

NHI Real Solutions Seminar Series

Topic Area:

Solving Old Traffic Noise Ills: Tennessee DOT's Type II Noise Abatement Program

Presented by: **Bill Bowlby**, Bowlby & Associates, Inc., with "panelists" **Jim Ozment**, Tennessee DOT, and **Darlene Reiter**, Bowlby & Associates, Inc.



March 20, 2008



- Bill Bowlby
- Jim Ozment
- Darlene
 Reiter
- Doug Delaney, TDOT







But, first, a word from our sponsor...

- NHI Course 142051, Highway Traffic Noise
- Upcoming sessions
 - Nevada, Apr. 1-3 –public seats available
 - Alabama, Apr. 15-17
 - Alaska, May 13-15
- www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov

Quick Links for New and Updated NHI Training Courses:



FHWA-NHI-380072 Advanced Work Zone Management and Design

FHWA-NHI-142051 Highway Traffic Noise

FHWA-NHI-130091 Underwater Bridge Inspection

FHWA-NHI-134065 Risk Management

Real Solutions Format

- Challenge encountered
- How was the challenge addressed?
- How was the challenge resolved?
- Lessons learned
- Question and answer opportunity

Topics

- FHWA noise regulations and TDOT noise policy revisions
- Type II needs assessment
- Type II prioritization
- Type II program and pilot projects

Background

- There was a need to address longstanding neighborhood concerns for noise barriers on existing highways
- New TDOT Commissioner and staff were committed to working with the public
- Ability to use Federal-aid funding (80% of total cost) was essential

Our "Marching Orders"

- FHWA "Noise Standards," 23 CFR 772
- TDOT Guidelines on Highway Traffic Noise Abatement, revised in 2006 as TDOT Policy on Traffic Noise Abatement

23 CFR 772 Project Categories: Type I Projects

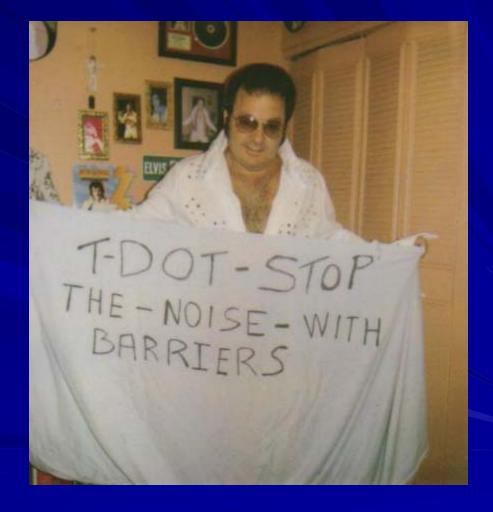
- Federal or Federal-aid highway project for:
 - Construction on new location
 - Major change to alignment, or addition of "through" lanes

Noise analysis is required



23 CFR 772 Project Categories: Optional Type II Projects

Federal or Federal-aid highway project solely for noise abatement on an existing highway

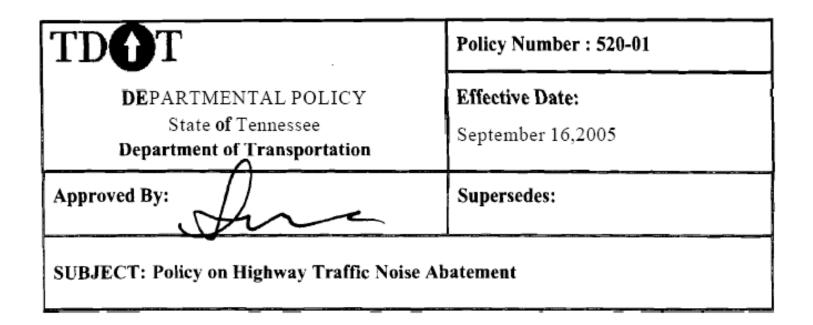


To qualify for Federal-aid for a Type II project, a neighborhood must ...

- ...pre-date initial highway construction, and
- ...not have been previously studied for a Type I project where a barrier was found to not be feasible and reasonable

Challenge: TDOT Noise Policy needed updating

- How challenge was addressed:
 - 2003 Bowlby & Associates' study reviewed TDOT's and others' policies, and recommended changes, including new "reasonableness" method
- How challenge was resolved:
 - Subsequent analysis, briefings, discussions and decision-making led to new policy



RESPONSIBLE OFFICE: Environmental Division - Tennessee Department of Transportation

<u>AUTHORITY</u>: This policy is authorized under the powers granted the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation in T.C.A. 4-3-2303 Et. Seq.

