APPENDIX B

State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Traffic Noise Abatement Guidance State of Alaska

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Traffic Noise Abatement Guidance



April 2009

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Environmental Policy Statement includes a commitment to ensure that all feasible and reasonable mitigation measures are incorporated into projects to minimize noise impacts and enhance the surrounding noise environment to the extent practicable. This commitment to minimize noise impacts and enhance the noise environment is fulfilled through prudent application of FHWA's noise regulations – Title 23 CFR Part 772 – Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise, which is the primary regulatory authority regarding noise impact assessment and abatement. The guiding document for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) analysis and abatement of highway traffic noise is the "FHWA Highway Traffic Noise: Analysis and Abatement Policy" which can be found at http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/index.htm. Additional relevant information describing the evaluation and abatement of traffic noise is presented in "Guide on Evaluation and Abatement of Traffic Noise" (AASHTO, 1993).

Title 23 CFR Part 772 requires that "...before adoption of a final environmental impact statement or finding of no significant impact, the highway agency shall identify noise abatement measures which are reasonable and feasible and which are likely to be incorporated in the project...". DOT&PF will apply this same standard to Type I projects being processed as a categorical exclusion.

In general, only outdoor areas of frequent use are considered for traffic sound level analysis and abatement. Indoor locations may be used where outdoor activities do not exist. Establishment of indoor sound levels will be in accordance with the conditions delineated in the FHWA publication "Measurement of Highway – Related Noise" dated May 1996.

Traffic noise abatement recommendations developed during the environmental phase of project development are preliminary based on reconnaissance engineering, traffic projections and conditions as they exist at the time of analysis and should be reevaluated during the design phase of the project when a detailed design is developed and more current traffic information is available.

II. DEFINITIONS

<u>Approach</u> - This term has been defined by DOT&PF as 1 dBA below the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria.

dB(A) – A-Weighted Sound Level. A measure of sound pressure levels in decibels which has a frequency weighted network corresponding to the A-scale on a standard sound level meter as specified by ANSI S1.4-1971. The A-scale tends to suppress lower frequencies and best approximates sound as heard by the normal human ear.

<u>Design Year</u> - A point in time, usually 20 years from the year construction is scheduled to begin, that a project is designed for.

 \underline{L}_{eq} – The equivalent steady-state sound level that, in a stated period of time, contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound level during the same period.

<u>Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC)</u> – FHWA determined noise levels for various activities or land uses which represent the upper limit of acceptable traffic noise level conditions. These levels are used to aid in identifying traffic noise impacts.

<u>Severe Traffic Sound Level Impacts</u> – Occurs when design year noise level is 75 dBA or higher or when there is an increase of 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.

<u>Worst Case Noise Hour</u> – A period of one hour throughout a 24 hour period in the existing and future design year that reflects the peak traffic noise hour, usually associated with the peak traffic hour but not in every instance.

III. SCOPE OF COVERAGE

This policy will apply to only Type I highway projects, where a highway is constructed on a new location or an existing highway is physically altered with significant changes resulting to the horizontal or vertical alignments, the number of through-traffic lanes is increased or an auxiliary lane is added such that the auxiliary lane is long enough to function as a through-traffic lane and/or increase capacity. An auxiliary lane that is added between interchanges to improve operational efficiency should be classified as a Type I project if the lane is at least 1.5 miles long or if the lane is made continuous through an interchange. A significant change in the horizontal alignment is defined as a halving of the distance between the centerline of the near travel lane and the noise receiver. A significant change in the vertical alignment is a change in height of ten feet or more. This policy applies to projects that are developed as "design-build" and "design-bid-build". DOT&PF has elected not to participate in a Type II program to retrofit existing state highways with noise abatement.

In an effort to prevent future traffic noise impacts on currently undeveloped lands and to maintain compatibility between highways and future development, DOT&PF will inform local officials whose jurisdiction is within the highway project of the best estimation of future noise levels for both developed and undeveloped properties in the immediate vicinity of the project. This usually will be accomplished by providing a copy of either the project's noise analysis or the approved environmental document to the local government. This information may also be provided through the plat review process.

IV. APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC NOISE ANALYSIS FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CE), ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA), AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

DOT&PF will:

- consider the level of analysis sufficient for a particular project scope if it is consistent with the FHWA guidelines promulgated in their Highway Traffic Noise Analysis and Abatement Policy and Guidance (1995 or newer version);
- determine existing and predicted worst hour noise levels using methods established in 23 CFR 772. (In most cases, worst hour is assumed to be peak hour; however, the analyst should check traffic reports to determine worst hour.);
- select measurement locations and times so the range of values obtained will be representative of the area(s) of interest; and
- include receivers from Activity Categories A through E, (Table 1) as appropriate in the study scope.

Existing noise levels can be determined by one of three methods:

- 1. Actual sound level measurements taken at representative receivers; these measurements should be performed at the worst hour.
- 2. Prediction by using the Traffic Noise Model provided there are no other noise sources present.
- 3. Combination of sound level measurements and prediction with the Traffic Noise Model after validation.

V. TYPES OF NOISE ABATEMENT MEASURES CONSIDERED

Measures to provide noise abatement on projects may include the following:

- Traffic management measures (such as traffic control devices and signing for prohibition of certain vehicle types, time-use restrictions for certain vehicle types, modified speed limits and exclusive lane designations)
- Alteration of horizontal and vertical alignments
- Acquisition of property rights for construction of noise barriers
- Construction of noise barriers
- Acquisition of real property to serve as a buffer zone to prevent development which would be adversely impacted by traffic noise
- Noise insulation of public use or nonprofit institutional structures

Noise barriers should be designed such that they do not pose a hazard to birds or other wildlife (i.e. clear panel barriers should not be used unless there is some means incorporated into the panel to prevent bird collisions).

VI. BACKGROUND - FEASIBILITY AND REASONABLENESS

DOT&PF Noise Abatement Guidance April 2009 The two relevant criteria to consider when identifying and evaluating noise abatement measures to be incorporated in a project are feasibility and reasonableness.

