
19	Sarah	Williams	CACC	Community Services Rep	312-745-7463	sarah.williams@cityofchi	Wednesday August 28	no

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Compassion Fatigue 8/27/24 and 8/28/24

ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Phone Number	Email?	Which date are you attending? Finally, are there any spots?
1	DEVIN	HUFF	MIDLOTHIAN POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER		708-385-2534	DHUFF@VILLAGEOFMIDLAND	Tuesday August 27 NONE
2	Diane	Spyrka	Animal Welfare League	Wabash Shelter Director	773-667-0088	diane.awl@sbcglobal.net	Tuesday August 27 No
3	Shannon	Hedman	Bolingbrook Animal Control	Animal Control Supervisor	630-935-2049	Shedman@bolingbrook.il.gov	Wednesday August 28 No
4	Kari	Laird	Kankakee County Animal Services	Director	815-937-2949	klaird@k3county.net	Tuesday August 27 No
5	Kelly	Blume	Kankakee County Animal Services	Shelter Manager	815-937-2949	kblume@k3county.net	Tuesday August 27 No
6	Allison	Cole	Niles Police Department	Animal Control Officer	847-456-0262	aec@vniles.com	Tuesday August 27 No
7	Pariema	Upadhyaya	Animal Welfare League	Euthanasia Technician	7082032546	Pariu03@gmail.com	Tuesday August 27 Vegetarian
8	Melanie	Watts	Animal Welfare League	Euthanasia Technician	7089701402	MelanieWatts595@gmail.com	Tuesday August 27 None
9	Frank	Pierson	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	Frank.pierson@cookcountyil.gov	Tuesday August 27 n/a
10	Richard	Hood	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Control Warden	708-974-6140	richard.hood@cookcountyil.gov	Tuesday August 27 n/a
11	Ruby	Wilson	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	ruby.wilson@cookcountyil.gov	Tuesday August 27 n/a
12	John	Haralamos	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	john.haralamos@cookcountyil.gov	Wednesday August 28 n/a
13	Michael	McKee	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	michael.mckee@cookcountyil.gov	Wednesday August 28 n/a
14	Don	Noll	Cook County Animal Control	Animal Warden	708-974-6140	don.noll@cookcountyil.gov	Wednesday August 28 n/a
15	Arturo	Franco	CACC	Inspector	312-747-1390	arturo.franco@cityofchicago.gov	Wednesday August 28 No
16	Kari	Laird	Kankakee County Animal Services	Director	815-937-2949	klaird@k3county.net	Tuesday August 27 No
17	Grace	Lehnhoff	Macon and Joan Brock V Student Rotator		(618) 571-2564	lehnhogk@odu.edu	Tuesday August 27 N/A

pcb23.133@gmail.com

From: Allison Davidson (Bureau of Administration)
<Allison.Davidson@cookcountyl.gov>
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2024 4:35 PM
To: pcb23.133@gmail.com
Subject: Andrushko v Egan, PCB 23-133, training subpoena response
Attachments: List of trainings 23-24.Nov 24.pdf
Flag Status: Flagged

Ms. Andrushku,

Cook County Animal and Rabies Control (ARC) is in receipt of your subpoena regarding training provided by ARC. The deadline for producing documents is November 21, 2024. We respond to the subpoena as follows:

1. Provide information on Municipality training/updates meetings on animal issues available to the Village of Evergreen Park. Provide list of attendees employed by Evergreen Park that participate on the calls that include, name, title and contact information, and do they regularly attend. What type of meetings are available and resource relating to dog nuisances, specifically dog barking. – as there were no dates included in this request, please find attached a list of trainings provided in 2023 and 2024 along with the

attendees. Evergreen Park did not participate in these trainings. Training materials provided are voluminous. Since Evergreen Park did not attend, please let us know if you would like the training materials and we can arrange for you to pick them up.

2. Provide a list of training provided to “Cook County Animal Wardens” staff on dog nuisances. *Attach PDF literature and brochures distributed to residents violating ordinances on dog nuisances and any information you have in your office regarding dog barking. – other than the list of trainings provided for #1, no responsive documents.
3. Provide a list of Cook County Ordinances for dog noise nuisances, specifically dog barking/growling, excessive barking, etc. – no responsive documents; however, Cook County Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, Article I, Section 10-8 references tethered dogs and noise.

Thank you,
Allison Davidson



COOK COUNTY
BUREAU OF
ADMINISTRATION

Allison Marshall Davidson

Senior Legal Counsel
Bureau of Administration
O: (312) 603-3743

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Last Name	First Name	Department	Supervisor	Job Title	Work Location	Work Phone	Work Email
Brosnahan	James	Building	Geoffrey Layhe	Building Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-3333	jbrosnahan@evpkadm.org
Layhe	Geoffrey	Building	Edward Clohessy	Inspectional Services Supervisor/Health Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-7593	glayhe@evpkadm.org
Lorenz	Paul	Building	Geoffrey Layhe	Property Maintenance Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-3334	plorenz@evpkadm.org
McGivern	Hugh	Building	Geoffrey Layhe	Electrical Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-3336	
Parus	Mark	Building	Geoffrey Layhe	Code Enforcement Officer/Property Maintenance Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-6001	mparus@evpkadm.org
Williamson	Anne	Building	Geoffrey Layhe	Animal Control Warden/Property Maintenance Inspector	Village Hall	(708) 229-7594	awilliamson@evpkadm.org



Village of Evergreen Park Job Description Animal Control Warden/Property Maintenance Inspector

Department	Building		
Reports To	Inspectional Services Supervisor		
Classification	Non-Union	FLSA Status	Non-Exempt; Hourly
Employment Status	Part-time	Prepared Date	6/22/2021

General Purpose: The Animal Control Warden/Property Maintenance Inspector will provide non-police enforcement of domestic and non-domestic animal problems and/or violations of existing animal control ordinances of the Village of Evergreen Park, Cook County, State of Illinois or applicable Federal laws and/or codes relating their care, custody or control. This position will also assist in property maintenance enforcement in accordance with, but not limited to: garbage pick-up, alley maintenance, debris, weed and exterior home maintenance code violations.

Essential Job Functions:

- Patrols the Village's streets to locate, capture and transport to shelter, animals running at large or presenting health and safety issues.
- Serves as Property Maintenance Inspector observing, reporting, and responding to any violations of Village codes by issuing warnings or citations.
- Responds to and investigates complaints concerning domestic and non-domestic animal problems or violations of animal control ordinances, including but not limited to animals running at large, bites, property damage or injuries, cruelty, neglect or abandonment.
- Conduct follow-up investigations on cruelty reports and other animal complaints.
- Removes dead, injured or dangerous animals, cleans and disinfects cages, notifies pet owners of impoundment, release pet(s) to owner and directs payment of fees.
- Directs or assists in rodent abatement and assists in mosquito/insect control.
- Cleans and disinfects his/her assigned vehicles and work area.
- Maintains a clean and professional appearance when dealing with the public.
- Maintains records regarding handling and disposition of animal calls, complaints from the public, or for Property Maintenance Inspections.
- Investigates violations of animal control and animal welfare ordinances and issues warnings or citations as required and appears in court to testify regarding animal control or property maintenance cases.
- Works assigned shift as directed and is available on call at the discretion of the Inspectional Services Supervisor.
- Maintains normal availability by radio or phone and limits his/her activities to the Village of Evergreen Park unless required by the job or as the discretion of the Inspectional Services Supervisor.

- Maintain all animal control equipment and ensure it is in proper working condition.
- Remain current on all laws and procedures regarding animals and their welfare.
- Submits and files all activity reports.
- Provides public information.
- Cooperates with and maintains communication with other departments as required.
- Other related duties as assigned.

Minimum Qualifications:

Education and Experience:

- Possess a high school diploma or GED.
- One or two years of experience in animal control or any combination of education, training and experience that provides the required knowledge or skills to perform the essential functions of the position.
- Proficiency in Microsoft Word.
- Function effectively under stress

Licenses and Certifications:

- Possess a valid driver's license.
- Certified as an animal control officer, or the ability to become certified within one year.
- Possess a Class A Nuisance Wildlife Permit or be able to obtain the permit within one year.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

Knowledge of:

- Humane methods and techniques used in handling and capturing domestic and wild animals, capacity to learn, interpret, apply and enforce applicable laws.
- Village of Evergreen Park geography and street locations.

Ability to:

- Observe situations quickly, analytically and objectively, determining a prompt course of action.
- Understand, interpret and apply relevant federal and state statutes, local ordinances, court decisions, Police Department and Village rules, policies, and procedures.
- Operate animal control devices and equipment including leash, muzzle, traps, catch pole and network radio.
- Work effectively, independently or as a team member, within the guidelines of standard operating procedures, department rules and regulations and within the scope of authority for the position.
- Foster appropriate intra and interagency communications.
- Develop and utilize interpersonal skills.

- Communicate clearly and concisely, both verbally and in writing.
- Record information clearly and completely.
- Interact positively with fellow employees and citizens.
- Manage situations firmly, courteously, tactfully and impartially.
- Maintain confidentiality in performance of duties.
- Assimilate, retain and effectively use geographic knowledge concerning the Village and surrounding vicinity.

Environmental and Physical Demands:

Environmental:

- Exposure to varying weather conditions including extreme conditions.
- Exposure to dangerous persons and animals.
- Exposure to animals, persons, and articles having contagious, communicable diseases.
- Exposure to hazards associated with the use of animal control equipment.
- Exposure to hazards related to dead animals.

Physical:

- Frequently lift and carry equipment, and injured or deceased animals, up to 50 pounds.
- Occasionally lift over 50 pounds.
- Climb flights of stairs or ladders, maneuver over obstacles.
- Crouch and crawl.
- Talk and hear.
- Walk, stand, sit for long periods of time.
- Pursue stray animals on foot.
- Use hands and fingers to move or operate tools.

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform essential functions.

The information listed above reflects minimum standards and illustrations of the various type of work that may be performed. The omission of specific job functions, requirements or tasks does not exclude them from the job if the work is similar, related or a logical extension of the work assigned.

This position description does not constitute an employment agreement between the Village and the employee.



Village of Evergreen Park Job Description Code Enforcement Officer

Department	Building		
Reports To	Inspectional Services Supervisor		
Classification	Non-Union	FLSA Status	Non-Exempt; Hourly
Employment Status	Part-time	Prepared Date	10/21/2022

General Purpose: Under the general supervision of the Inspectional Services Supervisor, investigates, inspects and enforces property maintenance, municipal, zoning, building and other Village codes to ensure the safety, protection and visual enhancement of the Village.

Essential Job Functions:

- Enforces the currently adopted BOCA, International Property Maintenance Codes, Fire Codes and Village Codes.
- Investigates complaints from the public, and issues warnings, and/or citations for violations.
- Attends court when necessary.
- Prepares and maintains records of work performed and attends meetings when required to explain adopted village ordinances.
- Patrols or inspects areas of the Village to monitor violations, property maintenance, zoning, fire, business, or health codes.
- Performs occupancy inspections, annual rental inspections, and commercial building inspections.
- Recommends changes to Village of Evergreen Park codes and ordinances, confers with building owners and/or tenants on property maintenance practices and related matters of safety, and inspects businesses for possible violations.
- Confers with his/her supervisor on difficult enforcement problems, investigates building and zoning complaints from the public and other departments, and advises as to possible solutions.
- Cooperates and maintains communication with other departments as necessary or required.
- Develops and maintains knowledge of construction technology, and methods of materials; updates code knowledge through regular training sessions.
- Uses a variety of standard office equipment, including computers to perform work.
- Demonstrates courteous and cooperative behavior when interacting with public and staff; acts in a manner promoting a harmonious and effective workplace environment.
- Other related duties as assigned.

Minimum Qualifications:

Education and Experience:

- Possess a high school diploma or GED.
- One or two years of experience in inspections or related field or any combination of education, training, and experience that provides the required knowledge or skills to perform the essential functions of the position.
- Working knowledge of computers including Microsoft Outlook, Word and Excel.
- Fluent in the English language.

Licenses and Certifications:

- Possess a valid driver's license and satisfactory driving record.
- ICC Certification as a Property Maintenance and Housing Inspector required within one (1) year of being hired.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

Knowledge of:

- Principles, practices, codes, and regulations related to Property Maintenance and some residential Building inspections.
- Concepts, materials, and terminology related to building construction.
- Applicable codes and regulations.
- Computer applications related to the work.
- Standard office practices and procedures, including filing and the operation of standard office equipment.
- Record keeping principles and practices; correct business English, including spelling, grammar, and punctuation.
- Techniques for tactfully and respectfully dealing with the public and staff.
- Procedures for documenting inspections, correcting violations, and carrying through with court procedures as required.
- Village of Evergreen Park geography and street locations.

Ability to:

- Interpret and apply appropriate methods, practices, procedures, codes and regulations to building inspection.
- Perform inspections.
- Explain codes, regulations and procedures to the public.
- Manage situations firmly, courteously, tactfully and impartially.
- Enforce laws, ordinances and regulations with firmness, tact and impartiality.
- Document inspections and follow through in code violation procedures.
- Organize and prioritize work and meet critical deadlines.
- Understand and follow oral and written directions.
- Maintain accurate files and records.

- Communicate clearly and concisely, both verbally and in writing.
- Record information clearly and completely.
- Interact positively with fellow employees and citizens.
- Maintain confidentiality in the performance of duties.
- Cope with numerous interruptions.

Environmental and Physical Demands:

Environmental exposure to:

- Temperature fluctuation.
- Petroleum products, chemicals, acids, fumes, dust or disagreeable odors.
- Animals, rodents and/or pests.
- Human, animal or rodent fecal matter.
- Inadequate ventilation.
- Inclement weather conditions.
- Standing water, mud, obstacles and various construction materials.

Physical Requirements:

- Occasionally lift up to forty (40) pounds.
- Stamina to inspect various properties or other facilities which may include standing for extended periods of time.
- Talk, walk and hear.
- Climb flights of stairs, scaffolding, ramps, or ladders.
- Maneuver around or through obstacles, construction materials, manufactured materials and/or equipment.
- Capable of withstanding heights and walking on roofs.
- Capable of stooping, crouching and crawling, bending the body downward and forward by bending the spine at the waist, bending the body forward and downward by bending leg and spine, turning the body at the waist or turning the head at the neck in an unrestricted motion.
- Extend arm(s) and hand(s) in any direction; seizing, holding, grasping, turning with hands; picking, pinching or otherwise working with fingers.
- Maintaining body equilibrium to prevent falling when walking, standing, or crouching.
- Ability to distinguish objects by the eye.
- Vision to read printed materials and computer screens.

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform essential functions.

The information listed above reflects minimum standards and illustrations of the various type of work that may be performed. The omission of specific job functions, requirements or tasks does not exclude them from the job if the work is similar, related or a logical extension of the work assigned.

This position description does not constitute an employment agreement between the Village and the employee.



Village of Evergreen Park Job Description Property Maintenance Inspector

Department	Building		
Reports To	Inspectional Services Supervisor		
Classification	Non-Union	FLSA Status	Non-Exempt; Hourly
Employment Status	Part-time	Prepared Date	6/1/2023

General Purpose: This position is responsible for performing inspection work in compliance with the adopted International Property Maintenance Codes and Village-related codes pertaining to property maintenance including building, fire, health and business licensing. Inspectors conduct physical inspections of structures, premises and residential buildings, issuing citations for violations, initiating court complaints, and providing sworn court testimony regarding violations of any building system or component including but not limited to structural, electrical, plumbing and mechanical.

Essential Job Functions:

- Enforces currently adopted Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) national codes, International Property Maintenance codes, and applicable Village codes.
- Investigates complaints from the general public and other departments, issues warnings and/or citations for violations, advises possible solutions.
- Attends court when necessary.
- Prepares and maintains records of work performed.
- Attends meetings to explain applicable property maintenance codes.
- Patrols or inspects areas of the Village to monitor violations, property maintenance, zoning, fire, business, or health codes.
- Performs occupancy inspections, annual rental inspections, and commercial building inspections.
- Recommends changes to the Village code.
- Confers with building owners and/or tenants on property maintenance practices and related matters of safety.
- Confers with his/her supervisor on difficult enforcement problems.
- Works as a team player with co-workers and in conjunction with other departments.
- Performs other related duties as assigned.

Minimum Qualifications:

Education and Experience:

- Minimum of 1 year of work experience in property standard code enforcement, housing, engineering, building and construction, public health and or public and property safety.
- Fluent in the English language.
- Working knowledge of computers including Microsoft Outlook, Word and Excel.

Licenses and Certifications:

- Possess a valid driver's license and satisfactory driving record.
- ICC Certification as a Property Maintenance and Housing Inspector required within one (1) year of being hired.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

- Considerable knowledge of building construction, building codes, housing codes, general construction principles, and practices.
- Ability to perform inspections.
- Ability to explain codes, regulations and procedures to the public.
- Ability to manage situations firmly, courteously, tactfully and impartially.
- Excellent communication skills including the ability to read, understand and interpret code books, ordinances, maps, construction drawings, construction texts, policies, procedures, journals, newspapers, letters, reports, and legal documents.
- Ability to write reports and memos with proper format, punctuation, spelling, and grammar, using all parts of speech.
- Ability to speak before an audience with poise, voice control, and confidence, using correct English.
- Ability to multi-task many variable duties and responsibilities in a fast-paced environment.
- Ability to use Microsoft products such as Word and Outlook (for email).
- Ability to use computer resources such as the Internet and GIS for conducting job-related research.
- Ability and willingness to learn and utilize ImageTrend software for inspection purposes.
- Ability to follow established timelines and use good judgment when working on a property standards inspection case file.
- Ability to interact positively with fellow employees and citizens.
- Ability to retain composure in hostile and stressful situations.

Environmental and Physical Demands:

Environmental exposure to:

- Temperature fluctuation.
- Petroleum products, chemicals, acids, fumes, dust or disagreeable odors.

- Animals, rodents and/or pests.
- Human, animal or rodent fecal matter.
- Inadequate ventilation.
- Inclement weather conditions.
- Standing water, mud, obstacles and various construction materials.

Physical Requirements:

- Occasionally lift and/or move up to fifty (50) pounds.
- Open and close building windows and doors, and apply pressure to building components as part of an inspection.
- Stamina to inspect various properties or other facilities which may include standing for extended periods of time.
- Talk, walk and hear.
- Climb flights of stairs, scaffolding, ramps, or ladders.
- Maneuver around or through obstacles, construction materials, manufactured materials and/or equipment.
- Capable of withstanding heights and walking on roofs.
- Capable of stooping, crouching and crawling, bending the body downward and forward by bending the spine at the waist, bending the body forward and downward by bending leg and spine, turning the body at the waist or turning the head at the neck in an unrestricted motion.
- Extend arm(s) and hand(s) in any direction; seizing, holding, grasping, turning with hands; picking, pinching or otherwise working with fingers.
- Maintaining body equilibrium to prevent falling when walking, standing, or crouching.
- Ability to distinguish objects by the eye.
- Ability to focus on small and distant objects, recognize depth of objects.
- Vision to read printed materials and computer screens.

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform essential functions.

The information listed above reflects minimum standards and illustrations of the various type of work that may be performed. The omission of specific job functions, requirements or tasks does not exclude them from the job if the work is similar, related or a logical extension of the work assigned.

This position description does not constitute an employment agreement between the Village and the employee.

Anne Williamson

INVESTIGATOR Conduct surveillance and establish residency requirements for Evergreen Park District 124. When school is in session.

SKILLS Professionally trained law enforcement Police Officer; Knowledge of Illinois State Statutes, laws and investigation and surveillance.

EXPERIENCE **CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER**
1989-2019
Patrol, promoted to Detective Division 2004
Investigate Financial Crimes
State Certified, Lead Homicide Investigator,
Retired in good standing 2019

EDUCATION High School
Chicago Police Training Academy
Detective Training, eLearning

COMMUNICATION As a police officer I have been trained to assess situations quickly and react within the constraints of the law.

REFERENCES Available upon request.

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025

1. List of Inspectors and who they report to. - See Attachment
2. Who is the Evergreen Park Animal Warden(s)? - See attachment
3. Job title, contact information, and job responsibilities of Inspectors, including Animal Warden. - See attachment
4. Resume of experience for Animal Warden. - See attachment
5. List certifications for all Inspectors. - No list exists.
6. Report, list (only) of required training classes for inspectors, including Animal Warden. - No report/list exists.
7. Company providing training, and contact information. - <https://bfcacademy.com/>

Classes Attended

Date	Course #	Course Description	Role	Certif	Hour	Score1	Score2	Pass/Fail
05/06/2024	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK TRAFFIC STOPS	S	N	7.00			Y
03/02/2024	BP 001	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	8.00			Y
03/02/2024	HAZMAT LE	HAZARDIOUS MATERIALS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT	S	N	1.00			Y
02/16/2024	LTFA INITIAL	LESS THAN FULL ACCESS INTIAL	S	N	4.00			Y
01/06/2024	EEMERGEN CY	EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE - REFRESHER	S	N	1.00			Y
12/13/2023	FIREARMS	FIREARMS RESTRAINING ORDER ACT	S	N	1.00			Y
08/01/2023	TIRTS/A REF	TRAUMA IINF RESP TO SEX ASS/ABUSE REFRSH	S	N	8.00			Y
06/28/2023	08PAT004	DE ESCALATION AND SMARTER POLICING	S	N	8.00			Y
05/03/2023	BLS	BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (CPR AND AED)	S	N	3.00			Y
04/20/2023	NARCAN 2023	NARCAN TRAINING	S	N	1.00			Y
02/23/2023	HAZMAT 2023	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 2023	S	N	1.00			Y
01/22/2023	OSM	OFFICER STRESS MANAGEMENT	S	N	1.00			Y
01/02/2023	ACTIVE	ACTIVE SHOOTER	S	N	8.00			Y
12/16/2022	TASER RECERT	TASER RECER AND WOUND MGMT	S	N	3.00			Y
12/06/2022	FIREARMS	FIREARMS RESTRAINING ORDER ACT	S	N	1.00			Y
11/02/2022	16TRA003	ARIDE	S	N	16.00			Y
10/24/2022	ILTSB-MHA	MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS	S	N	8.00			Y
10/15/2022	SEXHAS	SEXUAL HARRASMENT:DEF AND PREVENTION	S	N	1.00			Y
08/04/2022	AAIM	ALLIANCE AGAINST INTOXICATED MOTORIST	S	N	8.00			Y
06/20/2022	INV901R	40 HOUR BASIC EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN	S	N	40.00			Y
03/05/2022	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
03/05/2022	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
02/23/2022	BBP 2023	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS 2023	S	N	1.00			Y
09/14/2021	LEADS	LESS THA FULL ACCESS	S	N	4.00			Y
08/27/2021	LLET	LOW LIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AND TACTICS	S	N	8.00			Y
06/15/2021	CPR	CPR CLASS AT EPFD	S	N	4.00			Y
06/07/2021	PAT699R	CRISIS INTERVENTION/DIST CALLS	S	N	40.00			Y
05/06/2021	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
05/04/2021	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
02/16/2021	ILTSB-MHA	MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS	S	N	8.00			Y
01/14/2021	PAT259R	ANTI-GANG STRATEGIES FOR PATROL OFFICERS	S	N	8.00			Y

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 09/15/2025

Date	Course #	Course Description	Role	Certif	Hour	Score1	Score2	Pass/Fail
11/09/2020	PAT334R	DE-ESCALATION AND SMARTER POLICING	S	N	8.00			Y
10/08/2020	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
09/12/2020	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
09/04/2020	5/2-109	2020 SEX HARRASMENT PREV TRAINING	S	N	1.00			Y
08/27/2020	PAT980R	TRAUMA INFORMED RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSUA	S	N	8.00			Y
08/08/2020	AAIM	ALLIANCE AGAINST INTOXICATED MOTORIST	S	N	8.00			Y
02/11/2020	ADATP	AEROVISTA DRONE ACADEMY TRAINING	S	N	2.50			Y
11/14/2019	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
11/14/2019	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
09/27/2019	LDS200	LESS THAN FULL ACCESS RECERTIFICATION	S	N	4.00			Y
04/04/2019	CQB	SCENARIO BASED CLOSE QUARTER BATTLE	S	Y	1.00			Y
08/29/2018	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
08/28/2018	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
07/18/2018	AAIM	ALLIANCE AGAINST INTOXICATED MOTORIST	S	N	8.00			Y
12/07/2017	LDS200	LESS THAN FULL ACCESS RECERTIFICATION	S	N	4.00			Y
09/23/2017	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
09/23/2017	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
07/11/2017	PTI	SHARPSHOOTER/ FIREARMS QUALIFICATION	S	N	8.00			Y
07/01/2017	AAIM	ALLIANCE AGAINST INTOXICATED MOTORIST	S	N	8.00			Y
01/22/2017	SBT	SCENERIO BASE TRAINING	S	N	2.00			Y
09/14/2016	IS-00346	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL PERS.	S	N	1.00			Y
09/07/2016	BBP	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS	S	N	1.00			Y
09/02/2016	IPMG	SLOWER IS FASTER: SURVIVAL SKILLS	S	N	1.00			Y
05/04/2016	B-CON	BLEEDING CONTROL FOR THE INJURED	S	N	8.00			Y
05/04/2016	B-CON	BLEEDING CONTROL FOR THE INJURED	S	N	3.00			Y
02/22/2016	SWAT01	SWAT TRAINING SHOOTING RANGE	S	N	8.00			Y
02/13/2016	TASERX26	ADVANCED TASER & TASER X26 EMDS	S	N	16.00			Y
12/23/2015	BASIC ACAD	BASIC LAW ENFORCEMENT	S	Y	400.00			Y
11/23/2015	TRA500R	FIELD SOBRIETY TESTING: HORIZONTAL	S	N	24.00			Y
11/04/2015	IS-700	NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	S	N	3.00			Y
10/24/2015	LDS200	LESS THAN FULL ACCESS RECERTIFICATION	S	N	4.00			Y
10/22/2015	IS-00100	INTRO. TO THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM	S	N	3.00			Y

Total Hours 748.50

**EVERGREEN PARK
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

9420 South Kedzie Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois
60805

708/422-2142
708/422-1646 Fax

December 16, 2024

Anna Andrushko
9313 S. Spaulding Ave
Evergreen Park, IL 60805

Re: FOIA Request 2024-336

In response to your FOIA requesting "Report listing all the basic training classes for Officers received in Evergreen Park", please note the following:

Attached please find "Listing of Basic Training Classes Officers Certify In".