This policy also complies with the requirements of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) guidance for the identification of highway traffic noise impacts contained in 23 CFR Part 772 "Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise."

Policy Changes

- Abatement not reasonable for uses constructed after date of policy adoption
- TDOT will undertake public education effort



Policy Change: New Cost-Reasonableness Method

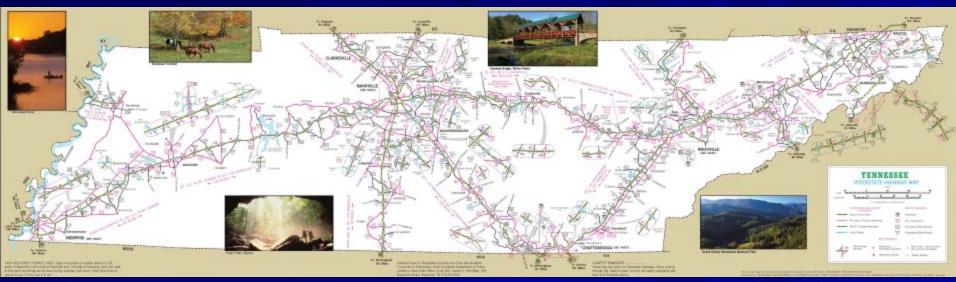
Resulting Ranges of Allowable Costs per Benefitted Residence

Development Date	Full Range of Allowable Costs	Typical Cost Range
Pre-date Highway or New Alignment	\$30,000 - \$42,000	\$30,000 - \$34,000
Post-date Highway	\$15,000 - \$27,000	\$15,000 - \$19,000

Phases of TDOT Type II Program Development and Implementation

- Statewide Type II Noise Barrier Needs Assessment Study
- Type II Noise Barrier Prioritization Study
- Type II Noise Barrier Program, starting with Pilot Projects

Phase 1: Statewide Type II Noise Barrier Needs Assessment Study

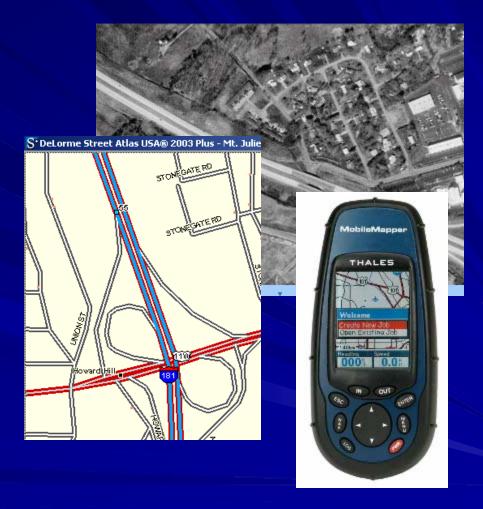


- **2003-2004**
- Goal: order-of-magnitude program cost
- Focus on limited-access highways

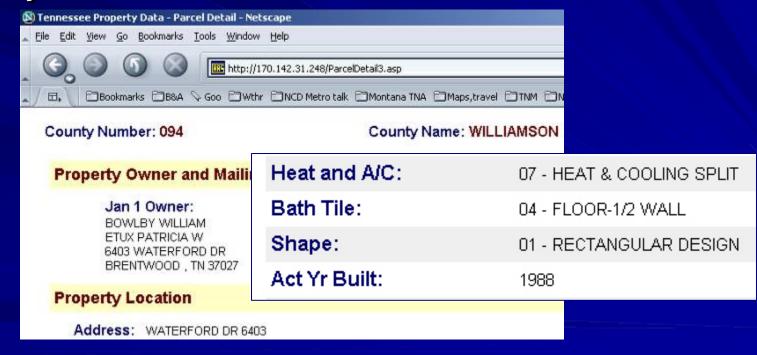
Challenges for Statewide Needs Assessment

- Needed relatively simple, quick and inexpensive, yet accurate
- Had to identify previous Type I project areas where barriers were "not reasonable"
- Had to identify planned widenings that would require Type I studies (TIP, Long Range Plan)

- Locate residential development along roads sections
 - Electronic mapping
 - Web-based aerial photos
 - "Windshield" field review with GPS



Residential development date analysis: Did any of the development predate initial highway construction?



