# Acoustic Environment and Soundscape Resource Summary
# Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Natural Resource Stewardship and Science
Natural Sounds & Night Skies Division

The acoustic environment is a resource with intrinsic value. It is important as a natural resource, a cultural resource, or both. It is a critical component of wilderness character and plays an important role in wildlife communication, behavior, and other ecological processes. Results from multiple surveys of the American public indicate that hearing the sounds of nature is an important reason for visiting national parks. Therefore, the value of acoustic environments and soundscapes is related to an array of park resources and has broad implications for park management. The quality of the acoustic environment is relevant in nearly every unit in the NPS System. When developing the foundation document, park staff should consider the acoustic environment as a resource with inherent value. The topics in Attachment 1 discuss the importance of the soundscape and the acoustic environment in relation to park resources and values.

At **Organ Pipe Cactus NM**, acoustic resources protection and noise reduction are related to the following park priorities:

- enhancing visitor experience
- conducting interpretive programs and park events
- remote and desert settings throughout the park
- preserving quality wildlife habitat
- quality camping experiences
- wilderness character

**Potential Threats**

- Noise from park facilities and operations
- Noise from nearby development, transportation, and aircraft
- Noise from visitors such as visitor vehicles, music, shouting, electronics

**Potential Opportunities**

- Reduce noise from park operations (time activities to preserve quiet times, purchase quieter equipment)
- Outreach to visitors about reducing noise from sources such as electronics and idling vehicles
- Communicate with visitors about benefits of noise reduction to park experience and wildlife health
- Collaborate with partners and neighbors to manage noise sources that could affect park resources

**Existing data/planning:**

- Baseline acoustic conditions from sampling in 2009
- Predicted acoustic conditions based on continental acoustic model

**Future data/planning:**

- Re-measure acoustic conditions to describe trend
- Develop acoustic goals, indicators and standards in an acoustic resources plan or related park plans or strategies

**NPS policy guidance:**

- Management Policies 2006: 4.9 Soundscape Management, 5.3.1.7 Cultural Soundscape Management, 8.2.2 Recreational Activities; 8.2.3 Use of Motorized Equipment, 8.4 Overflights and Aviation Uses
- Director's Order 47: Preservation of the Acoustic Environment and Noise Management

**Quality of the Resource at Organ Pipe Cactus NM**

Parameters useful for assessing a park's acoustic environment include the understanding of a) *natural* conditions without the influence of human-caused sounds, b) *existing* acoustic conditions including both natural and human-caused sounds, and c) the *impact* of human-caused sound sources in relation to natural conditions. The *impact* demonstrates the influence of human activities to the acoustic environment.

The Natural Sounds and Night Skies Division (NSNSD) estimates these acoustic conditions using predictions from a geospatial sound model. For the model, sound pressure levels for the continental United States were predicted using actual acoustical measurements combined with a multitude of explanatory variables such as location, climate, landcover, hydrology, wind speed, and proximity to noise sources (roads, railroads, and airports). The model predicts daytime sound levels during midsummer. The maps are generated using 270 meter resolution - meaning that each square of color on the map represents 270 square meters. It should be noted that while the model excels at predicting acoustic conditions over large landscapes, it may not reflect recent localized changes such as new access roads or development. The park-specific maps are a subset of the national model and show predicted sound pressure levels for the park unit. An inset map is included in each park-specific map to provide a better sense of context, and major roads and highways are labeled for reference. Figures 1 a/b show the *impact* between natural and existing acoustic conditions. This provides a condition assessment of the conditions because it tells us how much the area is influenced by human-caused sounds. Figures 2 a/b show the *natural* sound pressure levels which are the sound levels NPS works to preserve in most cases. Figures 3 a/b show *existing* sound pressure levels for the park unit which demonstrate the current conditions with all sound sources.

