

MEMORANDUM

DATE:	July 6, 2021
FROM:	Drew Nelson, City Administrator
TO:	Mayor PT Wood and Salida City Council
SUBJECT:	Amplified Sound Review

Background

The City Council has received information from concerned citizens with regard to amplified sound emanating from downtown Salida businesses. At the last regular City Council meeting, the Council requested a review of this matter at a future worksession. The Salida Municipal Code contains regulations for Noise Control under Section 10-9-10, which is attached hereto. The office of the City Administrator regularly reviews and approves Amplified Sound Permits (application form is also attached, as permitted by Section 10-9-80 of the SMC). Generally, Amplified Sound Permits have been approved without need for a public hearing and standard practices include an ending time of 10:00 p.m. All amplified sound – including City-promoted events at Riverside Park and elsewhere – have been required to submit an Amplified Sound Permit, which extends through every zoning district throughout the community.

<u>Analysis</u>

As noted in the attached information, the City of Salida utilizes standards for noise control as established in the SMC. Generally, noise standards in the City are fairly restrictive based on the source/receptor chart located in table 10-A of the SMC. Attached is a breakdown of noise levels from the American Academy of Audiology to assist with understanding what ambient noise levels mean in reality.

For amplified sound, if a permit is granted, there are no noise level caps between source and receptor properties. Rather, control is limited to "time and place" restrictions in the permit itself once issued. The City generally receives very few complaints about approved Amplified Sound Permits, with the exception of recent concerns about new live music venues that have been opened in downtown Salida. As noted above, staff has utilized a general rule to limit the time of Amplified Sound Permits to 10:00 p.m. to strike a balance between business interests and nearby residents. Over the past three years, staff has not required a public hearing for an Amplified Sound Permit, and staff has not denied a permit application during that time.

Compliance monitoring by law enforcement and other staff places a workload strain on both City staff and proprietors of live music venues. Depending on the time of an event, staff may not be available to monitor amplified sound at the moment that a noise complaint is submitted, creating enforcement challenges.

Recommendation

In reviewing Amplified Sound Permits over the past few years, specific noise complaints associated with certain permits have been limited to one property owner/resident expressing concerns about one business that routinely utilizes amplified sound for live music performances. The limited nature of the concerns expressed to staff would indicate that the existing program to permit amplified sound works for the overwhelming majority of the community; however, staff is interested in whether there are additional boundaries that could be placed on the program for the benefit of the community.

As noted above, the 10:00 p.m. ending time is a general guideline that staff utilizes to consider the issuance of an Amplified Sound Permit. This ending time appears to be acceptable to most businesses and residents that have provided feedback to the City, with a few limited exceptions (i.e. a desire to provide amplified sound past 10:00 p.m. during FIBArk).

There was interest expressed by some City Councilmembers to require a review by the City Council of all Amplified Sound Permits via a public hearing; however, staff would suggest there may be other standards available to create a level playing field for both commercial businesses as well as neighboring residents. To require public hearings for all Amplified Sound Permits would consume a sizeable amount of staff and City Council resources while also limiting a business's ability to quickly plan for an amplified sound event. Often, the availability of music acts is not known more than four weeks out (which is approximately the minimum amount of time needed to notify neighbors, post properties, schedule public hearings, and ensure that the City Council meetings line up ahead of an event), which creates an unreasonable amount of uncertainty for business owners. In addition, the criteria for approval or denial of Amplified Sound Permits would most likely be subjective, at best.

In consideration of the logistics for managing this program, staff would offer the following:

