



248TH AVENUE
103RD STREET TO 95TH STREET
Phase I Study

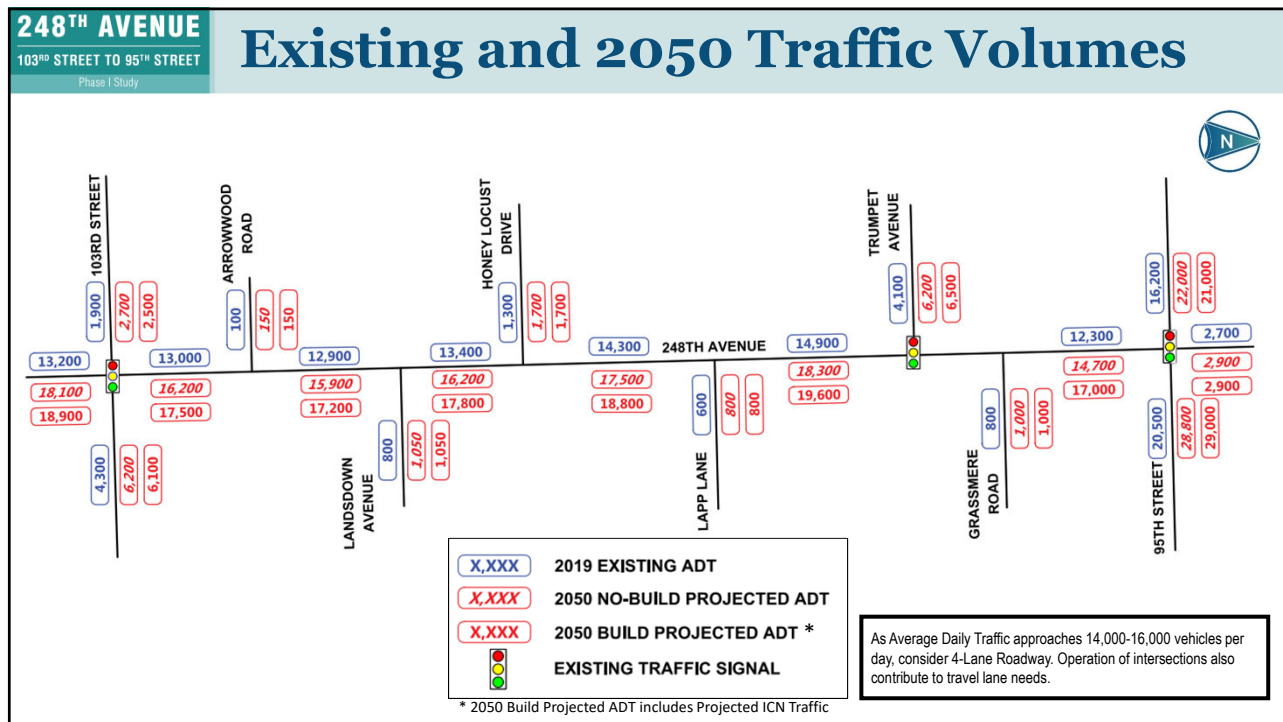
2050 Projected Traffic

Initial CMAP 2050 Build Projection

- Included overall growth and development
 - Not at the size of the ICN fully built
- Base projections used for the ICN TIS

CMAP Advised to Update 2050 Build Volumes

- Modifications to the Design Hourly Volume
- Traffic and Geometric Analysis Update
 - Alternative 2 remains the Preferred Alternative following the updated traffic and geometric analysis.
- Highway Noise Analysis to be reanalyzed - **IDOT/FHWA review/approval required**



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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Purpose of a Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

- ✓ 1. Identify where traffic noise impacts will occur in the future design year with the proposed project.
- TBD 2. Where impacts are identified, evaluate and recommend the installation of noise barrier where they are found to be feasible and reasonable.

