



March 3, 2026

David Devore
MMTH
David.Devore@mmth.co

RE: WEC Multi-Use Fields
Environmental Noise Analysis
Project No. 2450004210

Dear David:

The following report summarizes our environmental noise analysis of the planned athletic development on the World Equestrian Center site in Ocala, FL. The development will be located at the southwest corner of the property near Highway 40 and will include new athletic fields and an indoor facility. This report documents the ambient sound level measurements collected during our site visit and predicted future sound levels for the athletic development and concerts.

Noise Study

The scope of our environmental noise analysis included a noise study during an event weekend in order to assess the existing ambient noise levels around the property. Three noise monitoring stations were used for the noise study. Each noise monitoring station included a Larson Davis model 831, Type 1 spectrum analyzer sound level meter (SLM), in a weather-tight case with a cable extending to a ½" microphone placed in a weatherproof shroud with a windscreen. Each SLM was field calibrated before and after the testing session to guarantee accuracy. All SLMs are within the manufacturer's suggested NIST traceable factory calibration. The complete noise monitoring station was attached to an arm mount which was installed on a fence post or tree approximately 4-5 feet above the ground. The equipment and procedures utilized comply with the requirements for measuring sound under the Marion County noise ordinance.

1. Event Description

The noise study coincided with an equestrian event that occurred from September 5 – September 7, 2025. Below is a summary of the events that occurred over the weekend.

- Summers End Horse Show
 - Date(s): September 5 – 7
 - Location: Arena 6 (outdoor), Warm-Up Arena (outdoor), and Barn X (Barn 10).
 - Description: Both outdoor and indoor horse show. Included public address and associated competition noise.
- Qamar Wedding
 - Date(s): September 5 – 7
 - Location: Equestrian Hotel
 - Description: Indoor Wedding Events
- Joey & Jenny Duo
 - Date(s): September 5
 - Location: Yellow Pony Pub & Garden
 - Description: Musical group/duo. Guitar and amplified vocals. Event held outside with music and crowd noise.
- Rachel Schmidt Event
 - Date(s): September 6
 - Location: Stirrups Restaurant Terrace
 - Description: Approximately 35 occupants held outside at the Stirrups Restaurant balcony at the Equestrian Hotel. Music and crowd noise.
- Ecliff Farrar
 - Date(s): September 6
 - Location: Yellow Pony Pub & Garden
 - Description: Musical group/duo. Guitar and amplified vocals. Event held outside with music and crowd noise.

Attendance estimates from the owner based on their tracking and hotel occupancy were approximately 1,500 people on the campus Friday and then 1,700 people on Saturday. Overall hotel occupancy was about 35% across the two hotels and RV was about 24%.

The events that occurred during the weekend are typical representation for off-season events held roughly from May through October. Varying indoor events are held throughout the year including vendor shows and various group events. Outdoor events typically align in nature with the events that occurred over the weekend of our noise study. Seasonally exterior events occur at the campus including Christmas events in December and high school graduation in the spring.

2. SLM Locations

A continuous environmental noise study was conducted for approximately 24-hour period on September 5 – 6, 2025. See figures below for measurement locations.



Figure 1: Site Map of Measurement Locations (Google Maps)



Figure 2:
Measurement
Location Photos

Table 1: Sound Level Meter Locations

Meter 1	Emergency Generator Yard off NW 89 th Ter
Meter 2	Near NW 92 nd Ave Rd Entrance
Meter 3	Near NW 21 st St Entrance

3. Weather

Below is a summary of the weather conditions during the noise study.

Table 2: Weather Conditions (wunderground.com)

	Weather	Temperature (high / low)	Wind (speed / gust)
September 5, 2025	Sunny	95° / 70°	14 mph / 17 mph
September 6, 2022	Sunny	100° / 73°	15 mph / 21 mph

Overall, weather had negligible effects on the measurements.

4. Results

The following table provides the overall measurement summary. See appendix for definitions.

Table 3: Overall Measurement Summary Results

	Date	Timeframe	L _{eq} "Average" (dBA)	L _{max,fast} "Maximum" (dBA)	L _{min,fast} "Minimum" (dBA)	L10 (dBA)	L90 (dBA)
Meter 1	9/5/2025	9:40am - 12am	47.4	71.9	33.3	55.9	36.5
	9/6/2025	12am - 9:20am	43.4	71.0	32.4	49.7	34.7
Meter 2	9/5/2025	8:50am - 12am	63.0	91.6	38.5	69.9	45.3
	9/6/2025	12am - 8:50am	60.0	84.0	33.7	67.2	40.1
Meter 3	9/5/2025	10:30am - 12am	50.1	90.8	37.2	57.6	40.0
	9/6/2025	12am - 9:40am	48.8	83.5	35.5	54.5	37.0

The graph below shows the average (LA_{eq}) sound level and LA₉₀ for every ten (10) minutes during the measurement timeframe. Typically, LA_{eq} is used to evaluate the ambient noise level, but due to the amount of transient activity, this is not always the best representation due to the large change in noise level for a short duration. A better representation to filter out the short duration peaks in the noise level, such as a vehicle driving by, is LA₉₀, which is another common metric used to evaluate exterior/ambient noise and indicates the sound level surpassed during 90% of the testing duration. The x-axis represents time in hours. The y-axis represents average sound pressure level for each metric.

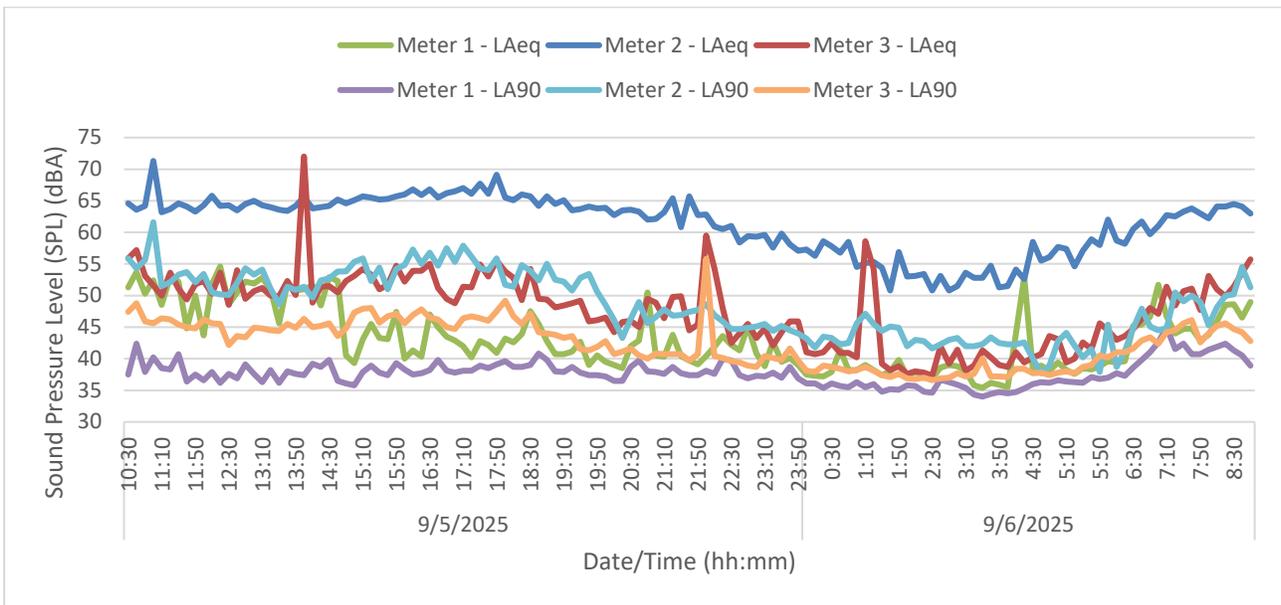


Figure 3: Sound Measurement Time History (September 5, 2025 10:30am – September 6, 2025 8:50am)

The following table summarizes the primary noise source at each measurement location.