A. Feasibility deals primarily with engineering considerations (i.e. can a substantial noise reduction be achieved given the conditions of a specific location; is the ability to achieve noise reduction limited by factors such as topography, access requirements for driveways or ramps, the presence of cross streets, or other noise sources in the area). A proposed noise abatement measure that will not attenuate a minimum of a 5 dBA reduction under given conditions is not feasible.

In addition, preliminary and final design consideration should be given to the elements of safety, drainage, and maintenance. If a proposed noise abatement measure creates a safety hazard or poses potential significant maintenance complications, then the abatement measure will not be considered feasible.

B. Reasonableness is a more subjective criterion than feasibility. It implies that common sense and good judgment were applied in arriving at a decision. Reasonableness should be based on a number of factors, not just one criteria. A determination of reasonableness for noise abatement measures will consider the following:

- 1. Cost of abatement, which takes into account the number of receivers protected
- 2. Sentiments of impacted residents
- 3. Amount of development that occurred before and after the initial construction of the highway
- 4. Number of receivers that have been in place at least 10 years
- 5. Predicted future traffic noise levels
- 6. Difference between the predicted worst hour traffic noise levels and the existing worst hour traffic noise levels
- 7. Difference between the predicted traffic noise levels for the Build and the No-Build alternatives
- 8. Extent to which zoning or land use is changing or the effectiveness of land use controls implemented by local government officials to prevent incompatible development

VII. CRITERIA

The decision on whether or not to provide a noise abatement measure must not be arbitrary or capricious. The reasoning must be documented and supportable, particularly if the decision is not to provide abatement and the affected residents want an abatement measure to be constructed. The decision must be based upon consistent and uniform application of this policy. This will result in DOT&PF using reasonable criteria, while maintaining a degree of flexibility in the decision making process.

A. Feasibility will be based on the following factors:

- 1. Noise abatement measures will be considered only when the existing or predicted future traffic noise levels approach or exceed the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria (Table 1), or when the predicted traffic noise levels (design year) substantially exceed the existing traffic noise levels. DOT&PF considers a predicted noise level of 1 dBA below the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria as the condition of "approach". DOT&PF considers a 15 dBA increase in noise as "substantial".
- 2. Noise abatement measures will not be provided for Activity Category D (undeveloped lands) unless it is necessary to protect adjacent sensitive uses (Activity Categories A or B). Undeveloped lands will include those lands for which there is a "planned, designed, and programmed" development with a valid building permit by the date that the environmental document is approved. DOT&PF will not provide abatement for commercial or industrial zoned (Activity C) properties.
- 3. Noise abatement measures are not feasible if a minimum of 5 dBA or more cannot be achieved. Noise abatement measures which do not achieve at least a 5 dBA reduction to most protected receivers are not prudent expenditures of public funds as any less of a reduction is not easily detected by most people.
- 4. Noise abatement measures are not feasible if they create a safety hazard to the driving public, protected receivers or maintenance personnel. The Regional Environmental Manager will consult with the Design and Maintenance & Operations Sections when making this decision. The abatement measure should be consistent with the following general design principles¹:
 - a) A noise abatement measure should be located beyond the recovery zone of the traveled way; if a noise abatement measure is within 30 feet of the traveled way, a traffic barrier may be warranted
 - b) A noise abatement measure should not block the line-of-sight between vehicles and intersecting roadways or on/off-ramps
 - c) Protrusions on a noise abatement measure near a traffic lane should be avoided
 - d) Facings on a noise abatement measure that can become dislodged, or barrier components that could shatter during an accident, or facings that create excessive glare should be avoided
 - e) Access should be provided to all sides of the noise abatement measure to allow for

¹ Design principles are from "Guide on Evaluation and Abatement of Traffic Noise, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 1993 and "FHWA Highway Noise Barrier Design Handbook", Federal Highway Adminstration, December 2006.

maintenance activities to take place

- f) Maintenance factors relating to replacement of materials damaged by impact, cleaning the noise barrier, and maintenance associated with adjoining landscape should be considered when determining feasibility
- g) Barrier access points for emergencies or water sources needed during emergencies should be considered
- h) Minimum setback distances and placement of noise abatement measures located at on/off-ramps and intersections should be based upon stopping sight distances, which depend on driver reaction time and deceleration rate
- i) Placement of noise abatement measures should be a sufficient distance from the travel way to assure adequate space for storage of plowed snow and to assure that the abatement measure can withstand the additional loads that may result from lowed snow being both thrown and piled up against the noise abatement measure
- j) Noise abatement measure design should minimize shading highways in critical areas so that sunlight can melt ice or snow on the shoulders and travel lanes

B. Reasonableness will be based on the following factors:

1. <u>Cost per Benefited Receiver</u>. The noise abatement measure cost is no more than \$32,000 (in 2006 dollars) per receiver, based upon the Design Engineer's estimate. This is determined by counting all receivers (including owner-occupied, rental units, mobile homes, businesses) benefited by the noise abatement measure in any subdivision and/or given development, and dividing that number into the total cost of the noise abatement measure. A benefited receiver is defined as any receiver that receives a minimum noise benefit of 5 dBA, regardless of whether or not they were identified as impacted. Each unit in a multi-family building will be counted as a separate receiver.

When the design engineer estimates abatement measure cost, the estimate will include all items necessary for the construction of the noise abatement measure. Examples of cost items that should be included are traffic control, drainage modification, foundations, retaining walls and right-of-way. Include a cost item only if it is directly related to the construction of the noise abatement measure. If a cost is a project feature for a reason other than the noise abatement measure, such as a retaining wall, then that cost will not be added into the noise abatement construction cost estimate. If the project incorporates visual mitigation such as the use of a transparent barrier with surface texture, the additional cost will not be included in the abatement construction cost estimate for the purpose of determining reasonableness. Aesthetic treatments, such as artwork, revegetation, landscaping and barrier treatments will not be included in the abatement.