- Overall, the Amplified Sound Permit program seems to work for both businesses and most residents. Scrapping the existing administrative permitting process for one that requires a public hearing and approval by the City Council would be overly cumbersome, lengthy, and incompatible with normal operations for businesses.
- In the downtown commercial area, expectations of amplified sound for entertainment should be expected, but the peaceful enjoyment of one's residence should also occur. Limits on the total number of Amplified Sound Permits granted to one establishment in a calendar year could be established in the Salida Municipal Code. Any permit applications above a base number could be authorized by the City Council following a public hearing and notice to surrounding residents. Staff would suggest one permit per week during the summer season (May 15th to September 15th, or approximately 18-19 total permitted events).
- Staff would suggest pursuit of a general rule established in the Salida Municipal Code that would provide an end time for administratively-approved Amplified Sound Permits of 10:00 p.m. within the downtown commercial area. If an amplified event is suggested to extend beyond 10:00 p.m. by the applicant, permission to do so should be authorized by the City Council following a public hearing and notice to surrounding residents. This would be easier to manage for law enforcement as opposed to a hodgepodge of ending times throughout downtown.
- In residential neighborhoods (i.e. amplified sound for a backyard party), notice could be provided to surrounding neighbors for any application for an Amplified Sound Permit to ensure that the neighborhood was aware of an event. The City receives very few permit applications in residential areas annually.

ARTICLE IX. - NOISE CONTROL

Sec. 10-9-10. - Purpose.

This Article is enacted to protect, preserve and promote the health, safety, welfare, peace and quiet of the citizens of the City through the reduction, control and prevention of noise. It is the intent of this Article to establish standards that will eliminate and reduce unnecessary and excessive noise which is physically harmful and otherwise detrimental to individuals and the community in the enjoyment of life, property and the conduct of business.

Sec. 10-9-20. - Definitions.

The following words and phrases, when used in this Article, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:

Ambient sound level means the A-weighted sound level of all sound associated with a given environment, exceeded ninety percent (90%) of the time (L90), measured and being a composite of sounds from many sources during the period of observation while the sound from the noise source of interest is not present.

Amplified sound means any sound produced by any means, the volume of which is amplified or increased through electronic or electromechanical means.

A-weighted sound pressure level means the sound pressure level as measured with a sound level meter using the A-weighting network. The standard notation is dB(A).

Commercial power equipment means any equipment or device rated at more than five (5) horsepower and used for building repairs or property maintenance, excluding snow removal and lawn care equipment.

Commercial premises means any developed parcel or premises where less than fifty percent (50%) of the total gross floor area of all buildings on the premises meets and satisfies the definition of residential premises as set forth below.

Construction equipment means any device or mechanical apparatus operated by fuel, electric or pneumatic power in the excavation, construction, repair, maintenance or demolition of any building, structure, lot, parcel, street, alley, waterway or appurtenance thereto.

Decibel means a logarithmic unit of measure often used in measuring magnitude of sound. The symbol is dB.

Domestic power equipment means any equipment or device rated at five (5) horsepower or less and used for building repairs or grounds maintenance, excluding snow removal, tree maintenance and lawn care equipment.

Emergency power generator means the equipment used to generate electrical power in the event of an interruption, malfunction or failure of the electrical power supplied by a service provider.

Emergency vehicle means an authorized motor vehicle that has sound warning devices such as whistles, sirens and bells which can lawfully be used when responding to an emergency or police activity, or which is required by state or federal regulations.

Emergency work means an activity made necessary to restore property to a safe condition following a severe weather incident, natural disaster or public calamity, or work required to protect persons or property from injury or exposure to imminent danger. It includes work by private or public entities for immediately providing or restoring necessary utility service, as well as all situations deemed necessary by the City.

Industrial premises means any premises where manufacturing, processing or fabrication of goods or products takes place.

Lawn care equipment means equipment used to cut, vacuum or sweep grass, blow away lawn clippings or leaf debris, or aerate turf.

Motor vehicle means any vehicle which is self-propelled and used for transporting persons or property upon public roadways, inclusive of motorcycles. The term motor vehicle shall not include: aircraft, watercraft, mechanical street sweepers, self-propelled construction equipment, motor vehicles operated exclusively on private property for recreational or amusement purposes, vehicles used exclusively on stationary rails, or specialized utility vehicles normally used only on private property in the daily course of business, such as forklifts and pallet movers.

Muffler-approved exhaust type means an apparatus which consists of a series of chambers, baffle plates or other mechanical devices designed for the purpose of receiving and transmitting exhaust gases and which reduces sound emanating from such an apparatus by at least twenty (20) decibels in the A-weighting network dB(A) from the nonmuffled condition.

Noise means sound that is unwanted and which causes or tends to cause annoyance and/or adverse psychological or physiological effects on human beings, or disturbs the peace and quiet of persons on a receptor premises.