Table 4: Overall Measurement Summary Results

	Primary Noise Source
Meter 1	Trucks moving dirt (refer to photo)
Meter 2	Traffic on Highway 40
Meter 3	Noise from construction site to the south, lawn mower, and traffic



Figure 4: Trucks that passed on roadway near Meter 1

Analysis**1. Current In-Season Competition Events**

In-season events have higher attendance compared to the off-season event that occurred during the time of the noise study. Average weekday attendance during in-season is approximately 1,000 while weekend events will average around 5,000. Below are the two largest events that are already held on site:

- The First In Show Volleyball Tournament
 - Has drawn 20,000 to campus through the course of the weekend (Friday through Sunday).
 - Currently scheduled again for January 2027
- World Cup Qualifier / All for The Horses
 - Draws approximately 10,000 for the single day.
 - Currently schedule for February 2027

Based on the increased attendance, below are the estimated sound levels for current day in-season events at the noise monitoring locations utilized for the noise study. Sound levels are estimated by multiplying the noise study sound levels by the multiplier for the increased quantity of people.

Table 5: Estimated Sound Levels of In-Season Events.

Quantity of People	L _{eq} (dBA)		
	Meter 1	Meter 2	Meter 3
~1,500 (Data from noise study)	47.4	63.0	50.1
~5,000	52.8	68.4	55.5
~10,000	55.8	71.4	58.5

The Marion County noise ordinance generally prohibits a sound level in excess of 65 dBA. The estimated sound level at the Meter 2 location exceeds the Marion County daytime (7am – 10pm) noise ordinance limit of 65 dBA. Predominant noise source at this location during the noise study was traffic on Highway 40, and not site activity noise.

2. Athletic Development

The athletic development is planned to be completed in phases. Below is a summary of the phases and the capacity for each phase.

- Phase 1 Soccer: 3,405 people
- Phase 2 Indoor Facility: 14,000 people
 - Total is based on 9,000 people for the indoor facility and 5,000 people for the soccer stadium.
- Phase 3 Baseball/Soccer: 1,595 people

A. Planned Noise Sources

Plans for the development are conceptual at this time, but below is an outline of the planned noise sources:

1) Loudspeakers

A sound system will be installed at each sports field to amplify the public address. There will also be speakers throughout the development to assist with paging. We assumed the sound system will be designed to achieve 85 dBA in the seating areas. The estimated sound levels below are the result of the sound system at one sports field since it is unlikely that the sound system at all fields will be operational at the same time due to games being at different stages and to help maintain speech intelligibility by not having competing noise sources. There is potential for sound systems to be operational at multiple sports fields at the same time, but it is difficult to know how much they will sum together at this time since it will be dependent on final loudspeaker selection and orientation.

a) South Property Line

There are soccer fields approximately 190 feet from the south property line, and there are baseball fields approximately 215 feet from the south property line. The south property line runs along Highway 40, so the closest receiving property is approximately an additional 190 feet away. Based on the orientation of the fields, the closest speakers aimed in the direction of the south property line are approximately 495 feet from the property line for the soccer fields and approximately 565 feet from the property line for the baseball fields. The

estimated sound level at the south property line based on these locations are outlined below:

Table 6: Estimated Sound Levels at South Property Line from Sound Systems.

Sound System Location	Estimated Sound Level due to Distance Attenuation	
	WEC Property	Closest Receiving Property
Soccer Field	71 dBA	68 dBA
Baseball Field	70 dBA	67 dBA

It should be noted that Section 13-11(10) of the County noise ordinance specifically exempts “scheduled organized athletic contest at a publicly or privately owned or operated facility” from the provisions of the noise ordinance.

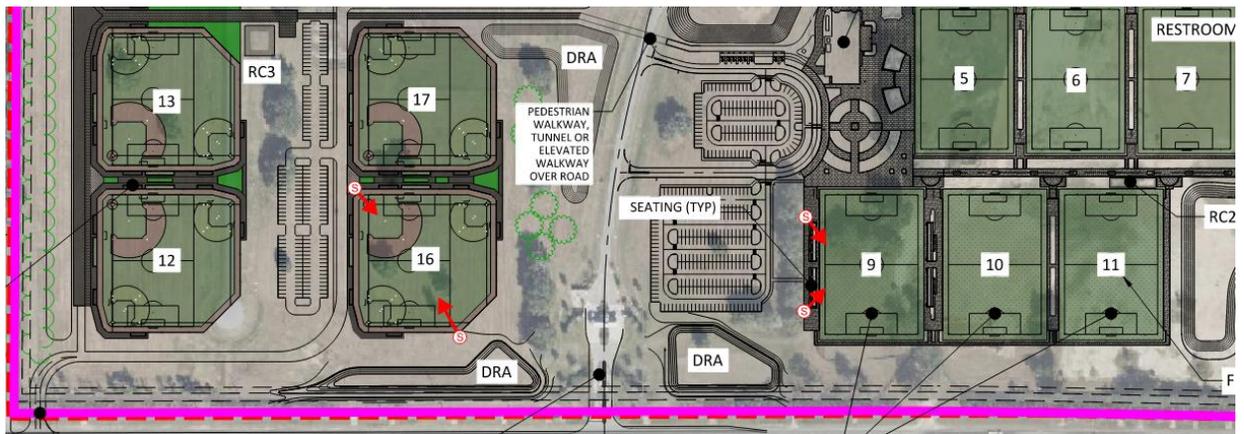


Figure 5: Typical conceptual loudspeaker layout along south property line

b) West Property Line

There are baseball fields approximately 215 feet from the west property line. Based on the orientation of the fields, the closest speakers aimed in the direction of the west property line is approximately 435 feet from the property line for the baseball fields. The estimated sound level at the west property line based on this location is outlined below:

Table 7: Estimated Sound Levels at West Property Line from Sound Systems.

Sound System Location	Estimated Sound Level due to Distance Attenuation
Baseball Field	84 dBA

This is likely worst-case scenario since it assumes no obstructions or barriers between the loudspeaker and property line. As stated above, this is exempt under Section 13-11(10) of the County noise ordinance.