To determine impact, NSNSD examines the difference between the natural ambient sounds levels (without the influence of human-made sound) and the existing sound levels (including human-caused sound) as predicted by the model (Figure 1 a/b). The mean *impact* is predicted to be 1.6 decibels (dBA) (ranging from 0.1 decibels (dBA) in the least impacted areas to 10.1 decibels (dBA) in the most impacted areas.) That is, the average existing sound level (with the influence of human-caused sounds) is predicted to be 1.6 dBA above natural conditions. A one decibel change is not readily perceivable by the human ear, but any addition to this difference could begin to impact listening ability. An increase of 1.6 dBA would reduce the listening area for wildlife and visitors by 31%. For example, if a predator can hear a potential prey animal in an area of 100 square feet in a setting with natural ambient sounds, that animal's ability to hear would be reduced to 69 square feet if the sound levels were increased by 1.6 dBA. Similar reduction would occur for visitors and their ability to hear natural sounds or interpretive programs.

In addition, NSNSD examines whether existing sound levels exceed certain decibel (dBA) values that relate to human health and speech. At 35 dBA, human and wildlife sleep can be interrupted (Haralabidis, et. al., 2008). The World Health Organization's recommends that noise levels inside bedrooms remain below 45 dBA (Berglund, et. al., 1999). At 52 dBA, a listener wouldn't clearly hear another person speaking in a raised voice at 10 meters (EPA, 1974). At 60 dBA, normal voice communications can be interrupted at 1 meter. Visitors in the park would likely be conducting such conversations.

The mean existing sound level at Organ Pipe Cactus NM is estimated to be 28.7 dBA (decibels). At this sound level, the sleep, speech and hearing should not be affected. Since 28.7 dBA is the mean, there may be periods when noise exceeds the listening thresholds described above. The mean existing sound levels at the park are lower than the sound levels in nearby developed areas (Figure 3 a/b). This demonstrates that sounds intrinsic to the park are a resource important to protect in the park environment.

In addition to this national model, baseline acoustic inventory was conducted for Organ Pipe Cactus NM in 2009. This research provides a more comprehensive description of the acoustic environment by characterizing existing sound levels, estimating natural ambient sound levels, and identifying audible sound sources. The methods, data and results of this monitoring effort are provided in an acoustic monitoring report, included as Attachment 2.

Data were gathered from three sites starting the end of April and running through early June of 2009. Two were selected because of their proximity to proposed DHS Rapid Deployment Towers (RDTs) that will be located on or adjacent to the monument. The third was located at the current Border Patrol (BP) camp, where their facilities were powered using Magnum MMG50 and Magnum MMG25 generators. Generator noise was audible 100% of the time during the 37-day monitoring period at this site. Given the mobile nature of the BP camp, the noise impacts from the generators will accompany the camp in the event that it relocates in the future. The proposed RDTs in remote areas will also be powered using a generator, at least part of the time.

At all three sites, BP activities accounted for the majority of human-caused sounds. In addition to the generator noise, BP trucks idling for 30 minutes to 4.5 hours daily contributed to vehicle noise being audible 19.9% of the time at one RDT site and 11.9% of the time at the other. Jet overflights were audible approximately 5-6% of the time. Very few other human-caused sounds were audible. Many natural sounds were recorded at the park unit. Bird and insect sounds were recorded at all sites, as well as the sounds of bats, coyotes, elf owls, and weather related sound like wind, rain, and thunderstorms.

Berglund, B., Lindvall, T. and Schwela, D.H (Eds.). 1999. HWO. Guidelines for community noise. World Health Organization, Geneva.

Environmental Protection Agency. Information on Levels of Noise Requisite to Protect the Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety, March 1974.

Haralabidis Alexandros S., et. al. 2008. “Acute effects of night-time noise exposure on blood pressure in populations living near airports” European Heart Journal Advance Access. Published online February 12, 2008.