The cost per benefited receiver must be adjusted for inflation. Use the most recent annual

composite price index available from the Federal Highway Adminstration Office of Program Adminstration [www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/pricetrends.cfm]. Determine the ratio between the 2006 annual composite index (221.3) and the most recent annual composite index available at the time of the completion of the Noise Abatement Recommendation Worksheet and adjust the \$32,000 cost accordingly.

- a) <u>Severe Noise Impact</u>. In the event the noise abatement measure cost is greater than \$32,000 (in 2006 dollars) per receiver, the cost will be considered reasonable only if it can be demonstrated that a "severe" noise impact will occur. In order to satisfy this criteria, it must be shown that the predicted design year noise level is 75 dBA or higher or there is an increase of 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels. The Department will consider providing noise abatement in instances where the \$32,000 (in 2006 dollars) per benefited receiver is exceeded, and a "severe" impact exists, but implementation of noise abatement measures in these cases will require approval of the DOT&PF Regional Director with concurrence of the FHWA Alaska Division Administrator.
- 2. <u>Residents' Desires</u>. At least 60 percent of residents that would be impacted by traffic noise from a project and benefit from construction of a noise abatement measure construction, want the noise abatement measure. "Impacted residents" would be those residences in a subdivision or a development where predicted traffic noise would approach or exceed the Noise Abatement Criteria, or where there is a predicted substantial increase in noise over the existing noise level as a result of the project. To determine the desires of affected residents, the Regional Environmental Manager should contact homeowners to determine whether most impacted residents desire a noise abatement measure.
- 3. <u>Development vs. Highway Timing</u>. At least 50 percent of impacted homes were built before initial construction of the highway. The date of development is an important part of the determination of reasonableness. More consideration is given to developments that were built before the highway was built.
- 4. <u>Development Existence</u>. At least 50 percent of impacted homes have existed for at least 10 years. More consideration is given to residents who have experienced traffic noise impacts for long periods of time.
- <u>Absolute Predicted Build Noise Level</u>. The predicted future build noise levels are at least 66 dBA. More consideration should be given to areas with higher absolute traffic noise levels. Absolute noise levels typically found along highways, 60-75 dBA, are deemed undesirable and cause complaints from adjacent residents. In general, the higher the absolute noise, the more complaints.

- 6. <u>Relative Predicted Build Noise Level</u>. The predicted future build noise levels are at least 10 dBA greater than the existing noise levels. More consideration is given to areas with larger increases over existing noise levels. This gives greater consideration to projects for highways on new location and major reconstruction than it does to projects of smaller magnitude. For most people, a 3 dBA increase is barely perceptible, a 5 dBA increase is readily perceptible, and a 10 dBA increase doubles the perceived loudness of the noise.
- 7. <u>Build vs. No-Build Noise Levels</u>. The future build noise levels are at least 5 dBA greater than the future no-build noise levels. More consideration should be given to areas where larger changes in traffic noise levels are expected to occur if the project is constructed than if it is not.
- 8. <u>Land use</u>. Land use is not changing rapidly and there are local ordinances or zoning in place to control the new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors.

A noise abatement recommendation worksheet (Appendix A) will be filled out for each noise receiver in the noise study. The Regional Environmental Manager will approve and sign the worksheets. If an abatement measure is determined not feasible, then the reasonableness analysis section of the Worksheet does not need to be completed. DOT&PF will only provide a noise abatement measure if it has been determined both feasible and reasonable. The Regional Environmental Manager will recommend or not recommend that a noise abatement measure be implemented and forward that recommendation to the Preconstruction Engineer for concurrence. The Regional Environmental Manager will assure that the recommendation is included in the project's environmental document.

VIII. CONSTRUCTION NOISE

Construction noise is a temporary disturbance that can interfere with day-to-day activities. The Regional Environmental Manager will work with the Design Engineering Manager to reduce construction noise by requiring the contract specifications include the statement that all construction equipment be properly maintained and have mufflers in acceptable working condition. Construction noises from drilling, blasting, and grinding operations should be limited to certain hours of operation, and may require additional noise attenuation devices. In addition, consideration should be given to the identification of noise-sensitive areas while the project is in the design phase(s) so that noise impacts may be minimized. Early coordination with project designers and construction staff can identify operations such as material site operations and haul roads so these types of operations may be located in less noise-sensitive areas.

DOT&PF Noise Abatement Guidance April 2009 In the event that construction noise complaints occur during the course of construction activities, measures will be taken by the Construction Project Engineer to resolve the problem to the extent practical. Measures might include locating stationary construction equipment as far from nearby noise sensitive receivers as possible, shutting off idling equipment, rescheduling construction operations to avoid periods of noise annoyance, notifying nearby residents whenever extremely noisy operations will be occurring, and installing permanent or portable acoustic abatement measures around stationary construction noise sources.

In some cases there are no alternatives to conducting construction activities during the night, on weekends or on holidays. When deemed necessary, the Department will make every effort to notify the public prior to conducting these activities. The public involvement in these cases should occur during design and throughout the construction duration. In some communities, local ordinances may restrict noise generating activities. Where this is the case, the Department and its contractor will comply with local noise ordinances and acquire any necessary noise permits for these activities prior to their initiation.

IX. STATE-FUNDED PROJECTS

In general, the same methods are followed in the identification of noise impacts for state-funded projects as with federal-aid projects. Results of noise analyses will be documented in the State Projects Environmental Checklist. If noise abatement is determined to be feasible and reasonable, then the Regional Environmental Manager will make a recommendation to the Preconstruction Engineer. The Preconstruction Engineer will decide whether the recommended abatement measure will be constructed. Abatement will be provided only if it meets the feasibility and reasonableness criteria of this policy and the state funded appropriation can accommodate this expenditure.