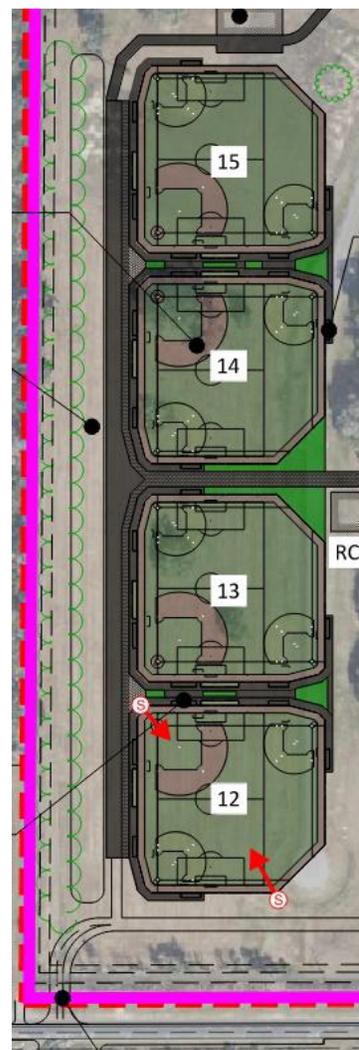


Figure 6: Typical conceptual loudspeaker layout along west property line

c) Loudspeaker System Design

The loudspeaker system design for the project will not be fully developed until the project design has progressed. Estimated sound levels listed above do not factor in any noise control measures such as mounting location, equipment selection, and orientation. PSX, Inc. will be the loudspeaker system designer for the project. They have issued a letter of acknowledgment, refer to Appendix B, stating their understanding of the noise ordinance requirements and their design methodology to adhere to the noise limits at the property line.

2) People

The anticipated max attendance for any event would be 10,000 for a concert event at the arena in the indoor facility. Overall, the facility is designed to support roughly 5,000 - 6,000 people for a sporting event which would be a combined soccer, baseball, and indoor event utilizing the outdoor fields and indoor facility.

Part of the reason for the sports complex is to fill hotel capacity during the equestrian off-season, so having a major equestrian event at the same time as a major sports event is not anticipated. There is potential for a concert event in conjunction with an equestrian event which will likely be when the largest crowd will be on site. This scenario could lead to approximately 20,000 people on site which would exceed the size of any current events. Typical event overlap will be small off-season equestrian events during the sports in-season events (approximately April through September) which will total approximately 10,000 people on site. This size aligns with some of the existing larger events that are held on site. Below are the estimated sound levels for the different scenarios at the noise monitoring locations utilized for the noise study.

Table 8: Estimated Sound Level of Future Events.

Quantity of People	L _{eq} (dBA)		
	Meter 1	Meter 2	Meter 3
~1,500 (Data from noise study)	47.4	63.0	50.1
~10,000 (In-season sports & off-season equestrian event)	55.8	71.4	58.5
~20,000 (Large equestrian event & concert)	58.8	74.4	58.5

The estimated sound level at the Meter 2 location exceeds the noise ordinance limit of 65 dBA. The predominant noise source at this location during the noise study was traffic on Highway 40, so the increased sound level should be assumed to be due to traffic along Highway 40 and not site activity noise.

3) Outdoor Equipment

d) Emergency Generator

Operation of emergency generators is assumed to be excluded from the noise ordinance, and testing of the equipment is exempt based on Section 13-11 Item (6) as long as the testing occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

e) Chiller

A couple locations have been identified for chillers on the conceptual site plan, but equipment selections have not been made at this time. The closest chiller to each property line is approximately 2,000 feet from the south property line and 2,200 feet from the west property line. At these distances, we do not believe they will exceed the noise ordinance limits at the property lines, but this will be confirmed during the design phase after equipment selections have been made.

3. Concerts

Concerts are a possible event type that will occur on site. There are 5 locations that are being considered and shown in green on the site plan below

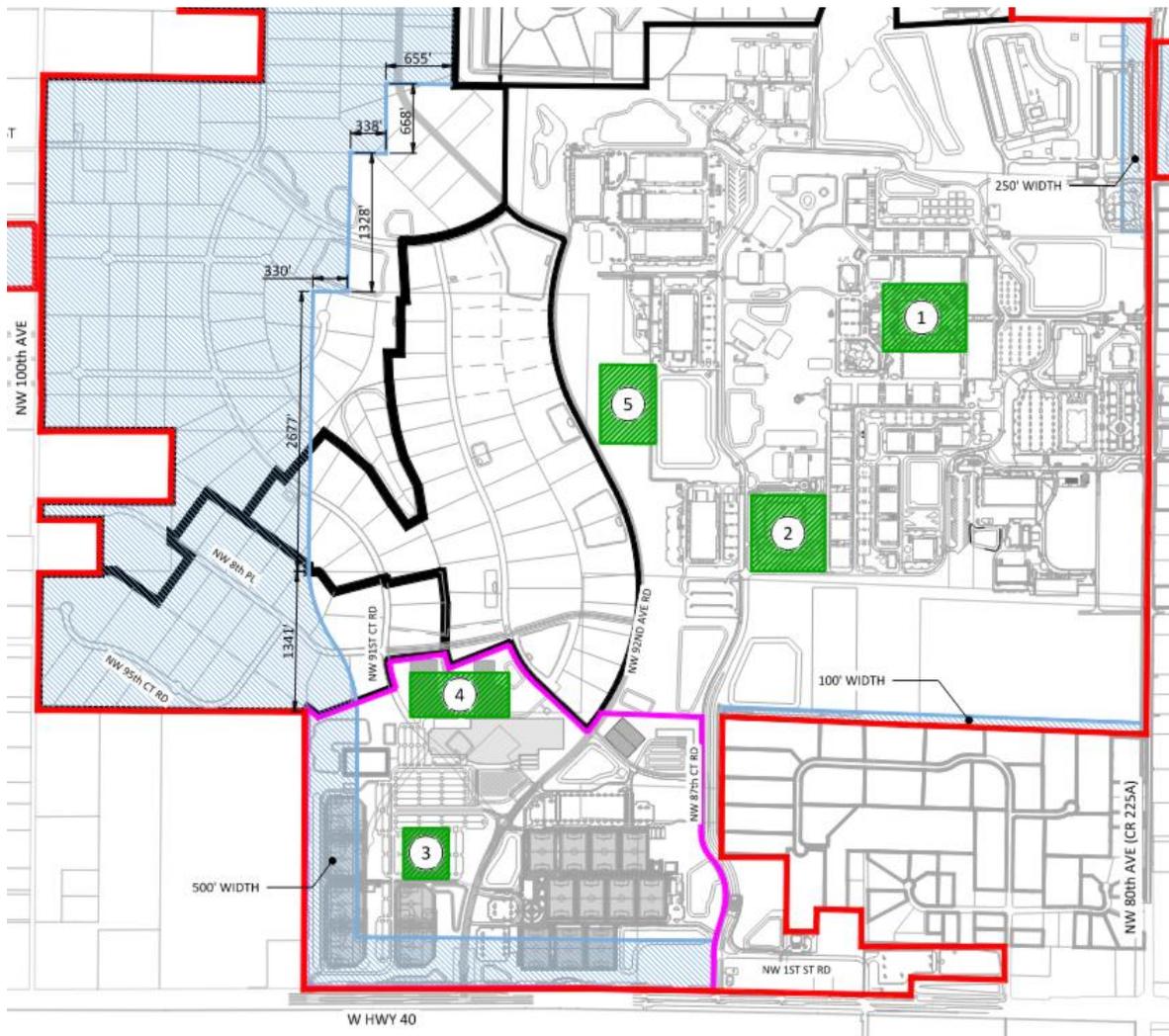


Figure 7: Site plan showing possible concert locations in green

The locations closest to the south and west property lines are locations 3 (soccer stadium) and 4 (grass lot behind indoor arena). Below is a summary of the two locations.