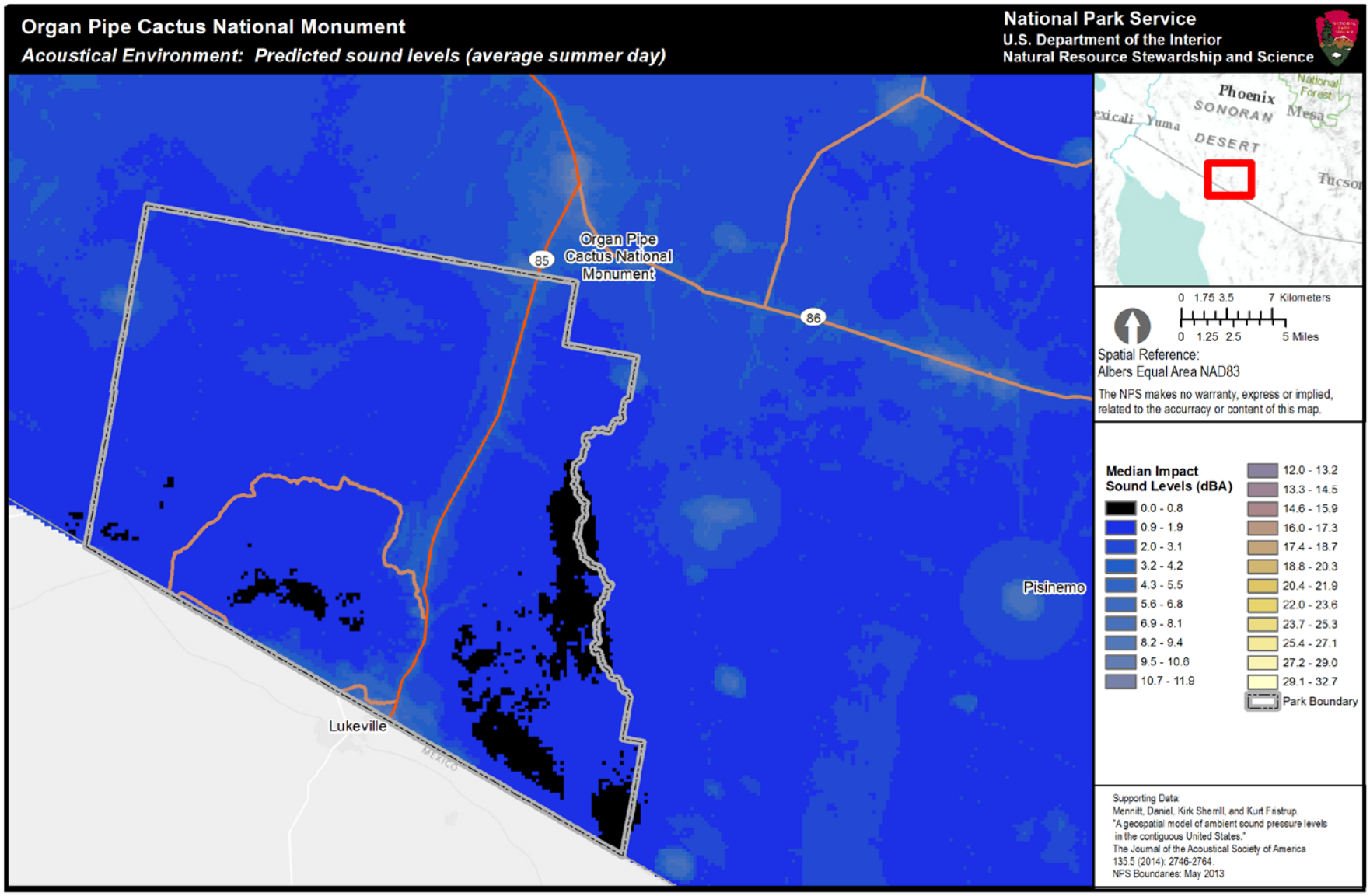


Figure 1 a. *Median sound level **impact** map for Organ Pipe Cactus NM*. This park-specific acoustic impact map as generated by version 3.0 of the geospatial model. The color scale indicates how much human-caused noise raises the existing sound pressure levels in a given location (measured in A-weighted decibels, or dBA), with 270 meter resolution. Black and dark blue colors indicate low impacts while yellow or white colors indicate greater impacts. Note that due to the national scale of the model inputs, this graphic may not reflect recent localized changes such as new access roads or development. (note: although the color ramps are similar, each figure has different legend values)