The balance of your FOIA are multiple questions on multiple issues.
These questions will NOT be addressed.

FOIA requests are for RECORDS ONLY.


Any questions concerning this FOIA, please contact me at fclarin@evpkpd.org.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Clarin
Records Supervisor/FOIA Officer

SECTION 4: EXPERT ARTICLES AND INFORMATION

 An official website of the United States government



MENU

Clean Air Act Overview

CONTACT US <<https://epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/forms/contact-us-about-clean-air-act>>

Clean Air Act Title IV - Noise Pollution

The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments added a new title IV, relating to acid deposition control, *without repealing the existing title IV, relating to noise pollution*. The U.S. Code designates the original title IV (noise pollution) as subchapter IV and the new title IV (acid deposition control) as subchapter IV-A <<https://epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-subchapter-acid-deposition-control>>.

This page has links to Clean Air Act sections that are part of the U.S. Code Collection maintained by the U. S. Government Publishing Office. EPA does not control the content of that website.

Clean Air Act Section	U.S. Code	Title
201	7641	Noise abatement ↗ < https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/uscode-2013-title42/html/uscode-2013-title42-chap85-subchapiv-sec7641.htm >
	7642	Authorization of appropriations ↗ < https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/uscode-2013-title42/html/uscode-2013-title42-chap85-subchapiv-sec7642.htm >

What is Noise Pollution?

The traditional definition of noise is “unwanted or disturbing sound”. Sound becomes unwanted when it either interferes with normal activities such as sleeping, conversation, or disrupts or diminishes one’s quality of life. The fact that you can’t see, taste or smell it may help explain why it has not received as much attention as other types of pollution, such as air pollution, or water pollution. The air around us is constantly filled with sounds, yet most of us would probably not say we are surrounded by noise. **Though for some, the persistent and escalating sources of sound can often be considered an annoyance. This “annoyance” can have major consequences, primarily to one’s overall health.**

Health Effects

Noise pollution adversely affects the lives of millions of people. Studies have shown that **there are direct links between noise and health.** Problems related to noise include stress related illnesses, high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity. Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is the most common and often discussed health effect, but research has shown that **exposure to constant or high levels of noise can cause countless adverse health affects.**

Learn more about the health effects:

The Noise Effects Handbook [↗](http://www.nonoise.org/library/handbook/handbook.htm) <<http://www.nonoise.org/library/handbook/handbook.htm>>, Office of Noise Abatement and Control, US EPA, 1981

Noise and Its Effects, [↗](http://www.nonoise.org/library/suter/suter.htm) <<http://www.nonoise.org/library/suter/suter.htm>> by Dr. Alice H. Suter, Administrative Conference of the United States, November 1991

Protection from Noise

Individuals can take many steps to protect themselves from the harmful effects of noise pollution. If people must be around loud sounds, they can protect their ears with hearing protection (e.g., ear plugs or ear muffs). There are various strategies for combating noise in your home, school, workplace, and the community.

Learn more about noise pollution prevention:

Noise Pollution Clearinghouse [↗](http://www.nonoise.org/) <<http://www.nonoise.org/>>

The Role of EPA

Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA administrator established the Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) to carry out investigations and studies on noise and its effect on the public health and welfare. Through ONAC, the EPA coordinated all Federal noise control activities, but in 1981 the Administration concluded that noise issues were best handled at the State and local level. As a result, ONAC was closed and primary responsibility of addressing noise issues was transferred to State and local governments. However, EPA retains authority to investigate and study noise and its effect, disseminate information to the public regarding noise pollution and its adverse health effects, respond to inquiries on matters related to noise, and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations for protecting the public health and welfare, pursuant to the [Noise Control Act of 1972 and the Quiet Communities Act of 1978](#).

Learn more about the Clean Air Act, Noise Control Act of 1972, and the Quiet Communities Act of 1978:

Clean Air Act (Title IV – Noise Pollution) [🔗](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/uscode-2013-title42/html/uscode-2013-title42-chap85-subchapiv-sec7641.htm) <<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/uscode-2013-title42/html/uscode-2013-title42-chap85-subchapiv-sec7641.htm>>

The Noise Control Act of 1972 (42USC7641) [🔗](http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/noise_control_act_of_1972.pdf) <http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/noise_control_act_of_1972.pdf>(21 pp, 890K, About PDF <<https://epa.gov/home/pdf-files>>), from U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

The Quiet Communities Act of 1978 [🔗](https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/95/s3083/text) <<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/95/s3083/text>>

Noise Sources Regulated by EPA

EPA or a designated Federal agency regulates noise sources, such as rail and motor carriers, low noise emission products, construction equipment, transport equipment, trucks, motorcycles, and the labeling of hearing protection devices.

Past Activities

Learn more about these activities:

- Press Release Announcing the Establishment of a Noise Labeling Program (1979)
<<https://epa.gov/history/epa-history-noise-and-noise-control-act>>



EPA Identifies Noise Levels Affecting Health and Welfare

[EPA press release - April 2, 1974]

Noise levels requisite to protect public health and welfare against hearing loss, annoyance and activity interference were identified today by the Environmental Protection Agency. These noise levels are contained in a new EPA document, "Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety (PDF)."

One of the purposes of this document is to provide a basis for state and local governments' judgments in setting standards. In doing so the information contained in this document must be utilized along with other relevant factors. These factors include the balance between costs and benefits associated with setting standards at particular noise levels, the nature of the existing or projected noise problems in any particular area, the local aspirations and the means available to control environmental noise.

The document identifies a 24-hour exposure level of 70 decibels as the level of environmental noise which will prevent any measurable hearing loss over a lifetime. Likewise, levels of 55 decibels outdoors and 45 decibels indoors are identified as preventing activity interference and annoyance. These levels of noise are considered those which will permit spoken conversation and other activities such as sleeping, working and recreation, which are part of the daily human condition.

The levels are not single event, or "peak" levels. Instead, they represent averages of acoustic energy over periods of time such as 8 hours or 24 hours, and over long periods of time such as years. For example, occasional higher noise levels would be consistent with a 24-hour energy average of 70 decibels, so long as a sufficient amount of relative quiet is experienced for the remaining period of time.

Noise levels for various areas are identified according to the use of the area. Levels of 45 decibels are associated with indoor residential areas, hospitals and schools, whereas 55 decibels is identified for certain outdoor areas where human activity takes place. The level of 70 decibels is identified for all areas in order to prevent hearing loss.

Home ([../index.aspx](http://index.aspx)) > Journals (index.aspx) > Article

NEIGHBOR NOISES

Open Journal of Social Sciences (journalarticles.aspx?journalid=2430) > Vol.5 No.5, May 2017 (home.aspx?issueid=9438#76120)

Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science

Arline L. Bronzaft (articles.aspx?searchcode=Arline+L.++Bronzaft&searchfield=authors&page=1)

Professor Emerita, City University of New York, New York, NY, USA (articles.aspx?searchcode=Professor+Emerita%2c+City+University+of+New+York%2c+New+York%2c+NY%2c+USA&searchfield=affs&page=1&skid=0).

searchcode=Professor+Emerita%2c+City+University+of+New+York%2c+New+York%2c+NY%2c+USA&searchfield=affs&page=1&skid=0).

DOI: 10.4236/jss.2017.55008 (<https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2017.55008>) **PDF** ([//www.scirp.org/pdf/JSS_2017051215094725.pdf](http://www.scirp.org/pdf/JSS_2017051215094725.pdf)) **HTML** ([//www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=76120](http://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=76120)) **XML** ([//www.scirp.org/xml/76120.xml](http://www.scirp.org/xml/76120.xml)) **2,702** Downloads **6,521** Views

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Abstract

In her chapter "Sources of Noise" in *Noise and Health*, Annette Zaner [1] writes that sounds have been environmental pollutants for thousands of years, citing examples of stories of loud music in the Old Testament and noisy delivery wagons in ancient times. The Industrial Revolution and urbanization in more recent times raised the decibel levels in our communities, especially with the growth in transportation on the roads, on the rails and in the air, as well as the growth of noise polluting products. The proliferation of boom cars, cell phones and wind turbines during the past twenty years has made our world even noisier. Studies have been carried out that have demonstrated the potential impact of these noises on our mental and physical health, and there have been some efforts to lessen some of the intrusive sounds, e.g. aircraft and road traffic noise, but there is still too little attention paid to the deleterious effects of noise. While noise complaints top the list of complaints in major cities worldwide and noise even threatens the natural sound systems of our planet, there is no movement globally to address the noise pollutant. The following paper will examine the research linking noise to health effects, question why governments have not seriously attempted to lower noise levels and suggest ways to lessen the din. Doing so will not only be beneficial to our health and well-being but it would also be wise economically.

Keywords

Noise Pollution (articles.aspx?searchcode=Noise+Pollution&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0), Noise and Health (articles.aspx?searchcode=+Noise+and+Health&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0), Noise and Public Policy (articles.aspx?searchcode=+Noise+and+Public+Policy&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0)

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Bronzaft, A. (2017) Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, **5**, 108-120. doi: 10.4236/jss.2017.55008 (<https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2017.55008>).

1. Introduction

Noise has been defined as an unwanted, uncontrollable and unpredictable sound that disturbs and annoys an individual. With this definition, there has been a tendency to view noise as an annoyance and, secondly, as a sound that is deemed annoying to an individual on a personal level. Thus, it has been said that one person's music is another person's noise. Viewing noise as personal to the listener and as simply annoying has resulted in ignoring the potential harm of this pollutant. However, a growing body of research has sufficiently demonstrated that noise is more than annoying—it is a mental and physical health hazard. Furthermore, while there may be some people who are less impacted by intrusive sounds and some who are very much disturbed by surrounding sounds, we find that the larger number of people in the middle range of the normal curve is indeed affected by transportation noises, construction noises, community noises, and neighbor noises. This paper will identify the research linking noise to adverse health impacts and, hopefully, it will persuade readers to reach out to their public officials to introduce policies to lessen the surrounding noises for the sake of the well-being of all people.

1.1. Noise: A Longtime Pollutant Calling Out for Attention

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When Pope Francis, in his visit to the United States several years ago, stood outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia to deliver a resounding message in his soft voice to millions of people both standing before him in person and listening via the media, he reminded all of us that a powerful message need not be accompanied by a loud voice. In his talk, he mentioned the wise men that met and wrote the United States Constitution in that same building in May 1787. However, I doubt that the Pope knew that these men asked to be surrounded by quiet as they set down the principles by which this newly found nation would be governed.

"Freshly spread dirt covered the cobblestone street in front of the Pennsylvania State House, protecting the men inside from the sound of passing carriages and carts." ([Http://www.barefootworld.net/consti15.html](http://www.barefootworld.net/consti15.html)).

Noises indeed would have intruded upon their thinking, their interactions and their deliberations. Possibly, the individuals, shaping American policy today on noise, or for that matter any of the issues being addressed in Congress, are failing to move our country forward on these issues because they don't understand that loud talking and shouting intrude on thoughtfulness and wise decisions. Shouting may have catapulted President Donald Trump to the Presidency, and, apparently, he still believes speaking loudly carries clout. Will he learn, and hopefully soon, that better decisions are forged when voices are lowered?

As Annette Zaner notes in her chapter on Sources of Noise in Noise and Health [1], loud sounds have been environmental pollutants for thousands of years, citing examples of noisy delivery wagons in ancient times and stories of loud music in the Old Testament. She states that in recent times, from the end of the 19th century into the 20th century, the Industrial Revolution and urbanization raised the decibel level in our communities, especially with the growth in transportation on the roads, on the rails and in the air, as well as the growth of noise polluting products. In the mid 20th century in the United States, there were efforts in some cities to reduce noise impacts, e.g. New York City. However, it was the passage of the Noise Control Act in 1972 and the establishment of the Office of Noise and Abatement (ONAC) in the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that made noise abatement a national issue. This office was mandated to develop programs to educate people to the dangers of noise and to inform them of ways to reduce noise in their lives. ONAC also assisted state governments with their noise reduction efforts. While acknowledging that additional research was needed to strengthen the link between noise and health effects, the United States' position was best reflected in the statement made by Dr. William H. Stewart, former Surgeon General, in his keynote address to the 1969 Conference on Noise as a Public Health Hazard:

"Must we wait until we prove every link in the chain of causation? I stand firmly with Surgeon General Burney's statement of 10 years ago. In protecting health absolute proof comes late. To wait for it is to invite disaster or to prolong suffering unnecessarily."

US EPA "Noise: A Health Problem. Office of Noise Abatement and Control, August 1978 [2]

Additionally, Russell Train, the administrator of EPA, in a 1976 talk on aircraft noise, stated:

"It is time for all to come together, and to come to grips with the problem of aviation noise, and to build, at long last, an air transportation system that is safe, healthy, and quieter."

US EPA "Aviation Noise: Let's get on with the job. April 1976 [3].

Then Ronald Reagan became President in 1981 and he essentially closed down the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in US EPA. He and his EPA administrator Anne Gorsuch declared that it was best to deal with noise issues at the state level, even though at that time many of the states depended on federal funding and direction for its anti-noise efforts. While the federal government still oversees noise abatement in some areas, e.g. noise in the workplace, the agency deemed to oversee the Noise Control Act, namely the US EPA, essentially disbanded its noise activities. Speaking to the closing of the Office of Noise and Abatement under former President Reagan, the then Noise Manager of Oregon, Terry Obteska, wrote: "The demise of the federal program in 1981 has been a disastrous experiment, resulting in the wholesale death of state and local programs [4]." Sidney Shapiro who solicited Mr. Obteska's comments, as well as similar responses from other state environmentalist heads, wrote in his report "The Dormant Noise Control Act [4]" that the decision to defund the Office of Noise Control and Abatement signaled to the states that noise was not important. Thus, noise was now seen as a "nuisance," a condition that could be handled by adaptation.

President Reagan was followed by both Democratic and Republican Presidents who have similarly shown no interest in curbing noise. Neither has Congress these past twenty years. Why? One explanation might be that ONAC was to initiate a Buy Quiet program which would have asked industry to lower the decibel levels of their products, e.g. home appliances, construction equipment, etc. and while industry at some future date did indeed lower the decibel levels of such products, it is possible that in 1981 they determined that they would rather quiet their products at their own pace without government intrusion. I believe that government decisions are still influenced by corporations and the "noise making" companies would rather deal with the issue on their own terms, rather than have the government oversee their actions.

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Listening to a speech that President Barack Obama gave to Congress, early in his first term, I thought his administration might demonstrate an interest in the noise issue. He spoke of a school he visited in Dillon, South Carolina as a place where they had "...to stop six times a day because the train barrels by their classroom." As he made this statement, he pointed to a student from that school, Ty'Oshema Bethea, who was sitting next to his wife. I hoped his comment would lead him to do something about noise in the schools, a topic I have researched and written on, but to my disappointment, the words he used in that speech were largely uttered to draw attention to the student he invited to his talk. I later learned that the school the President visited did receive local funding that addressed the leaks, the peeling paint and, hopefully, the noise.

Now that Donald Trump is President of the United States, one could ask what role will the federal government play in lessening the impacts of noise on health, in light of the fact that the Noise Control Act passed in 1972, is still in effect. That act was passed to "...promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health and welfare." Recognizing that the US EPA has essentially ignored the Noise Control Act for the past thirty-five years, one could still wonder about the attitude of a new administration toward noise pollution, especially since President Trump has been combating aircraft noise over his Florida estate for over twenty years including a 2015 lawsuit seeking damages for "creating an unreasonable amount of noise [5] ."

A visit to the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) first page today does not list any reference to noise as an environmental pollutant. One has to click into several sections to access information on noise and its effects and in one of the sections accessed, noise pollution is linked to the Clean Air Act, as if the Noise Control Act never stood on its own. Further exploration of EPA's interest in noise will yield a page that states that the Noise Control Act has not been rescinded; it is inactive. In other words, The United States passes laws but they don't have to be enforced.

When one does find some information on the adverse effects of noise on health, the research and studies cited are not recent; thus, omitting research that more strongly linking noise to health effects that have been conducted in the past five years. There is on the site a large publication dating back to the 1970s that is identified as "Foreign Noise Research in Noise Effects: a Survey of Foreign Noise Effects Research. Highlighting a publication as only containing foreign research raises the question of the applicability of the findings to Americans. That EPA will undoubtedly continue to ignore the deleterious impacts of noise is not unexpected in light of the fact that the head of the EPA, Scott Pruitt, has been critical of the agency for many years. This view is strengthened by the recent New York Times article [6] which noted: "Reports last week that the administration is proposing deep budget cuts for government agencies including...and the Environmental Protection Agency have fueled new fears of databases being axed..."

With the loss of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) these past thirty plus years, citizens in the U.S., especially those exposed to aircraft noise, have had no federal agency to advocate lessening the noise in their communities. Although the Federal Aviation Administration oversaw aircraft noise, ONAC could provide pressure on this agency by statements, as noted above, that aircraft noise had an adverse impact on health. Noise continued to be a more pressing problem as the years passed and citizen groups were formed throughout the United States to combat this pollutant. Working with citizens in the New York region, Congresswoman Nita Lowey introduced a bill in the House of Representatives in 1997 to refund ONAC, as did Senator Robert Torrecelli in the Senate. While they were able to gather forty-five sponsors in the House and four in the Senate, their bills did not pass. Congresswoman Lowey attempted to introduce her legislation to refund ONAC in 1999 and 2005 but to no avail.

1.2. Noise: Still a Viable Pollutant

Today in 2017 the most vocal spokespersons for abating noise belong to these groups across the country who have been adversely impacted by intrusive noises, especially those living near airports. Several of these groups are calling for their Congresspersons to roll back the Federal Aviation Administration's program aimed to improve air travel because the agency has not paid close enough attention to the noise incurred by restructuring the air routes. In 2016 Congresswoman Grace Meng of New York City, joined by several colleagues in other states, has introduced legislation, similar to that supported by the Congresswoman in 1997, to give the federal government a voice in lessening noise, especially that of aircraft. In the Senate, Senators Schumer and Gillibrand introduced a comparable bill. Congresspersons in Arizona, California, Florida, New York, etc. have introduced legislation to give local communities a greater role regarding flight paths because residents are being exposed to unacceptable levels of aviation noise. However, bills introduced by Congress people have to be voted on to become law and while citizen groups are hopeful that the federal government will eventually become concerned about noise impacts, in my opinion, the turmoil in Washington today casts doubt on that optimism.

In speaking against a proposal to build noise barriers along busy highways, the Chair of the Transportation Committee, Bill Shuster stated: "If a homebuilder is willing to build his home next to a highway or an airport, they know what the consequences are [7] ." Such comments only underscore the unlikelihood of legislation that would curb noise of residents living near highways or airports or the refunding of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in the Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Is Noise Really A Health Hazard?

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Yet, the literature supporting the adverse effects of noise on mental and physical health has grown in the last fifteen years, underscoring the need to move ahead with federal noise legislation [8] [9] [10]. However, while there have been a few American papers, more of the research has taken place in Europe. Interestingly, the US Federal Aviation Administration Office of Environment and Energy funded a paper entitled "A Review of the Literature Related to Potential Health Effects of Aircraft Noise [11]" in which its author Hales Swift states: "...there are also questions as to whether the results are directly transferable from a collection of European populations to an American one." This statement is repeated a second time in this Review. While I understand that studies have to be replicated, I don't believe that in our global society, we should wonder whether Americans respond differently to noise than do Europeans. Do we bring in comparisons amongst different nations when we discuss causes or treatments of diseases? Thus, with the United States hesitant to generalize noise impacts on health and well-being from European findings, this paper can safely conclude as follows:

"A great deal of research remains to be done in the field of health effects of noise."

Thus, without additional research, the federal government might feel justified in taking it "slow" when it comes to noise abatement, especially with respect to airport-related noise.

To be fair to the Federal Aviation Administration, it did support the Correia, et al study [9] cited above which found "...a statistically significant association between exposure to aircraft noise and risk of hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases among older people living near airports." The Transportation Research Board, a program of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, devoted its September-October 2015 magazine (TRB, Number 299) to Public Health and Transportation. The first article by Dannenberg and Sener in that issue, "Why Public Health and Transportation: Setting the Stage [12]," states that "...noise can contribute to adverse health effects, including sleep disturbance, hearing loss, and decreased performance." The article then suggests policies that could lessen impacts of noise on nearby populations: "...changing airport runway use patterns, flight path locations, and hours of operation." With a study on six million older residents that found a relationship between aircraft noise and cardiovascular disease, and an article in a journal funded by state and federal agencies that acknowledges the harmful effects of noise on nearby populations, one could hope that in the near future United States policy decisions will be influenced by scientific findings on the deleterious effects of noise. So far, there has been a divide between research and policy in the United States when it comes to noise impacts. This statement is supported by a Hammer, et al. paper [13] which notes that while "...tens of millions of Americans suffer from a range of adverse health outcomes due to noise exposure," there is not yet "... a national plan to reduce environmental noise pollution."

3. Are We Sure Noise Is Harmful to Health?

The United States is not alone when it comes to determining whether research findings directly impact policy decisions. This is especially true with the recently identified noise intrusion that has received much attention worldwide—noise from wind turbines. In the search for alternative sources of energy, it was with enthusiasm that public officials and environmentalists worldwide have welcomed the possibility of wind as a viable alternative to fossil fuels. Wind turbines were erected in communities in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia. Then, reports started coming in that residents living near these newly erected turbines were complaining about headaches and loss of sleep. Interestingly, the first response from industry and government was that these people were imagining these impacts.

When Dr. Nina Pierpont [14] wrote her book reporting her findings of vertigo, dizziness, sleep disturbance and other physiological disturbances in a group of 38 residents living near wind turbines, she was widely criticized for her very limited, less than scientific study. Dr. Pierpont's study calls for replication but it should not have been dismissed. In science we start with exploratory research on small numbers and then we move on to studies with larger numbers and greater control of the variables. For example, in the New York Times article on December 15th 2016 [15], entitled "Your Brain Versus 'Harold'", the author reports on a study relating fitness to thinking in older people that had been conducted on sixty older men. The article indicates that further research is needed but still gives credence to the results reported. One obvious shortcoming of the study is that it only included male subjects but the author of this article in the introductory paragraph generalizes the findings to all "...older people." The New York Times in its Tuesday Science section frequently reports findings of studies with small numbers and less than ideal control as does the mass media. The findings of these studies are suggestive, although treated more seriously in the media, and should lead to further research. Dr. Pierpont's study should also be a call for additional research exploring the relationship between wind turbine sounds and visual effects and health impacts.

In chapter 5 of Why Noise Matters [8] there is a discussion of several studies that have found that people get more annoyed by wind turbines than noise from road traffic and other industrial sounds. Why Noise Matters concludes that noise need not stop the development of onshore wind turbines, especially if carefully located, but unless the noise issue is seriously addressed, it will harm people and curb the development. Garret Keiser in his book The Unwanted Sound of Everything [16] states that the "...noise effects of wind turbines have been routinely denied by ignorant or unscrupulous developers," supporting his conclusion with studies affirming this statement as well as his experiences personally visiting residents in Maine who described to him the impacts that nearby wind turbines had on their lives.

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Acknowledging the fact that a growing number of individuals and organizations have expressed concern about the impact of noise from wind turbines on residents living nearby, the Government of Canada, through its Minister of Health asked the Council of Canadian academies to conduct an assessment of the research that has examined the association between exposure to wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. A panel of experts from Canada and other countries worldwide was set up to evaluate the evidence linking health impacts of wind turbine noise and to identify research gaps as well. The Council of Canadian Academies issued its report "Understanding the Evidence: Wind Turbine Noise" in the Spring of 2015 (www.scienceadvice.ca). The Executive Summary found sufficient evidence between exposure to wind turbine and annoyance, limited evidence to support a relationship between exposure to wind turbine noise and sleep disturbance, inadequate evidence to support link between wind turbine noise and stress and found inadequate evidence to conclude the presence or absence of a relationship between other health effects and wind turbine noise. Recognizing that chronic exposure to other sources of noise, e.g. air and road, have led to stress responses and in turn to risk factors for cardiovascular disease, the Panel found that "...available evidence does not allow conclusions with regard to the prevalence of annoyance or other health effects." The Panel also recognized that A-weighted measurements which have been commonly used to assess potential impact of wind turbine noise on residents may "...fail to capture the low frequency components of wind turbine sound." This failure to include low-frequency measurements in determining impacts of wind turbine sounds was considered a shortcoming in determining potential health impacts.