Table 9: Concert locations closest to south and west property lines.

Location	Description	Stage Orientation	Distance to Property Line	
			South	West
3	Soccer stadium	South end pointed north	1,060 feet	946 feet
4	Grass lot behind indoor arena	West end pointed east	2,595 feet	995 feet

A concert utilizes a temporary sound system, and the sound system for each music genre and artist/band is different. We assumed the sound system for a concert event would achieve 100 dBA at 100 feet from the stage. The majority of the sound energy is projected out toward the crowd, but there is some energy that comes off the back of the stage. We assumed 90 dBA at 40' for the sound off the back of the stage. Based on these sound system assumptions, the estimated sound levels at the south and west property line for the two concert locations are outlined below:

Table 10: Estimated Sound Levels at South Property Line from Sound Systems.

Concert Location	Estimated Sound Level due to Distance Attenuation	
	South Property Line	West Property Line
3	62 dBA	80 dBA
4	72 dBA	62 dBA

The estimated sound levels above only account for distance attenuation and do not factor in any reduction provided by the surrounding structures. In order to calculate the exact reduction provided by the surrounding structures, the height and location relative to the sound system is required. This information will not be fully known until the design is further developed, but we would estimate a reduction of 10-15 dBA will be provided by the planned structures. After this information is understood, additional noise control measures can be considered, if needed, to meet the required sound level limits at the property lines.

PSX, Inc is a local live event operator. They have issued a letter, refer to Appendix C, outlining options to manage the sound during the live events in order to meet the noise ordinance requirements.

Conclusion

Typical events planned for the future athletic development will result in crowd sizes that are already experienced during current events on site. There is a scenario that could double the total number of people on site compared to their current largest events, but that would only result in an estimated 3 dBA increase in ambient noise level. Based on the data collected during the noise study, the increased noise level would only exceed the noise ordinance limit in one location, and the predominant noise at that location was traffic noise along Highway 40 and not site activity noise.

Based on the planned noise sources at this time, the loudspeakers and concerts are the only ones that we are projecting that are likely to exceed the noise ordinance criteria.

Concerning the loudspeakers at sports fields, Section 13-11(10) of the County noise ordinance specifically exempts "scheduled organized athletic contest at a publicly or privately owned or operated facility" from the provisions of the noise ordinance. If not, there are strategies, such as relocating or re-aiming the loudspeakers, that could be reviewed in order to limit the amount of noise directed at the property line from the loudspeakers.

Concerning concerts, if the noise ordinance limit is still exceeded at the property line following review of the fully developed design, there are strategies such as additional barriers or screening that could be reviewed.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Henderson Engineers



Kevin Butler
Acoustical Consultant

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Appendix C – PSX, Inc. Letter: Live Event Productions at WEC, Ocala, FL.

Appendix D – Marion County, Florida, Code of Ordinances

Appendix A – Acoustical Terminology

Decibel (dB) – A unit used to express the level of a sound, equal to 20 times the common logarithm of the ratio of the pressure produced by the sound wave to a reference pressure, usually 20×10^{-5} Pa.

A-weight – Used to adjust the sound level spectrum in octave bands 63 - 8,000 Hz to approximate human hearing sensitivity. Expressed in single-number for ease of use.

L (eq) – Equivalent continuous sound pressure level. This may be thought of as the “average” sound pressure level over a given time period.

Leq (dBA) – The equivalent continuous (A-weighted) sound level. This may be thought of as the “average” A-weighted sound level over a given time. It is used for assessing noise from various sources, in this case, grocery store back-of-house activity, outdoor building systems noise, and traffic noise.

LN – N varies between 1 to 99, and indicates the noise level exceeded for N% of the measurement time.

L10 – The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the measuring time duration. It reflects the noisy periods during that time.

L90 – The A-weighted sound level that is exceeded 90% of the measuring time duration. It reflects the quiet periods during that time and is a good indication of the “background” noise level.

Appendix B – PSX, Inc. Letter of Acknowledgement: Sports at WEC, Phase 1, Ocala, FL



Sports at WEC
World Equestrian Center
1390 NW 80th Ave
Ocala, FL 34482

Attn: Mason Jordan, Senior Director of Operations, World Equestrian Center (WEC)

RE: Sports at WEC, Phase 1, Ocala, FL.

Dear Mr. Jordan,

In reference to the **Henderson Engineers Acoustical Report dated January 16, 2026, regarding the WEC Multi-Use Sports Field and the attached Environmental Noise Analysis (Exhibit A)**, I am writing to formally confirm PSX's design methodology and our comprehensive understanding of the intended functions for the Audio Systems being developed for Sports at WEC, Phase 1, Ocala, FL.

As the audiovisual systems designer of record for this project, PSX is engineering a sound reinforcement system specifically tailored for real-time spoken-word announcements. This system is not designed, nor intended, to accommodate live or recorded music playback, pre-recorded audio, or serve as a "play-by-play" sound reinforcement solution. The speaker types that PSX is designing into the project include column arrays for field and parking lot coverage, compact coaxial all-weather loudspeakers for outdoor public areas (corridor, award platform, etc.) coverage, as well as covered seating for fields 1 & 9 (the competition fields) coverage, and recessed ceiling speakers for indoor areas (restaurant and restrooms) coverage. All speakers will be strategically positioned to ensure optimal sound coverage throughout public areas, while minimizing audio transmission beyond the property boundaries.

Our understanding is that the audiovisual systems for Sports at WEC are intended solely for public address and event-related announcements, such as signaling the commencement and conclusion of games, weather advisories, lost property or children, and field location updates. The system's design does not support continuous music playback, live musical performance amplification, or play call broadcasting.

We acknowledge and will adhere to the requirements outlined in the **Marion County, Florida, Code of Ordinances, specifically Chapter 13 – Noise and Vibration Control.**

PSX will ensure that the audiovisual systems are installed, tested, and commissioned to operate in full compliance with Marion County, Florida, Noise Ordinance standards as measured at the WEC property boundary. Our systems will satisfy all stipulated criteria and operational expectations set forth by WEC.

Please confirm receipt of this letter and indicate your agreement with the outlined approach and intended use of the audiovisual systems.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line and a short vertical stroke at the end.

Steven Fisher
Chief Operating Officer
PSX, Inc.
Cc: Kevin Butler, Henderson Engineers

Appendix C – PSX, Inc. Letter: Live Event Productions at WEC, Ocala, FL.