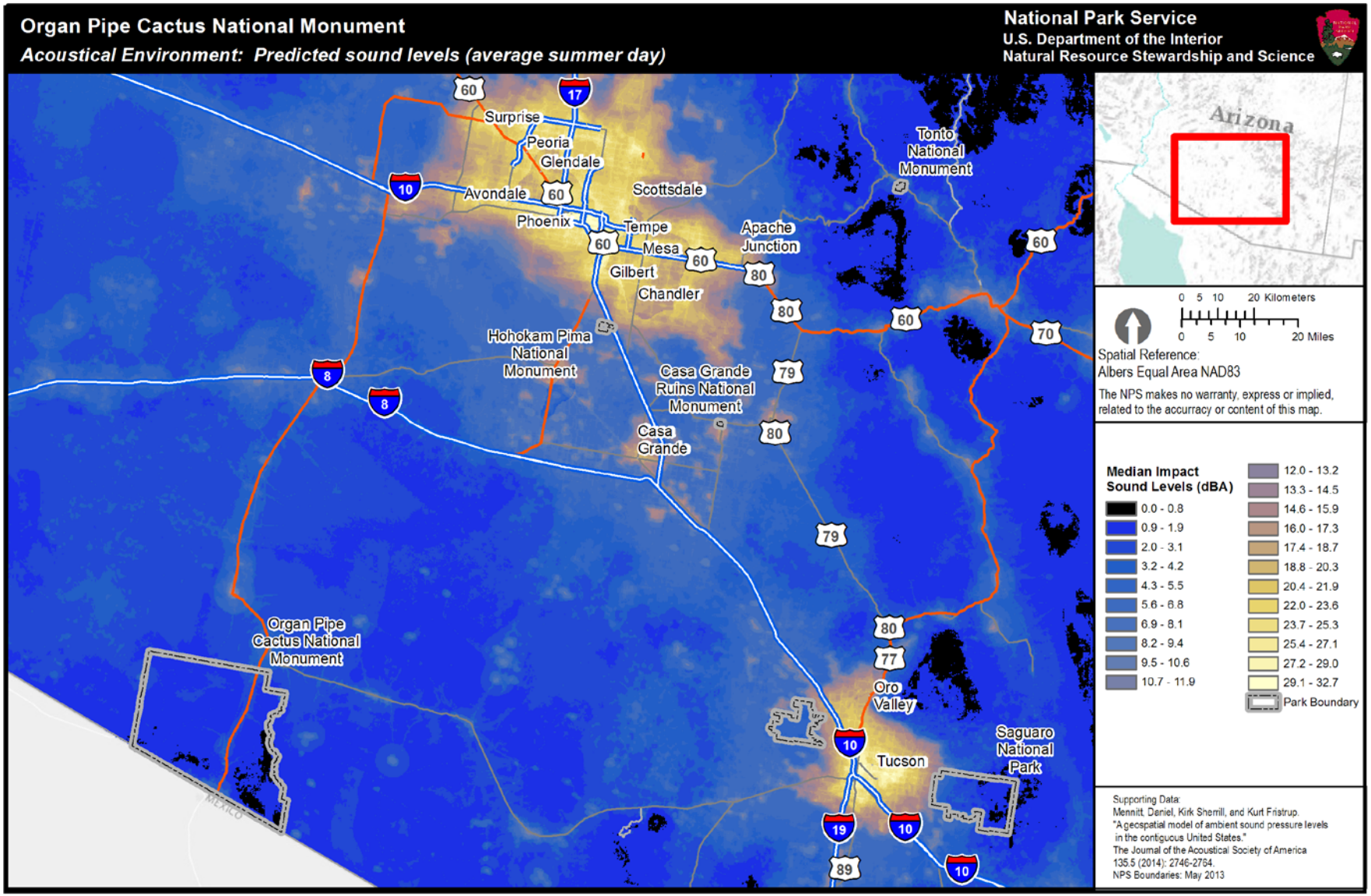


Figure 1 b. *Median sound level **impact** map, small scale of figure above.*

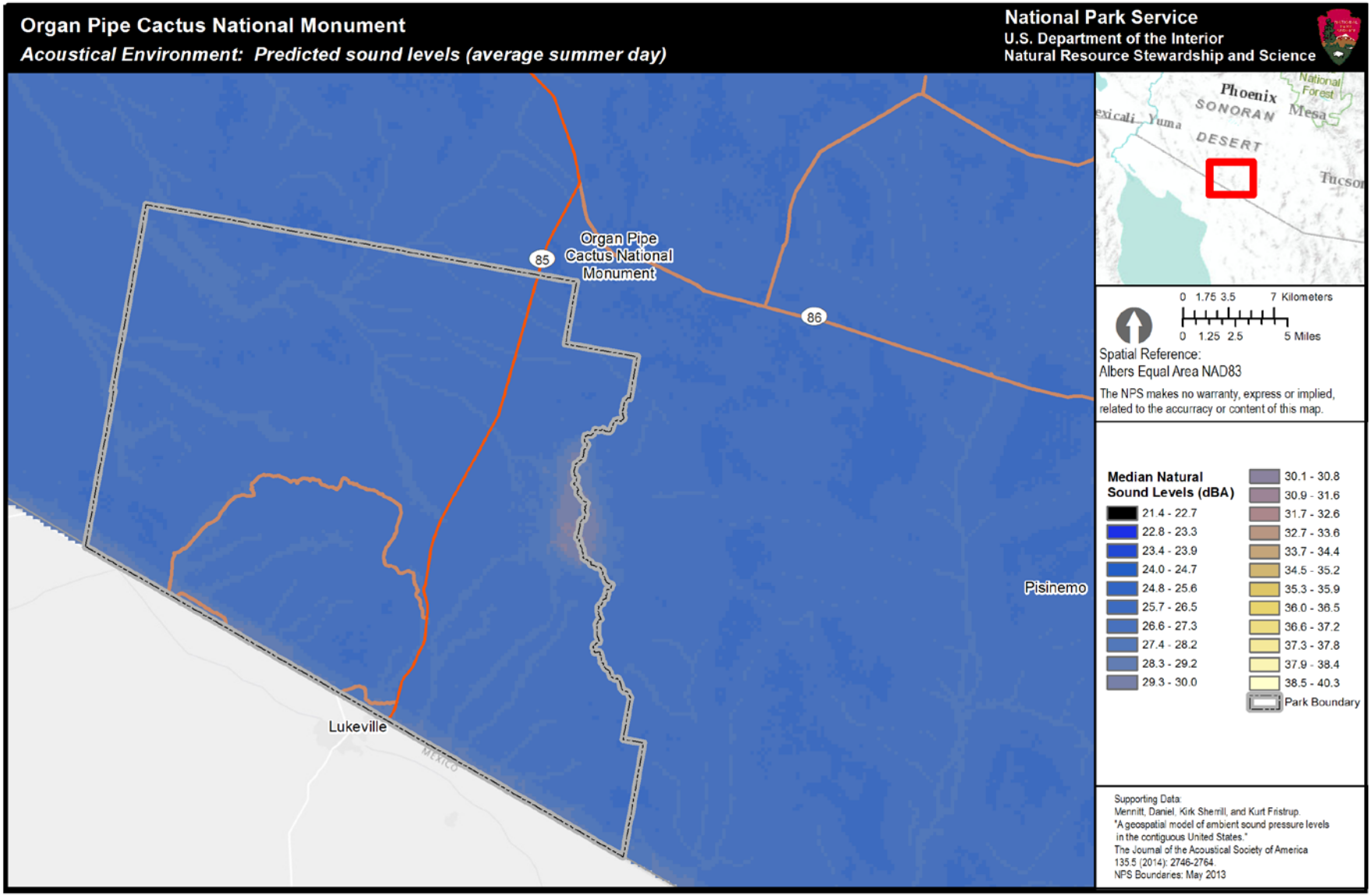


Figure 2a. *Median **natural** sound pressure levels for Organ Pipe Cactus NM.* This park-specific natural sound level map is generated by version 3.0 of the geospatial model. The color scale indicates the decibel level that is predicted in the park based only on natural sound sources. Sound level is measured in A-weighted decibels, or dBA, with 270 meter resolution. Black and dark blue colors indicate low decibel impact levels while yellow or white colors indicate higher decibel impact levels. Note that due to the national scale of the model inputs, this graphic may not reflect recent localized changes (such as new access roads or development). (note: although the color ramps are similar, each figure has different legend values)

