TRAFFIC NOISE Factor Sheet

06-11-2019

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Alternative:	Preferred: Yes No None identified Project ID:
	tor Sheet see FDM 23 or talk to your REC or BTS-EPDS Noise Specialist. There are en noise policy identifies coordination is needed with FHWA. If Coordination is d appropriately for your project.
This factor sheet is completed to doc	cument a noise analysis for a Type I project.
	this Factor Sheet should be consistent with what is included on the Environmental Justice, Historic Property, or other relevant Factor Sheets.
No, complete the Constr	dered a Type I project? (A Type I project is defined in FDM 23-10-1.1). uction Stage Sound Quality Impact Evaluation Factor Sheet. Fuction Stage Sound Quality Impact Evaluation Factor Sheet and the rest of this
ER and EA Template in Quest	mes for sound prediction are different from the Design Hourly Volume (DHV) on The tion 18: nd explain why they were used: Vehicles/hour Vehicles/hour %
3. Sound Level Analysis Technic Identify and describe the nois	que: se analysis technique or program used to identify existing and future sound levels:
A receptor location map mus	t be included with this document. (See attached receptor location map as Exhibit:
The latest version of the Federal High to model existing and future sound le	nway Administration computer program, Traffic Noise Model (TNM), shall be used evels.
Section 4(f), etc., potentially).	
	ection 4(f) included in the project area, receptor location must be coordinated with nd FHWA prior to completion of the noise analysis.
 No Yes The Noise Level Crite 	ed would future sound levels produce a noise impact: eria (NLC) is approached (1 dBA less than the NLC) or exceeded will increase by 15 dBA or more

6. Abatement:

Will traffic noise abatement measures be implemented?

] Not applicable, traffic noise impacts will not occur.

No, traffic noise abatement is not reasonable or feasible, explain:

In areas currently undeveloped, local units of government shall be notified of predicted sound levels for land use planning purposes.

See FDM 23-35 for a definition of reasonable and feasible related to traffic noise abatement.

Yes, traffic noise abatement has been determined to be feasible and reasonable, a map of likely abatement locations is included on exhibit . Describe any traffic noise abatement measures which are proposed to be implemented and explain the process by which the implementation, or lack thereof, was determined:

See FDM 23-35 for definitions of feasible and reasonable.

See FDM 23-45-5 for standard language that can be used for each scenario in question 6. Additional detail specific to the project analysis may be discussed here are well.

A. Receptor Location or Site Identification (See map attached here:)	B. Distance from C/L of Near Lane to Receptor in feet (ft.)		Sound Level L _{eq} (dBA) ¹			Impact Evaluation		
		C. Number of Families or People Typical of this Receptor Site	D. Noise Level Criteria ² (NLC) (dBA)	E. Future Sound Level (dBA)	F. Existing Sound Level (dBA)	G. Difference in Future and Existing Sound Levels (E minus F) (dBA)	H. Difference in Future Sound Levels and Noise Level Criteria (E minus D) (dBA)	I. Impact (I) or No Impact (N)

¹ Use whole numbers only.

² Insert the actual Noise Level Criteria from WisDOT Facilities Development Manual, Section 23-30, Table 2.1.

³ An impact occurs when future sound levels exceed existing sound levels by 15 dB or more, **or**, future sound levels approach or exceed the Noise Level Criteria ("approach" is defined as 1 dB less than the Noise Level Criteria, therefore an impact occurs when Column (h) is -1 dB or greater). I = Impact, N = No Impact.

Additional sheets can be added as needed.

All environmental commitments made to avoid, minimize or compensate for impacts must be included in Question 23 of the ER and EA Template, Section 5 of the PCE Template or Question XII of the CEC Template.