The Canadian report states that Canada is increasingly depending on wind turbines to provide their citizens with electricity. With that in mind, the Panel notes that the health effects of wind turbine noise have rarely been expressed with "...detailed, reproducible and rigorous data sufficient to support a conclusion on either causation or magnitude of any potential health effect." However, in light of the earlier statement above that evidence does not allow a conclusion of absence of a relationship, one might expect a final statement stressing greater caution as Canada moves forward with wind turbine development. Additionally, the statement that: "Community engagement helps to inform and educate local residents, as well as involve them in a wind energy project with the goal of fostering social acceptance" also calls into question whether this report will indeed "...inform decision-making and academic research on the subject" as the Panel hopes it will.

That Canada, like the United States, may not have depended in recent years on scientific findings to determine policy is supported by a New York Times op ed article written by Dr. Wendy Palen of Simon Fraser University [17]. She states that in 2007, shortly after Stephen Harper became Prime Minister, rules were issued that kept federal scientists from discussing their findings with the media. She then goes on to say that these scientists feared retaliation if they spoke up about "...science that affected public health or the environment." She also writes that environmental data were discarded and that the Prime Minister's government passed a bill that "...eliminated or amended our marquee environmental protection laws." Dr. Palen concludes on a more reassuring note stating that the election of the new Prime Minister Justin Trudeau may "...put scientists' right to speak and the promise of evidence-based decisions alongside job creation and economic growth."

Reading Dr. Palen's essay tends to underscore my conclusion above that the Council of Canadian Academies report on wind turbines might not lead to sound decision making and appropriate academic research. Secondly, Dr. Palen's writings on the actions to weaken environmental protection laws by the Harper government sounded so familiar to what former President Reagan did with respect to the noise arm of US EPA. Thirdly, Dr. Palen warns in her first sentence that President Trump's actions so far do not bode well for science in the United States and in her last sentences she urges American scientists to reject interference and to stay vocal and vigilant. I cannot agree more heartily. So as not to be completely pessimistic that people's responses to a noise source, such as wind turbines, will tend to be ignored, I refer to the action by a Danish municipality to cancel plans for all on shore wind turbines because of the possibility that "...low frequency noise affects health." [18]. One resident in this municipality was quoted as saying: "The politicians have let us citizens come first."

4. Is Smoking a Health Hazard?

As a child I suffered from asthma and continue to do so but am pleased to report that I have it under control, thanks to my respiratory inhalers. I knew from the time I was very young that I could not be around people who smoked because of my asthma. As I grew older, I could not attend certain meetings because there was too much cigarette smoke in the meeting rooms. For the most part, I, and others like me, were dismissed by smokers who did not believe their cigarette smoke harmed our health. The cigarette industry, supported by the government, similarly dismissed the harmful effects of secondary smoke and argued that there was insufficient research to support the complaints of the many people who claimed they were made sick by cigarette smoke. Yet, there were thousands upon thousands of people who evidenced through their coughing and discomfort in smoke-filled rooms that cigarette smoke harmed them. Today, one is constantly reminded on television segments that parents who smoke will be damaging the health of their children. Later research confirmed what I and my fellow sufferers knew all along that second-hand smoke is harmful to others. While one might say that the "hard" research was necessary to link cigarette smoke to adverse health impacts, I would say that the numbers of people who complained about cigarette smoke should have clued those in decision-making positions to pay greater attention to these complaints. In general, greater weight should be placed on vocal expressions from individuals about their health status. Even doctors today say that they should listen more attentively to what their patients are saying and not simply limit their evaluations on available standard medical tests. Russell Train, quoted above, in speaking about action to

limit noise impacts, said that we should not wait for "every link in the chain of causation" before we act because to do so would "invite disaster and prolong suffering unnecessarily." I believe we waited too long to take action on limiting cigarette smoking and I second his comments regarding noise impacts.

5. Policy Decisions Should Reflect Research Findings

As a researcher, I do indeed believe that "hard" data are needed in determining what actions should be taken to remedy certain situations, Forty years ago, when a parent in my psychology class asked me to do something to lessen the impact of passing train noise on her child's classroom because she believed it intruded on his learning in that classroom, I responded that we would need some evidence to demonstrate that the noise affected classroom learning. It was the request of this mother that led me to carry out a study on the effects of elevated train noise on learning [19]. When we found that by the sixth grade children exposed to the passing train noise were nearly a year behind in reading compared to children on the quiet side of the school building, we then were able to use the data to abate the train noise by to persuade the Transit Authority to put rubber padding on the tracks adjacent to the school and the Board of Education to acoustically tile the classroom ceilings. A later study [20] found that after the noise abatements were in place, children on both of the sides of the school building were now reading at the same level. These two studies, often spoken of as landmark studies, received wide attention in the media.

During these past thirty plus years a number of studies have also found that noise disrupts student learning and so the link between noise/learning link is indeed stronger. However, should New York City have waited to lessen the noise at Public School 98 after learning the results of my study until the evidence would be stronger to justify action? I still wonder why New York's Transit Authority and Board of Education acted so quickly in abating the train noise's impact on classroom learning. The City could have taken the position that more research was needed. These two studies I conducted on noise and classroom learning were also cited by community groups concerned with nearby aircraft noise adversely affecting classroom learning. Interestingly, their efforts to lessen the impacts of aircraft noise on classroom learning resulted in a million dollar nationwide program in the U.S. to abate noise in classrooms affected by such aircraft. A recent government-sponsored study by Sharp, et al. [21] examined the effect of this sound insulation and found the adverse impacts on learning disappeared after the insulation was in place. Here is another example where research findings resulted in policies that benefitted children and, hopefully, could be cited as demonstrating that we need not conduct endless studies before taking action. However, unfortunately, government agencies today still raise questions about the strength of evidence to support changes in policy, whether it be noise or another adverse pollutant.

John Stewart and his associates took the opportunity following Brexit to write an ebook The Noise Climate-Post Brexit [22] in which they outline ways to alleviate noise from a variety of sources, namely, airport, traffic, community, neighbor, piped in music and wind farms. John Stewart and his co-authors, the majority of whom contributed to Why Noise Matters [7], start their latest book from a position that recognizes the deleterious effects of noise on health. The authors then acknowledge that the European Union has taken steps to identify the sources of noise but have not yet acted sufficiently to lessen the noises. Stewart, in a private conversation, stated that the UK can now focus on ways to abate the noise now that it is not tied to EU oversight. He added that he hoped that Prime Minister May would be responsive to the suggestions outlined in their book.

6. Noise Policy Must Reflect Research that Noise Is a Health Hazard!

I now conclude that there is an abundance of evidence linking noise to adverse mental and health impacts. I include here vocal complaints from people exposed to noise that have not become part of our larger research and the papers published in academic journals. For thirty years, as a member of GrowNYC, formerly Council on the Environment of New York City, I have received complaints about noise from New York City citizens. Noise is one of the major complaints to our 311 Complaint Line. The people who contact me are not part of a formal study but I believe I am qualified enough to speak to the nature of their complaints and the stress and discomfort they have experienced because of noise intrusions. Yet, actions to alleviate the noises of intrusive sources, e.g. roads, rail, aircraft, wind turbines, construction sites, etc. have lagged behind the research. In a paper I wrote entitled "Abating New York City transit noise:: A matter of will, not way" [23] I described how the knowledge to lessen New York City's transit noise problem exists but the desire to act does not. I firmly believe it is the same with respect to other sources of noise, in that the ways to lessen the noise do exist but the desire to do so does not. In a chapter I wrote for Environmental Toxicants [24], I listed several methods to control noises in apartment buildings, hospitals, in schools and on highways, stating that architects, engineers and developers should be as aware of the acoustical environment of their projects as they are of the visual.

Furthermore, I would argue that cost to abate noise is not the overriding issue that many claim it is in that the cost in not alleviating the noise may be higher. We often do not factor in medical and educational costs in deciding what to do about noise sources. When we speak of the costs of lessening aircraft noise, do we consider the medicals costs of older individuals who are being admitted to cardiovascular units because of the impacts of overhead

aircraft? When we speak of costs to lessen noises within schools, are we factoring in educational costs of children who have fallen behind in reading because of noisy classrooms? Do we not already know how to design restaurants so that the interior sounds are less offensive, leading many potential customers, especially older people, to avoid the "noisy" venues. Are very loud restaurants really good for business?

7. Conclusion

I have frequently written about my younger daughter's reaction to her mother conducting research on the effects of noise on classroom learning. She, only eight then, thought it was obvious that children could not learn in a noisy classroom. Her mother explained that she would have to look at the children's reading scores to find out if the noise actually interfered with learning in order to justify requesting ways to decrease the noise. Yes, I had to explain to this child why data were necessary to support changes. Now over forty years later, she observes out that her mother is still overseeing a federal study on noise impacts in the classroom and writing on the adverse effects of noise on health and she is utterly bewildered. I, too, am astonished that I am still writing to urge people to lessen the din in their lives in order to protect their health. However, to be fair there are far more people today that support my views than there were forty years ago when I started to write about noise pollution.

Yet, will the outcry from citizens concerned about the deleterious effects of noise on health convince governments to pass policies to address noise pollution? Will public officials recognize that sound data already exist to justify passing and enforcing such policies? I will urge public officials to heed former Surgeon General William H. Stewart's quote noted earlier.

"Must we wait until we prove every link in the chain of causation? I stand firmly with Surgeon General Burney's statement of 10 years ago. In protecting health absolute proof comes late. To wait for it is to invite disaster or to prolong suffering unnecessarily."

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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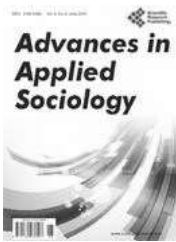
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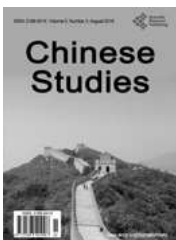
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HOME > SCIENCE > VOL. 356, NO. 6337 > NOISE POLLUTION IS PERVASIVE IN U.S. PROTECTED AREAS

REPORT



Noise pollution is pervasive in U.S. protected areas

RACHEL T. BUXTON , MEGAN F. MCKENNA, [...], AND GEORGE WITTEMYER  +4 authors [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE 5 May 2017 Vol 356, Issue 6337 pp. 531-533 DOI: 10.1126/science.aah4783

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Shhh, you're disturbing the ecosystem

Species in nature reserves are experiencing increased pressure from human encroachment in many forms. One type of pressure that is rarely discussed but perennial is human-produced noise. Buxton *et al.* looked at the degree to which such noise has affected protected areas across the United States. **Human-produced noise doubled background noise levels in a majority of protected areas and substantially affected critical habitat areas for endangered species.**

Science, this issue p. [531](#)

Abstract

Anthropogenic noise threatens ecological systems, including the cultural and biodiversity resources in protected areas. Using continental-scale sound models, we found that anthropogenic noise doubled background sound levels in 63% of U.S. protected area units and caused a 10-fold or greater increase in 21%, surpassing levels known to interfere with human visitor experience and disrupt wildlife behavior, fitness, and community composition. Elevated noise was also found in critical habitats of endangered species, with 14% experiencing a 10-fold increase in sound levels. However, protected areas with more stringent regulations had less anthropogenic noise. Our analysis indicates that noise pollution in protected areas is closely linked with transportation, development, and extractive land use, providing insight into where mitigation efforts can be most effective.

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Over the past century, human activities have increased the magnitude and distribution of anthropogenic noise, raising concerns about the potential impacts of noise pollution (1). Anthropogenic noise reduces the capacity to perceive natural sounds, which are fundamental to survival and reproduction of wildlife (2) and provide human health benefits (3, 4). Noise pollution causes cognitive impairment, distraction, stress, and altered behavior and physiology in ways that directly influence both wildlife and humans (5–9). Moreover, noise pollution that alters the distribution or behavior of key species can have cascading effects on ecosystem integrity (10).

Noise pollution is often considered to be an urban problem, but expanding human development and activities in rural landscapes are extending its reach. Thus, assessments of the spatial distribution of noise pollution are needed, particularly in the context of protected land. Protected areas (PAs) cover more than 13% of the world's total land area and are an important tool for conserving biodiversity (11) and providing economic and health benefits for humans (12). PAs have a range of conservation goals, including the reduction of anthropogenic disturbance (13), yet PA objectives rarely include the management of noise pollution (14, 15). We quantified the degree and extent of noise pollution in PAs and critical habitat for endangered species across the continental United States. We compared noise pollution among land management and protection status and investigated sources responsible for generating noise across PAs.

To quantify noise pollution, we used changes in environmental sound levels caused by anthropogenic factors, extrapolated with machine learning algorithms that analyzed the relationship between sound measurements at 492 sites and geospatial features (16). Our metric, “noise exceedance,” is the difference between predicted A-weighted sound levels (LA_{50}) of the full model and predicted sound levels that result from minimizing the influence of anthropogenic noise. In effect, noise exceedance is the amount that anthropogenic noise raises sound above natural levels. A-weighting is the most widely used measurement in terrestrial noise studies, emphasizing sound energy at frequencies where many vertebrates have their most sensitive hearing thresholds (17). Threshold noise exceedance values of 3 and 10 dB were used to summarize noise pollution, indicating a doubling and 10-fold increase in acoustic energy due to anthropogenic noise and a 50 and 90% decline in listening area (the spatial extent of acoustic signal detection, fig. S1) (18). Anthropogenic noise 3 and 10 dB above natural sound levels is known to reduce visitor enjoyment of parks through annoyance and interference with natural quiet (19), and noise in this range has documented effects on wildlife species richness, abundance, reproductive success, behavior, and physiology (fig. S2) (1, 6).

Noise exceedance was greater than 3 and 10 dB in 34.4 and 1.2% of all PA land area within the contiguous United States. The median noise exceedance within PA boundaries was greater than 3 and 10 dB in 62.8 and 20.9% of PA units (Fig. 1), demonstrating the prevalence of noise pollution. Most PAs either had low noise exceedance or were inundated with high exceedance. Thus, future efforts to manage noise in ecologically sensitive areas fit into two strategies: reducing noise in areas with high noise pollution and prioritizing the protection of quiet areas (Fig. 2A) (20). Using bootstrapped general additive models (GAMs) (18), we found that PAs experienced 34.9% less anthropogenic noise than adjacent 5-km buffers of unprotected land (Fig. 2B and table S1), even though noise management has not been a focus of PA creation, legislation, or management.

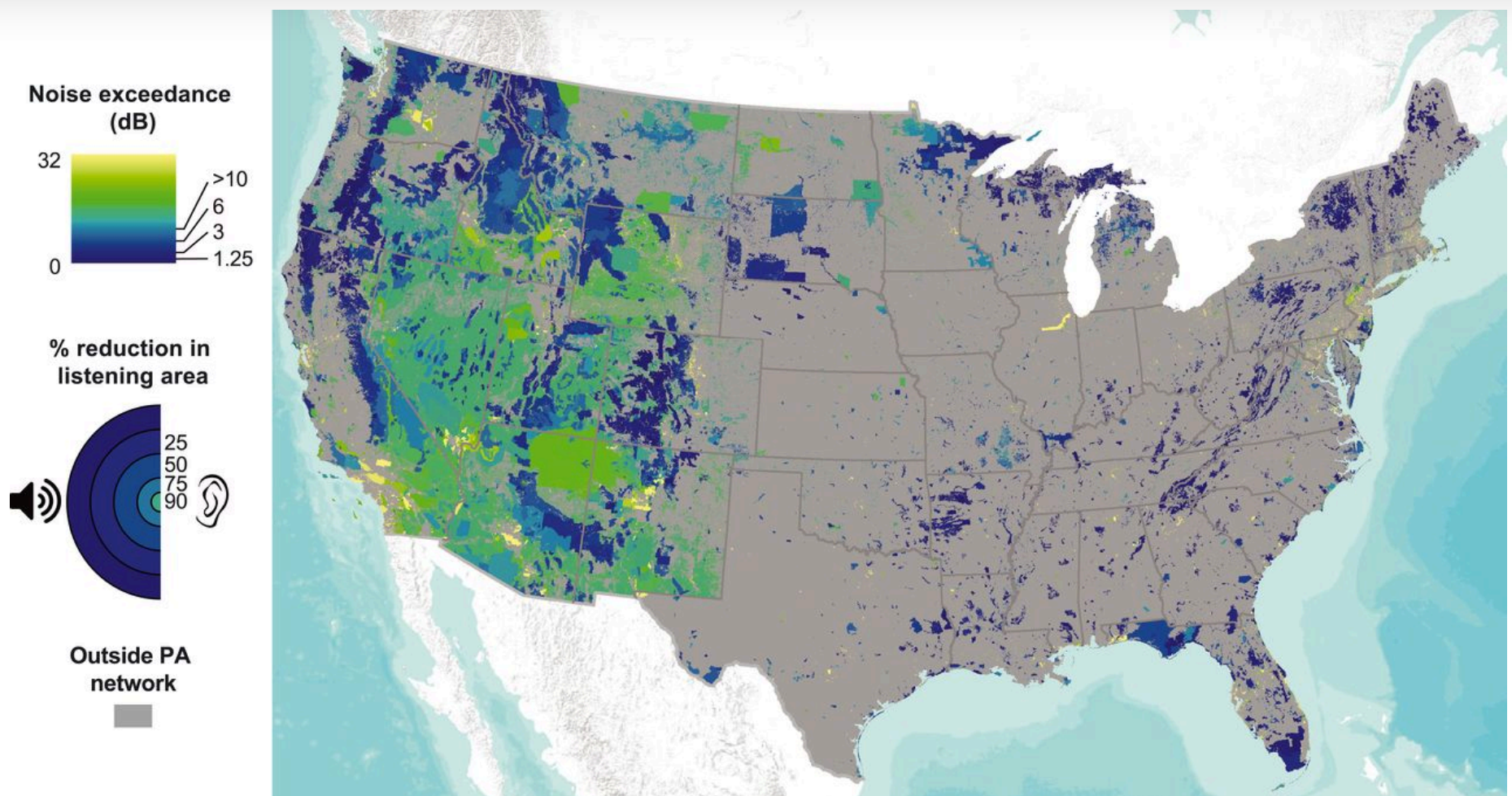


Fig. 1 Median noise exceedance (the amount that anthropogenic noise increases sound levels above the natural level) in protected area units across the contiguous United States.

Noise exceedance of 1.25, 3.01, 6.02, and 10 dB corresponds, respectively, to 25, 50, 75, and 90% reductions in listening area (the area at which an acoustic signal can be detected) for humans. Gray areas are outside the protected area network.

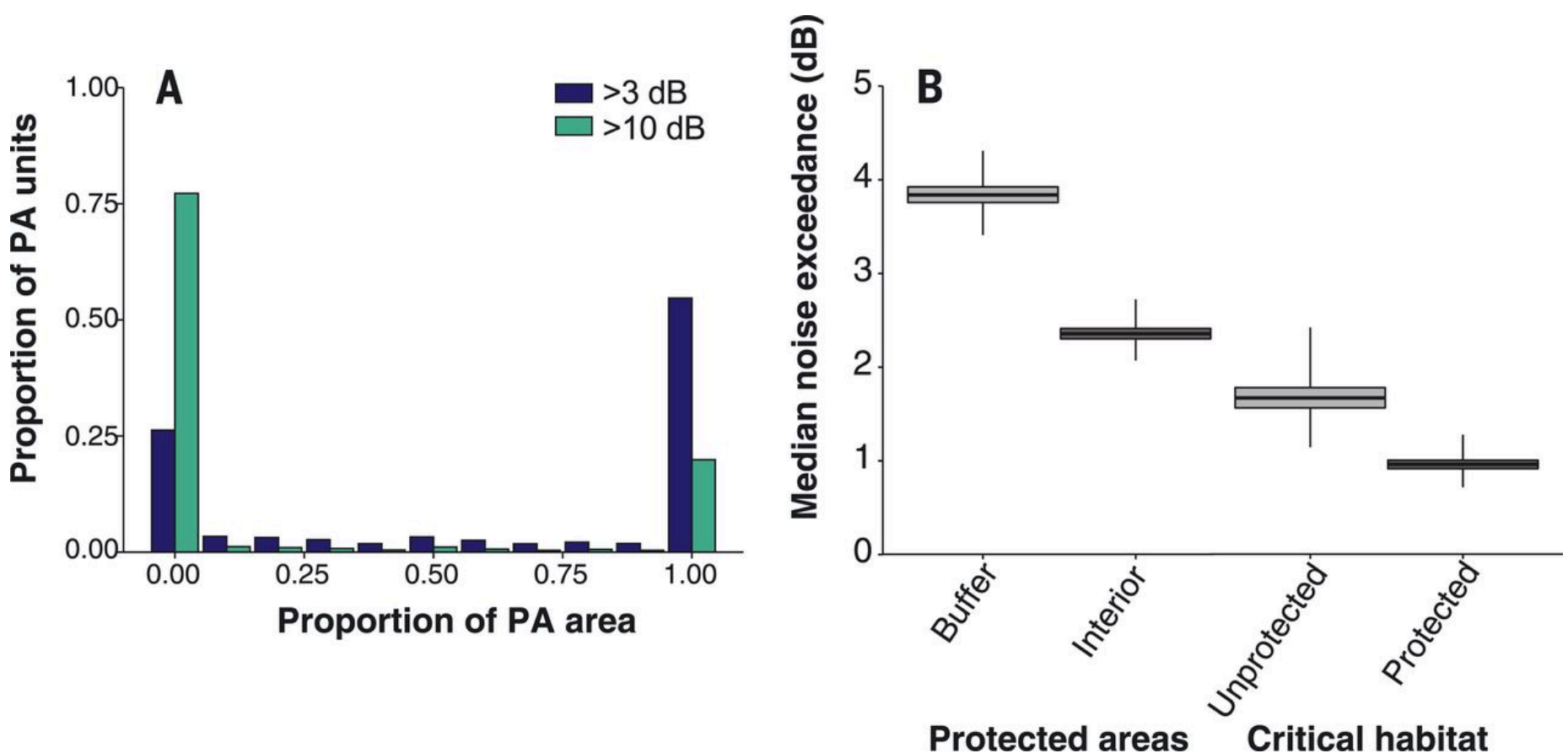


Fig. 2 Spatial extent of noise exceedance in PAs and degree of noise exceedance in PAs, adjacent unprotected areas, and critical habitat of U.S. endangered species.

Most PA units were either inundated with anthropogenic noise 3 and 10 dB above natural or largely unaffected by noise (A). Noise exceedance within PAs (interior) was lower than within unprotected 5-km buffer zones adjacent to PAs (buffer) and lower in protected versus unprotected critical habitat (B). Data presented are from all protected land and critical habitat across the contiguous United States.

To identify PA types with higher levels of noise pollution, we quantified noise exceedance in different PA classes based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories and PA management bodies using a bootstrapped GAM fitting procedure (18). Noise exceedance was highest in PAs lacking IUCN designation, where median exceedance was more likely to surpass levels in surrounding unprotected buffer areas (Fig. 3 and tables S2 and S3).

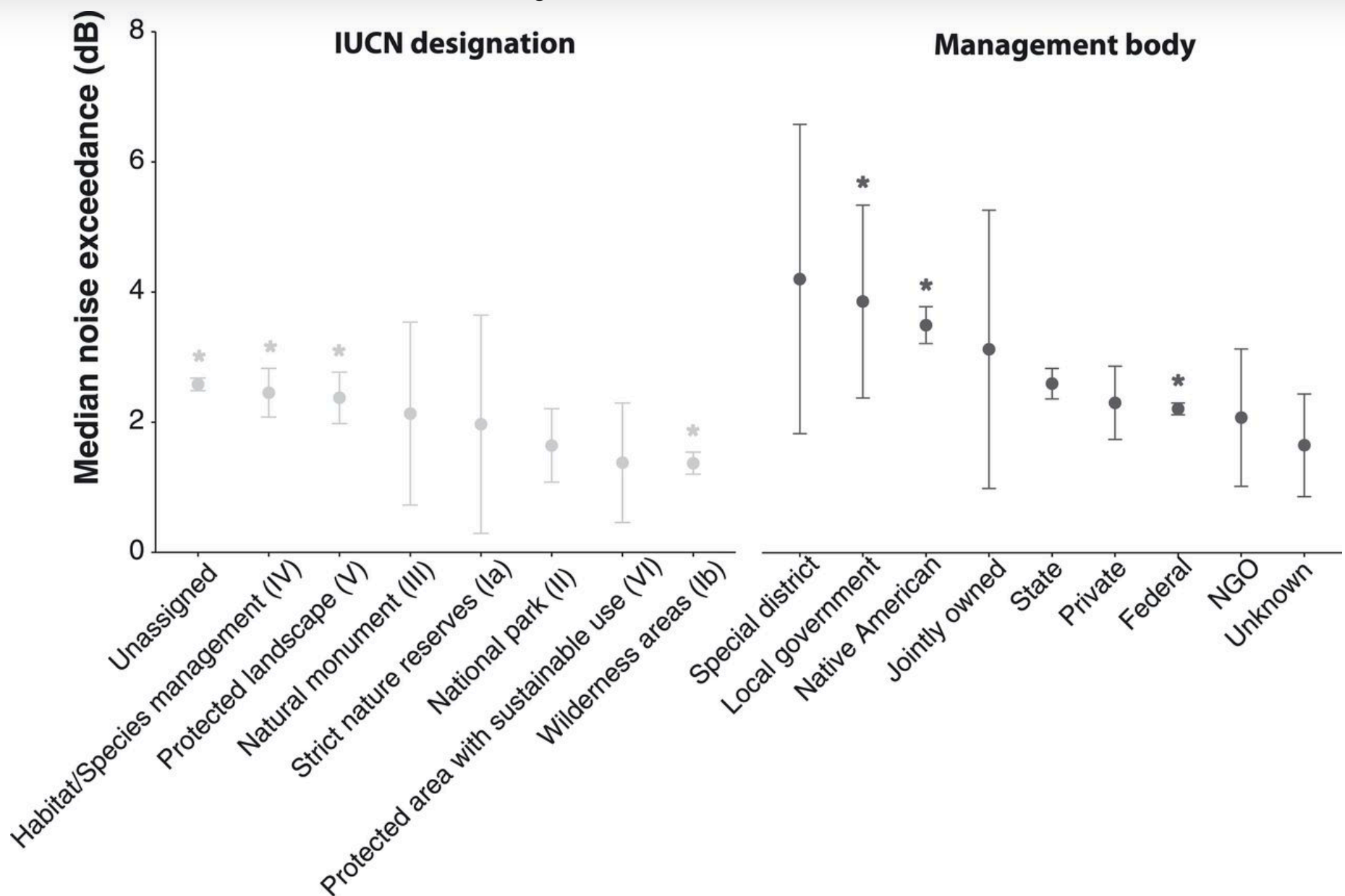


Fig. 3 Noise exceedance (\pm bootstrapped standard error) was higher in PAs without an International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) designation, in areas where species or habitat are intensively managed (IV), in protected landscapes (V), in PAs managed by local government, and on Native American land.