Premises means any building, structure, land, utility or portion thereof, including all appurtenances, and also includes yards, lots, courts, inner yards and properties without buildings or improvements owned or controlled by a person.

Property line means that real or imaginary line and its vertical or horizontal extension which separates real property owned or controlled by any person from contiguous real property owned or controlled by another person, inclusive of the lines that separate units in a multiple-unit building.

Public premises means all real property, including appurtenances thereon, which is owned or controlled by any governmental entity, and includes streets, alleys, sidewalks, parks and waterways.

Receptor premises means a premises (residential, commercial, industrial or public) as listed in Table 10-A below which is receiving noise emitted from a source premises after crossing one (1) or more property lines.

Residential premises means any lot, parcel or premises where single-family, two-family or multiple-dwelling units exist, and shall also include schools, churches, nursing homes, long-term care and similar institutional facilities where the use of more than fifty percent (50%) of the gross floor area of the subject premises satisfies and meets this definition.

Snow removal equipment means any equipment used for removing snow from land or building surfaces and includes snowplows, snowblowers, snow sweepers and snow shovels.

7/2/2021

Salida, CO Code of Ordinances

Sound means an oscillation in pressure, stress, particle displacement and particle velocity which induces auditory sensation.

Sound level meter means an apparatus or instrument, including a microphone, amplifier, attenuator, output meter and frequency weighting networks, for the measurement of sound levels. The sound level meter shall be of a design and have the characteristics of a Type 2 or better instrument as established by the American National Standards Institute, Publication S1.4-1971, entitled Specification for Sound Level Meters, or its current successor publication.

Sound pressure level means twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base ten (10) of the ratio of the pressure of a sound to the reference pressure of twenty (20) micronewtons per square meter (20 × 106 Newtons/meter2), and is expressed in decibels (dB).

Source premises means a premises (residential, commercial, industrial or public) as listed in Table 10-A that is emitting noise that is crossing one (1) or more property lines and impacting the receptor premises.

Tree maintenance equipment means any equipment used in trimming or removing trees only, and shall not be limited to chainsaws, chippers and stump removers.

Sec. 10-9-30. - Prohibitions.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to use, keep, have in his or her possession or harbor any domesticated animals which, by frequent or habitual howling, barking, meowing, squawking or otherwise, shall cause annoyance or disturbance to persons in the neighborhood; provided, however, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to hospitals licensed for the treatment of small animals.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to carry or use upon a vehicle, other than Police or Fire Department vehicles or emergency vehicles for public use, any gong, siren, whistle or red light similar to that used on ambulances or vehicles of the Police and Fire Departments.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to emit or cause to be emitted any noise which leaves the premises on which it originates, inclusive of a public premises, crosses a property line and enters onto any other premises in excess of the sound pressure levels during the time periods as specified in Table 10-A below. In determining whether a violation of this Section is occurring, the noise and/or noise source shall be measured at any point along the property line or within the property line of the receiving or receptor premises.
- (d) When in any case it is determined that the ambient sound level at the receiving premises equals or exceeds the maximum allowable sound pressure level specified in Table 10-A, the ambient sound level of the receiving premises is the standard which cannot be exceeded by the subject or offending noise.

TABLE 10-A

Maximum Allowable Noise Levels (in dBA) with Time-of-Day Allowance

Receptor Premises			
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public

Source Premises	7 am— 10 pm	10 pm —						
		7 am		7 am		7 am		7 am
Residential	55	50	65	60	80	75	75	70
Commercial	55[60]	50[60]	65	60	80	75	75	70
Industrial	55[65]	50[65]	65	60	80	75	75	70
Public	55[60]	55[60]	65	60	80	75	75	70

Note— The numbers in brackets [] are the allowable limits that comply with Exemption (13) below.

