

**Board of Health Meeting**  
**April 10, 2025, 12:00 pm**  
**Virtual/Second Floor Classroom 1**  
**521 N Main Ave, Sioux Falls, SD 57104**

**Agenda:**

- Call Meeting to Order
- Approval of Minutes from January 9, 2025

**Old Business:**

**New Business:**

- Sound Permitting Process
- Strategic Plan
- Public Input

\*Items added after the agenda deadline: the Sioux Falls Board of Health may include such other business as may come before this body.

**RSVP to Lisa at 367-8181 or [Lisa.Stensland@siouxfalls.gov](mailto:Lisa.Stensland@siouxfalls.gov) your attendance to the Board of Health meeting in person or remotely.**

[Next meeting July 10, 2025](#)

Join from the meeting link

<https://siouxfalls.webex.com/siouxfalls/j.php?MTID=m1e083ad410c4b004ea4b7e82018467b2>

Join by meeting number

Meeting number (access code): 2493 119 6215

Meeting password: kmGBmfJH473

Join by phone

+1-408-418-9388 United States Toll

[Global call-in numbers](#)

## BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING MINUTES

January 9, 2025 AT 12:00 pm

Classroom 1/Virtual

**Present:** Jo Pankonin, Dr. Mary Murphy, Mick Gibbs, Kari Benz, Liz Wheeler,

**Absent:** Andrea Polkingham, Karen Tvedt,

**Staff Present:** Joe Kippley, Amy Richardson, Nayeema Ahmed, Lisa Stensland, Shelby Kommes, Jaimie Roggenbauer

Call to order: Dr. Mary Murphy called the meeting to order with a vocal roll call at 12:00 pm. \_P\_ Mick \_V\_ Mary \_A\_ Karen \_P\_ Kari \_P\_ Jo \_A\_ Andrea \_P\_ Liz

A motion was made to approve the minutes from October 10, 2024, supported by Jo, seconded by Mick. Motion carried.

### Old Business:

### New Business:

#### 2025 Community Health Assessment:

The Community Health Assessment (CHA) provides a comprehensive overview of the population's health and disease prevalence. It utilizes multiple data sources, highlighting demographics, health outcomes, health behaviors, health disparities, and social determinants of health. This is done in partnership with both hospital systems and the VA. In February the findings will be released.

The assessment includes everything from life expectancy, chronic disease, death rates from falls, adolescent and adult mental health, tobacco use rates, to access to health and dental care. It also looks at other issues like access to affordable childcare, homelessness, and increasing STI rates.

#### 2024 Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) Grant:

The State and large metro Public Health Departments use CRI funding to develop, test, and maintain emergency response plans detailing how to quickly receive medical countermeasures from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). The CDC provides CRI funds to 50 states and four large metro areas for a total of 72 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), with one in at least every state. Sioux Falls and Rapid City receive CRI funds for the state of SD for our MSA (Minnehaha, McCook, Turner and Lincoln County).

Our goal is to provide prophylaxis to the entire population before they become symptomatic. It's much easier to prevent, than it is to treat. The goal is to provide those medical countermeasures within 48 hours to the 200,000+ individuals under our MSA so the funding from the CRI grant helps us run preparedness activities like drills and functional and full-scale exercises.

We try to plan each of these exercises with the entire state in mind, so we have come together to create a 5-year exercise plan that is built with the collaboration of statewide nonprofits, fire, PD, military and various healthcare organizations. This allows us to exercise different events where one organization can plan and run a certain disaster and another organization can prepare for another. We get to participate in each others exercises which helps us all become more prepared. The main objective of that is better preparedness but also enhanced

communication. If we are all talking to each other it makes it easier to respond in a real time event, and because we spread the planning responsibility, we have increase preparedness for various events.

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is the United States' national reserve of critical medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and equipment designed to respond rapidly to public health emergencies. Managed by the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR), the SNS ensures readiness to protect the health of Americans during events such as pandemics, natural disasters, or bioterrorism. Through partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, the SNS delivers essential resources to affected areas to stabilize and support healthcare operations when local supplies are exhausted. Its mission underscores a commitment to preparedness, rapid response, and safeguarding public health.

Points of Dispensing (POD) are sites for distributing vaccines, medications, or supplies during health emergencies. They are designed to be fast, safe, and efficient at distribution and proper documentation. They are run by trained staff, volunteers, and local employees as needed. The goal is enhanced preparedness.