Noise exceedance was lower in wilderness areas and in PAs managed by the federal government. Asterisks indicate PA categories where the standard error around model parameter estimates did not overlap with 0, indicating a significant effect on noise exceedance.

Wilderness areas, which have one of the highest level of IUCN protection (category Ib) (21), experienced the lowest noise exceedance (Fig. 3 and table S2). Nonetheless, 12.1% of wilderness areas still experienced anthropogenic sound levels 3 dB above predicted natural levels, indicating that they are not entirely “untrammeled by man” as defined by the Wilderness Act (U.S. C. 1131-1136, sec. 3c, 1964). Wilderness areas are often remote sites with low background sound levels that enhance the audibility of distant sound sources; thus, minimizing the intrusion of anthropogenic noise in wilderness will require noise management at larger scales.

For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, designated critical habitat within PAs experienced 55.9% lower noise exceedance than those of unprotected areas (Fig. 2B and table S4). However, median noise exceedance was above 3 and 10 dB within critical habitat for 57.8 and 13.7% of endangered species (fig. S3). Noise exceedance varied across critical habitat for different taxa, with plants and invertebrates experiencing the highest noise exceedance (Fig. 4). The effects of anthropogenic noise are least understood for these taxa (22), but there is evidence of impacts across a wide range of species (fig. S1) (6) regardless of hearing sensitivity, including direct effects on invertebrates that lack ears (23) and indirect effects on plants and entire ecological communities (e.g., reduced seedling recruitment due to altered behavior of seed distributors) (10). Of endangered species with median noise exceedance above 10 dB in their critical habitats, 63% were partially within federal PA boundaries. Given the mandate of federal agencies to maintain and enhance critical habitat, these areas offer the most feasible opportunity for noise management (fig. S4).

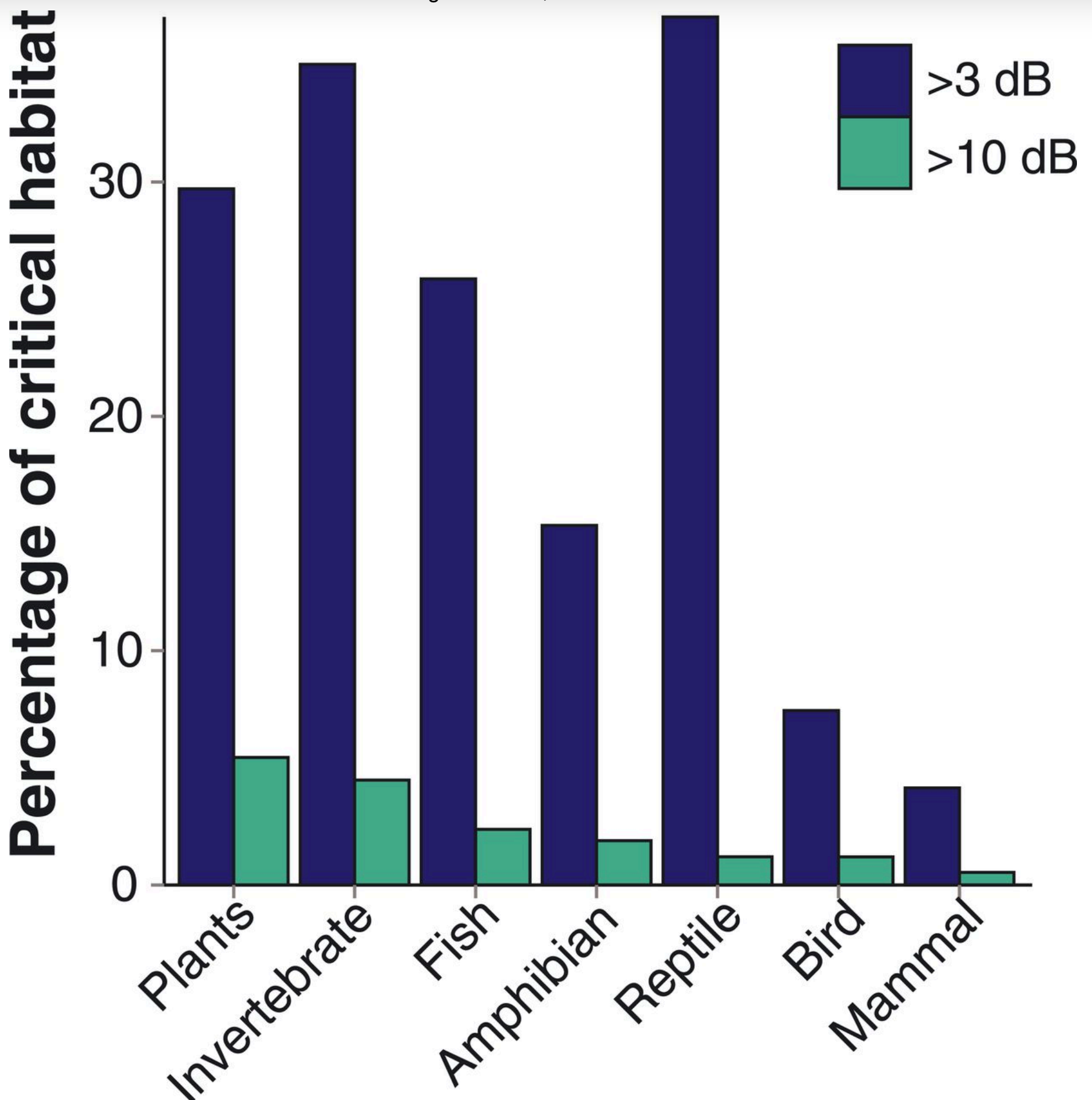


Fig. 4 For each taxon of species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the percentage of critical habitat where anthropogenic noise increased sound levels 3 and 10 dB above the natural level.

We include plant species and animal species with less sensitive hearing thresholds (e.g., invertebrates), as they can be indirectly affected by anthropogenic noise if they interact with key organisms that respond to noise.

We found that human transportation networks, development, and extraction, all of which were correlated with proximity to cities, resulted in high noise exceedance in PAs (tables S3 and S5 to S7). Median noise exceedance values were more likely to surpass those in unprotected buffers for PAs with >16% of land occupied by roads, >40% used for extraction (timber, mining, oil, and gas), and >7% used for development (fig. S5 and table S3).

Our analyses show that PAs experience less anthropogenic noise than unprotected areas, likely because they limit human activity. Nonetheless, anthropogenic noise is present in most PAs and is pervasive in PAs near developed areas, where noise surpassed levels known to affect humans and wildlife. Given the widespread distribution of anthropogenic noise and extensive research documenting its negative impacts (6, 8), noise pollution merits consideration in combination with other major threats when assessing PA effectiveness, management of endangered

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Despite the expansion of the PA network in the past few decades, biodiversity has continued to decline, emphasizing the importance of identifying factors that influence PA effectiveness (14). As human development expands within and surrounding PA boundaries, the identification of areas with high noise pollution presents an opportunity to reduce the interactive and cumulative impacts of anthropogenic noise and other stressors on natural systems (28).

Acknowledgments

This project was funded by the National Park Service. We thank E. Brown, D. Joyce, and numerous park and Colorado State University staff for acoustic data collection and analysis. We thank B. Noon and J. Berger for comments, T. Hefley for statistical advice, and staff of the USGS GAP project for assistance with PAD-US data. All data are publicly available at <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2239783>.

Supplementary Material

Summary

Materials and Methods

Figs. S1 to S5

Tables S1 to S7

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MAY. 17, 2017

RE: Far from the madding crowd -- why not endow the mute with their rights to build a tranquil world?

YUE WANG phd candidate, School of Arts, Wuhan University

The Report "Noise pollution is pervasive in U.S. protected areas" (05 May, Rachel T. Buxton et al., p. 531) raised concerns for me about our future alternatives to reduce anthropogenic noise and the potential impacts of noise pollution via cascading effects. According to the report, as human development expands, the protected areas (PAs) which cover more than 13% of t...

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MAY. 5, 2017

Infrasound monitoring is needed for investigating noise pollution

YOSHIYASU TAKEFUJI Professor, Keio University

The paper has investigated noise pollution in US protected areas (1). The monitored noise frequency is from 20 to 20000Hz. The recent study shows that infrasound (less than 20Hz) health effects should be considered (2,3). In other words, less than 20Hz noise monitoring is needed. Strong infrasound disturbs sleep and impairs health at distances (3). There are two types ...

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Neighbors

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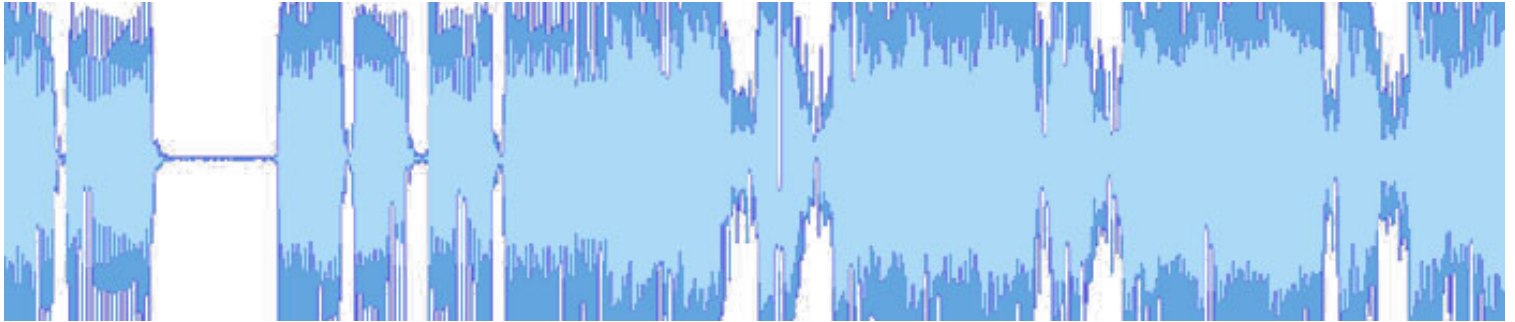
Summary

You have the right to the peace and enjoyment of your own home.

Most municipalities view noise complaints as a quality of life issue, but for **people exposed to noise on a constant basis - it is a form of assault.** They feel they are the only one suffering and often feel helpless and trapped in their own homes and apartments.

People who create or allow noise to intrude on a neighbor are indifferent to the rights of others. It is a form of passive aggressive behavior. Where children and teenagers are involved, parents need to set clear examples of appropriate behavior. Businesses are responsible for their environmental impact on the community.

In any conflict between two parties, there is usually a hidden third party that is behind the turmoil. Disputes between neighbors are often caused by boom cars, car alarms, and loud exhaust systems. The prevalence of these technologies has turned neighbor against neighbor, whereby the companies that produce these products quietly profit and assume no liability.



[HOME \(/\)](#) | [EDUCATION \(/EDUCATION\)](#) | [NOISE AWARENESS \(/NOISE\)](#) | [SOLVING NOISE PROBLEMS \(/NOISE/SOLVING\)](#)

Solving Noise Problems

Protect Yourself and Your Family From Dangers of Noise

- Wear earplugs in noisy places, e.g workplace, sports arenas, engaging in sports such as auto racing and speed boating, and while riding motorcycles, dirt bikes and motor scooters.
- Sound-treat your home: Use heavy curtains on the windows, acoustical tile on the ceilings and walls, rugs on the floors; caulk and seal all air leaks to reduce the noise coming in from the outside.
- Turn down the volume of radios, stereos especially with headsets, I pods.
Purchase the least noisy air conditioners and appliances for your homes and keep them in good repair. Create a demand for quieter appliances, e.g. hair dryers.
- Protect your children from noise: avoid noisy places but when you can't, cover your child's ears in these places; don't buy noisy toys, discipline children with stern looks and softer voices.
Tell your teenagers about the hazards of noise; e.g. loud video arcades, concerts, headsets.

Consider Quiet for Others

- Respect your neighbor's right to quiet, e.g. Keep your radios, stereos and television turned down.
- Don't vacuum late at night. Soft coverings should be placed on floors. Keep your pets as quiet as possible.
- Don't honk horns except in emergency.
- Educate friends and neighbors about hazards of noise

Noise in New York: How Noisy? New Code! Who Can Help With Complaints?

Noise Complaints: Number One "Quality of Life Issue." With the City's 311 Hotline logging over 335,000 noise complaints in FY 2005. Nearly half of those calls were "neighbor noise" complaints. (Refer to Bronzaft and Van Ryzin study [here](#)) New York is not alone in fielding noise complaints because citizens around the world have

reported an increase in noise.

New York City's Revised Noise Code: The new legislation establishes a more flexible, yet enforceable Noise Code, that responds to the need for peace and quiet while maintaining New York's reputation as an exciting, vibrant city with a rich nightlife.

For more information click on the following links:

Information on the Law (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/noise/index.shtml>)

Who Can Assist With My Noise Complaints?

Construction, **Barking Dogs**, Cooling Units, Bars, Nightclubs, Discos, Outdoor Cafes - call 311 and provide as much information as possible, e.g. automobile license, nightclub address, number of building with loud cooling unit. 311 will route the call to the Department of Environmental Protection who will investigate the complaint.

Car Alarms - Required to shut off automatically within three minutes of activation. If alarm continues beyond required time, call 311 and call will be routed to police department. New York City Police can disconnect audible burglar alarms. It should be noted that New York's new Noise Code calls for a study of noise abatement strategies for audible motor vehicle burglar alarms.

Motorcycles, Boom Cars and Loud Exhaust Systems. Get the license plate number and report to the local police precinct. If problem persists, contact your local Police Precinct Council and your local Community Board.

Ill-fitting Gratings and Manhole Covers - Department of Transportation. Street Metal Plates - determine who is doing the work, e.g. government agency, Con Ed, Verizon, Keyspan (nearby truck may offer clue). Then contact appropriate agency.

Public Sanitation Vehicles - Call Department of Sanitation. New York's new Noise Code calls for a study of vehicle back-up warning devices and findings and recommendations of this study are to be reported to the Mayor.

Noise Associated with Airports, Rapid Transit and Railroad Operations. The new Noise Code asks the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection to study and propose strategies to control and/or reduce sound levels associated with airports, rapid transit and railroad operations.

Dealing with Neighbor Noise Complaints

Except for loud parties which can be handled by calls to local police precincts, neighbor noises are not generally dealt with by the Police Department nor the Department of Environmental Protection. Neighbor noises are generally reported to landlords or managing agents. Apartment dwellers should be entitled to quiet enjoyment of their apartments by building leases.

A recent study entitled: "Neighbor Noise" - A Problem That Needs to Be Addressed by Arline L. Bronzaft of the GrowNYC and Betty Cooper Wallerstein, Chair of the East 79th Street Neighborhood Association found that landlords and managing agents tend to ignore neighbor noise complaints. A questionnaire asking for information on "neighbor noise" was sent to managing agents of 56 buildings on the Upper East Side. Only 23% of the agents contacted responded to the questionnaire after two mailings and phone calls. It is doubtful that neighbor noise is

not a problem on the Upper East Side but if it were not a problem, the short questionnaire could have been completed by the managing agent stating that noise is not a problem. More likely, the lack of response indicates that noise is not much interest to managing agents.

The City's Mediation Centers report that neighbor noise complaints are high on their list of complaints. Neighbor noise complaints can be called in to community boards and local public officials.

The 79th Street Neighborhood Association and the East 83/84 Block Association are working on seeking ways to address the issue of neighbor noise complaints by strengthening rental and coop/condo leases.

A Quieter Community Is Up to You!!!

- **Become Informed:** Become knowledgeable about the noise problem, the effects of noise and potential solutions. You will have to do homework to discuss the noise problem intelligently. Document the noise problem by keeping logs of noise occurrences, including time, date and duration. You can also purchase an inexpensive decibel meter to measure how loud the noise is. Know whether there are laws that can be used to correct the noise problem. Seek out possible solutions. Remember - you may end up knowing more about the noise problem than the public officials or enforcement agencies.
- **Get Organized:** The noise in your neighborhood must also be disturbing your neighbors. Knock on some doors, speak to neighbors in the stores, and set up a small meeting in someone's home. Get yourselves a name, e.g. Neighbors Against Community Noises; elect some officers, add some well-known names to your advisory board, secure a mailing address and print formal stationery.
- **Be Prepared to Do A Lot of Work:** Only a few will do the bulk of the work - expect that. However, you can get lots of signatures on petitions to enlarge the group's size. Remember: There must be a "We" to battle noise!
- **Take Advantage of Existing Community Groups:** Some communities have block associations, local community boards or other existing groups that may welcome a group devoted to noise problem. You may be able to attach your group to this existing organization which should allow you to use their already formalized stationery.
- **NYPD Precinct Councils:** New York Police Department Precinct Community Councils hold meetings where residents can voice concerns about quality of life issues. Attend these meetings and get noise on the agenda.
- **Community Boards:** Members of these Boards re appointed by City Council members and the Borough President. Every community board in New York City has an Environmental Protection Committee. Find out who chairs the committee and ask to have noise problem addressed. Attend community board meetings and speak up on noise issue. Ask the Community Board's District Manager for assistance with noise problem.
- **Enlist Your Public Officials:** Your local Council members will be most accessible. Ask them to join the noise group and add their names to your stationery. Enlist them in your efforts to quiet the noise and to educate the community on the importance of lowering the decibel level.
- **Discover Which Agencies May Be Most Helpful:** Is it the Police Department, the Transit Authority, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Buildings Department? Write a letter on your impressive stationery to the appropriate agency asking for a meeting on the problem. Have representatives from your groups and representatives of your public officials attend this meeting.



Loud Noise Can Cause Hearing Loss

[Loud Noise Can Cause Hearing Loss Home](#)

What Noises Cause Hearing Loss?

Noise is a significant source of hearing loss, but you can protect your hearing. An important first step is to understand how noise causes hearing loss.

Loud Noise Can Cause Hearing Loss Quickly or Over Time

Hearing loss can result from a single loud sound (like firecrackers) near your ear. Or, more often, hearing loss can result over time from damage caused by repeated exposures to loud sounds. The louder the sound, the shorter the amount of time it takes for hearing loss to occur. The longer the exposure, the greater the risk for hearing loss (especially when hearing protection is not used or there is not enough time for the ears to rest between exposures).

Here are some sources of loud noise that you may be exposed to. If you are repeatedly exposed to them over time, they can cause hearing loss.

Everyday Activities

- Music from smartphones and personal listening devices, particularly when the volume is set close to the maximum
- Fitness classes
- Children's toys

Events

- Concerts, restaurants, and bars
- Sporting events, such as football, hockey, and soccer games
- Motorized sporting events, such as monster truck shows, stock car or road races, and snowmobiling
- Movie theaters

Tools and More

- Power tools

- Gas-powered lawnmowers and leaf blowers
- Sirens
- Firearms
- Firecrackers

Common Sources of Noise and Decibel Levels

Sound is measured in decibels (dB). A whisper is about 30 dB, normal conversation is about 60 dB, and a motorcycle engine running is about 95 dB. **Noise above 70 dB over a prolonged period of time may start to damage your hearing.** Loud noise above 120 dB can cause immediate harm to your ears.

The table below shows dB levels and how noise from everyday sources can affect your hearing.

Everyday Sounds and Noises	Average Sound Level (measured in decibels)	Typical Response (after routine or repeated exposure)
Softest sound that can be heard	0	Sounds at these dB levels typically don't cause any hearing damage.
Normal breathing	10	
Ticking watch	20	
Soft whisper	30	
Refrigerator hum	40	
Normal conversation, air conditioner	60	
Washing machine, dishwasher	70	You may feel annoyed by the noise
City traffic (inside the car)	80–85	You may feel very annoyed
Gas-powered lawnmowers and leaf blowers	80-85	Damage to hearing possible after 2 hours of exposure
Motorcycle	95	Damage to hearing possible after about 50 minutes of exposure
Approaching subway train, car horn at 16 feet (5 meters), and sporting events (such as hockey playoffs and football games)	100	Hearing loss possible after 15 minutes
The maximum volume level for personal listening devices; a very loud radio, stereo, or television; and loud entertainment venues (such as nightclubs, bars, and rock concerts)	105–110	Hearing loss possible in less than 5 minutes

Shouting or barking in the ear	110	Hearing loss possible in less than 2 minutes
Standing beside or near sirens	120	Pain and ear injury
Firecrackers	140–150	Pain and ear injury

The time estimates listed in the “Typical Response” column are based on the NIOSH exchange rate of 3 dB. For more information, visit [NIOSH's website](#).

More about decibels

Sounds May Be Louder Than What You Hear

How loud something sounds to you is not the same as the actual intensity of that sound. Sound intensity is the amount of sound energy in a confined space. It is measured in decibels (dB). The decibel scale is logarithmic, which means that loudness is not directly proportional to sound intensity. Instead, the intensity of a sound grows very fast. This means that a sound at 20 dB is 10 times more intense than a sound at 10 dB. Also, the intensity of a sound at 100 dB is one billion times more powerful compared to a sound at 10 dB.

Two sounds that have equal intensity are not necessarily equally loud. Loudness refers to how you perceive audible sounds. A sound that seems loud in a quiet room might not be noticeable when you are on a street corner with heavy traffic, even though the sound intensity is the same. In general, to measure loudness, a sound must be increased by 10 dB to be perceived as twice as loud. For example, ten violins would sound only twice as loud as one violin.




The risk of damaging your hearing from noise increases with the sound intensity, not the loudness of the sound. If you need to raise your voice to be heard at an arm's length, the noise level in the environment is likely above 85 dB in sound intensity and could damage your hearing over time.

How Do I Know the Sound Level is Safe?

The effect of lower noise levels over long periods is the same as louder noise levels over a shorter period. You can use a sound level meter (SLM) to measure noise around you. Free SLMs developed as smartphone apps are available. Some of these apps can predict your maximum allowable daily noise dose, like the [NIOSH SLM app](#) developed for iOS devices to help promote better hearing health and prevention efforts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend maintaining environmental noises below 70 dBA over 24-hours (75 dBA over 8-hours) to prevent noise-induced hearing loss. The EPA also specified limits for speech interference and annoyance at 55 dBA for outdoors activities and 45 dBA for indoor activities. More details about this topic can be found on the NIOSH Science Blog — [Understanding Noise Exposure Limits: Occupational vs. General Environmental Noise](#).

Looking for Data?

If you are looking for data on noise levels from published studies and noise level tests, visit

- [NIOSH Power Tools Database](#)
- [NIOSH Sound Level Meter app](#)
- [NIOSH Science Blog](#)
- [Noise Navigator™ Sound Level Database](#)  
- [Sight & Hearing Association Noisy Toys List](#) 
- [NIOSH Science Blog: NIOSH Sound Level Meter App](#)



The Woman's Connection® Blog

Women Whose Noise Complaints Have Been Dismissed Are Asked to Advocate for A Quieter Environment by Arline L. Bronzaft, Ph.D. GrowNYC

February 06, 2020

The Woman's
Connection®
Blog

Explore by theme ▾

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In New York City, I have served on the Board of GrowNYC (www.growNYC.org) for thirty years (non-paid position), having been appointed to this organization by the present Mayor and the four former Mayors. Our website provides information on noise and as the individual who has conducted research and written extensively on the adverse effects of noise on mental and physical health, people are directed to contact me if they need assistance with personal noise problems. (I have been called the Noise Lady). Since noise intrusions are a major complaint in New York City, I do hear from many people with most contacting me after having first sought help from the 311 Helpline and the city's agencies to whom their calls were directed. Over the years, I have developed techniques to assist many people successfully, but not always. One successful case involved a caller hearing the bed banging against the wall shared with her neighbor when the neighbors were having sex. The woman knew the housekeeper and I suggested telling the housekeeper that she has heard the bed bang against the wall (omit sex part) and it was probably damaging the wall. The housekeeper moved the bed and the noise disappeared. Additionally, people

around the country have also sought my help with noise problems, contacting me often after reading one of my publications or hearing my interviews on podcasts and in the radio.