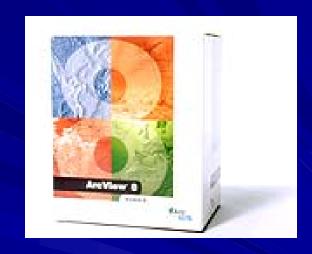
- Simplified FHWA TNM (Traffic Noise Model) modeling and simplifying assumptions
 - Is the residential area impacted?
 - Is a barrier acoustically feasible?
 - Would barrier cost be "reasonable"?

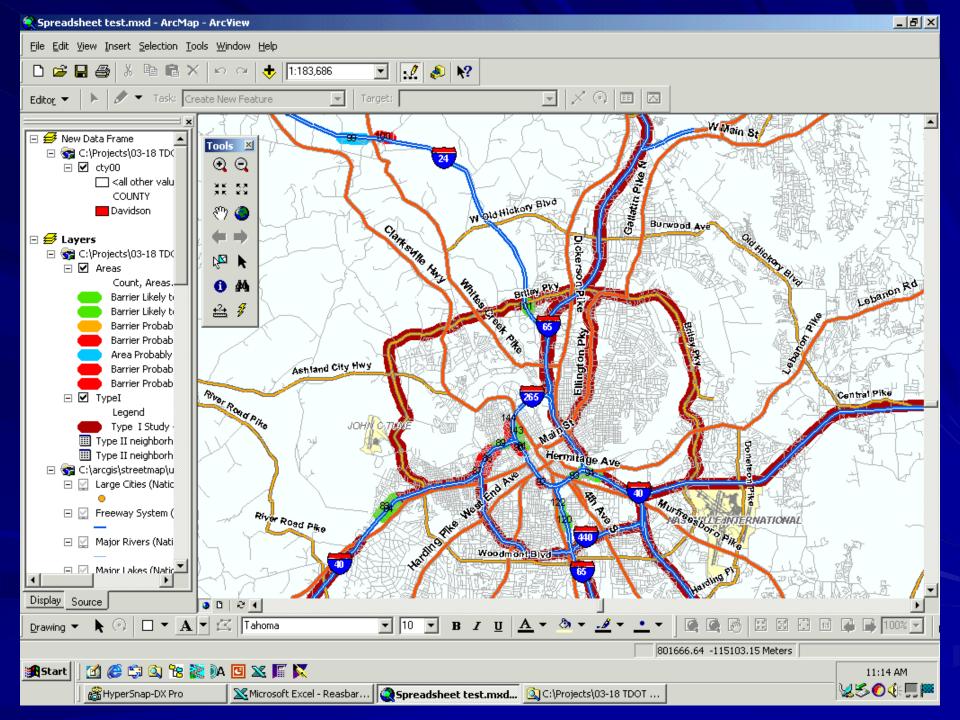
Challenge: Keeping track of everything

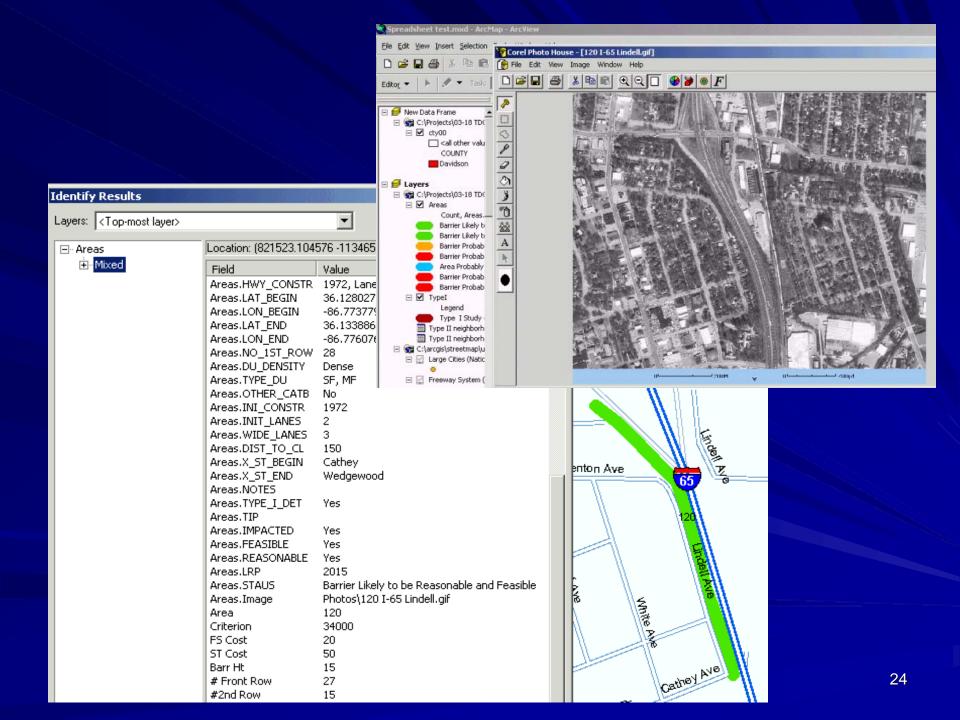
- During the study
 - Easy documentation and reference
 - Performing "what if..." analyses
- After the study
 - Answering queries from citizens, legislators, and internal management
- How challenge was addressed and resolved
 - Developed prototype TDOT Traffic Noise Program Management GIS