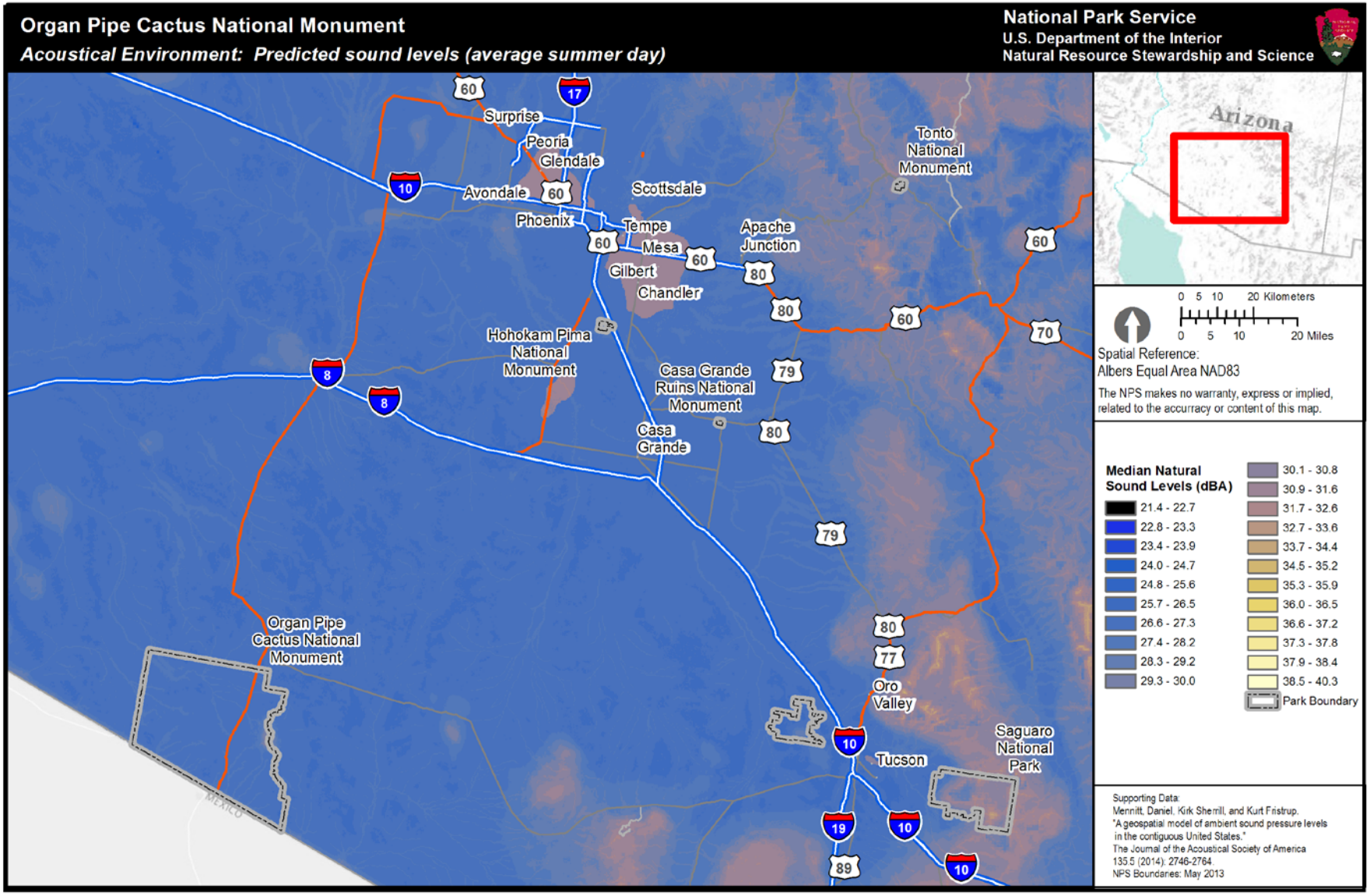


Figure 2 b. *Median **natural** sound pressure levels, small scale of figure above.*