02/16/2026

Equestrian Operations, LLC.
Mason Jordan, Information Technology Manager
1390 NW 80th Avenue, Ocala, FL 34482
352.414.3601
mason.jordan@wec.net

Attn: Mason Jordan, Senior Director of Operations, World Equestrian Center (WEC)

RE: Live Event Productions at WEC, Ocala, FL.

Dear Mr. Jordan,

In response to your request, I am writing to provide PSX's expert opinion and professional recommendations on sound mitigation for live event productions at WEC, Ocala, FL.

Our understanding is that WEC is exploring live event productions on its property, leveraging the vast outdoor space for special events, including concerts.

As outdoor environments present greater challenges in managing sound, we recommend the following solutions for your review and consideration.

1. **Positioning of the Stage and Audio System** – The most effective method for sound control is to orient the stage and audio system toward the property's interior, ideally using trees or other foliage to absorb sound waves.

Controlling outdoor sound presents challenges due to the multitude of variables affecting sound transmission, including temperature. High humidity decreases air density, thereby increasing sound velocity. Conversely, cold air can create a temperature inversion that refracts sound waves back toward the ground, enabling them to travel farther. The most effective and scientifically supported methods for managing sound propagation are listed in the options below.

2. **Digitally Steerable Speaker Arrays** - Digitally Steerable Speaker Arrays are specialized audio devices engineered to minimize sound spillover into undesired areas, while delivering uniform coverage, consistent sound pressure levels (SPL), and enhancing speech intelligibility and overall sound quality.

This is achieved through the utilization of a series of speakers with closely spaced drivers, regulated by a digital signal processing system, or DSP. The DSP permits the sound engineer to precisely aim and direct sound streams towards audiences while restricting sound dispersion into adjacent areas where sound is undesirable.

This application is widely used in the UK and Europe, where sound ordinances are stricter than in the U.S. These systems are generally more costly than traditional systems, but they are intended for specific applications, such as an outdoor venue at WEC.

Finally, low frequencies (bass) are harder to control because low-frequency sound waves travel farther. These frequencies are best controlled with a digitally steerable speaker array, in conjunction with a cardioid subwoofer array, as described below.

3. **Cardioid Subwoofer Speaker Arrays** – Cardioid subwoofer speaker arrays are used to direct low-frequency (bass) sound waves in areas where unwanted sound is present. This system uses multiple subwoofers to cancel frequencies in specific areas by applying reversed polarity and exploiting the physical proximity of one subwoofer to another.

This array helps contain sound to meet noise and sound regulations while improving clarity and reflectivity from people and objects. In this configuration, more subwoofers are required to achieve proper SPL for live productions, increasing equipment costs.

4. **Audio Sound Limiter** – An audio sound limiter is a protective piece of hardware and/or software that prevents audio signals from exceeding a preset sound (SPL) threshold or volume level. Used in conjunction with the two systems listed, it is the best way to deliver high-quality audio to an audience at a level that complies with sound ordinances.

Given that most live event productions are led by humans (sound engineers), there is always the potential for a sound limiter to be overridden, requiring a property employee to be present to ensure all sound limits are maintained.

5. **Sound Level Meters** – Sound level meters are used to monitor sound levels, in real time, to ensure compliance with sound ordinances and pre-established sound pressure levels for live event productions. This device can be handheld or permanently installed at a specific location or area(s) of concern, such as a property line, to ensure sound compliance. The device consists of a microphone, amplifier, signal-processing circuitry, and a display that measures dB in a specified area.
6. **Special Event Permits** – Given that WEC is a multipurpose facility interested in live event production, there may be an opportunity to leverage “special event permits” for live events. Depending on the jurisdiction, special event permits may waive normal sound ordinances for a specific event, location, and time frame. These permits are used at schools for fairs, festivals, and fundraisers that do not occur regularly. This is an option to consider, depending on the frequency of outdoor live event production planned for the property.

We have reviewed the Marion County, Florida, Code of Ordinances, specifically Chapter 13 – Noise and Vibration Control. In our professional opinion, we believe the recommendations provided above, in part or in whole, will result in the sound system complying with the County requirements.

Sincerely,



Steven Fisher
Chief Operating Officer
PSX, Inc.
Cc: Kevin Butler, Henderson Engineers

Appendix D – Marion County, Florida, Code of Ordinances

- Chapter 13 – Noise and Vibration Control

Marion County, Florida, Code of Ordinances
Chapter 13 NOISE AND VIBRATION CONTROL

Chapter 13

NOISE AND VIBRATION CONTROL¹

Sec. 13-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Noise and Vibration Control Ordinance of Marion County, Florida."

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99)

Sec. 13-2. Authority.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to Fla. Const. Art. II Section 7, which provides that adequate provision shall be made by law for the abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise, and under the home rule power of Marion County, Florida, specifically, F.S. section 125.01(1).

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99)

Sec. 13-3. Scope.

This chapter shall be effective throughout the unincorporated area of the county.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99)

Sec. 13-4. Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to prevent, prohibit and provide for the abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise and vibration in order to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of people of the county.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99)

Sec. 13-5. Terminology, standards, and definitions.

- (a) *Terminology and standards.* All technical acoustical terminology and standards used in this chapter which are not defined in subsection (b) shall be read or construed in conformance with the American National Standards Institute, Inc. ("ANSI") publication entitled "Acoustical Terminology," designated as ANSI S1.1-1960, or its successor publication.

¹Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, adopted January 19, 1999, amended Ch. 13, Noise, to read as herein set out. Prior to such amendment, Ch. 13 contained §§ 13-1—13-8, derived from Ord. No. 78-7, §§ 1—8, adopted August 1, 1978. It should also be noted that § 3 of Ord. No. 99-2 provides that "...This Ordinance specifically supercedes the provisions in the Marion County Land Development Code, Article 5.5.15(d) & (e)."

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- (b) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- (1) *A-weighted sound pressure level* shall mean the sound pressure level, in decibels, as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting network. The level so read shall be designated as dB(A).
 - (2) *Ambient sound level* or *background sound level* shall mean the background sound pressure level at a given location, normally specified as a reference level to study a new intrusive sound source. Ambient sound levels may be measured to provide a reference point for analyzing an intrusive sound to a given environment.
 - (3) *ANSI* shall mean the American National Standards Institute.
 - (4) *Construction* shall mean any site preparation, assembly, erection, substantial repair, alteration, or similar action, for or on public or private thoroughfares, structures, utilities or similar property.
 - (5) *Decibel* or *dB* shall mean a unit for describing the amplitude of sound, equal to twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is twenty (20) micropascals per square meter.
 - (6) *Demolition* shall mean any dismantling, destructing or razing of structures, utilities, public or private thoroughfares, or similar property.
 - (7) *Emergency* shall mean any occurrence or circumstance involving actual or imminent physical death or trauma, or property damage, demanding immediate emergency work or service.
 - (8) *Emergency work* or *emergency service* shall mean any labor performed for the purpose of preventing or alleviating, or attempting to prevent or alleviate, an emergency.
 - (9) *Equivalent sound pressure level (Leq)* shall mean a sound level descriptor based on the average acoustic intensity over time. Leq is intended as a single number indicator to describe the mean energy or intensity level over a specified period of time during which the sound level fluctuated. Leq is measured in dB and must be A-weighted.
 - (10) *Leq*, see definition for "equivalent sound pressure level."
 - (11) *Motor vehicle* shall mean any vehicle defined as "motor vehicle" by F.S. § 320.01(1).
 - (12) *Multifamily residential dwelling* shall mean a building designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy by two (2) or more families.
 - (13) *Multifamily residential dwelling unit* shall mean the portion of a multifamily residential dwelling designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy by only one family.
 - (14) *Noise* shall mean any sound produced in such quantity and for such duration that it annoys, disturbs or may injure a man or woman of normal sensitivities.
 - (15) *Noise-sensitive zone* shall mean a quiet zone where serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance, which is open or in session, and which is demarcated by conspicuous signage identifying it as a noise-sensitive or quiet zone. Noise-sensitive zones may include schools, public libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, and other areas defined as such pursuant to a resolution adopted by the board of county commissioners.
 - (16) *Person* shall mean an individual, association, partnership, or corporation, including any officer, employee, department, agency or instrumentality of the United States, the state or any political subdivision thereof.
 - (17) *Plainly audible* means any electronically amplified music or sound that can be clearly heard by an officer using his normal hearing faculties not enhanced by any device such as a microphone or hearing