Prototype TDOT Traffic Noise Program Management GIS

- Data implemented in ArcView[©] 8.0, with the ESRI ArcGIS StreetMap USA[©] 8.3 component
- Linked to Excel spreadsheet for recalculation analysis







Statewide Needs Assessment Results

Analysis Areas (excluding Type I)	
minus TIP	24
minus Post-dated highway	
Pre-dated highway (eligible for consideration)	
minus Not impacted	10
minus Not feasible	
minus Not reasonable	69
Qualified (impacted, feasible, reasonable)	

Statewide Needs Assessment Results

- Total "order of magnitude" cost was \$32 million
- Many areas "on the bubble" (between \$34,000 and \$37,000 per benefitted residence)
- Many Long-Range Plan projects adjacent to eligible areas
- TDOT's Commissioner decided to initiate Type II Program

Phase 2: Type II Noise Barrier Prioritization Study

2004-2005

Goals:

- Detailed analysis to identify and help decide on program scheduling for qualified areas
- Development of a Public Response Plan

Challenge: What criteria should be considered in deciding which projects to fund first?

- Did not want a ranking of areas
- Factors to consider
 - First-row sound level
 - Number of first-row impacts
 - Number of non-first-row benefits
 - Cost per benefitted residence
 - Size and cost of project

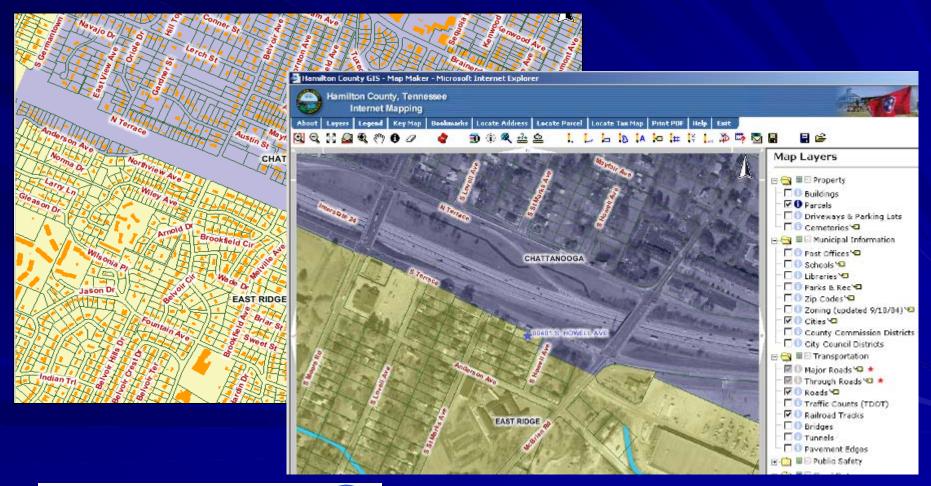
Analysis Steps

- Residential development date verification (majority of residences in first two rows must pre-date initial road)
- Noise impact verification / noise measurements
- Site-specific TNM noise modeling
- Updating of TDOT Noise Management GIS