Sec. 10-9-40. - Exemptions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of <u>Section 10-9-30</u> above, the maximum allowable sound pressure levels as set forth in Table 10-A above shall not apply to sounds emitted from:

- (1) Any bell or chime from any building clock, school or church, but excluding any amplified bell or chime sounds emitted from loudspeakers.
- (2) Any siren, whistle, bell or audible warning device lawfully used by an emergency vehicle or on construction equipment, or any other alarm system used in case of fire, collision, civil defense, police activity or imminent danger; provided, however, that burglar alarms or construction equipment alarms or warning devices not terminated within fifteen (15) minutes after being activated shall be deemed a nuisance and unlawful.
- (3) Any aircraft in flight subject to federal law regarding noise control, and any helicopter in the act of landing or taking off at a helipad licensed by the City, so long as the helicopter is not landing or taking off in violation of any conditions or restrictions of the helipad's license.
- (4) Any ground-based aircraft activity, including testing or engine run-up noise; provided, however, that emission of such noise in excess of a sound pressure level of seventy (70) dB(A) when measured upon an inhabited residential premises shall be deemed an unlawful nuisance.
- (5) Any tree maintenance or lawn care equipment operated upon a residential, commercial, industrial or public premises during the time period between 7:00 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.; provided, however, that the operation of tree maintenance or lawn care equipment between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. shall not exceed the maximum sound pressure levels as specified in Table 10-A above.
- (6) Any construction equipment or activities in compliance with <u>Section 10-9-50(3)</u> below.
- (7) Any domestic power equipment operated upon any residential, commercial, industrial or public premises between 7:00 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.; provided that such equipment does not exceed a sound

pressure level of eighty (80) dB(A) when measured twenty-five (25) feet from the property line of the property on which the equipment is being operated; and further provided that, between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., such equipment does not exceed the maximum sound pressure levels as specified in Table 10-A above.

- (8) Any commercial power equipment operated upon any residential, commercial, industrial or public premises between 7:00 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., provided that such equipment does not exceed a sound pressure level of eighty-eight (88) dB(A) when measured twenty-five (25) feet from the property line of the property on which the equipment is being operated; and further provided that between 9:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., such equipment does not exceed the maximum sound pressure levels as specified in Table 10-A above.
- (9) The musical instruments of any school marching band while performing at any sporting event or marching band competition, and the musical instruments of any school marching band practicing on school grounds that do not exceed sixty-five (65) dB(A) when measured at the property line of any receiving residential premises.
- (10) Snow removal equipment operated on any premises following a snowstorm between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.; provided that such equipment does not exceed the sound pressure limits of eighty-eight (88) dB(A) commercial power equipment, or eighty (80) dB(A) for domestic power equipment, when measured at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet from the property line of the property on which the equipment is being operated.
- (11) Any power generator providing emergency electrical power at any hospital, health clinic, nursing home or similar facility where the loss of electrical power poses an immediate risk to the health, safety or welfare of any person, or at any premises where such equipment is required by the Fire Department. Additionally, the noise emitted during the routine testing of emergency electrical power generators shall not exceed eighty-eight (88) dB(A) at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet from the property line for the property on which the generator is operated. Routine testing shall not exceed one (1) hour in any one-week period, or two (2) hours in any six-week period, and shall be confined to the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., or as otherwise approved.
- (12) Any industrial, commercial or public premises exceeding the standards of Table 10-A above at a receiving residential premises when the zoning classification for the receiving residential premises does not allow residential use by right (that is, the residential use is nonconforming). However, in such situation the noise emitted by the industrial, commercial or public premises shall not exceed the standards for a receiving industrial, commercial or public premises, respectively.
- (13) Any industrial, commercial or public premises exceeding the standards of Table 10-A above at a receiving residential premises when such industrial, commercial or public premises and their emitted noise level were in existence prior to the existence of the residential premises; provided, however, that the existing industrial premises does not exceed sixty-five (65) dB(A), and the commercial premises do not exceed sixty (60) dB(A), when measured at the receiving residential premises.
- (14) Any noise specifically authorized by permit duly issued by the City, inclusive of a parade permit, and noise created or caused by employees, contractors or agents of the City while performing emergency work or activities necessary to address a natural or manmade disaster, calamity or emergency.

Sec. 10-9-50. - Prohibited noise activities.