While both men and women have come to me exasperated with having to deal with their noise problems, I have found that many more women seek out my help and a large number are older women. Additionally, women callers frequently live in small studio apartments and cannot go to another room that could possibly be quieter. My findings are largely drawn from the many complaints I get about residential noise, often covered by the "warranty of habitability" clause of one's lease, and most are complaints about noise from neighbors. There are also complaints about noise from building equipment. Many of these women have already complained to the landlord or managing agent, generally male, about the noise and tell me that their complaints have been dismissed. Those who have not directed their complaints to the landlord or managing agent are generally too timid to lodge a complaint with the person in authority. Women also complain to owners of nearby loud bars and restaurants but report that their complaints are not taken seriously.

Early in my conversations with the women who call me, I tell them they have a right to live without intrusive, harmful noises and that they should not be intimidated by those in charge who have ignored their complaints. I start out by writing letters on the behalf of these women to the responsible agents and then follow up with phone calls. Most of the recipients of my letters and phone calls are male. They frequently label the women who have complained as just being "sensitive" to sound. While there are people who are more sensitive to sounds, and others that are less sensitive, I explain during these calls that the majority of people fall in the middle range and these people are being "reasonable" about the sounds that are bothersome. I also note that others having to live in these apartments would probably find the noise intrusive. When I am told that people have the right to make sounds in their apartments, I reply that they do but their sounds should not intrude on their neighbors' rights to "reasonable quiet" in their apartments. Often, I am told that the superintendents have not heard the noises when they visited the apartments. With many superintendents being male and having worked with loud equipment for many years, it may very

well be that they have some hearing loss." Thus, they cannot hear the intrusive sounds.

Let me assure you that noise is an irritant that has been intruding on the lives of many people worldwide, causing them stress, a loss of sleep, physical and mental discomfort, and a diminished quality of life. Going to www.growNYC.org/noise, will introduce you to the relevant research on noise impacts. Knowing that there is literature linking noise to adverse health impacts will be helpful in addressing the noise problem. Secondly, one must become familiar with the bylaws governing noise restrictions, whether it be noise from overhead airplanes and helicopters, neighbors who play their loud music into the early hours, or construction sounds that not only rattle one's windows but also one's "nerves." People are too often left to their own means to find out about their rights re: noise intrusions— intrusions that disrupt their daily activities, their sleep, their desire for some peaceful, restful relaxation, and more recently, with so many people now working out of their homes, their livelihood. They also have to find out whom to call with a noise complaint.

New York City noise complaints are, for the most part, dealt with by the New York City Noise Code which New York City passed in 1970 and then updated twelve years ago.

(<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dep/downloads/pdf/air/noise/noise-code-guide-summary.pdf>). It is largely the New York City Department of Environmental Protection which enforces this Code with a designated group of agents. Yet, this Code does not oversee noise from overhead airplanes and helicopters, controlled for the most part by the Federal Aviation Administration and local airports. Also, the Code does not cover the many residential complaints from neighbors. Residents have to depend on the "warranty of habitability" clause of their leases. Then, whom does one call to complain about noise. In New York City, residents generally call 311 and their calls are directed to proper agencies under the Noise Code. However, with regard to many of the neighbor to neighbor noise complaints, landlords and managing agents have to be contacted directly.

Now that I have provided some information on noise as a health hazard as well as where you can learn more about the New York City Noise Code and to whom to direct one's complaints, let me explain further as to what one can do to lessen noises in their lives.

Do find out if others in your building are disturbed by neighbor or building equipment noises. Ask them to join you in contacting building management. In numbers, there is greater strength and a greater likelihood that action will be taken. With regard to neighborhood noises, e.g. nearby loud restaurant, noisy metal plates on the road, do ask your neighbors if they are similarly disturbed and have them join you in your efforts to reduce the noise. Such complaints can be taken directly to the Environmental Protection Agency, police precincts and public officials. Do learn who your local public officials are and remember the City Council passed the NYC Noise Code. To parents who have children who are attending schools that are noisy from within or from without, e.g. passing trains, nearby road traffic, etc., please read the research on the adverse effects of noise on children's learning and work toward achieving quieter learning environments for your children.

Do not let the dismissive attitude toward women complaining about noise stop you from taking action to ameliorate the noise. Instead, let this negative reaction be the incentive to direct you to the activities described above to lessen the noises in your life. On a more positive note, let me add that some of the women with whom I have worked on noise problems, have indeed become more active in reducing noise in their environment for both themselves and for the many other people who have been similarly affected by nearby noises. They understood that less noise in our environment would result in improved health and well-being for all of us. Less noise will also provide greater opportunity to tune in to the wonderful sounds in our environment, e.g. birds singing, gentle breezes, leaves blowing in the wind, which might very well be drowned out in time if the noises in our environment are not abated.

 Barrie Switzen /

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 A

 Noise

[◀ "Can Caretakers Take Care of ...](#) ["Call-Killing Phrases" by Wendy ... ▶](#)

Summary of Adverse Health Effects of Noise Pollution

Prepared by Louis Hagler, MD

Based on the World Health Organization Guideline for Community Noise

(See: <http://www.who.int/docstore/peh/noise/guidelines2.html> for complete report)

As the population grows, there is increasing exposure to noise pollution, which has profound public health implications. Noise pollution creates a need for action at the local level, as well as for improved legislation and management. Urban noise pollution produces direct and cumulative adverse health effects by degrading residential, social, working, and learning environments with corresponding real (economic) and intangible (well-being) losses. The World Health Organization has documented seven categories of adverse health effects of noise pollution on humans.

1. Hearing Impairment: Hearing damage is related to duration and intensity of noise exposure and occurs at levels of 80 dB or greater, which is equivalent to the noise of heavy truck traffic. Children seem to be more vulnerable than adults.

2. Interference with Spoken Communication: Noise pollution interferes with the ability to comprehend normal speech and may lead to a number of personal disabilities, handicaps, and behavioral changes. These include problems with concentration, fatigue, uncertainty, lack of self confidence, irritation, misunderstandings, decreased working capacity, disturbed interpersonal relationships, and stress reactions.

3. Sleep Disturbances: Uninterrupted sleep is known to be a prerequisite for good physiological and mental functioning in healthy persons. Noise pollution is a major cause of sleep disturbances. Apart from various effects on sleep itself, noise pollution during sleep causes increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, increased pulse amplitude, vasoconstriction, cardiac arrhythmias, and increased body movement. These effects do not decrease over time. Secondary effects include fatigue, depressed mood and well-being, and decreased performance. Combinations of noise and vibration have a significant detrimental effect on health, even at low sound pressure levels.

4. Cardiovascular Disturbances: A growing body of evidence suggests that noise pollution may be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Acute exposure to noise activates nervous and hormonal responses, leading to increased blood pressure and heart rate and to vasoconstriction. If the exposure is of sufficient intensity, there is an increase in heart rate and peripheral resistance; an increase in blood pressure, and increased levels of stress hormones (epinephrine, norepinephrine, and cortisol).

5. Disturbances in Mental Health: Noise pollution is not believed to be a cause of mental illness, but it is assumed to accelerate and intensify the development of latent mental disorders. Noise pollution may cause or contribute to the following adverse effects: anxiety, stress, nervousness, nausea, headache, emotional instability, argumentativeness, sexual impotence, changes in mood, increase in social conflicts, neurosis, hysteria, and

psychosis. Children, the elderly, and those with underlying depression are particularly susceptible to these effects.

6. Impaired Task Performance: The effects of noise pollution on task performance have been well-studied. Noise pollution impairs task performance, increases errors, and decreases motivation. Reading attention, problem solving, and memory are most strongly affected by noise. Noise produces negative after-effects on performance, particularly in children; it appears that the longer the exposure, the greater the damage.

7. Negative Social Behavior and Annoyance Reactions: Annoyance is defined as a feeling of displeasure associated with any agent or condition believed by an individual to adversely affect him or her. Annoyance increases significantly when noise is accompanied by vibration or by low frequency components. The term annoyance does not begin to cover the wide range of negative reactions associated with noise pollution; these include anger, disappointment, dissatisfaction, withdrawal, helplessness, depression, anxiety, distraction, agitation, or exhaustion. Social and behavioral effects are complex, subtle, and indirect. These effects include changes in everyday behavior (closing windows and doors to eliminate outside noises), changes in social behavior (aggressiveness or disengagement), and changes in social indicators (residential mobility, hospital admissions, drug consumption, and accident rates), and changes in mood (increased reports of depression). Noise above 80 dB is consistently associated with decreased helping behavior and increased aggressiveness.

Effects of Multiple Sources of Noise Pollution: Most environments contain a combination of sounds from more than one source (e.g., trains, boom-box cars, car horns and alarms, and heavy trucks). Adverse health effects are related to total noise exposure from all sources. In residential populations, combined sources of noise pollution will lead to a combination of adverse effects, such as sleep disturbances; cardiovascular disturbances; interference at work, school, and home; and annoyance; among others.

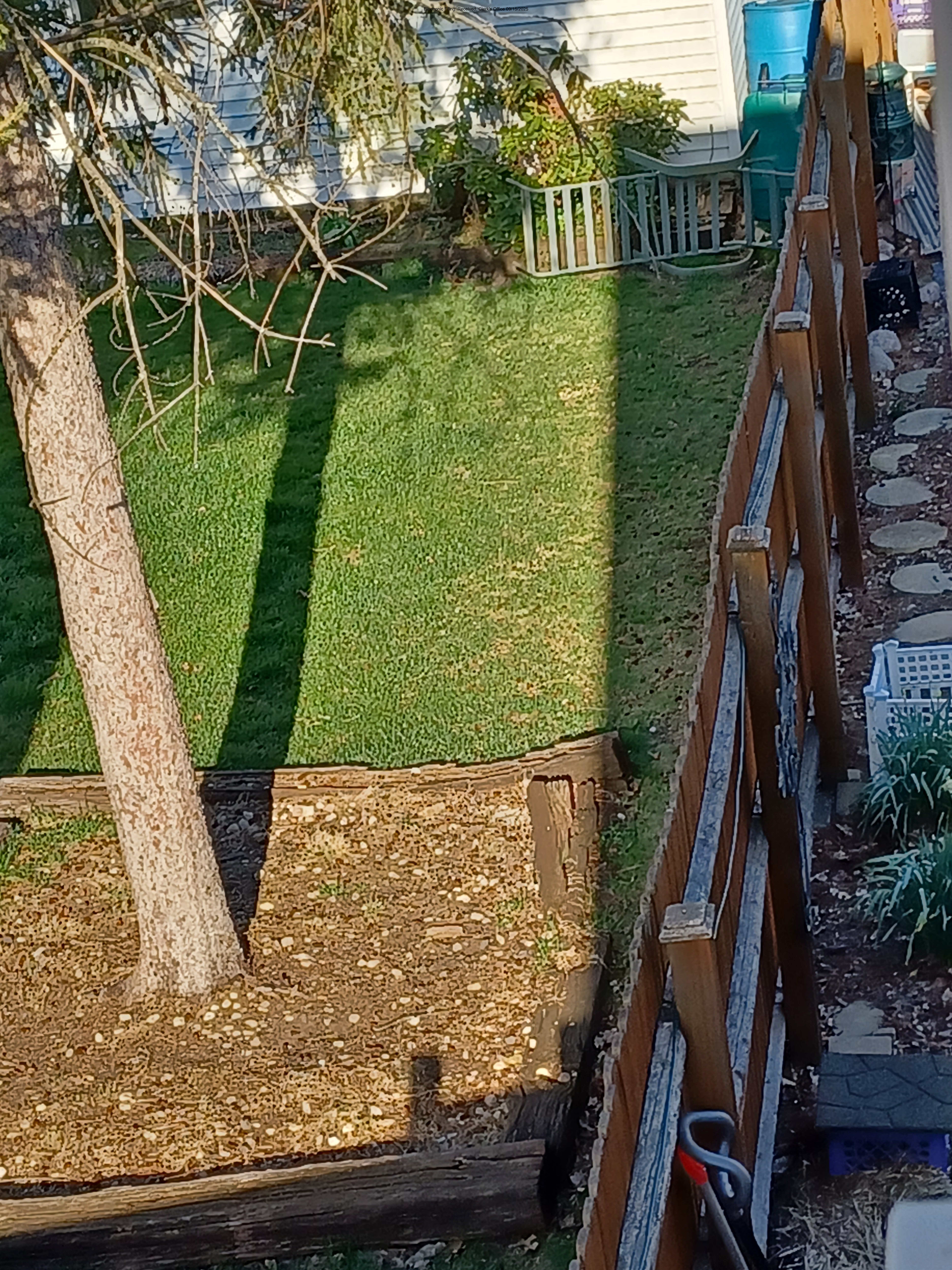
Groups Vulnerable to the Effects of Noise Pollution: Although everyone may be adversely affected by noise pollution, groups that are particularly vulnerable include infants, children, those with mental or physical illnesses, and the elderly. Because children are particularly vulnerable to noise induced abnormalities, they need special protection.

Conclusions and Recommendations: The adverse health effects of noise pollution are numerous, pervasive, persistent, and medically and socially significant. These adverse effects represent a significant public health problem that can lead to social handicaps, reduced productivity, impaired learning, absenteeism, increased drug use, and accidents. The aim of enlightened governmental controls should be to protect the population from these adverse effects of noise.

SECTON 5: VIDEOS

SECTION 6: PHOTOS





































SECTION 8: UNREASONABLE NOISE DEFINED

GED requires any person engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste to minimise those risks so far as reasonably practicable. Pollution can include the emission of noise.

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In addition to these GED obligations, under section 166 and section 168 of the Act respectively, a person must not emit, or permit the emission of, '**unreasonable noise**' (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/legislative-noise-framework#5.2-unreasonable-noise>) or noise prescribed to be '**aggravated noise**' (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/legislative-noise-framework#5.3-aggravated-noise>) from a place or premises that are not residential premises.

Purpose and scope

Purpose

This guide provides general guidance on how to recognise potentially unreasonable noise. It also contains general information on how the duties under the Environment Protection framework relating to noise may be complied with. It is intended for business operators and regulators.

Scope

This guide provides general guidance on what may constitute unreasonable noise from non-residential premises, including:

- commercial, industrial and trade premises
- indoor entertainment venues
- outdoor entertainment venues and events
- construction and demolition sites
- transport infrastructure such as roads and railways.

8. UNREASONABLE NOISE GUIDELINES

- provide detailed industry-specific guidance on controlling risks associated with noise emissions. For industry-specific guidance see

part 8 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-community/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/resources>)

of this guide.

- cover other laws and regulations that apply to noise in Victoria, for example, the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, local laws made under the *Local Government Act 2020*, and Victoria's planning system.

The Act and its subordinate legislation do not set standards for hearing conservation. This is addressed by occupational health and safety legislation.

EPA guidance does not impose compliance obligations. Guidance is designed to help duty holders understand their obligations under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* and subordinate instruments, including by providing examples of approaches to compliance. In doing so, guidance may refer to, restate, or clarify EPA's approach to statutory obligations in general terms.

It does not constitute legal or other professional advice and should not be relied on as a statement of the law. Because it has broad application, it may contain generalisations that are not applicable to you or your particular circumstances.

You should obtain professional advice or contact EPA if you have specific concerns. EPA has made every reasonable effort to provide current and accurate information, but does not make any guarantees regarding the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information.

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EPA's approach to regulating unreasonable noise

Why noise is an issue

Noise can impact the environment, health and wellbeing of people and animals (considered to be sensitive receivers) and interfere with the enjoyment of a place when not managed appropriately. It can disturb sleep, interfere with domestic and recreational activities, affect children's learning and development, and otherwise pose a risk to environmental values. In certain circumstances, noise can lead to anxiety and stress.

5.2 Unreasonable noise

Environmental noise is a part of everyday life. The amount of noise a person experiences will depend on where they live and what is happening in their local environment at that time. EPA acknowledges that some noise is inevitable and cannot be eliminated. It is a by-product of human activity of all kinds. Whether noise is unreasonable noise will be considered in this context.

Under section 166 of the Act, a person must not emit or permit the emission of unreasonable noise from a place or premises that are not residential premises.

Unreasonable noise is defined in section 3(1)(a) of the Act as noise that is unreasonable having regard to the following:

- (i) its volume, intensity or duration
- (ii) its character
- (iii) the time, place and other circumstances in which it is emitted
- (iv) how often it is emitted
- (v) any prescribed factors.

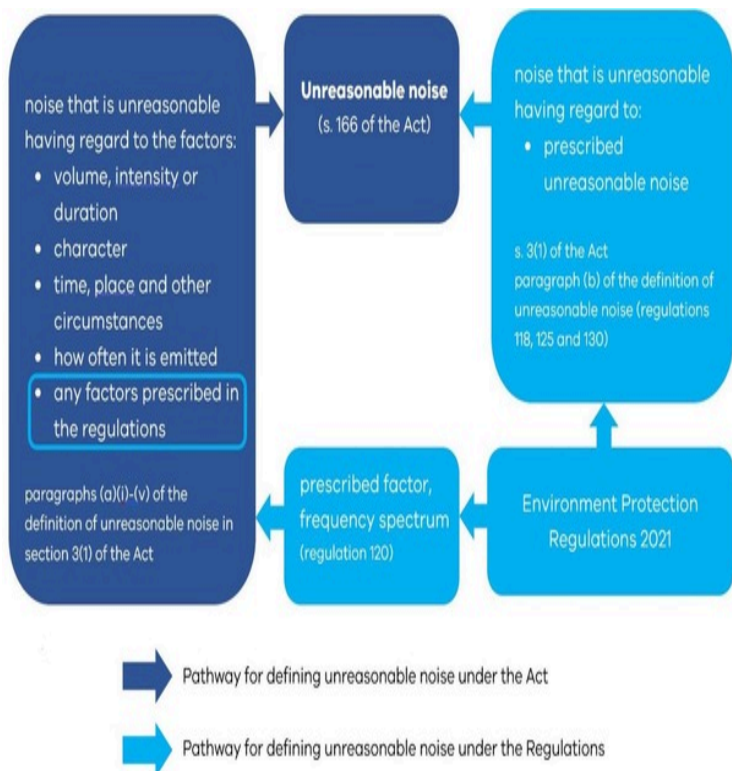
Unreasonable noise may also be defined as noise that is prescribed in the Regulations to be unreasonable noise or prescribed to be not unreasonable noise.

low frequency noise.

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There will also be circumstances where a noise source cannot be assessed under paragraph (b) of the definition as it is emitted from a source listed under regulation 117 (such as intruder alarm or construction noise). These noise sources will be assessed by the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition. Refer to **part 6.3** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/determine-unreasonable-noise#guideline6.3>) of this guide for more information on regulation 117, the Noise Protocol and detailed noise assessments.

There are therefore 2 independent ways in which noise can be determined to be unreasonable as shown in Figure 1.



(Figure 1: Pathways for determining if the noise emitted is unreasonable noise).

- music noise from an indoor entertainment venue (other than noise from sources listed in regulation 124) is aggravated noise if the effective noise level exceeds the noise limit by a specified amount for the relevant operating time-period (regulation 127) (other than noise which complies with regulation 122)
- music noise from an outdoor entertainment venue or outdoor entertainment event is aggravated noise if the effective noise level exceeds 80dB(A) assessed as an L_{Aeq} of 15 cumulative minutes at any measurement point in a noise sensitive area at any time (regulation 131) (other than noise which complies with regulation 122).

The Noise Protocol contains procedures for taking measurements to determine if noise from the above sources can be considered aggravated noise.

Aggravated noise is a serious offence and significant penalties apply. EPA may take action for aggravated noise offences including issuing notices, or proceedings against the offender.

5.4. The general environmental duty

The GED (section 25 of the Act) is central to Victoria's environment protection laws. Anyone engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste, must minimise those risks so far as **reasonably practicable** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1856>). The GED applies to all persons in Victoria.

Pollution includes the emission of noise. As a result, people in management and control of an operation or activity that may create a risk of harm to people and the environment through the emission of noise must understand and proactively manage that risk. This could include implementing controls and systems to minimise the risk of harm from noise and its effects so far as reasonably practicable, using and maintaining those controls and systems responsibly. It also includes evaluating the ongoing effectiveness of noise controls, for example by checking the performance of noise control measures when they are installed and over time.

The GED is separate to, and operates independently of, the unreasonable noise provisions of the Act and Regulations. This means that compliance with the unreasonable noise provisions in part 7.6 of the Act or part 5.3 of the Regulations will not always mean compliance with the GED has been achieved.

For more information on risk management, refer to:

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- EPA publication 1695
Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1695-1>)
- **Manage your environmental risk** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/how-to/manage-environmental-risk>)

Duty holders should also consider any applicable noise limits and the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise under the Act when conducting risk assessments and planning how to minimise risk so far as reasonably practicable. By appropriately minimising the risk associated with noise emissions duty holders can reduce the likelihood of emitting unreasonable noise. See **part 6** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/determine-unreasonable-noise>) of this guide for further information on noise limits and the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise.

Case studies 1, 2 and 4 in **part 7** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/controlling-noise-case-studies>) of this guide provide examples of using the GED, in combination with unreasonable noise factors, to address noise emissions.

5.5. The environment reference standard

The **Environment Reference Standard** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/compliance-and-directions/environment-reference-standard>) (ERS) is a tool made under the *Environment Protection Act 2017*.

The ERS:

- identifies environmental values that the Victorian community want to achieve and maintain

standards for a range of regulatory purposes including, but not limited to:

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- making new regulations or compliance codes
- conducting audits
- assessing applications for planning permits and to rezone land.

5.6. Legislation outside of EPA's noise framework

In addition to the Act and Regulations, noise in Victoria can be regulated by other legislation such as the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, local laws made under the *Local Government Act 2020*, and Victoria's planning system. Duty holders are responsible for ensuring that they comply with all applicable laws.

Noise from rolling stock (trains or trams used by a passenger transport company for the provision of a passenger service) is in certain circumstances excluded from the application of the Act (including the GED) and the Regulations (including the unreasonable noise and aggravated noise provisions). This is set out under section 251B of the *Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983*.

However, while the Act and Regulations do not apply to noise from rolling stock, they can apply to the maintenance, cleaning or loading of rolling stock stabled in a siding, yard, depot or workshop. For further information, refer to the **Commerce industry and trade noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/commerce-industry-and-trade-noise-guidelines>).

The GED and unreasonable noise provisions also apply to the operation of rail and rail-related infrastructure, such as noise from transformers that service the rail.

Determining if noise is unreasonable noise

compliance, the characteristics of the person engaging in the activity, and other relevant criteria and factors (for example, public interest).

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In the regulations, certain types of noise may be prescribed as not being unreasonable.

6.2. Factors that determine if noise is unreasonable noise

Create a noise pollution report (<https://portal365.epa.vic.gov.au/pollution-report-form/>)

The Act states the factors we must consider when determining if noise is unreasonable (other than for prescribed unreasonable noise). This is set out in section 3(1)(a)(i) to (v) of the definition of unreasonable noise in the Act.

Factors include: volume, intensity, duration, character, time and place, and how often it occurs.

Volume

Volume refers to how far the noise spreads throughout the affected location, both indoors and outdoors.

High volume noise can travel throughout a building or a neighbourhood. Having nowhere to escape from the noise increases its impact on people. **The noise does not need to be loud in all surrounding areas to be unreasonable.** Volume considers the presence of noise throughout the affected location.

Intensity

Intensity refers to how loud the noise is.

More intense noise can be intrusive, can disturb sleep and interfere with hearing, such as listening to music, the television and having a conversation.

Character

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Character is an objective description of what the noise sounds like. For example, the character of the noise can be considered:

- tonal - if it can be described as squealing, whining, humming, droning or throbbing
- **intermittent** - if it suddenly becomes noticeably louder and maintains the louder level for at least one **minute**
- **impulsive** - if it has a sudden burst of sound that can be described as banging, hammering or thudding
- a rattle - if it has a rapid succession of short, sharp sounds, usually from something shaking or vibrating.

Noise with an unpleasant character is likely to be more disturbing than noise of the same intensity without that character. Some activities create noise with less intrusive characteristics which is less likely to be considered unreasonable.

The time, place and other circumstances in which noise is emitted

Time refers to when the noise occurs.

Noise at night and in the early morning can disturb sleep whereas that same noise during the day may not be unreasonable. Limiting times of operation of noisy equipment, vehicles, and operations to when they will be less disturbing is an effective way of reducing noise and vibration impacts and is less likely to trigger a finding of unreasonable noise.

Place refers to whether the noise would be expected to be heard within the context of nearby activities. For example, noise from some commercial activities, such as deliveries to shops, could reasonably be expected to be heard near a shopping centre. However, the business owner should also consider the time that truck deliveries occur and schedule deliveries to times that are less disturbing, so far as reasonably practicable.

Noise occurring frequently can be a problem, particularly when it happens for multiple days.