- aid. Where distance measurements are required by this section to determine whether sound is plainly audible for purposes of this article, measurements shall be taken in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. The officer must have a direct line of sight to the relevant location (i.e., the location of the noise, real property line, or motor vehicle), so that the officer can readily identify the distance involved.
 - b. The officer need not determine the particular words or phrases being produced or the name of any song or artist producing the sound. The detection of a rhythmic bass reverberating type sound is sufficient to constitute a plainly audible sound.
- (18) *Public right-of-way* shall mean any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, alley, or similar place normally accessible to the public which is owned or controlled by the county.
- (19) *Pure tone* shall mean any sound which can be distinctly heard as a single pitch or a set of single pitches.
- (20) *Real property line* means either: (i) the imaginary line including its vertical extension that separates one parcel of real property from another; or (ii) the vertical and horizontal boundaries of a dwelling unit that is part of a multifamily dwelling unit such as a condominium, townhouse or apartment building.
- (21) *Residential areas* means recorded and unrecorded subdivisions and those areas in which there is a concentration of residential dwelling units on lots or tracts of less than five (5) acres.
- (22) *RMS sound pressure* shall mean the square root of the time averaged square of the sound pressure.
- (23) *Single-family residential dwelling* shall mean a detached dwelling containing complete housekeeping facilities for only one family, designed for or occupied exclusively by one family for usual domestic purposes, and having no enclosed space or cooking facilities or sanitary facilities in common with any other dwelling.
- (24) *Single-family residential dwelling lot* shall mean the parcel of land upon which a single family residential dwelling is located.
- (25) *Sound* shall mean an oscillation in pressure, stress, particle displacement, particle velocity or other physical parameter, in a medium (typically air). The description of sound may include any characteristic of such sound, including duration, intensity, and frequency.
- (26) *Sound level* shall mean the sound pressure level obtained by the use of a sound level analyzer using weighting A, B, or C as specified in American National Standards Institute specifications for sound level analyzers (ANSI S1.4-1971), or successor publications. If the weighting employed is not indicated, the A-weighting shall apply.
- (27) *Sound level analyzer* shall mean an instrument which includes a microphone, amplifier, RMS detector, integrator or time averager, output meter, and weighting network used to measure sound pressure levels. The output analyzer reads sound pressure level when properly calibrated. The sound level analyzer shall be of Type 2 or better, as specified in the American National Standards Institute publication entitled "Specifications for Sound-Level Meters," designated as ANSI S1.4-1971 or successor publications.
- (28) *Sound pressure* shall mean the instantaneous difference between the actual pressure and the average or barometric pressure at a given point in space, as produced by the presence of sound energy.
- (29) *Sound pressure level* shall mean twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base ten (10) of the ratio of the RMS sound pressure to the reference pressure of twenty (20) micropascals per square meter. The sound pressure level is denoted L_p (or SPL) and is expressed in decibels.
- (30) *Vibration measuring device (VMD)* means a three (3) component vibration measuring device.

- (31) *Vibration* shall mean a periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternatively opposite directions from the position of equilibrium when that equilibrium has been disturbed; the action of vibrating; the state of being vibrated. As applied in this chapter shall mean ground-borne vibration.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Sec. 13-6. Findings of fact.

- (a) Sound or vibration that exceeds the thresholds provided for herein interferes with the quality of life and can interfere with the health, safety and general welfare of the public.
- (b) In particular, sound or vibration that exceeds the thresholds provided for herein can cause adverse psychological and physiological effects on humans.
- (c) A substantial body of science and technology exists by which noise may be measured and substantially abated.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Sec. 13-7. Maximum permissible sound levels; land use acoustic categories; times; measurement descriptors; and adjustment for character of sound.

- (a) Table 1 lists land use acoustic categories described by the letter symbol A, B, C, and D. These land use acoustic categories are to be used for the correlating times set forth in Table 2, the Sound Level Limits. Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the sound level limits set forth in Table 2 by the land use acoustic categories described in Table 1, shall not be exceeded at the receiving property line by noise emanating from either the same land use acoustic category or by a different land use acoustic category. (For example, the sound level limit for a noise sensitive zone at any time is 55 dB(A) as shown in Table 2. This sound level limit of fifty-five (55) dB shall not be exceeded by sound emanating from a residential area at any time although the sound level limit of the residential use property is sixty-five (65) dB(A) from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.).

TABLE 1—LAND USE ACOUSTIC
CATEGORIES

Letter Symbol for Land Use Acoustic Category	Description of Land Use Acoustic Category
A	Noise-sensitive zone.
B	Residential areas, hotels, motels, time share condominiums, picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, or parks.
C	Commercial or professional/office areas where commerce, e.g. retail sales, and/or professional services are offered, or areas zoned as such, excluding commercial areas used for industrial uses.
D	Industrial or commercial areas where manufacturing, production/shipping, or other industrial uses occur.

TABLE 2—TIME AVERAGED (LEQ)
A-WEIGHTED SOUND PRESSURE

LEVEL LIMITS

Land Use Acoustic Category*	Time	Sound Level db(A)
A	Any time	55
B	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	65
B	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.	55
C	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	65
C	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.	60
D	Any time	75

*See Table 1 above for correlation of letter symbol with description of land use acoustic category.

- (b) The sound level limits set forth in Table 2 shall be exceeded when the either of the following occur:
- (1) The Leq value for the required measurement period is greater than the established land use acoustic category limits in Table 2; or
 - (2) The sound at any one point in time exceeds the established land use acoustic category limits in Table 2 by a measured sound level of fifteen (15) decibels or more.
- (c) For any source of sound which emits a pure tone, the sound level limits set forth in Table 2 shall be reduced by five (5) dB(A).
- (d) The land use acoustic categories set forth in subsection (a) shall be subject to existing special use permits, special exceptions, conditional zoning, nonconforming uses, and variances.
- (e) Existing commercial uses as of the adoption date of this ordinance [from which this section derives] shall comply with the noise and vibration standards no later than six (6) months from said adoption date.
- (f) Existing industrial uses as of the adoption date of this Ordinance No. 99-2 shall comply with the noise and vibration standards no later than one year from said adoption date.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Sec. 13-8. Measurement of sound.