Highway Traffic Noise Policy

- U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR 772)
- IDOT Bureau of Local Roads and Streets Manual

Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Decibels, or dB

Traffic Noise Impact Threshold

- 66 decibels or more
- At receptor location
- 2050 Build Condition, PM peak hour

Changes in Sound Level

- Less than 3 dB **Not Perceptible**
- 3 dB to 5 dB **Perceptible**
- 10 dB **Double or Half**

Addition of Sound Levels

- 60 dB + 60 dB = 63 dB **Not 120 dB**



Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Vehicle Volume

- Double Traffic Volume = 3 dB Increase
- Cut Traffic Volume in Half = 3 dB Decrease

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60 dB 60 dB

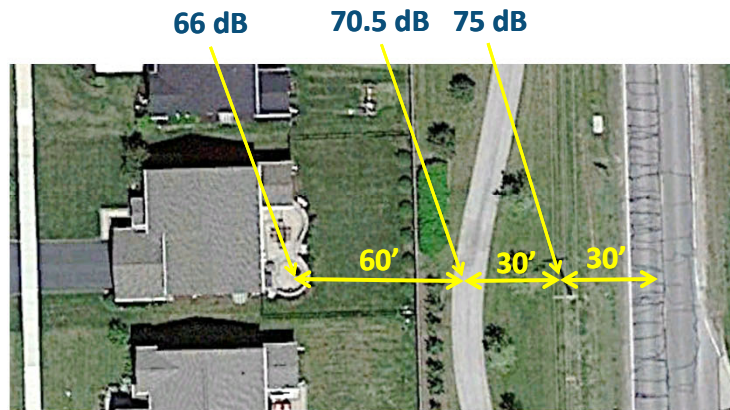
- 248th Traffic increases projected to increase 45%-50% between today and the 2050 Build condition
- Associated increases in noise levels along 248th are 2 dB to 5 dB
 - Range from “not perceptible” to “perceptible”
 - Due to combination of volume increase, and roadway widening

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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Distance From Roadway

- Doubling distance results in 4.5 dB reduction
 - Noise levels quickly drop off as distance from roadway increases
 - Noise typically not described as an interference 200 to 300 feet away from an arterial roadway



Note: Hypothetical Example, Not Actual Noise Levels

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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

- **Which locations are predicted to experience a noise impact?**
- **What are the next steps to determine if noise barriers will meet feasibility and reasonableness criteria?**

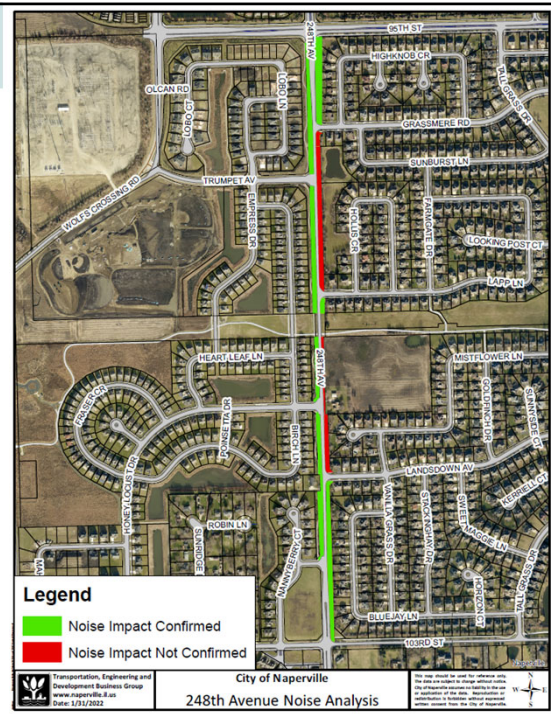
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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Which locations are predicted to experience a noise impact?

- Addition of ICN Traffic to CMAP 2050 Projections
- Preliminary Findings:
 - Now have noise impacts at several receptor locations
 - Where noise **impacts** identified, consider if installation of noise barriers meets federal/state criteria
 - Where **no impacts** identified, no further consideration of barriers is made as part of federal-aid process



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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Which locations are predicted to experience a noise impact?