We rely on communication and coordination through our local and state partners to be successful in emergency planning and preparedness. Because of that the work we do and the way we communicate keeps us all safer and enhances our ability to respond. We as the city might plan, prepare and fund for one event and invite other partners to participate or evaluate or just to learn and then other organizations do the same thing. This way we are all able to practice multiple situations and learn from each other.

After a POD the after-action reports are reviewed to see what aps exist and what changes need to be made.

Board Election of Officers:

Motion to accept the nomination of Karen for Chair, supported by Liz second by Mick. Motion carried.

Motion to accept the nomination of Andrea for Vice-Chair, supported by Liz second by Jo. Motion carried.

**Public Input:**

None at this time

There being no further business or further discussion, the motion to adjourn was supported by Liz and seconded by Joe. Motion carried.





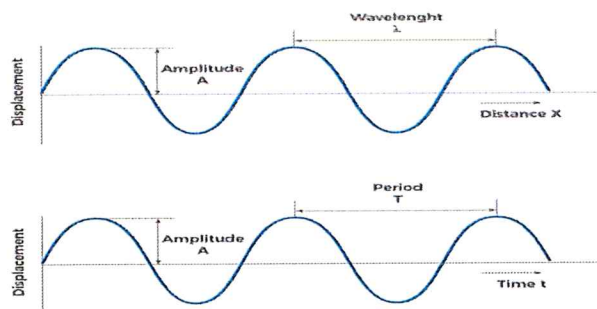
# City of Sioux Falls Sound Permitting

Timea Metzger-Nelson MSc, EHS/RS

2025

1

Noise Regulations Are Addressed In The City Of Sioux Falls Ordinances, Under Title IX; Chapter 93.



2

Sound intensity (sound power or sound pressure) is measured in units called decibels. **Decibels (dB)** are named in honor of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of both the telephone and the audiometer.

Decibels are different from other common scales of measurement. While many standard measuring devices are linear, the decibel scale is **logarithmic**. This scale better represents how changes in sound intensity feel to our ears.

An easy way to think about this is: Take a building that is **80 feet** tall. If we make it another **10 feet** higher, the building will be **12.5 percent** taller, which would look just slightly taller to us; this is a **linear measurement**. Using the logarithmic decibel scale, if a sound is **80 decibels**, and we add another **10 decibels**, the sound will be **ten times more** intense and will seem about **twice as loud** to our ears.

3

Different versions of decibels are used in certain applications.

**A-weighted decibels, or “dBA,”** are often used when describing sound level recommendations for healthy listening. While the dB scale is based only on sound intensity, the dBA scale is based on **intensity** and on **how the human ear responds**. Because of this, dBA gives us a better idea of when sound can damage your hearing.

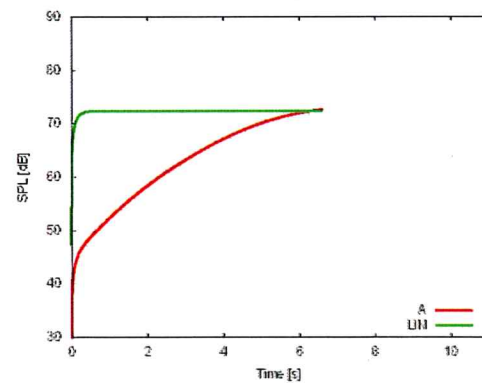
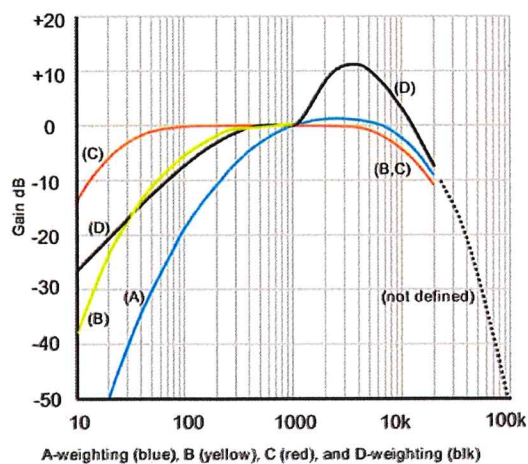
The cochlea responds best to frequencies in the range of human speech (2 – 5 kHz). It doesn’t respond as well to frequencies that are much higher or lower. When sounds contain frequencies are too high or too low for us to hear—as in ultrasonic and infrasonic sounds—our cochlea doesn’t respond at all.