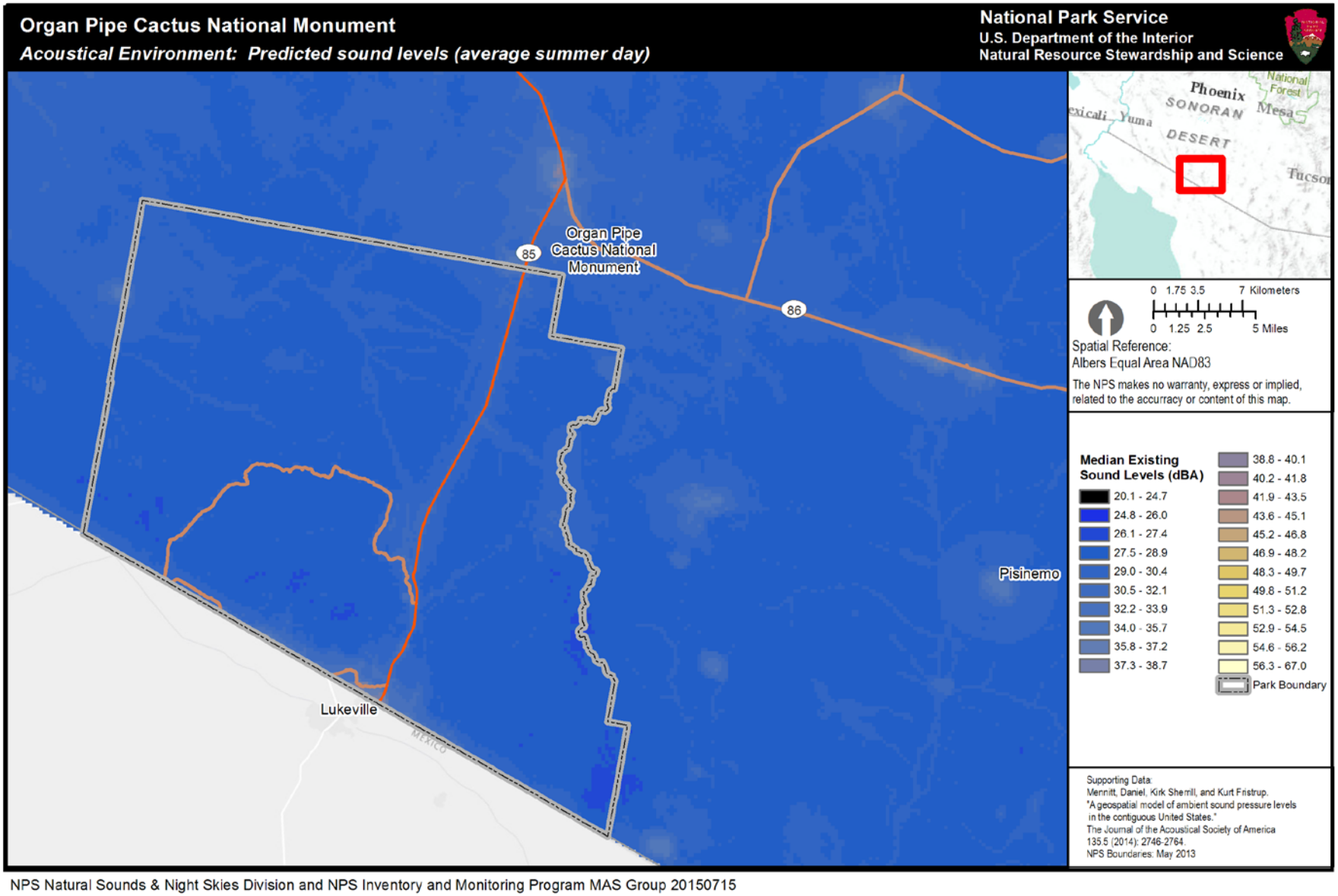


Figure 3a. *Median **existing** sound pressure levels for Organ Pipe Cactus NM*. This park-specific existing sound level map is generated by version 3.0 of the geospatial model. The color scale indicates the decibel level that is predicted in the park based only on both human-caused and natural sound sources. Sound level is measured in A-weighted decibels, or dBA, with 270 meter resolution. Black and dark blue colors indicate low existing decibel levels while yellow or white colors indicate higher existing decibel levels. Sound levels in national parks can vary greatly, depending on location, topography, vegetation, biological activity, weather conditions and other factors. For example, the din of a typical suburban area fluctuates between 50 and 60 decibels (dBA), while the crater of Haleakala National Park is intensely quiet, with levels around 10 dBA. Note that due to the national scale of the model inputs, this graphic may not reflect recent localized changes (such as new access roads or development). (note: although the color ramps are similar, each figure has different legend values)