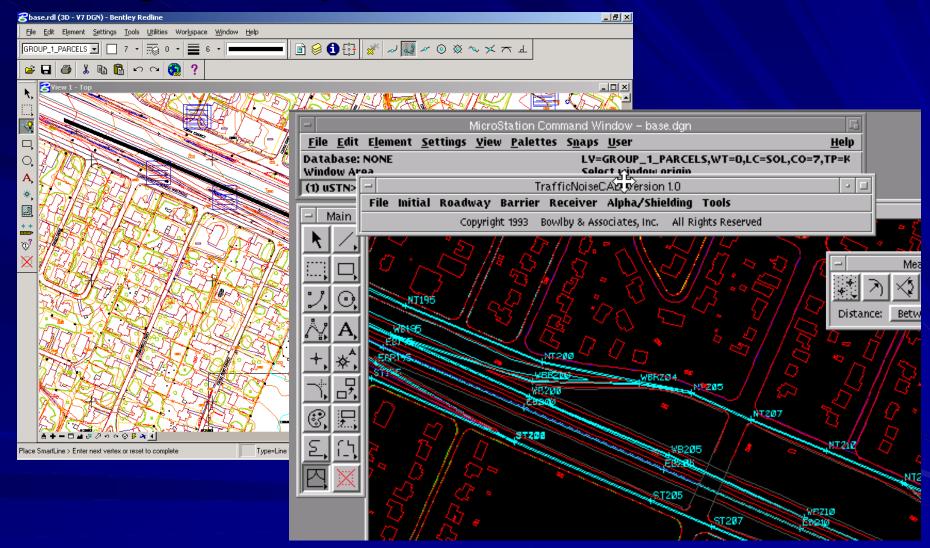
Challenge: Obtaining residential construction date information

- Not all data bases online
- How challenge was addressed:
 - Used on-line resources where available
 - Repeated requests in some counties
- How challenge was resolved:
 - Most data were obtained
 - In one case, had to use old aerial photography and USGS maps

Some On-line County GIS Systems Were Very Useful



Using County GIS DXF Files for TNM



Type II Prioritization Study Results

Analysis Areas	159
minus Post-dated highway	72
Pre-dated highway (eligible for consideration)	87
minus Not feasible	5
minus Not eligible land use	5
minus Low density	19
Areas where measurements conducted	<i>5</i> 8
minus Not impacted	14
Detailed TNM Modeling	44
minus Not reasonable	23
Qualified (impacted, feasible, reasonable)	21

Challenge: Barrier programming

- Who should be involved in programming process (planning, design, project management)?
- Political issues should projects be spread across the state's four regions?
- Future Type I projects some Type II areas are planned to be widened in 10-15 years
- Uncertainties on projecting funding into the future

Challenge: Barrier programming (con.)

- Combining adjacent areas for construction
 - Economies of scale
 - Minimize construction duration and lane closures
- Allocating funding banking over several years (large projects require "banking " funds for two or more years)
- Balancing projects' phasing for a mix of planning & engineering, ROW & utilities, and construction
- Many factors are dynamic, such as widening schedules and funding

- List of qualified Type II areas was not assigned a numerical order
- List is dynamic and is reviewed and updated periodically
- TDOT environmental division staff requested that a project manager be assigned to the Type II Program and all projects within the program

How Challenges Were Resolved

- Selected "top 3" areas for pilot program
- Did not publish a single "list" of rankings
- Assigned an overall program manager (Ann Andrews)
- Will consider each of the issues when projects are being programmed

Challenge: Need for uniform and consistent TDOT responses to abatement requests

- Hundreds of residential groupings along limited access roadway system, not including previously studied Type I areas
- Need to be prepared to respond quickly and uniformly to inquiries from the public and public officials

How Challenge Was Addressed: Public Response Plan was developed

- Figures, tables and decision info for each residential area in binders and the GIS
- Set of standardized response letters tailored to specific situations, with supporting info attached:
 - Area not impacted
 - Residences post-date highway
 - Type I area
 - Barrier not feasible or reasonable

Phase 3: Type II Program and Pilot Projects

For Immediate Release March 4, 2005



TDOT Announces New Noise Barrier Policy and Program
Program allows for new noise walls in established neighborhoods

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) today announced the details of a new noise barrier policy along with the details of a new Type II Noise Barrier Program that will provide noise walls for the first time in qualifying neighborhoods.