Quieter pavement is currently not listed in federal regulations (23 CFR 772) as a noise abatement measure for which Federal funding may be used. DOT&PF may consider quieter pavement to reduce traffic noise on a state-funded project. However, the decision to provide such a measure will be decided by the Preconstruction Engineer as described in the preceding paragraph.

X. SUPERCEDENCE

This policy is effective upon signature and replaces the Department's March 1996 policy. This policy is applicable to any project that does not have an approved NEPA document prior to the date of implementation.

TABLE 1FHWA NOISE ABATEMENT CRITERIA

Activity Category	L _{eq} (h)	Description of Activity Category
А	57 (Exterior)	Lands on which serenity and quiet
		are of extraordinary significance
		and serve an important public
		need and where the preservation
		of those qualities is essential if the
		area is to continue to serve its
		intended purpose.
В	67 (Exterior)	Picnic areas, recreation areas,
		playgrounds, active sports areas,
		parks, residences, motels, hotels,
		schools, churches, libraries, and
		hospitals.
С	72 (Exterior)	Developed lands, properties, or
		activities not included in
		Categories A or B above.
D		Undeveloped lands.
E	52 (Interior)	Residences, motels, hotels, public
		meeting rooms, schools, churches,
		libraries, hospitals, and
		auditoriums.

NOTES:

1. The Alaska DOT&PF definition of a noise impact is 1 dBA less than the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria in every Activity Category.

2. While not specifically mentioned in Activity Category B a cemetery, campground/RV park, trail or trail crossings should be included in Activity Category B.

DOT&PF Noise Abatement Guidance April 2009

Appendix A

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: Project No: _		
State-F	Funded or Federal-Aid		
Prepare	er's Name: D	ate:	
Receiv	er Name/Description:		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		

	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		
9.	ADDITIONAL FACTORS		
	If an abatement measure is determined not reasonable, then go to the decision segment of this form (a feasibility determination is not necessary).		

Decision	YES	NO	NA
Are abatement measures feasible?			
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?			
REASONS FOR DECISION			
Signatures			
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abateme	ent Measur	e	
			_
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	D	ate	
Concurrence:			
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	D	ate	
For projects with severe impacts:			
Approved:			
DOT&PF Regional Director	D	ate	_
Concurrence:			
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	D	ate	_

APPENDIX C

Receiver Descriptions

Receiver 1

This receiver represents the Indian Valley Mine (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8814, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "C." Monitoring site was placed exterior to the business (road side) where tourists/customers pan for gold. Noise data was collected at this location on September 11, 2006 at 9:47a.m.

Receiver 2

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8806, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 3

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8801, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 4

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8863, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 5

This represents a private residence (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8876, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was located on the far south side of the cleared yard, overlooking the Seward Highway. Noise data was collected on September 11, 2006, at 10:32 a.m.

Receiver 6

This receiver represents the Indian Valley Restaurant (Mile 104 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8800, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "C."

Receiver 7

This receiver represents the Turnagain House Restaurant (Mile 103 Seward Highway) and is classified as Activity Category "C."

Receiver 8

This receiver represents the Indian Creek recreation area and sports field (Mile 103 Seward Highway) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was directly inside the outfield fence, adjacent to the Seward Highway. Noise data was collected on September 11, 2006, at 11:18 a.m.

Receiver 9

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 103 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8565, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site location is also representative of Jim's Liquor Store and Indian Valley Bible Chalet which are located on both sides of the site.

Receiver 10

This receiver represents the Bird Ridge trailhead (Mile 102 Seward Highway) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was located approximately 100 feet from beginning of trail, nearest to the existing Seward Highway. Noise data was collected on September 11, 2006, at 12 p.m.

Receiver 11 and 12

These receivers represent the Bird Creek fishing and recreation area (Mile 101.5 Seward Highway) and are classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was located just north of the eastern stairs going down to Bird Creek. Noise data was collected on September 11, 2006, at 12:48 p.m.

Receivers 13, 16, and 17

These receivers represent the Bird Creek campgrounds (Mile 101 Seward Highway) and are classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 14

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 101 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8678, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 15

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 101 Seward Highway, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was in the far side of the yard closest to the Seward Highway. Noise data was collected on September 11, 2006, at 2:19 p.m.

Receiver 18

This receiver represents the Bird Ridge Café (Mile 101 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8500a, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "C."

Receiver 19

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 101 Seward Highway, Hc 52 Box 8513, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 20

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 100.5 Seward Highway, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B."

Receiver 21

This receiver represents a private residence (Mile 100.25 Seward Highway, Indian) and is classified as Activity Category "B." Monitoring site was on the far south edge of the yard, overlooking the Seward Highway. Noise data was collected on September 12, 2006, at 9:08 a.m.

APPENDIX D

Traffic Noise Model 2.5 Output Files

RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D59207B	Seward Hi	Jhway			
DOWL HKM							26 June	2009				
SLM							TNM 2.5					
							Calculat	ed with TNI	A 2.5			
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS												
PROJECT/CONTRACT:		D59207B	- Sewarc	Highway	_							
RUN:		2007 Exis	sting-Par	d (Final)								
BARRIER DESIGN:		INPUT H	EIGHTS					Average	pavement type	e shall be use	ed unless	
								a State h	ghway agency	y substantiate	es the use	
ATMOSPHERICS:		68 deg F	; 50% RH					of a diffe	ent type with	approval of F	=HWA.	
Receiver												
Name	No.	#DUS E	ixisting	No Barrier					With Barrier			
			Aeq1h	LAeq1h		Increase	ever existing	Type	Calculated	Noise Reduc	ction	
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculat	ed Crit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Calculated
							Sub'l Inc		•			minus
												Goal
		σ	BA	dBA	dBA	dB	В		dBA	đb	dB	dB
Receiver1		-	0.0	.99	9		66.6	15	66.6	0.0		-5.
Receiver2		-	0.0	.09	4	9	60.4	15	60.4	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver3	e	-	0.0	55.	6	9	55.6	15	55.6	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver4	7	-	0.0	57.	8	9	57.8	15	57.8	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver5	LC)	-	0.0	.09	3	9	60.3	15	6.09	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver6	9	e	0.0	67.	5 7		67.5	15	67.5	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver 7		-	0.0	67.	2 0		67.0	15	67.0	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver8	ω	-	0.0	.99	0	9	66.0	15 Snd Lvl	66.0	0.0	0	5 -5.
Receiver9	0	9	0.0	67.	7 6	9	67.7	15 Snd Lvl	67.7	0.0		5 -5.
Dwelling Units		# DUs	Noise Re	duction								
			Min	Avg	Max							
			dB	dB	dB							
All Selected		16	0.0	0	0	0						
All Impacted		2	0.0	0	0	0						
All that meet NR Goal		C	0.0	C	C	C						