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Noise that recurs infrequently is less likely to be deemed unreasonable, especially if it is of short duration.

Any prescribed factors

Regulation 120 prescribes frequency spectrum as a prescribed factor for the purposes of paragraph(a)(v). This prescribed factor applies only to noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises.

Frequency spectrum means 'the distribution of the energy or the magnitude of a sound across each frequency component'. Frequency is defined in the Regulations as 'the property of sound that measures the rate of repetition of the sound wave, in Hertz (Hz) or cycles per second'.

EPA publication 1996 **Noise guideline: assessing low frequency noise** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1996>) can be used to determine whether the emission of low frequency noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises is unreasonable noise based on the frequency spectrum. It provides threshold levels and a method for assessing low frequency noise. The threshold levels are not noise limits.

Consider how factors work together

Noise can be unreasonable based on any factor or combination of factors. However, when assessing any one factor, EPA will balance consideration in the context of the other factors. A noise may have high volume and intensity, but short duration, and/or may not be emitted often, or there may be other circumstances that mean that the emission of noise at the volume and intensity was unavoidable.

For example:

- A high-pitched tonal droning noise that can be heard within the living room and bedrooms of a home may be unreasonable noise because of what the noise sounds like (its character) and because it spreads widely throughout a house or a neighborhood (its volume). However, in other circumstances, a

If EPA determines a person or business has emitted or permitted the emission of unreasonable noise, EPA may investigate, provide advice or take compliance and enforcement action (for example, issue a remedial notice under the Act) to resolve the contravention. EPA acts in accordance with its Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

Find out more about EPAs:

- **Regulatory approach** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/what-we-do/epa-regulatory-approach>)
- **Compliance and Enforcement Policy** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1798-2>)

6.3. Environment Protection Regulations 2021

As discussed in section 3.3 of this guide, the Regulations prescribe what is unreasonable noise for the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of unreasonable noise in section 3(1) of the Act from:

- commercial, industrial and trade premises (regulation 118(1))
- indoor entertainment venues (regulation 125(1))
- outdoor entertainment venues and events (regulation 130).

This is intended to provide greater certainty to duty holders and the community and creates a second pathway for determining if noise from the above sources is unreasonable for the purposes of section 166 of the Act. Under Division 3 of Part 5.3 of the Regulations:

- noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises (other than noise from sources listed in regulation 117) is unreasonable noise if the effective noise level exceeds:
 - the noise limit that applies at the time the noise is emitted, or
 - the alternative assessment criterion that applies at the time the noise is emitted if the assessment of the effective noise level is conducted at an alternative assessment location in

but this does not include music noise emitted if the entertainment venue complies with the live music entertainment venues provisions set out in clause 53.06 of the Victorian Planning Provisions and the noise limit that applies to that venue (regulation 122).

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- music noise from outdoor entertainment venues or outdoor entertainment events is unreasonable noise if:
 - the effective noise level exceeds the noise limit that applies to that venue or event at the time the noise is emitted, or
 - the effective noise level exceeds the alternative assessment criterion that applies at the time the noise is emitted if the assessment of the effective noise level is conducted at an alternative assessment location as specified in the Noise Protocol, or
 - the music noise is audible within a noise sensitive area outside the times in any relevant permit issued by EPA or, if there is no permit, outside the relevant standard operating hours in the Regulations, or
 - the music noise from a concert is emitted without a permit issued by EPA that is required for the venue or event

but does not include music noise emitted if the live music entertainment venue complies with the live music entertainment venues provisions set out in the Victorian Planning Provisions and the noise limit that applies to that venue (regulation 122).

For further information about how unreasonable noise applies to entertainment venues and events, see **Entertainment venue and outdoor event music noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/entertainment-venue-and-outdoor-event-music-noise-guidelines>).

The Regulations do not prescribe what is unreasonable noise for construction and demolition sites, transport infrastructure or other sources of noise listed in regulation 117. Those sources must comply with section 166 of the Act by reference to paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise and the GED.

- background levels

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- alternative assessment criterion at an alternative assessment location
- effective noise levels.

The noise limits are not intended to be levels a person can 'pollute up to' and must not be interpreted as noise levels below which no action is required. This is because that noise may still be unreasonable having regard to the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise and the duty holder is required under the GED to minimise risks of harm to human health and the environment so far as reasonably practicable.

When is a noise-related assessment under the Regulations and Noise Protocol encouraged?

When the source of noise emissions is complex, duty holders are encouraged to engage a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineer or consultant to conduct a detailed assessment.

This will assist the duty holder to understand the noise being emitted and ways to minimise any potential impact it may have. Detailed assessments can be necessary to assess compliance with the noise limits:

- during the design of new facilities or an extension to existing premises
- when a premises has many different noise sources, and the controls are complicated, requiring specific detailed design to ensure the risks are minimised and the noise limits are not exceeded
- when multiple commercial, industrial and trade premises emit, or are likely to emit noise that contributes to the effective noise level (cumulative noise), and each of the premises needs to take reasonable steps to ensure the combined contribution from all the premises does not exceed the noise limits (see regulation 119).

Detailed noise assessments can also assist a duty holder wanting to understand what controls are appropriate to minimise the risk of harm so far as reasonably practicable. In addition to the quantitative noise limits, duty holders should also request consultants to consider the qualitative factors under

Case studies

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7.1. Case study 1: controlling noise using the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise in combination with the GED

This case study explores how a business operator addresses their obligations under the GED and avoiding unreasonable noise based on the factors in the definition of unreasonable noise under the Act (as prescribed noise limits for commercial, industrial and trade premises do not apply to construction and demolition noise).

Stephen is a project manager for a construction company completing construction works on a commercial factory. As works to public infrastructure required for this project, Stephen consulted with his Health and Safety officer. The Health and Safety officer confirmed that for a few weeks the works to public infrastructure must be conducted at night, including weekends, to minimise disruptions to traffic and adhere to safety requirements. After reviewing part 4.4 of EPA publication 1834 **Civil construction, building and demolition guide** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1834>), Stephen determined that these works outside the normal working hours are unavoidable. As such, Stephen forms the opinion that the factors of time, place and other circumstances mean the night noise will not be unreasonable so long as all other reasonably practicable measures to reduce the risk of harm have been taken.

Stephen has prepared a noise management plan for the construction works as part of his obligations under the GED. Stephen has also reviewed his other obligations under the GED. Stephen wants some of the works to be undertaken continuously overnight and during the day while public infrastructure is disabled due to safety considerations.

As per the procedures set out in his noise management plan, Stephen contacted the residents located at sensitive receiver locations near the intended works to advise them of the times that the works would be undertaken, the duration, and details for who to contact if they have concerns about the levels of noise.

Stephen is aware that residents further away have raised concerns about the night works. In response he completed a noise and vibration assessment consistent with the noise management plan and implemented controls to minimise the noise at these locations. Stephen has so far as reasonably practicable reduced the

of harm as far as reasonably practicable has not been complied with. In order to account for this non-compliance Stephen called to site meeting to advise of the lack of compliance with the use of radios and music players at site. He documented the complaint and issue in the record system and advised his site workers to have the radio playing at a lower volume so as not to be heard by residents living nearby. Stephen introduced a procedure to minimise the use and volume of radios and music players and updated the noise management plan.

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7.2. Case study 2: controlling noise by achieving compliance with the GED and without conducting a detailed assessment using the regulations.

This case study explores an EPA authorised officer responding to a noise pollution report and working with the business operator to use common noise controls to reduce the impact so far as reasonably practicable.

Roy operates a business that spray paints kitchen cabinets. A neighbour calls EPA to report loud noise from Roy's factory.

An EPA authorised officer inspects Roy's factory and hears loud noise from an ageing compressor located at the back of the factory. The officer observes that machinery causing the noise reported is the one Roy has failed to maintain or install suitable controls on.

During the inspection, the officer also detects that the noise emissions from the machinery have a tonal characteristic and that the volume of the noise is loud at the neighbour's home. As the noise is emitted almost constantly while Roy works in his factory, the officer considers that the combined duration, tonal character, and volume are enough to form a reasonable belief that the noise is unreasonable as defined in 'unreasonable noise' under paragraph (a) of the Act definition.

Based on observations of a lack of maintenance of, and lack of standard controls on, noise emitting machinery, and the risk of harm created by the how the noise is emitted noise', the authorised officer forms a reasonable belief that Roy is contravening the GED. Based on the officer's assessment of the noise, the officer also determines Roy is contravening the duty not to emit unreasonable noise under section 166 of the Act.

The neighbour can't hear the new compressor or exhaust fan at their home.

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The factory is an industrial premises and the noise limits under the Regulations apply. However, as the officer determined the noise was unreasonable based on paragraph (a) of the Act definition for 'unreasonable noise' and that these noise sources are very common and well understood, Roy wasn't required to obtain a detailed noise assessment using the Regulations and Noise Protocol. Instead by installing reasonably practicable controls and meeting his GED obligation, the tonal character and volume which led to the noise emissions being considered unreasonable have also abated. As Roy is now compliant, the officer revokes the improvement notice.

Roy continues to keep the manuals and develops procedures for his staff for operating and maintaining the new equipment. Roy also trains his staff on what to do if there are noise complaints. He keeps records of the following (among other things):

- a concise hazard and risk register compiled in accordance with EPA publication 1695 **Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1695-1>)
- a brief description of the activities on the site, along with environmental performance objectives
- equipment specification documentation (the equipment manuals)
- maintenance reports of any onsite equipment
- a record of any relevant training carried out by staff working at the site.

7.3. Case study 3: controlling unreasonable noise prescribed in the regulations by conducting a detailed noise assessment

This case study explores a business owner whose activities contribute to cumulative noise emissions in an industrial area. The issue is addressed by EPA as prescribed unreasonable noise and a noise assessment using the Regulations and the Noise Protocol is performed to identify noise limits and remedial options.

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The consultant finds that noise limits are 54 dB(A) for the day period, 47 dB(A) for the evening period and 39 dB(A) for the night period. The noise level due to Rani's contribution is measured as LAeq 69 dB(A) at the alternative assessment location, with a prominent tone in the 160Hz 1/3 octave band for which a +5 dB must be added. The consultant concludes that this equates to an ENL of 46 dB(A) at the noise sensitive area.

At night the measured LAeq is 45 dB(A). The noise has a prominent tonal character attracting a +5 dB adjustment. The effective noise level (ENL) of the cumulative noise from both businesses operating is 50dB(A). The industry noise also exceeds the evening period noise limit.

The consultant advises Rani that the fan noise from the sawdust collection system is the main noise source at her business and the other noise sources – the saws, planes and sanders aren't loud enough to be heard beyond the boundary of the premises. The acoustic consultant advises that the noise from the sawdust collection system can be reduced by 9 dB(A) by installing a silencer on each individual fan within the ductwork of the unit.

EPA issues a remedial notice to Rani's furniture-making business to require installation of noise controls on the sawdust collection system as recommended in the acoustic consultant's report. EPA also issues a remedial notice to the packaging company that requires the business to reduce the noise from the premises to not exceed an effective noise level of 64 dB(A) when measured at the alternative assessment location. The packaging business seeks advice from an acoustic consultant who makes recommendations which the business follows.

The residents report they can still hear the noise at their homes, but the droning sound has stopped, and the noise is less intense. When EPA reassesses the noise at the noise sensitive area, the effective noise level is 38 dB(A). The cumulative industry noise complies with the noise limits set under the Regulations. While the remaining industry noise is audible at the residential area it doesn't exceed the relevant noise limits.

As Rani has also taken all steps to control any harm associated with the noise emissions so far as reasonably practicable, the EPA authorised officer determines there is no further remedial action required at that time and revokes the remedial notice issued to Rani.

the risk of harm so far as reasonably practicable.

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The intent of the environmental performance requirements were:

- That during construction, the project was expected to minimise the risk of harm to human health and the environment from noise and vibration at all times, so far as reasonably practicable in accordance with the GED. This would be done by identifying and implementing effective controls in accordance with the GED, both during planning and construction phase.
- Specifically, Noise from construction would be managed with consideration of Section 9 of the Construction – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (EPA publication 1820.1), and Chapter 4 of EPA publication 1834, which included assessing the risk to environmental values for ambient sound set out in Part 3 of the Environmental Reference Standard.
- If an additional risk of harm from noise was identified during the construction phase, a risk assessment would be conducted in accordance with Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business (EPA publication 1695) and the appropriate contingency measures, if deemed necessary, would be applied.

Several months after the construction commenced, an EPA authorised officer contacted Helen regarding a report of noise pollution. The complaint detailed that construction noise, described as engine rumbling, had been audible in the reporter's bedroom between 4 am to 6 am on a Thursday morning. Helen reviewed the works schedule and identified that the time and place of the report corresponded to unavoidable works which had required the temporary shut-down of a roadway.

Helen and the works manager met with the EPA officer and explained the environmental performance requirements which had been applied to the activity in question:

1. The works had been verified by an independent environmental auditor to meet the description of 'unavoidable works' in EPA publication 1843, owing primarily to the activities likelihood of disrupting the public roadway and the risk to worker safety should the road remain open. As such, it was considered necessary for those works to occur during the night period.
2. The works had been scheduled to occur between 4 am to 6 am rather than between 1 am to 3 am to minimise the impact on sleep so far as reasonably practicable.

General noise resources

- **Environment Protection Regulations 2021** (<https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/as-made/statutory-rules/environment-protection-regulations-2021>)
- **Commerce industry and trade noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/commerce-industry-and-trade-noise-guidelines>)
- **Entertainment venue and outdoor event music noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/entertainment-venue-and-outdoor-event-music-noise-guidelines>)
- **Environment Reference Standard** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/compliance-and-directions/environment-reference-standard>)
- Guide to the Environment Reference Standard (**publication 1992** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1992>))
- Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues (**publication 1826** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1826-4>))
- Technical guide: Measuring and analysing industry noise and music noise (**publication 1997** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1997>))
- Noise guidelines: Assessing low frequency noise (**publication 1996** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1996>))
- Summary of noise framework (

SECTION 10: TYPES OF NOISE



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Types of Noise

Types of Noise

When categorizing noise, there are **generally four main types**: continuous, intermittent, impulsive, and low-frequency. The main differentiating factor between these types is how the noise changes with time.

Let's now discuss in detail the different types of noise that surround us all.

Continuous Noise

As is obvious by the name, continuous noise is the noise that remains stable and constant over a given period. For instance, machinery that operates without interruption produces continuous noise.

Examples can include:

- a vacuum cleaner
- boilers in a powerhouse
- factory equipment
- sound of an engine

- heating and ventilation systems

The continuous noise level can be measured effectively for simply a few minutes using a sound level meter. For further analyzing the sound, a sound level meter with octave band analysis is the preferred choice.

Octave bands help break down the noise into its separate frequencies, telling you precisely what frequency is producing the noise.

Intermittent or Variable Noise

As opposed to continuous noise, noise is said to be variable or intermittent if it is a mixture of somewhat noisy and quiet periods.

Intermittent noise levels tend to increase and decrease rapidly; different operations or variable noise sources can cause the intermittent sound to change over time.

Examples include:

- a train passing by
- a washing machine on its 'wash' cycle
- factory equipment that functions in cycles
- aircraft flying over your house
- most manufacturing noises

Similar to continuous noise, intermittent noise is also measured using a sound level meter.

However, for making an accurate calculation, you will also need to assess each occurrence's

duration and the period between each noisy and quiet cycle.

For more reliable estimation of intermittent noise level, it is suggested that you measure multiple cyclic occurrences and calculate an average.

If you use an integrating-averaging sound level meter, it will simply make the measurements for you.

Impulsive or Impact Noise

Impulse or impact noise is defined as extremely short bursts of loud noise that last for no more than a second. This may seem to be a rather negligible period, but in a usually calm and

peaceful environment, a single, extremely loud noise can also cause sufficient hearing damage.

These types of noise are most commonly linked to the demolition and construction industry.

They can startle you due to their quick and unexpected nature.

Examples include:

- gunfire
- a balloon popping
- the noise created by punch presses
- explosions
- pile drivers

For measuring impulsive noise, a sound level meter, or a personal noise dosimeter that can

measure Peak values is generally used. However, presently no mathematical description is available which clearly defines impulsive sounds' calibration and rates their annoyance level.

Low-frequency Noise

Low-frequency noises are a regular part of our routine soundscape, and we are exposed to them constantly. They include the faint background humming of a nearby power grid and a large diesel engine's roar.

As is obvious from its nature, the low-frequency sound is the toughest type of noise to reduce, so it can easily travel and spread over long distances.

To effectively measure low-frequency noise, a sound level meter with third-octave band analysis should be used, so that the lowest of frequencies making up the noise can also be recorded.

To prevent the harmful health effects from noise pollution and continuous exposure, noise levels must be reduced to tolerable and acceptable levels.

The most effective noise reduction method is using engineering modifications to either modify the source of the noise or the environment in which the noise is causing problems, such as the workplace.

Keeping this in mind, we at [soundear.com](https://www.soundear.com) provide high-quality services to help companies

monitor and control the level of hazardous noise.

With 20 years of noise monitoring experience, we offer unique techniques to measure, control, and minimize noise to make your working environment more comfortable.

Soundear believes in creating awareness about the noise. For further assistance and facilitation, and to find out more about our services, products, and vision, visit the website [here](#).



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SECTION 11: CONCLUSION



Guidelines for responsible pet ownership

🚧 UNDER REVIEW

COMMENT ON THIS POLICY

Owning a pet is a privilege and should result in a mutually beneficial relationship. The benefits of pet ownership come with responsibilities. These include:

- Lifelong care of the pet. This means committing to the relationship for your pet's entire life.
- Selecting a pet that is suited to your home and lifestyle and avoiding impulsive decisions.
- Recognizing that owning a pet(s) requires an investment of time and money.
- Keeping only the type and number of pets for which you can provide an appropriate and safe environment. This includes appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Animals that spend extended periods of time outside require habitats that protect their health, safety, and welfare. Outdoor confinement of an animal should include provisions to minimize distress or discomfort to the animal, and assure access to appropriate food, water, and shelter from extreme weather conditions.
- Ensuring pets are properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and that their registration information in associated databases is kept up to date.
- Adhering to local ordinances, including licensing and leash requirements.
- Helping to manage overpopulation by controlling your pet(s)' reproduction through managed breeding, containment, or spay/neuter. Establishing and maintaining a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
- Providing preventive (e.g., vaccinations, parasite control) and therapeutic health care for the life of your pet(s) in consultation with, and as recommended by, your veterinarian.
- Socialization and appropriate training for your pet(s) to facilitate their wellbeing and the wellbeing of other animals and people.
- Preventing your pet(s) from negatively impacting other people, animals and the environment. This includes proper waste disposal, noise control, and not allowing pet(s) to stray or become feral.
- Providing exercise and mental stimulation appropriate to your pet(s)' age, breed, and health status.
- Include your pets in your planning for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Making arrangements for the care of your pet when or if you are unable to do so.
- Recognizing declines in your pet(s)' quality of life and making decisions in consultation with your veterinarian regarding appropriate end-of-life care (e.g., palliative care, hospice, euthanasia).

Related resources

[Pet care](#)

[The veterinarian-client-patient relationship \(VCPR\)](#)

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Pet ownership

Whether companion, comedian, confidant, or protector, our pets are always there for us. Because our pets can't speak for themselves, we each take on a responsibility as owners to advocate for them and provide the support and resources they need to live healthy, happy lives. Providing that support begins even before we bring a pet home.

1. Commit

- Avoid impulsive decisions when selecting a pet.
- Select a pet that's suited to your home and lifestyle.
- Keep only the type and number of pets for which you can provide appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Commit to the relationship for the life of your pet(s).
- Provide appropriate exercise and mental stimulation.
- Properly socialize and train your pet.

2. Invest

- Recognize that pet ownership requires an investment of time and money.
- Make sure your pet receives preventive health care (vaccinations, parasite control, etc.), as well as care for any illnesses or injuries.
- Budget for potential emergencies.

3. Obey

- Clean up after your pet.
- Obey all local ordinances, including licensing, leash requirements and noise control.
- Don't allow your pet to stray or become feral.

4. Identify

- Make sure your pet is properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and keep its registration up-to-date.

5. Limit

- Don't contribute to our nation's pet overpopulation problem: limit your pet's reproduction through spay/neuter, containment or managed breeding.

6. Prepare

- Prepare for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Make alternate arrangements if you can no longer provide care for your pet.
- Recognize any decline in your pet's quality of life and make timely decisions in consultation with a veterinarian.

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Selecting a Pet Dog

Pets are an important part of the American household. Your dog-owning experience will be most enjoyable if you carefully consider which pet best suits your family, home, and lifestyle. The primary reason dogs are given up to animal shelters is unfulfilled expectations, so make an informed decision. Consider any factors that might mean a dog is not a good choice for everyone in the household such as allergies or difficulties tolerating normal dog behavior. Avoid acquiring animals on impulse or as gifts. Take time, involve your family, and give careful consideration to the following questions:

What's special about dogs?

The saying that "dogs are a man's (or woman's) best friend" has a lot of truth to it. Dogs have been faithful companions to humans for tens of thousands of years. They are friendly, affectionate, and entertaining. They are also capable of doing extraordinary jobs—and seem to enjoy doing them.

What choices do you have for a pet dog?

Dogs have been selectively bred for generations to exhibit specific physical and behavioral traits. The amazing diversity of dogs includes varied sizes, hair coat lengths, colors, temperaments, and activity levels. A dog's size may affect its lifespan: the lifespan of a large-breed dog tends to be shorter than that of a smaller dog.

What are the special needs of dogs?

Some dogs may be at greater risk for certain medical conditions, while others may require more training, exercise, and patience to help them to become good companions. Others will need special grooming to manage their coat. Ask your veterinarian about healthcare requirements and temperament that may be common in the breed or type you are considering.

Who will care for your dog?

As its owner, you will ultimately be responsible for your dog's food, shelter, companionship, exercise, and physical and mental health for the rest of its life. While families should involve their children in caring for a pet, youngsters need the help of an adult who is willing, able, and available to supervise the daily care of a pet. You should arrange for people to care for your dog during planned or emergency absences.

Does a dog fit into your lifestyle?

Feeding, grooming, exercise, play, and elimination are daily needs that must be considered in caring for a healthy, happy dog. Breeders, rescues and shelters should be familiar with every dog they are placing and able to match you with a dog whose temperament and needs are a good fit for your family. Think about the following factors when deciding if you should get a dog and in determining what breed or type would be the most appropriate for you and your family:

- Do you have the time to provide the care and attention a dog needs?

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- Do you live in an apartment or single-family home? Do you have easy access to areas where your dog can exercise?
- How long is your work day? Do you frequently have obligations after work?
- Who will care for your dog(s) in your absence?
- Do you have other pets? Will your new dog get along with your existing pets?
- What future changes might occur in your living situation that would affect your ability to keep your dog in years to come?
- Are you prepared to provide appropriate veterinary care throughout your dog's life to help prevent and treat illness or injury?
- What are you looking for in a dog (e.g., jogging or hiking companion, cuddly lap dog, or high energy companion)?
- What traits might you need to avoid in a dog (e.g., boisterous, noisy, requiring intensive grooming)?

Should you look for a puppy or an adult dog? What size of dog should you get?

Puppies require additional time for housetraining, socialization, and obedience training, as well as more frequent feeding, exercise, and supervision. Consider the possibility of an adult dog: older pets are often already housetrained, know some basic commands, and usually adapt very well to their new home.

Some larger or high energy dogs require more space, and they may be harder to maintain in an apartment or condominium. Whatever the size of your dog, it must be provided with access to the outdoors multiple times a day for elimination and exercise.

Can you afford a dog?

The purchase price for a dog can vary tremendously by breed and source, and it is only the initial expense for a dog. Dogs need high quality food, proper housing, mental stimulation (e.g., toys, play time), and regular visits to a veterinarian for preventive care. Other costs may include emergency medical treatment, grooming, boarding, licensing, identification, sterilization (spaying or neutering), training, and accessories. Pet health insurance is available and can help defray unexpected expenses resulting from illness or injury.

Where do you find a dog?

Purebred dogs can be obtained from reputable breeders. Both mixed-breed and purebred dogs can be obtained from animal shelters and rescue organizations. In many communities, there are rescue groups dedicated to finding good homes for specific dog breeds and their mixes.

What should you look for in a healthy dog?

A healthy dog has clear, bright eyes; a clean, shiny hair coat; and does not appear thin, overly fat, or show signs of illness, such as nasal discharge or diarrhea. When choosing a dog, pick one that is active, friendly, inquisitive, and not afraid of you. The dog should accept gentle handling and not exhibit signs of aggression. The temperament of a puppy's parents may be an indication of its future behavior. In case of any problems with your new dog you should be able to easily contact the provider of your dog, and they should provide you with up-to-date health records, a receipt, and acknowledgement of their obligations under local Pet Purchase Protection Laws.

What must you do to prepare for your dog?

Before bringing your new dog home, ensure all members of your family welcome this new addition. Prepare an appropriate place for it to eat and sleep and have ready the necessary accessories such as a collar and leash, ID tag, and food and water bowls. Be sure to pet-proof your home to prevent injury to your dog or damage to your possessions. For example, make sure that electrical wires and cords are out of the reach of curious mouths. Ask your veterinarian about other ways to make your home safe for your pet.