- (a) Sound shall be measured with a sound level analyzer.
- (b) The sound level shall be measured at a distance no closer than the real property line of the parcel or lot from which the sound is emanating.
- (c) A measurement period shall not be less than five (5) minutes, must be continuous, must be taken at the time when any noise source is occurring, and must report the Leq value for the time period.
- (d) A measurement shall be recorded so as to secure and ensure an accurate representation of the sound.
- (e) A measurement should be taken at approximately five (5) feet above the ground or surface away from any obstructing or reflecting surface.
- (f) A microphone windscreen shall be required to avoid wind noise biasing of a measurement.
- (g) All manufacturer's directions on the operation of the sound level analyzer shall be followed (e.g., proper microphone angle).

- (h) All sound level analyzers used for measurement shall be in conformance with ANSI S1.4-1983 or successor publications.
 - (i) Instrumentation for sound level measurements shall be type 2 or better (ANSI S1.4-1971) and must be capable of reporting values for the equivalent sound level (Leq) in the units of dB, A-weighted (dB(A)).
 - (j) All octave and third octave band filter sets of the sound level analyzer shall be in conformance with ANSI S1.11-1976 or successor publications.
 - (k) Calibration of all instruments, components, and attachments shall conform to the latest ANSI standards.
 - (l) Measurements for sound shall be made by individuals trained and certified in a noise measurement program.
- (Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Sec. 13-9. Enforcement based on plainly audible sound.

In addition to those general standards set forth in section 13-7, and unless otherwise exempted in this article, the following acts, and the causing thereof, are declared to be a violation of this section:

- (1) The use, operation or playing of any radio, television, phonograph, stereo set, tape player, sound amplifier, musical instrument or similar device which produces or reproduces sound in a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance, herein prescribed in Table 3, away from the real property line of the source of the sound, to any person in a residential area.

TABLE 3—RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

Lot Width in Feet for Receiving Party	Distance in Feet from the Real Property Line
150 or more	50
85 to 149	35
75 to 84	25
45 to 74	15
Under 45	One-third of the lot width

- (2) The use, operation or playing of any radio, television, phonograph, stereo set, tape player, sound amplifier, musical instrument or similar device which produces or reproduces sound in a manner as to be plainly audible to any person inside a multifamily dwelling unit, or the interior of a single family dwelling unit within a P-MH or P-RV zoning classification, other urban density residential dwelling, or the interior of an occupied building in a noise-sensitive zone.
- (3) The use, operation or playing of any radio, television, phonograph, stereo set, tape player, sound amplifier, musical instrument or similar device which produces or reproduces sound in a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of fifty (50) feet away from the real property line of the source of the sound, to any person in a commercial, industrial, or public space.

(Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Sec. 13-10. Prohibited acts.

- (a) Subject to the provisions of sections 13-11 and 13-12, no person shall produce, cause to be produced, or allow to be produced, by any means, any sound within any private or public property, including a right-of-way, which sound, when measured pursuant to section 13-8, exceeds the applicable sound level limits set forth in section 13-7.

- (b) Subject to the provisions of sections 13-11 and 13-12, no person shall produce, cause to be produced, or allow to be produced, by any means set forth in section 13-9, any sound within any private or public property, including a right-of-way, which sound, is plainly audible.
- (c) Subject to the provisions of sections 13-11 and 13-12, no person shall produce, cause to be produced, or allow to be produced, by any means, any ground-borne vibration at or beyond the property line of the parcel or lot from which the vibration is emanating in excess of that indicated in Table 4 as measured by the V.M.D.

TABLE 4—MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROUND-BORNE VIBRATION DISPLACEMENT

Frequency (Cycles per Second)	Vibration Displacement (In Inches)	
	Steady State	Impact
Under 10	.0005	.0010
10—19	.0004	.0008
20—29	.0003	.0006
30—39	.0002	.0004
40 and over	.0001	.0002

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, amended and renumbered former § 13-9 as § 13-10.

Sec. 13-11. Exemptions.

The provisions of section 13-10 shall not apply to the following sounds or vibrations:

- (1) Railway locomotives or cars activity conducted in accordance with federal laws and regulations;
- (2) Household or farming tools, appliances and equipment meeting applicable manufacturer's specifications as to sound, from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.;
- (3) Aircraft and airport activity conducted in accordance with federal laws and regulations;
- (4) Law enforcement activities, including training;
- (5) Emergency signals during emergencies;
- (6) Emergency testing between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.;
- (7) Motor vehicles operating on a public right-of-way subject to F.S. § 316.293, and applicable federal criteria;
- (8) Refuse collection vehicles not exceeding eighty-six (86) dB(A) from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.;
- (9) Construction activities for which the county has issued a development permit, as defined in F.S. § 163.3164, provided such activity occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.;
- (10) Scheduled organized athletic contest at a publicly or privately owned or operated facility;
- (11) The supervised public display of fireworks by fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations or groups of individuals or other lawful use of fireworks;
- (12) Agricultural and agricultural related activities on agriculturally zoned land; and

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- (13) Activities allowed by existing special use permits, special exceptions, conditional zoning, non-conforming uses, or variances at existing noise levels.
 - (14) Sound associated with activities allowed by right in a permitted and conforming commercial or industrial zoning classification shall be subject to section 13-7 (measured sound levels) and exempt from section 13-9 (enforcement based on plainly audible sound).
 - (15) Noises from motor vehicles engaged in a professional or amateur sanctioned, competitive sports event for which admission or entry fee is charges, including practice or time trials for such event, if otherwise permitted hereunder.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, amended and renumbered former § 13-10 as § 13-11.

Sec. 13-12. Variances.

- (a) The board of adjustment may grant a variance from any provision of section 13-7 or 13-10.
- (b) Any person seeking a variance shall submit an application with the zoning department containing information which demonstrates that bringing the sound or vibration for which the variance is sought into compliance with this chapter would constitute an unreasonable hardship on the applicant, community, or on other persons. At a minimum, the applicant shall provide the following information:
 - (1) Identification of applicant;
 - (2) Applicant's mailing address;
 - (3) Legal description of property from which the sound or vibration will emanate;
 - (4) Description of source of sound or vibration;
 - (5) Description of sound or vibration;
 - (6) Names and addresses of all abutting property owners; and
 - (7) Facts and reasons justifying a variance.
- (c) The applicant for a variance shall tender an application fee in an amount determined by the board of county commissioners.
- (d) The zoning department shall schedule a hearing on the variance application with the board of adjustment. The department shall notify the applicant for a variance and all abutting property owners within three hundred (300) feet no less than ten (10) days before the hearing of the time, date, and place of the hearing. If department records show that the variance application stems from a complaint, the department shall also so notify the complainant.
- (e) At the hearing, the applicant may submit any relevant evidence or testimony. In deciding whether to grant or deny the application, the board of adjustment shall balance the hardship which will result to the applicant, the community, and other persons if the variance is not granted, versus the adverse impact on the health, safety, and general welfare of persons if the variance is granted. The board of adjustment shall grant or deny the variance application no later than ten (10) days after the date of the hearing. In granting or denying a variance application, the board of adjustment shall state in writing on the application, the reasons for their decision. If the board of adjustment's decision is to grant the application, they shall set forth the terms and conditions of the variance, including the effective date of the variance, the period of the variance, the time of day the variance may be used, the location where the sound or vibration may be created or caused, and the sound or vibration level limits.