"This is an exciting new program that will allow for the construction of noise walls in qualifying, older neighborhoods that were established before high volume roadways were built," said Governor Phil Bredesen. "This is something many people have requested in Tennessee's urban areas and I believe it will help improve the quality of life for people living near high noise level roadways."









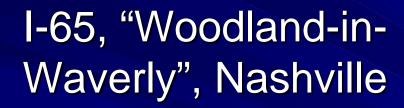




Type II Pilot Program

- First Year Program funded at \$3 million for three pilot projects starting in 2005-2006
- Similar funding level anticipated for future years (total of \$25 million)





Area	120
County	Davidson
Barrier Length (ft)	2,631
Average Height (ft)	13
Cost	\$880,850
Benefitted Residences	83
Cost per Benefitted Residence	\$10,613
Reasonable?	Yes



I-55 NB, Memphis



A <i>rea</i>	14
County	Shelby
Barrier Length (ft)	4,600
Average Height (ft)	12
Cost	\$1,380,300
Benefitted Residences	185
Cost per Benefitted Residence	\$7,461
Reasonable?	Yes



Area	93
County	Davidson
Barrier Length (ft)	2,613
Average Height (ft)	14
Cost	\$954,000
Benefitted Residences	90
Cost per Benefitted Residence	\$10,600
Reasonable?	Yes

I-40, Sudekum Homes, Nashville



Challenge: Obtaining residents' opinions regarding a proposed barrier

- Differing demographics
- Differing levels of community proactiveness, priorities, and interests
- "Outsiders" attending meetings
- How challenge was addressed: Demographics of affected residences should be considered in developing a plan for obtaining residents' opinions

How Challenge Was Resolved

- Regular community meetings worked well in one area where residents were highly involved in the project
- Mail-back surveys were used in two areas
 - Poor attendance at meeting in one area
 - Outsiders attending and voting in the other area
- A second mail-back survey was sent via certified mail in one area before deciding if the actual residents wanted the barrier

First Pilot Area



January 24, 2006



Doug Delaney, Director Environmental Division

Jim Ozment, Manager
TDOT Hazmat, Air and Noise Sections

Darlene Reiter, Ph.D., P.E. Bowlby & Associates, Inc.

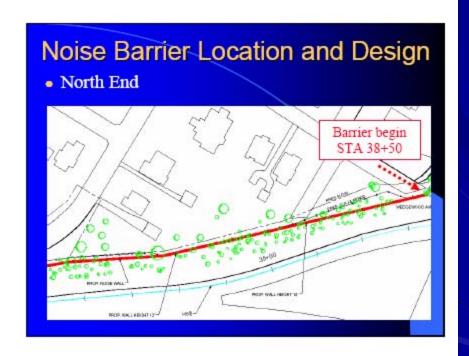


Meetings in Neighbors' Houses at Several Stages in the Process

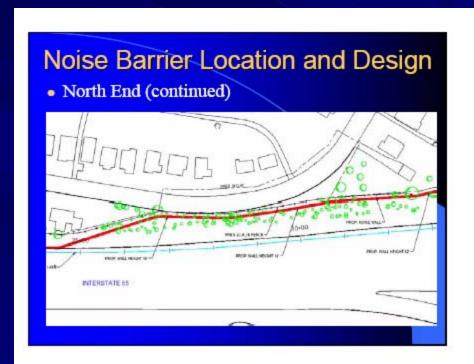
Noise Barrier Location and Design

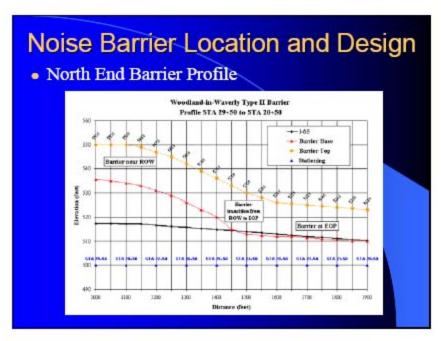
- North End
 - Wedgewood Avenue to Benton/Lindell Avenue
 - STA 38+50 to STA 24+00 (1,450 feet)
 - Barrier near right-of-way (ROW) and existing control access (c/a) fence
 - Barrier heights 11 to 18 feet depending on location





Proposed Barrier Explained to Residents with Figures...