- Addition of ICN Traffic to CMAP 2050 Projections
- Preliminary Findings:
 - Existing Conditions: 61 to 64 decibels
 - 2050 Build Conditions: 62 to 66 decibels, plus one at 68 decibels
 - Of 11 analysis locations, 8 have predicted impacts.
 - Generally 0 to 1 decibel increase with addition of ICN traffic
 - Most increases tenths of a decibel.

Preliminary Only - Subject to Further Analysis and Federal/State Review

CNE No.	West or East Side	Between		Modeled Existing Condition (dBA)	2050 CMAP Traffic + Full Build ICN	
		South	North		2050 Predicted Build Condition (dBA)	Consider Abatement?
1	East	103rd	Landsdown	62	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
3	West	Arrowwood	Landsdown	62	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
4	East	Landsdown	Tall Grass Greenway	61	65	No
6	West	Landsdown	Honey Locust	64	<u>68</u>	<u>Yes</u>
9	West	Honey Locust	Com Ed Property	61	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
10	East	Tall Grass Greenway	Lapp	62	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
12	East	Lapp	Trumpet	61	65	No
14	West	Com Ed Property	Trumpet	61	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
15	East	Trumpet	Grassmere	61	62	No
17-21	West	Trumpet	95th	63	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>
18-19	East	Grassmere	95th	64	<u>66</u>	<u>Yes</u>

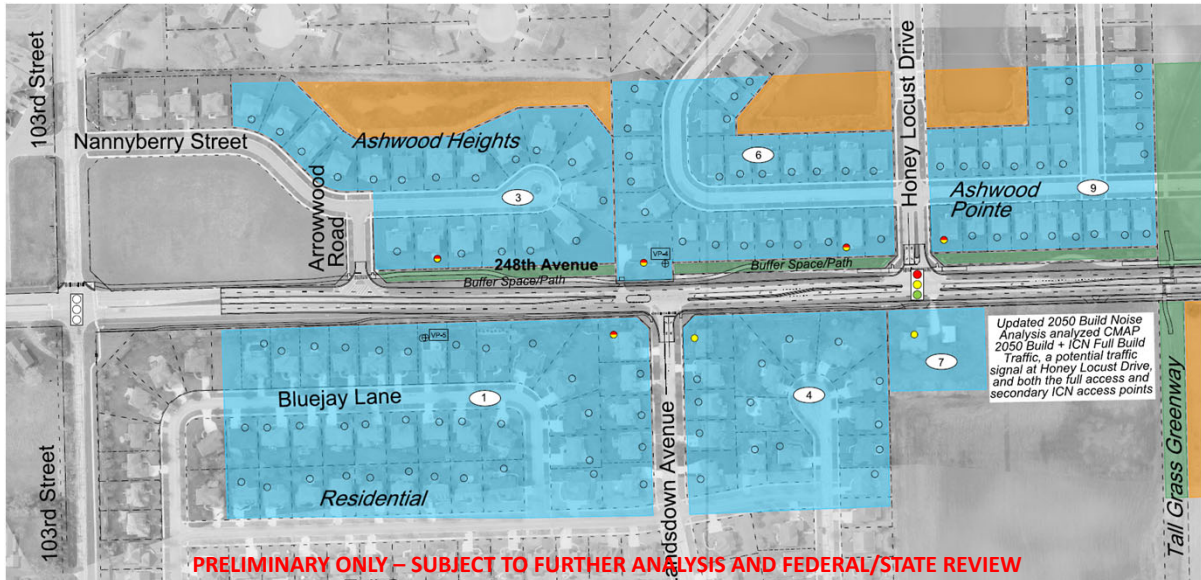
- 66 decibels is the threshold at which IDOT considers a residential receptor to experience a traffic noise impact in the 2050 design year.