Schedule a veterinary examination to assess the health of your new companion as soon as possible to ensure it receives the appropriate vaccinations and needed health care. If you have medical conditions, discuss them with your veterinarian to ensure that the veterinarian

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If you choose a puppy, be prepared for several weeks to months of housetraining and some initial medical expenses for wellness exams, vaccinations, and sterilization. Plan your puppy's arrival when there is sufficient time to socialize and housetrain him or her. If your community offers puppy classes, they are a great way to socialize your new companion and for both of you to learn some basic commands. Frequent, positive contact with people and other dogs early in the puppy's life enhances its future interactions with your family, other people, and their dogs.

Any dog can become bored and potentially destructive if left alone all day without an outlet for its exercise, exploratory, and social needs. Therefore, set aside time each day for activities that are fun for you and your dog such as walking, playing, petting, grooming, etc. Remember that dogs are highly social creatures, and isolating a dog to the backyard or an area of the home with no interaction is one of the worst things you can do.

When you acquire a pet you accept responsibility for the health and welfare of another living thing. You are also responsible for your pet's impact on your family, friends, and community. A pet will be part of your life for many years. Invest the time and effort necessary to make your years together happy ones. When you choose a pet, you are promising to care for it for its entire life. Choose wisely, keep your promise, and enjoy one of life's most rewarding experiences!

Puppy tips

- Eight to 10 weeks is considered an ideal age for a puppy to move to a new home.
- Preventing unplanned litters is an important part of responsible pet ownership. Talk to your veterinarian about the best time to have your puppy spayed or neutered.
- When possible, meet the puppy's parents—their temperaments are often good indicators of what the puppy's temperament will be.
- If you are getting a puppy as a second pet, remember that some older pets may be less tolerant of a puppy's behavior. Ask your veterinarian or dog trainer about introducing your puppy into its new animal family.
- Proper socialization of puppies during the critical socialization period (3-14 weeks of age) has a big impact on your dog's behavior for the rest of its life. See: avma.org/socialization
- Consult with your veterinarian to determine how best to care for your dog including preventive health care, socialization, and training.

Selecting a Pet

Interested in exploring other types of pets? [Selecting a Pet for Your Family](#) has information that will help.

The AVMA Family ▾

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Walking with your pet

Walking is healthy for you and your dog. Not only is it physical activity, but it's mental stimulation for your dog to smell, see and hear beyond the limits of your yard. Walking helps preserve your pet's muscle tone and joint movement. If your pet is overweight or obese, walking can be a great way to shed those extra pounds.



The following tips can help you design a safe walking program for your dog...or even for your cat. (Yes, it is possible to train a cat to accept a harness and go for walks!)

- Consult your veterinarian before starting any new exercise program with your pet. You need to make sure your pet is healthy enough for the exercise you plan.
- Train your dog to behave on a leash, and seek help to address any behavioral problems.
- Begin with short, frequent walks, and take frequent rests as needed.
- If your pet seems to just want to go back home, try driving to a nearby park or less familiar area for your walks.
- Remember that walks are also a means for your dog to enjoy his/her environment; allow your dog to take "sniff breaks" within reason.
- Build gradually to one or more 15 minutes periods of brisk walking, then allow for cool-down time and recovery.
- Avoid walks during the hottest parts of the day during warmer weather. Learn the signs of heat stress (Your veterinarian can teach you!) so you can recognize and address any problems that occur.
- During warm, sunny weather, avoid hot surfaces – such as asphalt – that can burn your pet's feet.
- Avoid walks during the coldest parts of the day during cold weather, based on your pet's cold tolerance. Learn to recognize signs of frostbite and hypothermia so you can address any problems that occur.
- Walk on safe footing to avoid slips, falls or injuries.
- Avoid deep sand or similar footing because it can cause fatigue and injuries.
- If your pet shows signs of lameness, difficulty breathing, or seems to tire quickly, consult your veterinarian.
- Obey leash laws, and always clean up after your dog.

Starting an exercise program for your pet

You've probably seen the warnings on fitness equipment that instruct you to consult your physician before starting an exercise program. The same applies to your pet, for good reason; it's best to make sure that your pet is healthy enough to begin an exercise program and that the program is tailored to fit your pet's health needs. Not sure where to start with your pet's exercise program? Start with your veterinarian! In addition to walking, there are other opportunities for exercise programs that you can do together with your pet.



[Home \(/\)](#) > [Residents \(/residents/\)](#) > [Dogs \(/residents/dogs/\)](#) > Dog barking

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Dog barking

Too much?

It is normal and natural for a dog to bark from time to time for instance, when the postman is delivering mail or when guests arrive. However, noise from barking dogs can be common source of disturbance, stress and nuisance. So how much is too much?

Depending on where you live, it is likely that your neighbours will be able to clearly hear the noise of your dog barking, particularly if it barks outside or you live in an attached property.

One way to judge whether the amount of barking is too much is to try to put yourself in your neighbours shoes. If they were making a noise that you found disturbing, such as playing music or hammering something, how long would it take before you found it unpleasant?

Problems arise when dog barking becomes excessive and unreasonable. Even if you can put up with excessive barking it is not reasonable to expect your neighbours to do likewise.

Examples of excessive barking can include: frequent intermittent barking over lengthy periods; sustained barking over more than a minute or two; barking early in the morning or late at night.

Barking and the law

Some neighbours will be willing to approach you about noise that is disturbing them. If they do, this is the time to carefully consider whether your dog is barking too much. If you are out at work you may not realise there is a problem. Neighbours don't generally like to make a fuss so any approach should be taken seriously.

If a neighbour complains to the council we will investigate if your dog/s barking is causing an unreasonable disturbance to your neighbours. Officers will apply their professional judgement when making their decision. If it's a nuisance the ASB route will be taken. If it amounts to a

Statutory Nuisance we may take enforcement action under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This may include the serving of an Abatement Notice on the person responsible for the dog/s requiring the stopping of the barking.

Why dogs bark

Dogs are not by nature solitary creatures. They need the security of a family group. Pet dogs regard their owners as a substitute family and it is quite common for a dog to become distressed and exhibit bad behaviour if left alone for lengthy periods.

With a family to manage or a high pressure job to balance it can be all too easy to forget the needs of the family dog. If a dog is left alone at home while you are out at work you may not realise that it is unhappy, distressed or anxious. Some of the common causes of barking include:

- dislikes being left alone
- frustration
- guarding instinct
- attention seeking
- frightened
- boredom
- excitement

Training is essential

The importance of training cannot be over emphasised. Your dog needs to learn not to bark at just anything that moves. A well trained dog should be able to tell between people allowed into the house and people who are intruders. Good training combined with affection and companionship should help ensure that your dog does not develop bad habits. Start young and start as you mean to go on.

Anti-barking collars that release a harmless spray can be helpful in training to reduce barking but always seek advice before use.

Some other things to try

- Exercise your dog with a walk and playtime games at least 30 minutes before leaving
- Teach dogs to tolerate absences from an early age
- Leave things to amuse him such as toys
- Reward quiet behaviour
- Feed him a small meal so he is more likely to feel sleepy
- Make sure he has access to sufficient water
- If some noises frighten him, try putting a radio on quietly, to mask the noise
- If he barks for attention, try ignoring him for at least half an hour before you go out and don't make a fuss of him on leaving or returning
- Try putting your dog on his own in another room for a few minutes at first and then gradually longer

- Leave your dog somewhere he is familiar with. Close curtains or keep him away from windows if sights and sounds set him off
- Ask someone the dog trusts to take him out for a walk if leaving him for more than a couple of hours
- Some dogs are comforted by the smell of an old jumper or similar
- Try to leave your dog somewhere that barking is less likely to disturb neighbours

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Related pages

Lost and found dogs (</residents/dogs/lost-and-found-dogs/>)

Dog Fouling (</residents/dogs/dog-fouling/>)

Aggressive, Nuisance and Dangerous dogs (</residents/dogs/aggressive-nuisance-and-dangerous-dogs/>)

Responsible dog ownership (</residents/dogs/responsible-dog-ownership/>)

Public Space Protection Order (</residents/dogs/public-space-protection-order/>)

Downloads


 **Nuisance diary sheet** (</media/1118/mddc-nuisance-diary-sheet.pdf>)

Contact us

Contact us about noise (</residents/environment/contact-us-about-noise/>)

A to Z of Services **A** (</AtoZ/?letter=A>) **B** (</AtoZ/?letter=B>) **C** (</AtoZ/?letter=C>) **D** (</AtoZ/?letter=D>) **E** (</AtoZ/?letter=E>)
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◆ AI Overview

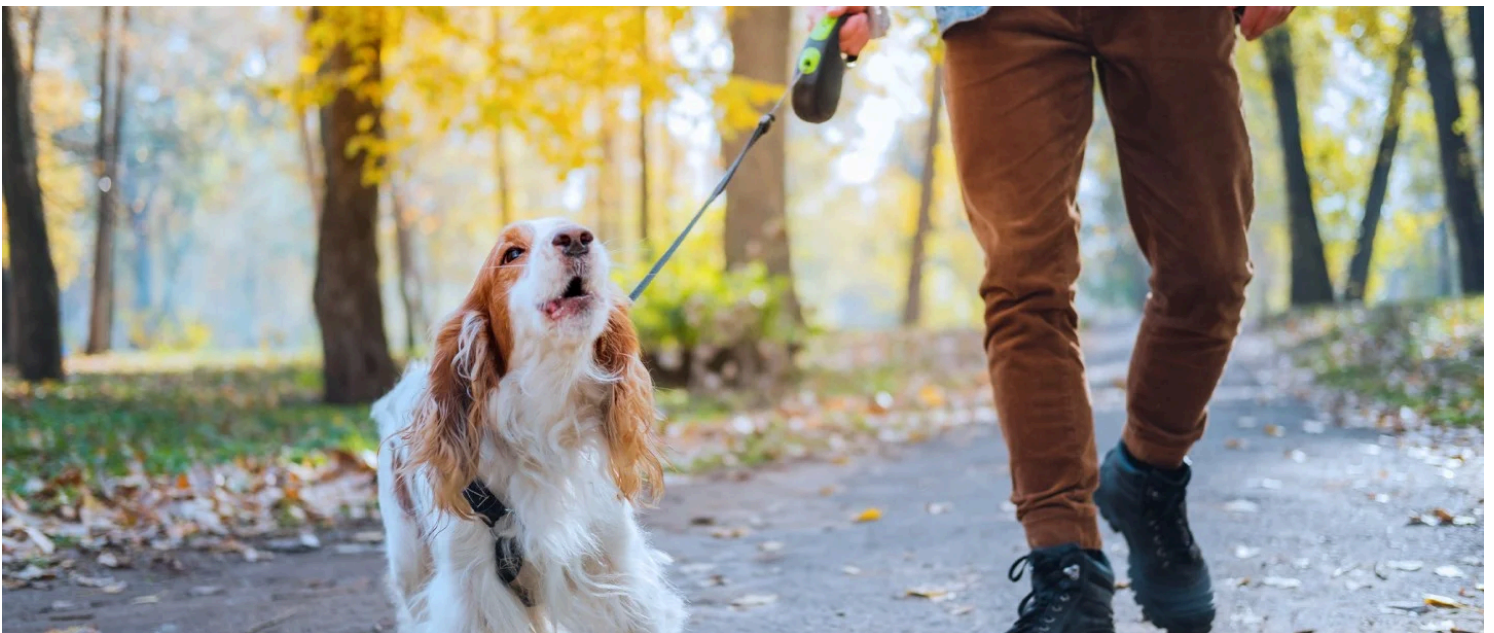
"Taunting by letting a dog bark" means intentionally allowing your dog to bark excessively at someone or something in order to provoke or annoy them, essentially using the dog's barking as a way to deliberately aggravate or challenge another person, often with the knowledge that the barking might be disruptive or upsetting to them. 

Key points about this behavior:

How to get your dog to stop barking

A barking dog can be a headache for pet owners. Here are six ways to reduce your dog's barking

SHARE



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Here's a list of six techniques that can help reduce your dog or puppy's barking. While all can be successful, you shouldn't expect miraculous results overnight and what might work for your pup may not work for another. The longer your dog has been practicing the barking behavior, the longer it will take for them to develop other means of communication or to become desensitized to the things that cause their barking now. Understanding why your dog barks is critical to choosing techniques that may work best for your particular situation.

Always remember to keep these tips in mind while training:

Yelling at your dog to be quiet won't reduce their barking. The goal is to identify why your dog is barking and then give them an alternative way to communicate or remove the stimulus that's causing them to bark.

Keep your training sessions positive and upbeat. Barking is a completely normal part of your dog's communication tools.

Be consistent so you don't confuse your dog. Having everyone in your home on the same page can lead to faster results.

Prevention is key

Whether you've just adopted a new adult dog or it's your first week with a new puppy, keeping your dog busy and exercised will help reduce barking and prevent them from practicing it. Notice what your dog or puppy barks at and use the tips below to reduce the frequency of barking. Barking is normal dog behavior and puppies won't grow out of it, but you can take positive steps to reduce it and teach your dog alternative ways to communicate. Barking can be a really important tool to learn what scares your dog or makes them uncomfortable. Remember, your job as a pet parent is to advocate for your dog, which means not putting them in situations that make them overly stressed. If your dog is barking incessantly, they're trying to tell you they have an unmet need or need to be removed from a scary or overwhelming situation.

Remove the motivation to bark

Your dog gets some kind of reward when they bark. Otherwise, they wouldn't do it. Figure out what they get out of barking and work to remove it.

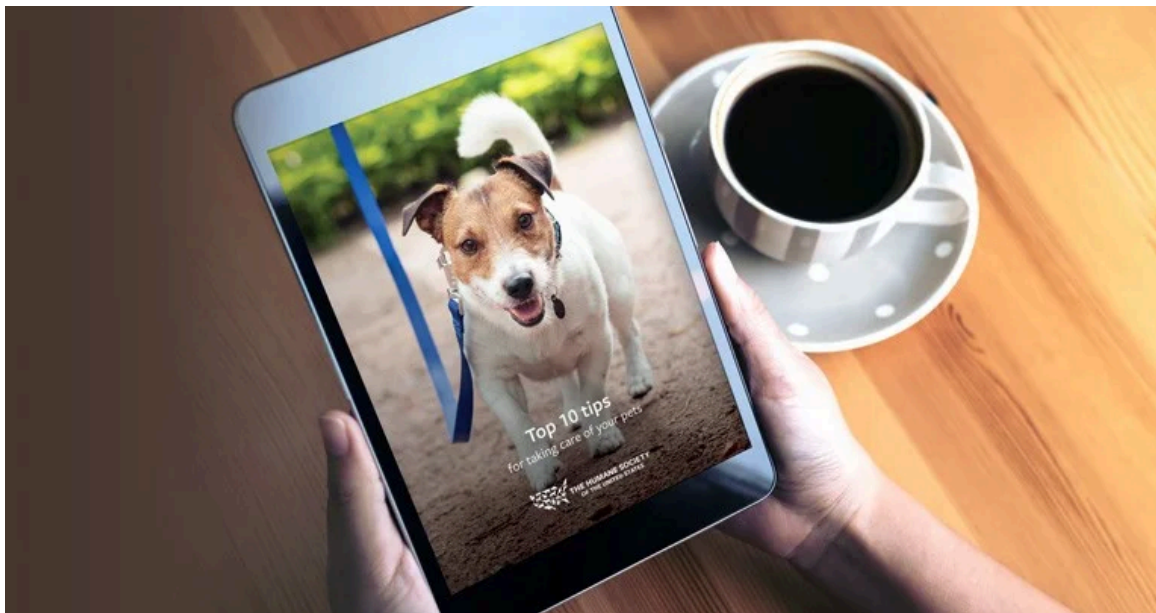
WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT PASSERSBY

If they bark at people or animals passing by the living room window, manage the behavior by closing the curtains or putting your dog in another room.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THEY BARK TO GO OUTSIDE

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If your dog barks when they need to go outside, train them to jingle a bell at the door instead. You can start by bringing them to the bell and giving them a treat when they touch it. Gradually, have them ring the bell before they go out to go to the bathroom.



Top 10 pet tips

Sign up to receive our exclusive e-book full of important information about caring for your pet, including training techniques and answers to frequently asked questions.

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Ignore the barking

If you believe your dog is barking simply to get your attention, try to ignore them. Regular exercise and the use of puzzle toys can keep your dog occupied during a work

call or when you're watching TV. Preventing your dog from barking in the first place — by tiring them out or giving them something to do — is easier than trying to get them to stop barking.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS WHEN CONFINED

If you use a crate or a gated room when you leave the home or have visitors over, be mindful not to let them out of the room or crate when they're barking. Again, the use of puzzle toys and ample exercise before they are confined can really curb their barking. If they are barking, wait until they've stopped — even for a second — to open the crate door or gate or to reward them with a treat or fresh puzzle toy.

As they catch on that being quiet gets them a treat, lengthen the amount of time they must remain quiet before being rewarded.

Keep it fun by varying the amount of time. Sometimes reward them after five seconds, then 12 seconds, then three seconds, then 20 seconds and so on.

Desensitize your dog to the stimulus

If your dog barks at specific triggers, gradually get your dog accustomed to whatever is causing them to bark. Start with the stimulus (the thing that makes them bark) at a distance. It must be far enough away that they don't bark when they see it. Feed them lots of good treats for maintaining eye contact with you and not barking. Move the stimulus a little closer (perhaps as little as a few inches or a few feet to start) and feed treats. If your dog starts barking, you've gotten too close to the stimulus.

Don't be stingy with treats. For example, if you need to pass by another dog on your dog walk, keep some high-value treats in your hand and feed them constantly as you walk quickly by the other dog and then stop once there is enough distance between your dog and the other dog.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT OTHER DOGS

Have a friend with a dog stand out of sight or far enough away so your dog won't bark at the other dog.

As your friend and their dog come into view, start feeding your dog treats.

Stop feeding treats as soon as your friend and their dog disappear from view.

Repeat the process multiple times.

Remember not to try to progress too quickly as it may take days or weeks before your dog can pay attention to you and the treats without barking at the other dog.

If you are struggling with your dog's barking around strangers or other dogs, seek out the help of a positive-reinforcement based dog trainer.

Ask your dog for an incompatible behavior

When your dog starts barking, ask them to do something that's incompatible with barking. Teaching your dog to react to barking stimuli with something that inhibits them from barking, such as lying down on their bed.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT VISITORS AT THE DOOR

Toss a treat on their bed and ask them to "go to your bed."

When they're reliably going to their bed to earn a treat, up the ante by opening the door while they're on their bed. If they get up, close the door immediately.

Repeat until they stay in bed while the door opens.

Then increase the difficulty by having someone ring the doorbell while your dog is in bed. Reward them for staying in place. You may need to keep a leash on your dog so you can help guide them to their bed when visitors come in.

Keep your dog tired

Make sure your dog is getting sufficient physical and mental exercise every day. A tired dog is a dog who is less likely to bark from boredom or frustration. Depending on their, age and health, your dog may require several long walks as well as a good game of chasing the ball and playing with some [interactive toys](#).

Contact a certified professional dog trainer

If you believe your dog is barking reactively to strangers, family members or other dogs, or if the above tips prove unsuccessful, consider reaching out to a [certified professional dog trainer](#) for help.

How to Find a Dog Trainer

Your gift can do so much for animals in need

We never know where disasters will strike or when animals may need rescue, but we know we must be ready. Donate today to support all our lifesaving work.

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Irish Terrier

Dog breed

Overview

Characteristics

Buy or adopt

Health

Grooming tips

History



American Kennel Club

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club

The Irish Terrier, 'Daredevil' of the Emerald Isle, is a bold, dashing, and courageous terrier of medium size. Known for his fier...

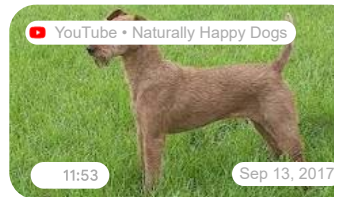
Hypoallergenic

Lifespan

Yes

13 to 15 years

webmd.com



People also ask

Is an Irish Terrier a good family dog?

Suitability for Family Life

Like many terrier dog breeds the Irish Terrier can lack patience with children - especially if overhanded or grabbed. **They can however make good family dog where there are older, dog-aware children.**



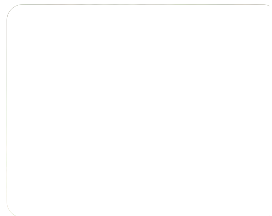
Purina UK
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Irish Terriers may bark to alert, but **they're not known for excessive barking.** Nov 27, 2023



PetMD
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About

The Irish Terrier is a dog breed from Ireland, one of many breeds of terrier. The Irish Terrier is considered one of the oldest terrier breeds. The Dublin dog show in 1873 was the first to provide a separate class for Irish Terriers. [Wikipedia](#)

Temperament: [Intelligent](#), [Lively](#), [Respectful](#), [Dominant](#), [Protective](#), [Trainable](#)

Hypoallergenic: Yes

Life expectancy: 13 – 15 years

Colors: [Wheaten](#), [Red Wheaten](#), [Red](#)

Origin: [Ireland](#)

Mass: 24 – 26 lbs (Adult)

Irish Kennel Club: standard

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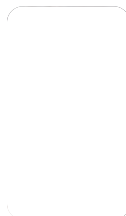
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What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Potential barking.

Irish Terriers must be taught at an early age that they are not the rulers of the world. The toughness that makes them suited to killing vermin can frustrate you when you try to teach them anything. Terriers can be stubborn and dominant and will make you prove that you can make them do things.



Your Purebred Puppy
<https://www.yourpurebredpuppy.com/reviews/irish-ter...>

Irish Terriers: What's Good About 'Em, What's Bad About 'Em

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Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Irish Terriers are great athletes and need regular exercise, so a fenced backyard is ideal. Failing this, they require walking always on a leash several times a day to maintain mental and physical fitness.

American Kennel Club
<https://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/irish-terrier>

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers good off leash?](#)

Are Irish Terriers hard to train?

Irish Terriers however are not naturally obedient; they are not programmed to take instructions. After all, you need to be a free thinker to catch a rat or a rabbit not wait to be told what to do. They get bored easily but they love to please you and, with lots of praise and time, will learn almost anything.

 Southern Irish Terrier Society
<https://southernirishterriers.co.uk> > buying-guide > care-...

Care Guide - Southern Irish Terrier Society

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What diseases are Irish Terriers prone to?

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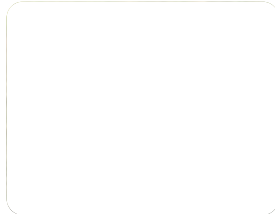
Are Irish Terriers hypoallergenic?

Are Irish Terriers calm?

Are Irish Terriers tails docked?

Is an Irish Terrier a good pet?

Irish Terriers are known for their bold and spirited personalities. They are confident intelligent and independent dogs. **They are very loyal and make great companions for individuals and families alike.** While they can be friendly and sociable, they can also be reserved with strangers making them good watchdogs. Aug 1, 2023



 BorrowMyDoggy
<https://www.borrowmydoggy.com> > dog-breed-guides

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How big can Irish Terriers get?

What is the demeanor of an Irish Terrier?

What is the nickname for the Irish Terrier?

Do Irish Terriers have separation anxiety?

Are Irish Terriers hunters?

Irish Terriers were bred to hunt fox, otter, and other unwanted small mammals, and they were extremely good at it. In World War I, they also proved they were adept at serving as sentries and messengers.



Irish Terrier | VCA Canada Animal Hospitals

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Can Irish Terriers be off leash?

What is a fun fact about Irish Terrier?

Will an Irish Terrier protect you?

Can Irish Terriers live with cats?

What do Irish Terriers eat?

Are Irish Terriers good farm dogs?

They are one of the oldest terrier breeds. They were originally used as vermin hunters and versatile farm dogs. During World War I, they excelled as messengers and sentinels for the military forces. The Irish Terrier is cheerful and spirited; they are also courageous and independent.



Irish Terrier - Breed Info – Hill Creek Veterinary Hospital

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What do Terriers like to play with?

Are Irish Terriers stubborn?

Is the Irish Terrier hypoallergenic?

Can an Irish Terrier be left alone?

How much walking does an Irish Terrier need?

Which terrier has the best temperament?

Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?

Do Irish Terriers shed?

Are Irish Terriers hyper?

What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Are Irish Terriers guard dogs?

What are some interesting facts about the Irish Terrier?

Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Are Irish Terriers obedient?

Barking



Barking is one of many forms of vocal communication for dogs. People are often pleased that their dog barks, because it alerts them to the approach of people to their home or it tells them there's something that the dog wants or needs. However, sometimes a dog's barking can be excessive. Because

barking serves a variety of functions, you must identify its cause and your dog's motivation for barking before you can treat a barking problem

Each type of barking serves a distinct function for a dog, and if he's repeatedly rewarded for his barking—in other words, if it gets him what he wants—he can learn to use barking to his benefit. For example, dogs who successfully bark for attention often go on to bark for other things, like food, play and walks. For this reason, it's important to train your dog to be quiet on cue so that you can stop his attention-related barking and teach

him to do another behavior instead—like sit or down—to get what he wants.