K:\Projects\D59207 Seward Hwy Noise\TNM-Final\2007 Peak\2007-Part1

26 Jı

RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS	_			_	_	-	D59	207B - 3	Seward H	ighway	-			
DOWL HKM							ž	June 2	600					
SLM							F	4M 2.5						
							Ü	alculate	d with TN	IM 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:		D59207	B - Sewa	ard Highway										
RUN:		2007 E>	kisting-P	art2 (Final)										
BARRIER DESIGN:		INPUT	HEIGHT	S					Average	pavement ty	/pe shall be us	sed unle	SS	
									a State I	nighway agei	ncy substantia	ates the	nse	
ATMOSPHERICS:		68 deg	F, 50%	뜌					of a diff	erent type wi	th approval of	FHWA.		
Receiver														
Name	No.	#DUs	Existinç	J No Barrier						With Barri	er			
			LAeq1h	LAeq1h	-	Increase o	ver ex	isting	Type	Calculated	Noise Red	uction		
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculatec	ō _	ʻit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Ö	a
							ō	ub'l Inc					2	. <u>-</u>
													Ō	ö
			dBA	dBA	dBA	dB	B	~		dBA	đB	đВ	g	m
Receiver10		-		0.0 62	5	66 66	32.5	÷	1	9	2.5	0.0	5	
Receiver11		-		0.0 63	4	66	33.4	÷		ö	3.4 0	0.0	S	
Receiver12		-		0.0 62	6.	99	32.9	7		9	2.9 0	0.0	S	
Receiver13		-		0.0 58	9.	99	58.6	÷	1	2	8.6 0	0.0	5	
Receiver14		-		0.0 58	.6	99	58.6	÷	1	ũ	8.6 0	0.0	2J	
Receiver 15		1		0.0 61	ю.	66 6	51.3	÷	1	Ö	1.3 0	0.0	5	
Receiver 16	7	-		0.0 53	.7	99	53.7	÷	1	ŭ	3.7 0	0.0	S	
Receiver 17	12	1		0.0 58	۲.	66	58.1	1		5	8.1 0	0.0	5	
Dwelling Units		# DUs	Noise I	Reduction										
			Min	Avg	Мах									
			dB	dB	đB									
All Selected		8		0.0	0.	0.0								
All Impacted		0		0.0	0.	0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0		0.0	0.	0.0								

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D59)207B - S	eward Hi	ghway				
DOWL HKM							Ñ	3 June 20	600					
SLM							-	NM 2.5						
							0	alculated	I with TNI	И 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:		D59207	B - Sew	ard Highway										
RUN:		2007 E)	kisting-F	art3 (Final)										
BARRIER DESIGN:		INPUT	HEIGHT	ş					Average	pavement typ	e shall be us	sed unl	SSS	
									a State h	ighway agend	sy substantia	ates the	use	
ATMOSPHERICS:		68 deg	F, 50%	H					of a diffe	rent type with	approval of	FHWA		
Receiver														
Name	No	#DUs	Existing	g No Barrie						With Barrie				
			LAeq1h	h LAeq1h		Increase of	ver e)	tisting	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	uction		
				Calculate	d Crit'r	n Calculate	0	rit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal		Calculated
							S	ub'l Inc					<u> </u>	ninus
													<u> </u>	àoal
			dBA	dBA	dBA	dB	q	8		dBA	dB	dВ	0	В
Receiver18		ю 		0.0	4.0	71	64.0	15		64.	0	0.0	5	-5.0
Receiver19		CN .		0.0	9.4	66	59.4	15		59.	4	0.0	S	-5.(
Receiver20		-		0.0	1.9	66	61.9	15	-	61.	0	0.0	5	-5.(
Receiver21		-		0.0	2.4	66	62.4	15	1	62.	4	0.0	5	-5.0
Dwelling Units		# DUs	Noise	Reduction										
			Min	Avg	Мах									
			dВ	В	đB									
All Selected		2		0.0	0.0	0.0								
All Impacted		0		0.0	0.0	0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0		0.0	0.0	0.0								

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D59207B -	Seward Hi	ghway			
DOWL HKM							26 June 2	6003				
SLM							TNM 2.5					
							Calculate	d with TN	M 2.5			
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS												
PROJECT/CONTRACT:		D59207	B - Seward	i Highway	_							
RUN:		2020 N	o Build-Pai	t1(Final)								
BARRIER DESIGN:		INPUT	HEIGHTS					Average	pavement typ	e shall be use	ed unless	
								a State h	iighway agenc	y substantiat	es the use	
ATMOSPHERICS:		68 deg	I F, 50% RH					of a diffe	rent type with	approval of I	=HWA.	
Receiver												
Name	No.	#DUs	Existing	No Barrier			-		With Barrier			
			LAeq1h	LAeq1h		Increase ov	rer existing	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	ction	
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculated	Crit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Calculated
							Sub'l Inc					minus
												Goal
			dBA	dBA	dBA	dB	dB		dBA	dB	dB	dB
Receiver1			66.6	67.8	2		1.2		67.8	0.0		5 -5.(
Receiver2			60.4	61.6	9	9	1.2		61.6	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver3	0		55.6	56.9	9	9	1.3		56.9	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver4	7		57.8	59.	9	9	1.3 1		59.	0.0		5 -5.(
Receiver5	0		60.3	61.6	9	9	1.3		61.6	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver6	9		67.5	6.89	2		1.2		68.1	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver 7			67.0	6.89	2		1.3		68.0	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver8	ω		66.0	67.5	6	9	1.3 1	5 Snd Lv	67.5	0.0	0	5 -5.(
Receiver9	0		67.7	.69	9	9	1.3	5 Snd Lv	69.(0.0	0	5 -5.(
Dwelling Units		# DUs	Noise Re	duction								
			Min	Avg	Мах							
			dB	dB	dB							
All Selected		₽ ₽	0.0	0.0	0	0						
All Impacted			0.0	0.0	0	0						
All that meet NR Goal			0.0	0.0	0	0						