- Consideration of Abatement means that analyses must be conducted to determine if the noise barrier is *feasible* and *reasonable* based on Federal/State criteria.

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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

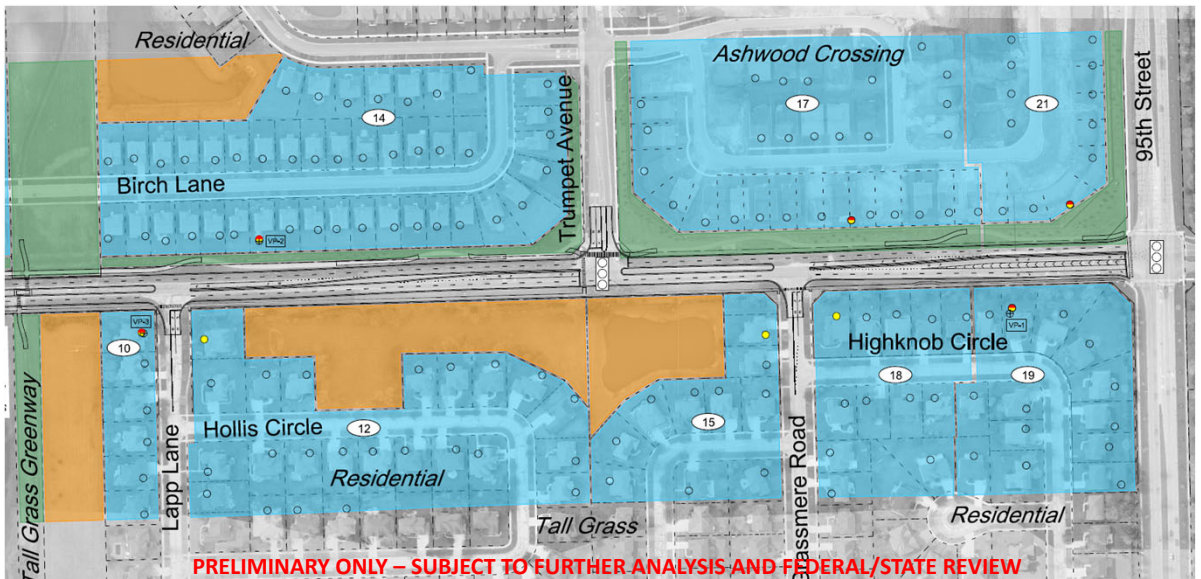
Which locations are predicted to experience a noise impact?



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Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Which locations are predicted to experience a noise impact?



Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

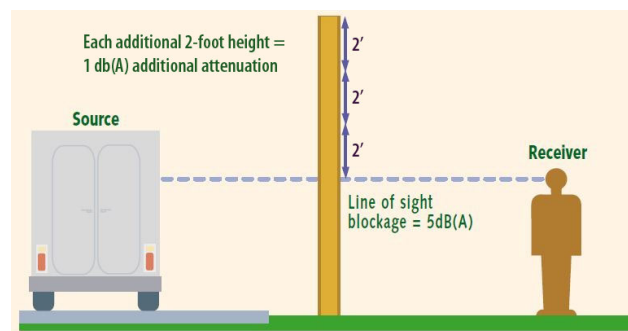
How do we determine where noise barriers may be installed?

- Where Noise Impacts are expected to occur, a Noise Barrier can only be recommended for construction if it is both Feasible and Reasonable.
- If walls are determined to be Feasible and Reasonable, they will be recommended for installation as part of this Phase I Study.

Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Is a Noise Barrier Feasible?

1. Physically Able to Construct?
 - Safety, Sight Distance, Drainage, Utilities, Driveways.
2. 5-decibel Noise Reduction at two receptors?
 - Tall, long enough, dense material, no openings.



Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Is a Noise Barrier Reasonable?

1. 8-decibel Noise Reduction?
 - Minimum one receptor, try for as many as possible.
2. Meets Cost-to-Benefit Criteria?
 - Explained in subsequent slide.
3. Do the benefited residents want the wall?
 - A benefited receptor is one that experiences a 5 decibel or more reduction.
 - Explained in subsequent slide.

Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

Reasonableness: Cost

- The cost of the wall divided by the number of receptors it benefits cannot exceed \$30,000.
- Wall cost is \$30/SF + any needed right-of-way/easement acquisition
- Example:
 - 1,000 foot long wall at 10 feet tall is 10,000 SF x \$30/SF = \$300,000
 - Wall must benefit at least 10 houses to meet the \$30,000 per benefited resident criterion
 - A receptor is benefited if it receives a 5 decibel or more attenuation
 - Benefited residents are typically the first row adjacent to the wall, sometimes the second row

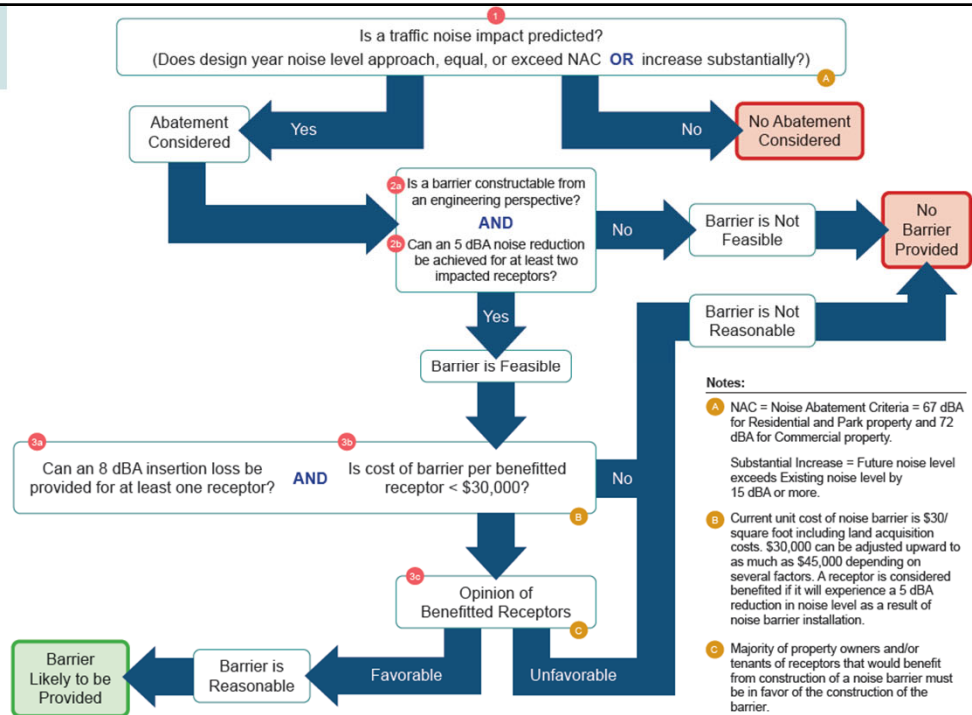
Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

At this point, Feasible and Cost-Reasonable barriers must be reviewed and approved by IDOT before moving to the final Reasonableness step:

Reasonableness: Do benefited residents want the wall?

- Receptors (residents) who are benefited by a feasible/reasonable noise barrier will vote on whether they want it installed
- Generally speaking, need 50% or more of benefited receptors to be in favor
- If benefited residents desire wall, it is then considered fully reasonable
- Will be included in Phase I study as “Likely to be installed as part of this project”

- This is the overall process we just discussed
- Exhibit available on board for review



Highway Traffic Noise Analysis

What are the next steps in Phase I?

- Finalize models and potential wall locations, through Cost-Reasonable step
- Update the Noise Report as Draft
- IDOT reviews Draft study
- Voting on benefited residents desire for walls after IDOT review
- Add voting results to report, submit for IDOT final approval
- Noise Analysis becomes part of final Phase I report

THANK YOU!