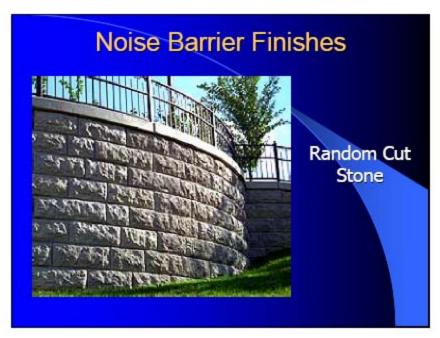


... and Photos













Input Sought on Noise Barrier Finishes, Colors, and Other Concerns

QUESTIONNAIRE

TOOT PUBLIC MEETING

I-65 Type II Noise Barrier, Woodland-in-Waverly Community
NASHVILLE
JANUARY 24TH, 2006

NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
AESTHETIC FINISH ON NOISE WALLS	
PANEL FINISHES	
 ✓ Walls may have the same or different finishes on the road ("public") side a the neighborhood ("private") side. ✓ Neighborhood side finish will be based on questionnaire results and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Matro Historic officials. ✓ TDOT will determine road side finish. 	
COMMUNITY SIDE FINISHES (Mark 1* and 2** preferences)	
Ashlar Stone Random Cut Stone Block and Fractured Fin Exposed Aggregate V-Groove Pattern	
COMMUNITY SIDE COLOR (Mark preference)*	
Grey Earth Tone * For all finishes except exposed aggregate.	
Comments:	
2 	
	_

Challenge: Avoiding tree removal

Noise Barrier Screening

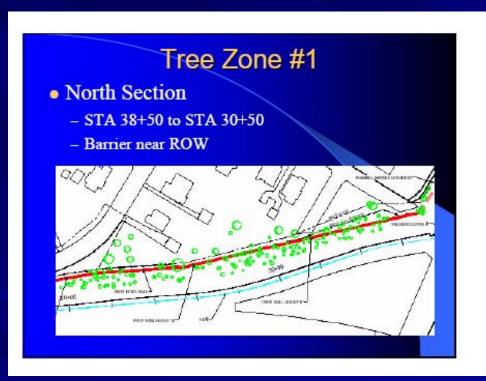
- Native vegetation where barrier is near ROW
- Will be incorporated into landscaping plans



Tree/Vegetation Removal

- TDOT's policy is to avoid or minimize tree removal where possible
- An assessment was conducted to determine areas where tree removal can be avoided and/or minimized
- Tree removal can be avoided in some areas but not in others
- Area separated into four distinct zones with unique characteristics

How Challenge Was Addressed: Extensive field review and investigation





How Challenge Was Resolved:

- Could not save all the trees
 - No easements could be obtained due to historic nature of area
- Others had to be left along with old control access fence



Groundbreaking day arrives...



...with exhibits...



...press coverage...



...neighbors' remarks...



...and shovels



The Finished Project







Dedication Ceremony...A December 21st "Christmas Present"



Very Happy Neighbors



Countdown begins for the last panel...







It fits!!



Nothing like a round of applause after a State DOT project



Ongoing Type II Program

- Pilots
 - I-55, Memphis: rejected by neighbors
 - I-40, Sudekum Homes: construction contract has been let
- Anderson County

Lessons Learned

- The process takes time, but it works
- Management/oversight: Very important to have an experienced project manager assigned to the Type II program
- Project development: Early and continual involvement of all affected staff is essential

Lessons Learned (con.)

- Programming
 - Many factors affect what can be programmed and when
 - Many of these factors are dynamic and require continual re-assessment of plans
 - Staging of projects can help spread out the load

Lessons Learned (con.)

Public Input

- Develop public involvement plan with consideration of demographics of affected residents
- Do not expect to be able to anticipate what the public wants

Public Response

- Clear and consistent responses to local officials, representatives and members of the public are important
- Engage the public the best you can, being honest with expectations
- Follow through on promises

Lessons Learned (con.)

- Ongoing Communication
 - Use the Public Relations office often and effectively
 - Well-defined open communication system between residents and TDOT helped project proceed smoothly and eliminated issues during construction

Summary and Conclusions

- TDOT was willing to address long-standing traffic noise problems along its highways
- Statewide needs assessment was critical for decision-makers
- Prototype Traffic Noise Management GIS was and is still very helpful
- Programming of projects is complex
- The first pilot project seems to be a success



Acknowledgments to Tennessee DOT and the Federal Highway Administration for funding, assistance, and support for all aspects of our work



Questions?

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