Many owners can identify why their dog is barking just by hearing the specific bark. For instance, a dog's bark sounds different when he wants to play as compared to when he wants to come in from the yard. If you want to reduce your dog's barking, it's crucial to determine why he's barking. It will take some time to teach your dog to bark less. Unfortunately, it's just not realistic to expect a quick fix or to expect that your dog will stop barking altogether. (Would you expect a person to suddenly stop talking altogether?) Your goal should be to decrease,

rather than eliminate, the amount of barking. Bear in mind that some dogs are more prone to barking than others. In addition, some breeds are known as “barkers,” and it can be harder to decrease barking in individuals of these breeds.

Why Dogs Bark

Territorial Barking

Dogs can bark excessively in response to people, dogs or other animals within or approaching their territories. Your dog's territory includes the area surrounding his home and, eventually, anywhere he has explored or associates strongly with you: your car,

the route you take during walks and other places where he spends a lot of time.

Alarm Barking

If your dog barks at any and every noise and sight regardless of the context, he's probably alarm barking. Dogs engaged in alarm barking usually have stiffer body language than dogs barking to greet, and they often move or pounce forward an inch or two with each bark. Alarm barking is different than territorial barking in that a dog might alarm bark at sights or sounds in any location at all, not just when he's defending familiar areas, such as your house, yard or car.

Attention-Seeking Barking

Some dogs bark at people or other animals to gain attention or rewards, like food, toys or play.

Greeting Barking

Your dog might be barking in greeting if he barks when he sees people or other dogs and his body is relaxed, he's excited and his tail is wagging. Dogs who bark when greeting people or other animals might also whine.

Compulsive Barking

Some dogs bark excessively in a repetitive way, like a broken record. These dogs often move repetitively as well. For example, a dog who's

compulsively barking might run back and forth along the fence in his yard or pace in his home.

Socially Facilitated Barking

Some dogs bark excessively only when they hear other dogs barking. This kind of barking occurs in the social context of hearing other dogs, even at a distance—such as dogs in the neighborhood.

Frustration-Induced Barking

Some dogs bark excessively only when they're placed in a frustrating situation, like when they can't access playmates or when they're confined or tied up so that their movement is restricted.

Other Problems That Can Cause Barking

Illness or Injury

Dogs sometimes bark in response to pain or a painful condition. Before attempting to resolve your dog's barking problem, please have your dog examined by a veterinarian to rule out medical causes.

Separation-Anxiety Barking

Excessive barking due to separation anxiety occurs only when a dog's caretaker is gone or when the dog is left alone. You'll usually see at least one other separation anxiety symptom as well, like pacing, destruction,

elimination, depression or other signs of distress. For more information about this problem, please see our article, [Separation Anxiety \(/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-behavior-issues/separation-anxiety\)](/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-behavior-issues/separation-anxiety).

What to Do About Your Dog's Excessive Barking

The first step toward reducing your dog's barking is to determine the type of bark your dog is expressing. The following questions can help you to accurately decide on which type of barking your dog is doing so that you can best address your dog's problem. Think about your answers to these

questions as you read through the information below on the different types of barking and their treatments.

1. When and where does the barking occur?
2. Who or what is the target of the barking?
3. What things (objects, sounds, animals or people) trigger the barking?
4. Why is your dog barking?

If It's Territorial Barking or Alarm Barking

Territorial behavior is often motivated by both fear and anticipation of a

perceived threat. Because defending territory is such a high priority to them, many dogs are highly motivated to bark when they detect the approach of unknown people or animals near familiar places, like their homes and yards. This high level of motivation means that when barking territorially, your dog might ignore unpleasant or punishing responses from you, such as scolding or yelling. Even if the barking itself is suppressed by punishment, your dog's motivation to guard his territory will remain strong, and he might attempt to control his territory in another way, such as biting without warning.

Dogs engage in territorial barking to alert others to the presence of visitors or to scare off intruders or both. A dog might bark when he sees or hears people coming to the door, the mail carrier delivering the mail and the maintenance person reading the gas meter. He might also react to the sights and sounds of people and dogs passing by your house or apartment. Some dogs get especially riled up when they're in the car and see people or dogs pass by. You should be able to judge from your dog's body posture and behavior whether he's barking to say "Welcome, come on in!" or "Hey, you'd better hit the road. You're not welcome at my place!" If you're dealing

with a dog in the first category, follow the treatment outlined in this article for greeting barking (below). If you're dealing with a dog in the latter category who isn't friendly to people, you'll be more successful if you limit your dog's ability to see or hear passersby and teach him to associate the presence of strangers with good things, such as food and attention.

For treatment of territorial barking, your dog's motivation should be reduced as well as his opportunities to defend his territory. To manage your dog's behavior, you'll need to block his ability to see people and animals.

Removable plastic film or spray-based

glass coatings can help to obscure your dog's view of areas that he observes and guards from within your house. Use secure, opaque fencing to surround outside areas your dog has access to. Don't allow your dog to greet people at the front door, at your front yard gate or at your property boundary line. Instead, train him to go to an alternate location, like a crate or a mat, and remain quiet until he's invited to greet appropriately.

Alarm barking is very similar to territorial barking in that it's triggered by sights and sounds. However, dogs who alarm bark might do so in response to things that startle or upset

them when they're not on familiar turf. For example, a dog who barks territorially in response to the sight of strangers approaching will usually only do so when in his own home, yard or car. By contrast, a dog who habitually alarm barks might vocalize when he sees or hears strangers approaching in other places, too. Although territorial barking and alarm barking are a little different, the recommendations below apply to both problems.

“Quiet” Training

If your dog continues to alarm bark or bark territorially, despite your efforts to block his exposure to sights and

sounds that might trigger his barking, try the following techniques:

- Teach your dog that when someone comes to the door or passes by your property, he's permitted to bark until you say "Quiet." Allow your dog to bark three to four times. Then say "Quiet." Avoid shouting. Just say the command clearly and calmly. Then go to your dog, gently hold his muzzle closed with your hand and repeat "Quiet." Release your dog's muzzle, step away, and call him away from the door or window. Then ask your dog to sit and give him a treat. If he stays beside you

and remains quiet, continue to give him frequent treats for the next few minutes, until whatever triggered his barking is gone. If your dog resumes barking right away, repeat the sequence above. Do the same outside if he barks at passersby when he's in the yard.

- If you prefer not to hold your dog's muzzle or if doing so seems to scare your dog or make him struggle, you can try a different method. When your dog barks, approach him, calmly say "Quiet," and then prompt his silence by feeding him a steady stream of tiny, pea-sized treats, such as

chicken, hot dogs or bits of cheese. After enough repetitions of this sequence, over several days or more of training, your dog will begin to understand what “Quiet” means. You’ll know that he’s catching on if he consistently stops barking as soon as he hears you say “Quiet.” At this point, you can gradually extend the time between the cue, “Quiet,” and your dog’s reward. For example, say “Quiet,” wait 2 seconds, and then feed your dog several small treats in a row. Over many repetitions, gradually increase the time from 2 seconds to 5, then 10, then 20, and so on.

- If the “Quiet” procedure is ineffective after 10 to 20 attempts, then allow your dog to bark 3 to 4 times, calmly say “Quiet,” and then immediately make a startling noise by shaking a set of keys or an empty soda can filled with pennies. If your dog is effectively startled by the sound, he’ll stop barking. The instant he does, call him away from the door or window, ask him to sit, and give him a treat. If he stays beside you and remains quiet, continue to give him frequent treats for the next few minutes until whatever triggered his barking is gone. If he resumes barking right away, repeat the

sequence. If this procedure doesn't work after 10 to 20 attempts, please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), for information about finding a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist (CAAB or ACAAB), a board-certified veterinary behaviorist (Dip ACVB) or a Certified Professional Dog Trainer (CPDT) for guidance.

- If your dog barks at people or other dogs during walks, distract him with special treats, like chicken, cheese or hot dogs,

before he begins to bark. (Soft, very tasty treats work best.) Show your dog the treats by holding them in front of his nose, and encourage him to nibble at them while he's walking past a person or dog who would normally cause him to bark. Some dogs do best if you ask them to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Make sure you praise and reward your dog with treats anytime he chooses not to bark.

- It may help to have your dog wear a head halter at times when he's likely to bark (for example, on walks or in your house). A halter

can have a distracting or calming effect and make your dog less likely to bark. Make sure you reward him for not barking.

(Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the halter when you can supervise him.)

- If your dog most often barks territorially in your yard, keep him in the house during the day and supervise him when he's in the yard so that he can't just bark his head off when no one's around. If he's sometimes able to engage in excessive alarm barking (when you're not around, for example),

that behavior will get stronger and harder to reduce.

- If your dog most often barks territorially in your car, teach him to ride in a crate while in the car. Riding in a crate will restrict your dog's view and reduce his motivation to bark. If crating your dog in your car isn't feasible, try having your dog wear a head halter in the car instead. (Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the halter when you can supervise him.)

“Go to Your Spot” Training

It also helps to teach your dog a

specific set of behaviors to do when people come into your home so that he has fewer opportunities to alarm bark. Plus, when your dog performs his new behaviors and receives rewards, he'll learn that people coming into his and your space is a good thing.

[Expand to read more](#)

If you need help teaching your dog these skills, don't hesitate to enlist the help of a Certified Professional Dog Trainer or a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist in your area. A professional trainer can meet with you one-on-one to guide you through the process of teaching your dog to sit, stay and go to

a spot on command. Please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), to locate one of these experts near you.

Greeting Barking

If your dog barks at people coming to the door, at people or dogs walking by your property, at people or dogs he sees on walks, and at people or dogs he sees through the fence, and his barking is accompanied by whining, tail wagging and other signs of friendliness, your dog is probably barking to say hello. He most likely

barks the same way when family members come home.

- Keep greetings low key. Teach your dog to sit and stay when meeting people at the door so that he has something to do instead of barking. This will reduce his excitement level. First teach him to sit and stay when there aren't any people at the door so that he knows the behavior well before you ask him to do it with the distraction and excitement of real visitors arriving.
- If your dog likes toys, keep a favorite toy near the front door and encourage him to pick up the toy

before he greets you or guests. If he learns to hold a toy in his mouth, he'll be less inclined to bark. (He'll probably still whine, however).

- On walks, teach your dog that he can walk calmly past people and dogs without meeting them. To do this, distract your dog with special treats, like chicken, cheese or hot dogs, before he begins to bark. (Soft, very tasty treats work best). Show your dog the treats by holding them in front of his nose, and encourage him to nibble at them while he's walking past a person or dog who would normally

cause him to bark. Some dogs do best if you ask them to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Make sure you praise and reward your dog with treats anytime he chooses not to bark.

- It may help to have your dog wear a head halter at times when he's likely to bark (for example, on walks or in your house). A halter can have a distracting or calming effect and make your dog less likely to bark. Make sure you reward him for not barking. (Important note: For safety reasons, only let your dog wear the

halter when you can supervise
him.)

Attention-Seeking Barking

One reason that it's so easy to live with dogs is that they're very expressive. They find a way to let us know their needs. They often do this by barking or whining. Indeed, we find it desirable when they bark to ask to go outside to eliminate or to request that their water bowl be filled. It's less attractive, however, when your dog barks to demand anything and everything, needed or not! This pattern of barking does not happen by accident. A demanding, noisy dog has been taught to be this way, usually not on purpose!

To get your dog to stop, you'll need to consistently not reward him for barking. Don't try to figure out exactly why he's barking. Ignore him instead. Treatment for this kind of barking can be tough because, most of the time, pet parents unwittingly reinforce the behavior—sometimes just with eye contact, touching, scolding or talking to their dogs. To dogs, all of these human behaviors can count as rewarding attention. Try to use crystal-clear body language to tell your dog that his attention-seeking barking is going to fail. For example, when your dog starts to bark for attention, you can stare at the ceiling, turn away from your dog or walk out of the room. The

instant your dog stops barking, ask him to sit and then give him what he wants, whether that's attention, play, treats, to go outside or to come in.

To be successful, try your best to NEVER reward your dog for barking at you again! In some cases, it's easiest to teach your dog an alternative behavior. For instance, if you don't want your dog to bark when he needs to go out or come in, get a doggy door installed or teach him to ring a bell hanging on a door by touching it with his nose or paw. If your dog barks to get you to play with him, teach him to bring a toy and sit in front of you. Sometimes, it's easier to avoid

problems by eliminating the things that cause your dog to bark. If your dog barks to ask you to retrieve his toys from under the sofa, block the space so that the toys don't get stuck beyond his reach. If your dog barks at you when you're talking on the telephone or working on the computer, give him a tasty chew bone to occupy him before he starts to bark.

You can also teach your dog to be silent on command. This will help strengthen the association between quiet behavior and attention or rewards. Your dog should always be quiet before receiving attention, play or treats. By giving your dog a

guaranteed method of getting attention, he's no longer forced to bark for attention. Regularly seek your dog out to give him attention—sweet praise, petting and an occasional treat—when he's not barking.

Compulsive Barking

Dogs occasionally become compulsive barkers, meaning they bark in situations that aren't considered normal or they bark in a repetitive, fixed or rigid way. If your dog barks repeatedly for long periods of time, apparently at nothing or at things that wouldn't bother other dogs, such as shadows, light flashes, mirrors, open doors, the sky, etc., you may have a

compulsive barker. If your dog also does other repetitive behaviors like spinning, circling or jumping while barking, he may be a compulsive barker. To help reduce compulsive barking, you can try changing how you confine your dog. For instance, if your dog is tied or tethered, you can switch to keeping him loose in a safe fenced area, or if he's left alone for long periods of time, you should increase exercise, mental stimulation and social contact.

If you suspect that your dog is a compulsive barker, we recommend that you seek guidance from a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist or a

veterinary behaviorist. If you can't find a behaviorist, you can seek help from a Certified Professional Dog Trainer, but be sure that the trainer is qualified to help you. Determine whether she or he has education and experience treating compulsive behavior, since this kind of expertise isn't required for CPDT certification. Please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), to locate one of these behavior experts in your area.

Socially Facilitated Barking

Dogs are social animals, so it's natural for them to bark when they hear others

barking. You can discourage this tendency by keeping your dog indoors when other dogs are barking, by playing music to drown out the sound of other dogs, and by distracting your dog with treats or play when other dogs bark (whether it's in real life or on TV).

Excitement or Frustration Barking

Dogs often bark when they find themselves excited but thwarted, or frustrated, from getting to something they want. For example, a frustrated dog might bark in his yard because he wants to get out and play with children he hears in the street. A frustrated dog might bark and run the fence line with

the dog next door, or bark by the patio door while watching a cat or squirrel frolicking in his yard. Some dogs bark at other dogs on walks because they want to greet and play, or they bark at their caretakers to get them to move faster when preparing to go for walks. The most effective means for discouraging excitement or frustration barking is to teach a frustrated dog to control his impulses through obedience training. You can teach your dog to wait, sit and stay before gaining access to fun activities like walks, playing with other dogs or chasing squirrels. This can be a daunting task, so you may need the assistance of a Certified Professional Dog Trainer to help you.

Please see our article, [Finding](#)

[Professional Behavior Help](#)

[\[care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-\]\(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-
your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

[your-pet](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-
your-pet)), for information about finding

a CPDT in your area. You can also discourage the presence of cats and other animals in your yard by using motion-activated devices to startle intruders.

Anti-Bark Collars

A variety of devices are designed to teach dogs to curtail barking. Most often, these are collars that deliver an unpleasant stimulus when your dog barks. The stimulus might be a loud

noise, an ultrasonic noise, a spray of citronella mist or a brief electric shock. The collars that deliver noise are ineffective with most dogs. One study found that the citronella collar was at least as effective for eliminating barking as the electronic collar and was viewed more positively by owners. Virtually all dogs become “collar-wise,” meaning that they learn not to bark while wearing their anti-bark collars but revert to barking when they’re not wearing them. Collars that work on a microphone system to pick up the sound of a dog’s bark should not be used in a multidog home because any dog’s bark can activate the collar.

Anti-bark collars are punishment devices and are not recommended as a first choice for dealing with a barking problem. This is especially true for barking that's motivated by fear, anxiety or compulsion. Before using an anti-bark collar, please see our article, [Finding Professional Behavior Help \(https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet\)](https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/general-pet-care/behavioral-help-your-pet), for information about finding a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist, a board-certified veterinary behaviorist or a qualified Certified Professional Dog Trainer for guidance.

What NOT to Do

- Do not encourage your dog to bark at sounds, such as pedestrians or dogs passing by your home, birds outside the window, children playing in the street and car doors slamming, by saying “Who’s there?” or getting up and looking out the windows.
- Do not punish your dog for barking at certain sounds, like car doors slamming and kids playing in the street, but then encourage him to bark at other sounds, like people at the door. You must be consistent!
- Unless a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist or veterinary

behaviorist advises you to do otherwise, never use punishment procedures if your dog is barking out of fear or anxiety. This could make him feel worse and, as a result, his barking might increase.

- Never use a muzzle to keep your dog quiet for long periods of time or when you're not actively supervising him. Dogs can't eat, drink or pant to cool themselves while wearing muzzles, so making your dog wear one for long periods of time would be inhumane.
- Never tie your dog's muzzle closed with rope, cord, rubber bands or

anything else. Doing this is
dangerous, painful and inhumane.

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Dog Barking

by [The Vetstreet Team](#)

Published on July 14, 2011



A dog can bark for many reasons — to defend his territory, signal a stranger, get attention, say hello, express discomfort or frustration, and more. Understanding why a dog barks is key to getting him to stop. Sometimes, as in

the case of compulsive barking, a veterinarian might recommend drugs. But, for the most part, there is no quick fix, and training, behavior modification, and environmental changes are the solutions.

Overview

Barking is one of several types of vocal communication tools employed by dogs. You may appreciate your dog's barking when he or she signals that someone is at your door — or when he needs something (like food or a trip to the loo). However, dogs sometimes bark excessively or at inappropriate times.

Because barking serves many purposes,

it's critical for owners to determine why their dogs are doing it before attempting to address a barking problem. In fact, sometimes the barking is perfectly appropriate (as when alerting that stranger's approach) and/or a learned behavior. Does the dog use barking to get what he or she wants? For example, dogs that get attention for barking often learn to bark for food, play, and walks, as well. Therefore, training a dog to be quiet on command can be an important tool so that you can teach your dog a different behavior (such as "sit" or "down") for getting what he or she wants.

Dogs of certain breeds may be predisposed to barking (appropriately, if annoyingly) more than others. Owners

should be advised (hopefully before bringing one into a household) that certain types of dogs can be more difficult to train to quiescence than others.

Signs and Identification

Everyone knows what barking sounds like. Excessive barking, however, can be subjective. After all, some of us have a lower tolerance for this behavior. In any case, all dog owners should understand that attempting to resolve any dog's barking problem includes having a veterinarian examine the dog to rule out medical causes of the unwanted behavior.

Indeed, identifying the cause of the barking behavior is crucial to its resolution.

- In territorial barking, dogs bark excessively at people, dogs, or other animals within or approaching their territory. Your dog's territory includes the area around your home and anywhere your dog has spent time or associates strongly with you, including your car and the places you walk together.
- In alarm barking, dogs bark at any noise or sight regardless of the context. When barking, these

dogs usually have stiff bodies and move or pounce forward 1 or 2 inches with each bark.

These dogs might bark at sights or sounds anywhere, not just when defending familiar areas.

- In attention-seeking barking, dogs bark at people or other animals for attention or rewards, such as food, toys, or play.
- In greeting barking, dogs bark when they see people or other dogs, but they are excited, have relaxed bodies and wagging tails, and might also whine.
- In compulsive barking, dogs bark excessively and repetitively.

These dogs often move

repetitively as well. For example, a compulsive barker might run back and forth along a fence or pace when indoors.

- In socially facilitated barking, dogs bark excessively when they hear other dogs barking.
- In frustration-induced barking, dogs bark excessively when they're in frustrating situations, such as when their activity or movement is restricted.
- In illness or injury barking, dogs bark in response to pain.
- In separation-anxiety barking, dogs bark excessively when left

alone or when their caretakers are gone. This barking is usually accompanied by at least one other sign of separation anxiety, such as pacing, destruction, elimination, or depression.

Affected Breeds

Any breed of dog may be affected, but it is most prevalent among hunting and other working breeds of dogs. In these breeds, the ability and willingness to engage in what is obviously an enjoyable behavior bodes poorly for complete remission of symptoms.

Treatment

Medical causes of barking should be ruled out before embarking on any behavioral modification or drug therapy to diminish barking behavior.

It takes time to teach dogs to bark less, so owners shouldn't expect a quick fix or that a dog will ever stop barking completely. Working with a board-certified veterinary behaviorist or a certified applied animal behaviorist or hiring a certified professional dog trainer is always recommended.

The veterinary behaviorist/certified trainer will help owners identify a dog's type of barking. These are some of the most common solutions professionals will offer by way of reducing unwanted

barking behavior.

- To manage territorial or alarm barking, blocking a dog's view of areas that he or she guards can be helpful. Blocking windows that a dog uses and erecting a solid barrier or fence around the dog's outdoor area are critical. In addition, owners shouldn't allow dogs to greet people at the front door, yard gate, or property line. Instead, training dogs to go to another location (e.g., a crate or mat) and remain quiet until you invite him or her to greet

someone appropriately is an ideal alternative.

- To manage attention-seeking barking, an owner must consistently not reward the dog for barking. Dog owners often unknowingly reinforce attention-seeking barking by looking at, touching, scolding, or talking to their pets; to dogs, all of these human behaviors are rewards. When a dog starts to bark for attention, owners should stare at the ceiling, turn away from the dog, or leave the room. As soon as the dog stops barking, owners should ask him or her to

sit, and then give the dog what he or she wants (e.g., attention, play, treats). To be successful, owners should try to never reward a dog for barking.

- It might help to teach a dog an alternative behavior. For example, if you don't want a dog to bark when he or she needs to go out or come in, install a doggie door or teach your dog to ring a hanging bell by touching it with his or her nose or paw. If a dog barks when he or she wants to play, teach your dog to bring a toy. If the dog barks when you're talking on the telephone or

working on the computer, give the dog a tasty chew toy to occupy him or her before the barking starts.

- In addition, teaching a dog to be silent on command can help strengthen the connection between quiet behavior and attention or rewards. Regularly giving a dog attention (e.g., praise, petting, a treat) when he or she isn't barking is an excellent approach.
- To manage greeting barking, try to keep greetings low-key. Teach a dog to sit and stay when meeting people at the door. First,

teach the dog to sit and stay when people aren't at the door; this will help a dog practice the behavior before being asked to perform it when people arrive. Keeping a favorite toy near the front door and encouraging the dog to pick it up before greeting guests is recommended. (Your dog is less likely to bark with a toy in his or her mouth.)

- On walks, an owner should distract his dog with special treats (e.g., bits of chicken, cheese, or hot dogs) before the dog begins to bark at passersby. Some dogs do best if they are

asked to sit as people or dogs pass. Other dogs prefer to keep moving. Praising and rewarding the dog with treats anytime he or she chooses not to bark is helpful. Putting a head halter on the dog when he or she is likely to bark may decrease the likelihood of barking. For safety, use a head halter only when the dog is supervised. Guidance from a veterinary professional about the use of a head halter is recommended.

- To manage compulsive barking, try changing how you confine your dog. If a dog is alone for a

long time, increasing his or her exercise, mental stimulation, and/or social interaction can reduce the impulse to bark. It is also recommended that owners seek guidance from a certified applied animal behaviorist or veterinary behaviorist for this problem.

- To manage socially facilitated barking, keeping dogs indoors when other dogs are barking and also playing music to drown out the sound of other dogs (or distracting dogs with treats or play when other dogs are barking) is often effective.

- To manage frustration-induced barking, teaching a dog to control his or her impulses through obedience training helps a great deal. Teaching a dog to wait, sit, and stay, and rewarding him or her with fun activities such as walks or play with other dogs is helpful. This condition, too, might require the help of a veterinary behaviorist.
- To manage separation-anxiety barking, your dog must be treated for separation anxiety. Please contact your veterinarian for this.

Anti-Bark Collars

Anti-bark collars deliver an unpleasant deterrent (e.g., a loud or ultrasonic noise, a spray of citronella, and sometimes a brief electric shock) when a dog barks. Anti-bark collars are punishment devices and are not recommended as a first choice for managing a barking problem. This is especially true for barking that is motivated by fear, anxiety, or compulsion. Before using any anti-bark device, seek the advice and guidance of your veterinarian, a board-certified veterinary behaviorist, a certified applied animal behaviorist, or a qualified certified professional dog trainer.

What Not to Do

- Don't encourage your dog to bark at sounds, people, or animals outside your home by asking "Who's there?" or looking out the windows.
- Don't punish your dog for barking at certain sounds while encouraging him or her to bark at other sounds, such as people at the door. You must be consistent in training your dog.
- Do not use punishment techniques, which could worsen your dog's barking problem.
- Do not use a muzzle to keep your dog quiet for long periods of time or when you're not

supervising him or her. Dogs can't eat, drink, or pant to cool themselves while wearing muzzles, so making your dog wear one for extended periods of time without supervision is dangerous.

Prevention

Prevention may be undertaken through pre-purchase counseling. Prospective dog owners with a low tolerance for barking behavior should be advised against adopting/purchasing breeds that have an affinity for barking or breeds that require a lot of exercise, unless the owner is prepared to provide frequent walks and other forms of activity.

Recognizing and avoiding situations that trigger barking and providing alternate behaviors that are more appropriate can also aid in the prevention of barking.

This article has been reviewed by a Veterinarian.

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