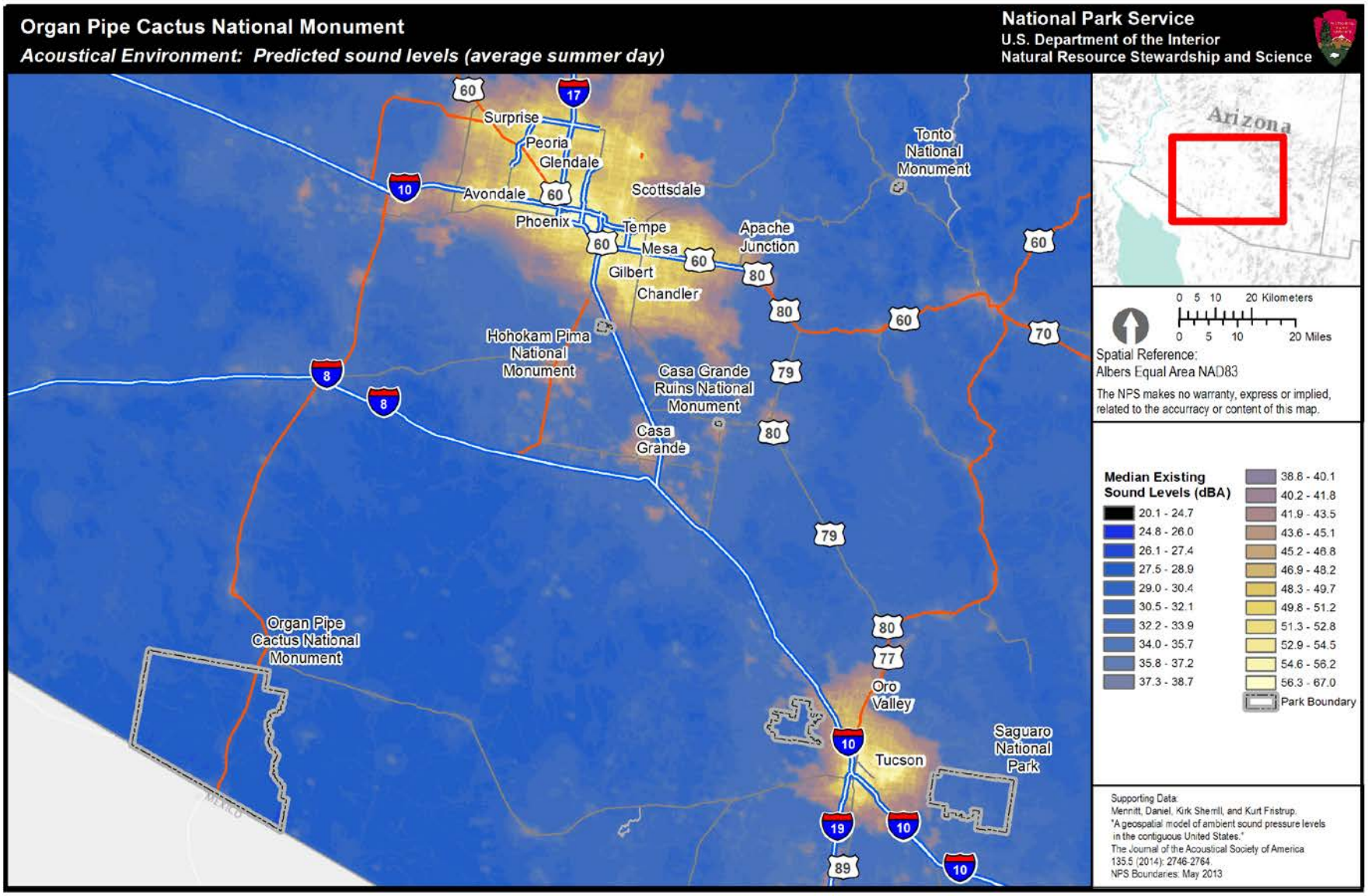


Figure 3 b. *Median **existing** sound pressure levels, small scale of figure above.*