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D593	207B - §	seward Hi	ghway				
DOWL HKM							26	June 2	600					
SLM							F	M 2.5						
							ပိ	lculate	d with TNI	M 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:	D592	207B -	Seward	Highway	_									
RUN:	2020	No Bu	uild-Part	2 (Final)										
BARRIER DESIGN:	INPI	UT HE	IGHTS						Average	pavement type	e shall be use	ed unless		
									a State h	ighway agenc	y substantiat	es the us	e	
ATMOSPHERICS:	68 d	leg F, !	50% RH						of a diffe	rent type with	approval of I	FHWA.		
Receiver														
Name	o. #DU	s EX	isting	No Barrier						With Barrier				
		LA	eq1h	LAeq1h	-	Increase o	ver exi	sting	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	ction		
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculated	ວັ -	it'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Calo	culated
							Su	b'l Inc					min	sni
													Goa	le
		dB	A	dBA	dBA	dB	В			dBA	dB	dB	dВ	
Receiver 10	N	-	62.5	63.7		66	1.2	1		63.7	0.0	0	5	-5.(
Receiver11	en	-	63.4	64.7		66	1.3	Ψ	-	64.7	0.0	0	5	-5.(
Receiver12	4	-	62.9	64.2		66	1.3	5	-	64.2	0.0	C	5	-5.(
Receiver13	5	-	58.6	59.9		66	1.3	1		59.6	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver14	ω	-	58.6	59.9		66	1.3	Ψ	-	59.6	0.0	0	ى ك	-5.(
Receiver15	6	-	61.3	62.6		66	1.3	₽	-	62.6	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver16	10	-	53.7	55.0		66	1.3	Ψ.	-	55.0	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver 17	12	-	58.1	59.4		66	1.3	Ψ.	-	59.4	10.0	0	5	-5.0
Dwelling Units	10 #	Js Nc	oise Red	uction										
		Z	c	Avg	Мах									
		dE	~	dB	dB									
All Selected		8	0.0	0.0		0.0								
All Impacted		0	0.0	0.0		0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0	0.0	0.0		0.0								

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							ă	59207B - S	eward Hig	Jhway				
DOWL HKM								26 June 2	600					
SLM								TNM 2.5						
								Calculated	With TNN	И 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:	D56	9207B	- Seward	Highway	_									
RUN:	202	0 No	Build-Par	t3 (Final)										
BARRIER DESIGN:	Z	PUTH	IEIGHTS						Average	oavement typ	e shall be us	ed unle	SS	
									a State hi	ghway agen	cy substantia	tes the I	ISe	
ATMOSPHERICS:	8 8	deg F	:, 50% RH						of a diffe	ent type with	n approval of	FHWA.		
Receiver														
Name	o. #DI	ls B	Existing	No Barrier						With Barrie	5			
			-Aeq1h	LAeq1h		Incre	ase over (existing	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	iction		
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calcu	lated	Crit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	С С	alculated
								Sub'l Inc					5	inus
													G	oal
		0	IBA	dBA	dBA	dB	-	dB		dBA	dB	dB	q	m
Receiver 18	N	e	64.0	65.	e	71	1.3	15	-	65.	0	0.	5	-5.0
Receiver19	e	N	59.4	.09	9	66	1.2	15	-	.09	6 0	0.	Q	-5.0
Receiver 20	4	-	61.9	63.	-	66	1.2	15		63.	1 0	0.	S	-5.0
Receiver21	5	-	62.4	63.	2	66	1.3	15	!	63.	7 0	0.	2	-5.0
Dwelling Units	#	sUc	Noise Re	duction										
			Min	Avg	Мах									
			dВ	dB	dB									
All Selected		7	0.0	0.	0	0.0								
All Impacted		0	0.0	0	0	0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0	0.0	0	0	0.0								

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D59207B -	Seward Hig	hway			
DOWL HKM							26 June 2	5009				
SLM							TNM 2.5					
							Calculate	ed with TNN	12.5			
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS												
PROJECT/CONTRACT:		D59207	B - Sewar	d Highway	_							
RUN:		2020 B	uild-Part1	(Final)								
BARRIER DESIGN:		INPUT	HEIGHTS					Average p	avement type	shall be use	d unless	
								a State hi	ghway agency	/ substantiate	es the use	
ATMOSPHERICS:		68 deg	F, 50% RI	_				of a differ	ent type with	approval of F	HWA.	
Receiver												
Name	No.	#DUs	Existing	No Barrier			-		With Barrier			
			LAeq1h	LAeq1h		Increase ov	er existing	Type	Calculated	Noise Reduc	stion	
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculated	Crit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Calculated
							Sub'l Inc	•				minus
												Goal
			dBA	dBA	dBA	dB	dВ		dBA	dВ	dB	dB
Receiver1			66.0	69.	2	71	2.6 1		69.2	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver2		-	60.4	63.	5	90	2.8	2	63.2	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver3		-	55.(60.	6	30	5.0 1	2	9.09	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver4	7	-	57.8	59.	6	99	2.1	2	59.9	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver5	C	-	60.3	61.	0	90	0.7 1	2	61.0	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver6	9	0	67.5	68.	2	1	0.7 1	2	68.2	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver7		-	67.(.69	1	71	2.1	2	69.1	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver8	ω	-	66.() 67.	3	90	1.3	5 Snd Lvl	67.3	0.0		5 -5.0
Receiver9	0,	0	67.7	69.	9	36	1.9	5 Snd Lvl	69.69	0.0		5 -5.0
Dwelling Units		# DUs	Noise Re	duction								
			Min	Avg	Мах	1						
			dB	dB	dB							
All Selected		16	0.0	0.	0	0.						
All Impacted			0.0	0.	0	0.						
All that meet NR Goal			0.0	0.	0	0						