4



In the frequencies that our ears respond to best, measurements for dBA are just as high as they are in dB. For instance, the high-pitched E string on a violin has very similar dB and dBA levels. However, a lower frequency sound that isn't processed as effectively through the ear will have a lower output level. For instance, the lowest note on a tuba (16Hz) will have a much lower dBA reading than a dB reading.

5



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Illustration\\_of\\_A\\_weighting.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Illustration_of_A_weighting.svg)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKMWw9XqLKQ>

6

- **DEFINITIONS**
- **SOUND LEVEL MEASUREMENT**
  - Sound level measurements shall be made with a sound level meter using the A-weighting scale, in accordance with standards promulgated by the American National Standards Institute or other reasonable standards adopted and tested by the health department. An L90 measurement shall have a measurement period no less than ten minutes unless otherwise stated in this chapter.
- **NINETIETH PERCENTILE NOISE LEVEL (L90)**
  - The A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded 90% of the time in any measurement period (such as the level that is exceeded for nine minutes in a ten-minute period) and is denoted L90. The measurement period shall not be less than ten minutes unless otherwise noted in this chapter.

7

Normal Sound		
Receiving Land Use Category	Time	Sound Level Limit db(A)
Normal Sound		
Receiving Land Use Category	Time	Sound Level Limit db(A)
Agricultural	6:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	75
	10:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.	55
Commercial or business	At all times	65
Industrial	At all times	75
Noise sensitive zone	6:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	60
	10:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.	50
Residential	6:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	60
	10:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.	55

8



- **EXEMPTIONS** – emergency vehicles
- **EXEMPTIONS BETWEEN 6:00 AM- 10:30 PM**
  - School events
  - Religious events
  - City sponsored events
  - Private events in city parks 1hr or less
  - Construction work – 75 dbA at 50 ft
  - Domestic power equipment – 75 dbA -50 ft
  - Commercial power equipment - 82 dbA- 50 ft
  - Refuse compacting vehicles – 75 dbA – 50 ft

9

- **PERMITTING**
  - **Application** : where, how, fees etc.
  - **Time frame**: 6:00 AM – 10:30 PM – sound pressure level of no more than an L90 of 70 dbA OR no more than 5 peaks of 77 dbA or higher in a 3-minute period until 8:00 PM, then L90 of 65 dbA OR no more than 5 peaks of 72 dbA or higher in a 3-minute period.
  - **Main Street Sioux Falls Business Improvement District**: Friday And Saturday from 6:00 AM to 11:30 PM at an L90 of 70 dbA or no more than 5 peaks of 77 dbA or higher in a 3-minute period for the whole duration of the event.

10



- **Special Events:** extended time and decibel levels – case by case basis; reasonable conditions and/or requirements are added to the permit.
- **PERMITTING PROCESS:**
  - **Application review**
    - Where, when, duration, nature of event, amplified sound source/type, history of applicant

11

- **Application Fees:**

Sound Permit Applications and Fees				
Application Type	Description	Application Deadline	Permit Cost	Past Deadline Fee
Monthly	Single vendor permitting multiple events within a calendar month. Limited to no more than 10 days	Minimum 2 weeks prior to 1st day of the month	\$240	\$360
Single Event	Single vendor requesting for event lasting no more than 3 consecutive days	Minimum 1 week prior to event	\$60	\$90
Special	Single event lasting no more than 3 consecutive days requesting extended time and/or decibel levels	Minimum 1 month prior to event date	1 day-\$90; 2 day-\$130; 2 day-\$195;	1 day-\$135;
			3 day-\$170	3 day-\$255

12

- **COMPLIANCE AND PERMIT REVIEW, AND COMPLAINTS:**
  - **Sound level readings**
  - **Atmospheric and topographic review**
- **ENFORCEMENT : Health Dept and Law enforcement joint effort**
  - **Permit revocation; citation, future permit denial**
  - **Petition for revocation**

13

- **COMPLAINTS EXAMPLES**
- **QUESTIONS**

14

**References:**

- American Legal Publishing – Code of Ordinances of City of Sioux Falls, SD
- [www.noisyplanet.nidcd.nih.gov](http://www.noisyplanet.nidcd.nih.gov)
- Wikipedia
- Youtube