Notwithstanding the sound pressure levels and/or limits permitted in <u>Section 10-9-30</u> above, the following activities are prohibited everywhere in the City:

- (1) No person shall at any time sound any horn or other audible signal device of a motor vehicle unless it is necessary as a warning to prevent or avoid a traffic accident, or is reasonably necessary to inform or warn of a vehicle presence, inclusive of audible back-up safety warning devices.
- (2) No person shall operate any trash compacting mechanism on any motor vehicle or on any premises, nor shall any person engage in any trash, rubbish or garbage collection activity, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. when such compacting or collection activity takes place on any premises, other than a public premises, adjacent to, or across the street or alley from, a residential premises.
- (3) No person shall operate any construction equipment, nor conduct any construction activities, that exceeds the noise limits of Table 10-A above between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.; provided, however, that the City may grant variances from the construction restrictions if it can be demonstrated that a construction project will interfere with traffic if completed during daytime hours, or that other extenuating circumstances exist requiring relief from this prohibition; and further excepting the operation of municipal street sweeping equipment.
- (4) Except for an authorized public address system utilized to announce a sporting or recreational event, no noise shall be emitted from any radio, tape/CD player, electronic sound system or similar electronic amplified sound reproduction or receiving device on or within any public park or recreational area in excess of fifty-five (55) dB(A) unless authorized under a permit as obtained under <u>Section 10-9-90</u> below.

Sec. 10-9-60. - Motor vehicle noise prohibited.

- (a) No person shall operate, nor shall the owner permit the operation of, any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles at any time or place when such operation exceeds the following noise sound pressure levels for the category of motor vehicles as specified in Table 10-B below. The standards in Table 10-B shall apply to all noise emitted from a motor vehicle, including any and all equipment thereon, and under any condition of acceleration, deceleration, idle, grade or load, and whether or not in motion; excepting audible backup safety warning devices.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to drive or move, or for the owner of any motor vehicle to permit to be driven or moved, any motor vehicle which is not equipped with an approved exhaust muffler satisfying the requirements of this Section; and/or to modify or change an approved exhaust muffler, air intake muffler or any other sound-reducing device in such a manner that the noise emitted from the motor vehicle exceeds the sound pressure levels as established in Table 10-B below, or is increased above the sound pressure level of the vehicle as originally manufactured. Muffler cutouts, bypasses or other devices which increase sound pressure levels or change the original manufactured exhaust system of any motor vehicle shall be considered a violation of this Article.

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Maximum Allowable Sound Pressure Level</i>	<i>Measurement Distance from Motor Vehicle</i>
Motor vehicles weighing less than 10,000 lbs., manufacturer's gross vehicle weight (GVWR)	At any time	80 dB(A)	25 feet
Motor vehicles weighing 10,000 lbs. or more, manufacturer's gross vehicle weight (GVWR)	At any time	86 dB(A)	25 feet

Sec. 10-9-70. - Sound level measurements.

Sound level measurements made pursuant to this Article shall be made with a sound level meter of standard design using the weighting network/scale.

Sec. 10-9-80. - Sound permits.

- (a) A permit to vary or temporarily waive the maximum allowable noise levels as specified in this Article may be applied for and obtained from the City for special events or activities, including, without limitation, musical performances or other entertainment events, fireworks displays, parades and seasonal commercial activities. Applications for a permit shall be made on approved forms and be submitted along with any application fee to the City Clerk not less than five (5) working days prior to the date for which the permit is sought. The application shall be promptly routed by the City Clerk to the City's zoning and police officials, who shall forward their comments concerning the same to the City Administrator.
- (b) The City Administrator may grant or deny a permit application taking into consideration the nature and duration of the noise/activity sought to be permitted, the location of the proposed noise/activity, the anticipated impact of the proposed noise/activity on surrounding properties and neighborhoods, and whether the public health and safety will be injured or served by the issuance of the permit. The City Administrator may also waive the permit application deadline set forth in subsection (a) above for good cause shown.
- (c) The City Administrator may conduct a public hearing to consider a permit application if he or she deems it necessary or appropriate. Notice of the hearing must be sent to the permit applicant at least three (3) days in advance thereof by either telephone, facsimile, electronic mail, regular mail or such other method

as will likely and timely reach the applicant. Notice to the public of the hearing shall be timely posted at the place or location annually designated by the City Council under Section 24-6-402(2)(c), C.R.S., as amended.