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS							D59	207B - 9	Seward Hi	ghway				
DOWL HKM							36	June 2	600					
SLM							F	NM 2.5						
							Ö	alculate	d with TN	M 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:	D593	207B -	Seward	Highway	_									
RUN:	2020) Build	I-Part2 (F	inal)										
BARRIER DESIGN:	UN	UTHE	IGHTS						Average	pavement type	e shall be use	ed unless		
									a State h	ighway agenc	y substantiat	es the us	ş	
ATMOSPHERICS:	68 c	leg F,	50% RH						of a diffe	rent type with	approval of I	FHWA.		
Receiver														
Name	lo. #DU	s S	tisting	No Barrier						With Barrier				
		ב	Veq1h	LAeq1h		Increase o	ver ex	isting	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	ction		
				Calculated	Crit'n	Calculated	Ö F	rit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	Cal	Iculated
							Ō	ub'l Inc					ш.	snu
													ŝ	al
		뜅	RA R	dBA	dBA	dB	g	~		dBA	dB	dB	В	
Receiver 10	2	-	62.5	64.6		66	5.1 1	1		64.6	0.0	0	5	-5.(
Receiver11	e	-	63.4	65.5		66	نی 1	4		65.5	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver12	4	-	62.9	64.4	_	66	1.5	1		64.4	10.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver 13	5	-	58.6	61.8	-	66	3.2	4		61.8	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver14	8	-	58.6	61.2		66	2.6	4		61.2	0.0	0	5	-5.0
Receiver 15	6	-	61.3	62.7		66	1.4	4	1	62.7	0.0	0	2	-5.0
Receiver 16	10	-	53.7	60.09	_	66	6.3	4		60.0	0.0	0	2	-5.0
Receiver 17	12	-	58.1	64.8		66	6.7	4		64.8	0.0	0	ß	-5.(
Dwelling Units	IQ #	Us N	oise Red	uction										
		Σ	in	Avg	Мах									
		q	В	dB	dB									
All Selected		ω	0.0	0.0		0.0								
All Impacted		0	0.0	0.0		0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0								

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RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS								59207B - S	eward High	ghway				
DOWL HKM								26 June 2	600					
SLM								TNM 2.5						
								Calculated	J with TNI	И 2.5				
RESULTS: SOUND LEVELS														
PROJECT/CONTRACT:	Δ	592071	B - Sewar	d Highway										
RUN:	Ñ	320 B u	ild-Part3	(Final)										
BARRIER DESIGN:	-	NPUT	HEIGHTS						Average	pavement typ	e shall be us	ed unles	S	
									a State h	ighway agend	sy substantia	tes the u	se	
ATMOSPHERICS:	9	8 deg	F, 50% RH	_					of a diffe	rent type with	n approval of	FHWA.		
Receiver														
Name	4o. #	SUS	Existing	No Barrier						With Barrie	5			
			LAeq1h	LAeq1h		2	crease over	existing	Type	Calculated	Noise Redu	Iction		
				Calculated	Crit'n	ö	alculated	Crit'n	Impact	LAeq1h	Calculated	Goal	ö	alculated
								Sub'l Inc		•			2	inus
													Ğ	oal
			dBA	dBA	dBA	qE	~	dB		dBA	dB	dB	dE	8
Receiver18	2	3	64.(64	.	71	0.1	15	-	64.	1	0	5	-5.0
Receiver19	e	2	59.4	1 61	œ.	66	2.4	15	1	61.	8	0	S	-5.0
Receiver 20	4	1	61.9	58	0.	66	-3.0	15		58.	0	0	S	-5.0
Receiver21	5	-	62.4	1 61	4.	66	-1.0	15	!	61.	4	0	5	-5.0
Dwelling Units	#	DUs	Noise Re	duction										
			Min	Avg	Мах									
			dВ	dB	đB									
All Selected		7	0.0	0	0.	0.0								
All Impacted		0	0.0	0	0.	0.0								
All that meet NR Goal		0	0.0	0	0	0.0								

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APPENDIX E

State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Feasibility and Reasonableness Checklists

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 1 – Indian Valley Mine</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

9. ADDITIONAL FACTORS

If an abatement measure is determined not reasonable, then go to the decision segment of this form (a feasibility determination is not necessary).

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 2 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

9. ADDITIONAL FACTORS

If an abatement measure is determined not reasonable, then go to the decision segment of this form (a feasibility determination is not necessary).