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- (f) No variance may exceed three hundred sixty-five (365) days.
 - (g) If the board of adjustment grants the variance application, a written variance shall be issued to the applicant. However, the variance shall not be issued until the time for filing a notice of appeal pursuant to subsection (j) has expired. If a notice of appeal is filed, the variance shall not be issued unless the circuit court upholds the board of adjustment's decision.
 - (h) The variance shall contain all the terms and conditions of the variance. A copy of the variance shall be retained by the zoning department. This copy shall be available for inspection upon request by the general public.
 - (i) In the event of noncompliance with any term or condition of the variance, the board of adjustment shall provide notice of a public hearing as provided in paragraph (d), above, for consideration of the nature of the noncompliance and the possible revocation of the variance, and the right of all interested parties to present evidence at such hearing. If the board of adjustment determines that the noncompliance has not been eliminated within seven (7) calendar days following receipt of the notice of noncompliance, the board of adjustment shall revoke the variance, and shall so advise the variance holder by mail.
 - (j) Any variance applicant or abutting property owner within three hundred (300) feet may appeal a decision of the board of adjustment on a variance application by submitting a notice of appeal with the clerk of the circuit court within thirty (30) calendar days after the decision is entered. The appeal shall be by certiorari to the circuit court in and for the 5th Judicial Circuit, Marion County, Florida, and shall be limited to a review of the record evidence presented at the public hearing conducted pursuant to paragraph (i), above.
 - (k) Any variance holder may appeal a decision of the board of adjustment revoking a variance pursuant to subsection (i) by submitting a notice of appeal to the clerk of the circuit court within thirty (30) calendar days after the revocation. The appeal shall be by certiorari to the circuit court in and for the 5th Judicial Circuit, Marion County, Florida, and shall be limited to a review of the record evidence presented at the public hearing conducted pursuant to paragraph (i), above.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, amended and renumbered former § 13-11 as § 13-12.

Sec. 13-13. Enforcement.

- (a) The code enforcement department is empowered to investigate any situation where a person is alleged to be violating section 13-10.
- (b) (1) If a code enforcement officer encounters a circumstance which reasonably indicates that a person is violating subsection 13-10(a), he shall measure the sound pressure level with a sound level analyzer to determine if the sound pressure level exceeds the level permitted under section 13-7. If the results of the test indicate that a violation of subsection 13-10(a) is occurring, the code enforcement officer is thereupon authorized to issue a citation to the person producing, causing to be produced, or allowing to be produced, the sound.
 - (2) If a code enforcement officer encounters a circumstance which reasonably indicates that a person is violating subsection 13-10 (c), he shall measure the vibration at ground level with a V.M.D. If the results of the test indicate that a violation of subsection 13-10(c) is occurring the code enforcement officer is thereupon authorized to issue a citation to the person producing, causing to be produced, or allowing to be produced, the vibration.
- (c) Code enforcement officers and law enforcement officers are empowered to investigate any situation where a person is alleged to be violating subsection 13-10(b) and issue civil citations for the violation of any

provision of said section, when based upon personal investigation, the officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a plainly audible violation has occurred.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, amended and renumbered former § 13-12 as § 13-13.

Sec. 13-14. Penalty.

- (a) A violation of section 13-10 shall be punished as provided in section 2-211 of the Marion County Code, as it may be amended.
- (b) A person who has been issued a citation shall be subject to a civil penalty.
 - (1) For the first violation, a warning to eliminate or abate the violation within a reasonable time.
 - (2) For the second violation, by a civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - (3) For third and subsequent violations, by a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, amended and renumbered former § 13-13 as § 13-14.

Sec. 13-15. Other remedies.

The board of county commissioners or any substantially affected person may bring suit in the circuit court of the county to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent the violation of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, renumbered former § 13-14 as § 13-15.

Sec. 13-16. No liability for reasonable, good faith trespass by enforcement officer.

The sheriff and the county shall be immune from prosecution, civil or criminal, for reasonable, good faith trespass upon private property while in the discharge of duties under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, renumbered former § 13-15 as § 13-16.

Sec. 13-17. Administration.

The board of county commissioners may adopt such resolutions as are necessary to effectively administer this chapter.

(Ord. No. 99-2, § 1, 1-19-99; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, renumbered former § 13-16 as § 13-17.

Sec. 13-18. Regulations on vessels.

- (a) Adoption of regulations. Pursuant to the authority F.S. § 327.65(2)(a), Marion County imposes the following noise pollution and exhaust regulations on vessels.
- (1) No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any vessel on the waters of Marion County in such a manner as to exceed the following sound level at a distance of fifty (50) feet from the vessel: for all vessels, a maximum sound level of ninety (90) dBA.
 - (2) Any person who refuses to submit to a sound level test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in F.S. § 775.082 or § 775.083.
- (b) *Definitions.* The following words and phrases, when used in this section shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in this subsection.
- (1) *dBA* means the composite abbreviation for the A-weighted sound level and the unit of sound level, the decibel.
 - (2) *Sound level* means the A-weighted sound pressure level measured with fast response using an instrument complying with the specification for sound level meters of the American National Standards Institute, Inc., or its successor bodies, except that only a weighting and fast dynamic response need be provided.
- (c) *Enforcement and penalties.* This section shall be enforced pursuant to F.S. §§ 327.70 through 327.74, as the same may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 02-31, §§ 1—3, 12-3-2002; Ord. No. 15-08, § 1, 6-16-2015)

Editor's note(s)—Section 1 of Ord. No. 15-08, adopted June 16, 2015, renumbered former § 13-17 as § 13-18.

From: [George Horton](#)
To: [Rison, Christopher](#); [Weyrauch, Kenneth](#); [Varadin, Chuck](#)
Cc: [Jimmy Gooding \(jgooding@lawyersocala.com\)](#); [David Tillman](#); [Jon Harvey](#); [Kayla Oliver](#); [Donald DeLuca \(ddeluca@rlcarriers.com\)](#); [Janna Ward \(janna.ward@rirlc.com\)](#)
Subject: AR#32565 - Golden Ocala PUD Amendment - Environmental Noise Analysis
Date: Wednesday, March 4, 2026 5:11:15 PM
Attachments: [Report - WEC Multi-Use Fields - Environmental Noise Analysis.pdf](#)

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Chris,

Good afternoon. Per Mr. Gooding's request, attached is the Environmental Noise Analysis supporting the Golden Ocala PUD Amendment application currently under review. Please include this document in the packet you are preparing and upload for Friday.

Mr. Gooding is out of town at the moment, but he informed me that he will be sending you additional supplemental documents via email through Friday.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

George Horton, P.E.



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