- (d) The City Administrator may prescribe such permit conditions or requirements as he or she may deem necessary to minimize the adverse impacts the proposed noise/activity may have upon the community or surrounding neighborhood, including, but not limited to, the hours of operation, maximum decibels, the type of any sound amplification equipment and the type of sound that may be amplified. A permit granted by the City Administrator under this Article shall contain all conditions upon which the permit has been granted and shall specify the locations and times that the permit shall be effective.
- (e) An applicant dissatisfied with a decision of the City Administrator may seek an appeal of the same to the City Council by submitting a written notice of appeal to the City Clerk within five (5) days from the date of the decision sought to be appealed.

Sec. 10-9-90. - Inspections.

- (a) For the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this Article, the Chief of Police or other designated City representative shall be authorized to make inspections of all noise sources and to take measurements and tests whenever necessary to determine the volume and character of noise. If any person refuses or restricts entry and free access to any part of a premise, or refuses to allow the inspection, testing or noise measurement of any activity, device, facility or motor vehicle where inspection is sought, the City official seeking such access and/or testing may petition the Municipal Court for a warrant for inspection requiring that such person permit entry and free access to the subject premises without interference, restriction or obstruction at a reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting, testing or measuring noise. The Municipal Court shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to enforce all orders issued under the provisions of this Article.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to refuse to allow or permit City officials charged with enforcing this Article free access to any premises when such official is acting in compliance with a warrant or court order issued by the Municipal Court.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to violate the provisions of any warrant or court order requiring inspection, testing or measurement of noise or noise sources.
- (d) No person shall hinder, obstruct, delay, resist, prevent in any way, interfere or attempt to interfere with any City official performing his or her duties under this Article.

Sec. 10-9-100. - Penalties.

Violations of this Article shall be punishable in accordance with the provisions of <u>Chapter 1</u>, Article IV of this Code. Additionally, violations of this Article are hereby deemed and declared to be public nuisances and may be abated by injunction or such other remedy as provided by law or equity.



CITY OF SALIDA AMPLIFIED SOUND PERMIT

Pursuant to Article IX Section 10-9-80 S.M.C., ________ (Permittee) has been granted this permit to exceed the maximum sound levels established in Article IX Section 10-9-80, S.M.C., in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

]	Permittee:
L	Address:
*	l'elephone:
]	Individual supervising sound (if different from Permittee):
L	Activity/event:
•	Type of sound amplification equipment authorized (if any):
]	Location:
	Date(s):
]	Hours of operation:
-	Additional terms/conditions (attach additional sheets if necessary):
-	
he Per 1 appli	Expiration:
ccepte	d and agreed to by the Permittee: Date:
pprove	ed by the City Administrator on the day of 20
ity of S	Salida:
pdated 07.	(City Administrator) 06.2019

Copies to: Police ____ Public Works ____ Fire ___ City Clerk _____

LEVELS OF NOISE In decibels (dB)

PAINFUL & DANGEROUS					
Use hearing protection or avoid	 140 Fireworks Gun shots Custom car stereos (at full volume) 				
	130 · Jackhammers · Ambulances				
UNCOMFORTABLE					
Dangerous over 30 seconds	120 · Jet planes (during take off)				
VERY LOUD					
Dangerous over 30 minutes	 Concerts (any genre of music) 110 Car horns Sporting events 				
	100 · Snowmobiles · MP3 players (at full volume)				
	90 · Lawnmowers · Power tools · Blenders · Hair dryers				
Over 85 dB for extended periods can cause permanent hearing loss.					
LOUD					
	80 · Alarm clocks				
	70 · Traffic · Vacuums				
MODERATE					
	60 · Normal conversation · Dishwashers				
	50 · Moderate rainfall				
SOFT					
	40 · Quiet library				
	30 · Whisper				
FAINT					
	20 · Leaves rustling				

OCTOBER IS NATIONAL AUDIOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH AND NATIONAL PROTECT YOUR HEARING MONTH

Visit www.HowsYourHearing.org to learn more about audiology and hearing loss.

Think you may have a hearing loss? Click on the "Find an Audiologist" link of the Web site to locate and set up an appointment with an audiologist in your area to get your hearing tested.