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES				

NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET				

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 3 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receive	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 4 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

	Decision		YES	NO	NA
•	Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
•	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
	REASONS FOR DECISION				
	Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
	Signatures:				
	Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	easure			
	DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
	Concurrence:				
	DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
	For projects with severe impacts:				
	Approved:				
	DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
	Concurrence:				
		Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project I	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project I	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-Fu	nded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🔀		
Preparer	's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>09</u>	
Receive	r Name/Description: <u>Receiver 5 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

	Decision		YES	NO	NA
•	Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
•	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
	REASONS FOR DECISION				
	Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
	Signatures:				
	Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	easure			
	DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
	Concurrence:				
	DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
	For projects with severe impacts:				
	Approved:				
	DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
	Concurrence:				
		Date			

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🔀		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receive	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 6 – Indian Valley Restaurant</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	009	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 7 – Turnagain House Restaurant</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

			YES	NO	NA
	Decision				
•	Are abatement measures feasible?			\boxtimes	
•	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
	REASONS FOR DECISION				
	Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
	Signatures:				
	Signatures.				
	Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
	Concurrence:				
	DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
	For projects with severe impacts:				
	Approved:				
	DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
	Concurrence:				
	FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 8 – Indian Creek Recreation Area and Sp</u>	orts Fie	<u>ld</u>
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?	\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?	\boxtimes	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		\square
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		\square
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		\square
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

	Decision	YES	NO	NA
1.	Are abatement measures feasible?		\boxtimes	
2.	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?			\boxtimes

REASONS FOR DECISION

Due to the existing driveway and pedestrian trail adjacent to the recreation area and sports field, an effective noise barrier cannot be constructed.

Signatures:

Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Measure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date		
Concurrence:			
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date		
For projects with severe impacts: Approved:			
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date		
Concurrence:			
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date		

Project	Name: Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receive	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 9 – private residence</u> , Jim's Liquor Store, <u>Chalet</u>	Indian	Valley Bible
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?	\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?	\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		\boxtimes
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		\square
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		\boxtimes
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

	Decision	YES	NO	NA
1.	Are abatement measures feasible?		\bowtie	
2.	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?			\square

REASONS FOR DECISION

Due to the multiple driveways accessing the different residences and businesses, an effective noise barrier cannot be constructed.

Signatures:

Recommend :	or Not Recor	nmend 🗌:	Noise Abatement Measure
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DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date
Concurrence:	
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date
For projects with severe impacts: Approved:	
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date
Concurrence:	
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>				
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577			
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂			
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>		
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 10 – Bird Ridge Trailhead</u>			
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO	
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.			
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?			
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.			
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?			
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.			
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?			
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.			
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?			
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.			

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

Project	t Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepar	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 2</u>	<u>009</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 11 – Bird Creek Fishing and Recreation</u>	Area (la	ndside)
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?	\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?	\square	
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		\boxtimes
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		\square
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

	Decision	YES	NO	NA
1.	Are abatement measures feasible?		\bowtie	
2.	Are abatement measures considered reasonable?			\square

REASONS FOR DECISION

This receiver represents the Bird Creek fishing area which the Seward Highway bridges over. With the multiple walking trails, scenic lookouts, and the bridge itself, an effective noise barrier is not feasible at this location.

Signatures:

Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Measure		
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date	
Concurrence:		
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date	
For projects with severe impacts: Approved:		
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date	
Concurrence:		
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date	

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 12 – Bird Creek Fishing and Recreation A</u>	Area (se	aside)
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\square
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\boxtimes	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures:				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Measu	re			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager D	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts.				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receive	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 13 – Bird Creek Campgrounds</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receive	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 14 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES				

NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET				

Project	Name: Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 15 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 16 – Bird Creek Campgrounds</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 17 – Bird Creek Campgrounds</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\square
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 18 – Bird Ridge Cafe</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\square
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

Desistan		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\bowtie	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\boxtimes
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signatures				
Signatures.				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
	Date			
	Duit			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 19 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\boxtimes
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	Funded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 20 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
	Date			
	_ uto			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
NOISE ABATEMENT RECOMMENDATION WORKSHEET

Project	Name: <u>Seward Highway – Bird to Indian – Mileposts 99 to 105</u>		
Project	No: Federal/DOT Project No. STP-F-021-2(15)/53577		
State-F	unded 🗌 or Federal-Aid 🖂		
Prepare	er's Name: <u>Stephanie L. Mormilo, P.E.</u> Date: <u>June 20</u>	<u>)09</u>	
Receiv	er Name/Description: <u>Receiver 21 – private residence</u>		
	Feasibility Factors	YES	NO
1.	Does a noise impact exist or is one predicted to occur in the Design Year?		\bowtie
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
2.	Is the receiver a use typically defined within Activity Category A, B, C, or E in the FHWA noise abatement criteria?		
	If no, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
3.	Is the receiver located within an Industrial or Commercial zoned area?		
	If yes, then noise abatement is not recommended. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
4.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed which provide a minimum 5 dBA reduction in noise levels?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		
5.	Can effective noise abatement measures be constructed without creating a safety hazard to users, residents and maintenance personnel?		
	If no, abatement measures are not feasible and are not recommended at this site. Proceed to the decision segment of this form.		

	<u>Reasonableness Factors</u> (Numbering system matches numeric numbers in Section VII. B. of the Policy paper.)	YES	NO
1.	Cost Per Benefited Receiver		
	Engineer's estimate for the abatement measure divided by number of benefited receivers > \$ 32,000 (adjusted from 2006 dollars, if more recent annual construction price index calculations are available)		
1a.	Severe Noise Impact		
	i. Predicted noise level is 75 dBA or higher		
	ii. Predicted noise levels are 30 dBA or more over existing noise levels.		
2.	Residents' desires		
3.	Development vs. highway timing		
4.	Development existence		
5.	Build level greater than or equal to 66 dBA		
6.	Build level 10 dBA greater than existing		
7.	Build level 5 dBA greater than No-Build		
8a.	Land use is not changing		
8b.	Local ordinances or zoning is in place to control new development of noise sensitive land uses adjacent to transportation corridors		

		YES	NO	NA
Decision				
Are abatement measures feasible?			\square	
Are abatement measures considered reasonable?				\square
REASONS FOR DECISION				
Receiver does not have a noise impact in the design year.				
Signaturos				
Signatures:				
Recommend : or Not Recommend : Noise Abatement Me	asure			
DOT&PF Regional Environmental Manager	Date			
Concurrence:				
DOT&PF Regional Preconstruction Engineer	Date			
For projects with severe impacts:				
Approved:				
DOT&PF Regional Director	Date			
Concurrence:				
FHWA Alaska Division Administrator	Date			

