



# Traffic Noise Basalt Creek Parkway Extension Project

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Land Use & Transportation

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# → Presentation outline

- Introduction to traffic noise and acoustics
- FHWA traffic noise policy
- Traffic noise analysis process
- Typical noise abatement measures
- How noise walls work
- Other abatement considerations
- Basalt Creek Parkway
- Summary



# Introduction to traffic noise

Noise is measured in Decibels (dB) – with A-Weighting (dBA) for humans

Human perception of traffic noise level change:

- 3 dB: Minimum change most humans typically perceive
- 5 dB: Clearly noticeable to almost everyone
- 10 dB: Perceived as halving (doubling) of the sound level

Traffic noise 3 dB change rules:

- Distance: doubling/halving of distance ~ 3 dB
- Speed: 10 mph change ~ 3 dB
- Traffic volumes: double/halve volumes ~ 3 dB

Foliage 100 ft. of dense evergreen foliage ~ 3 to 5 dB noise reduction

Structures and topography can also reduce traffic noise



# Introduction to noise/acoustics

## Typical sound pressure levels

Noise Source or Activity	Sound Level (dBA)	Subjective Impression	Relative Loudness (human judgment of different sound levels)
Jet aircraft takeoff from carrier (50 feet)	140	Threshold of pain	64 times as loud
50-horse power siren (100 feet)	130		32 times as loud
Loud rock concert near stage, Jet takeoff (200 feet)	120	Uncomfortably loud	16 times as loud
Float plane takeoff (100 feet)	110		8 times as loud
Jet takeoff (2,000 feet)	100	Very loud	4 times as loud
Heavy truck or motorcycle (25 feet)	90		2 times as loud
<b>Garbage disposal (2 feet) Pneumatic drill (50 feet)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>Moderately loud</b>	<b>Reference loudness</b>
Vacuum cleaner (10 feet), Passenger car at 65 mph (25 feet)	70		1/2 as loud
Typical office environment	60		1/4 as loud
Light auto traffic (100 feet)	50	Quiet	1/8 as loud
Bedroom or quiet living room Bird calls	40		1/16 as loud
Quiet library, soft whisper (15 feet)	30	Very quiet	
High quality recording studio	20		
Acoustic Test Chamber	10	Just audible	
	0	Threshold of hearing	

} Typical traffic noise level range



# FHWA traffic noise policy

## Impact Levels (land use, not zoning)

- Residences, schools: “*approach*” 67 dBA peak hour
- Hotels, business: “*approach*” 72 dBA peak hour
- Substantial Increase over existing, typically 10 to 15 dB
- No criteria for industrial and undeveloped lands

## FHWA requires states to develop some criteria

- Define “*approach*” criteria (1 to 3 dB)
  - *ODOT uses 2 dB; impacts occur at 65 dBA for residences*
- Define “Feasible and Reasonable” noise abatement
  - Feasibility: Noise reduction requirements for impacts (5 to 7 dB)
  - Reasonability: Cost of abatement must be within specified amount based on the number of units with benefit (5 dB noise reduction)



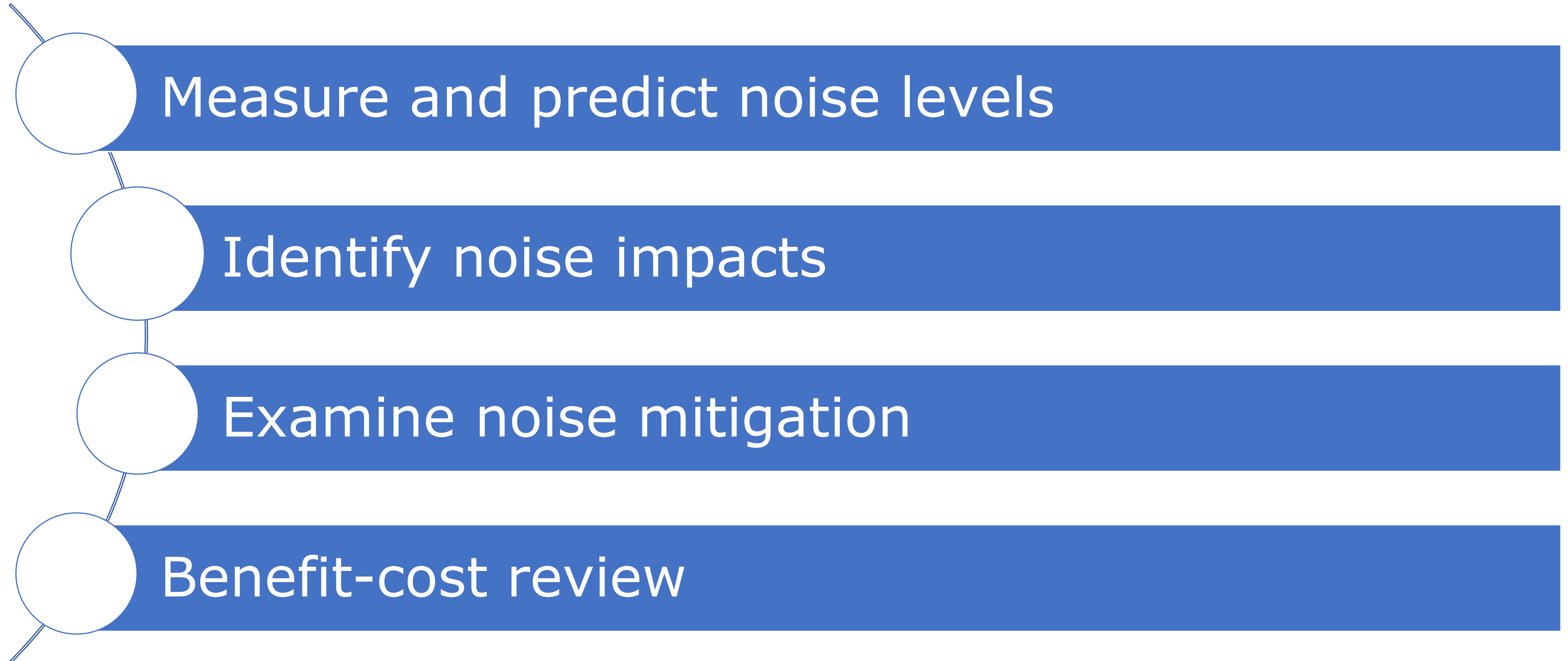
# FHWA traffic noise policy

Traffic noise studies are required when:

- New roads built in a new location
- Added capacity (new through lanes)
- Substantial realignment: horizontal or vertical
  - Half the distance from road to outdoor use
  - Also includes removal of shielding
- To provide information to the public
- Normally not needed for minor/local streets, safety improvements, turn lanes, or in areas without noise-sensitive properties

# → Traffic noise analysis process

## Analysis and decision-making process



# → Typical noise abatement measures

## Noise barriers:

- Typically prefabricated or cast in place walls in public right-of-way

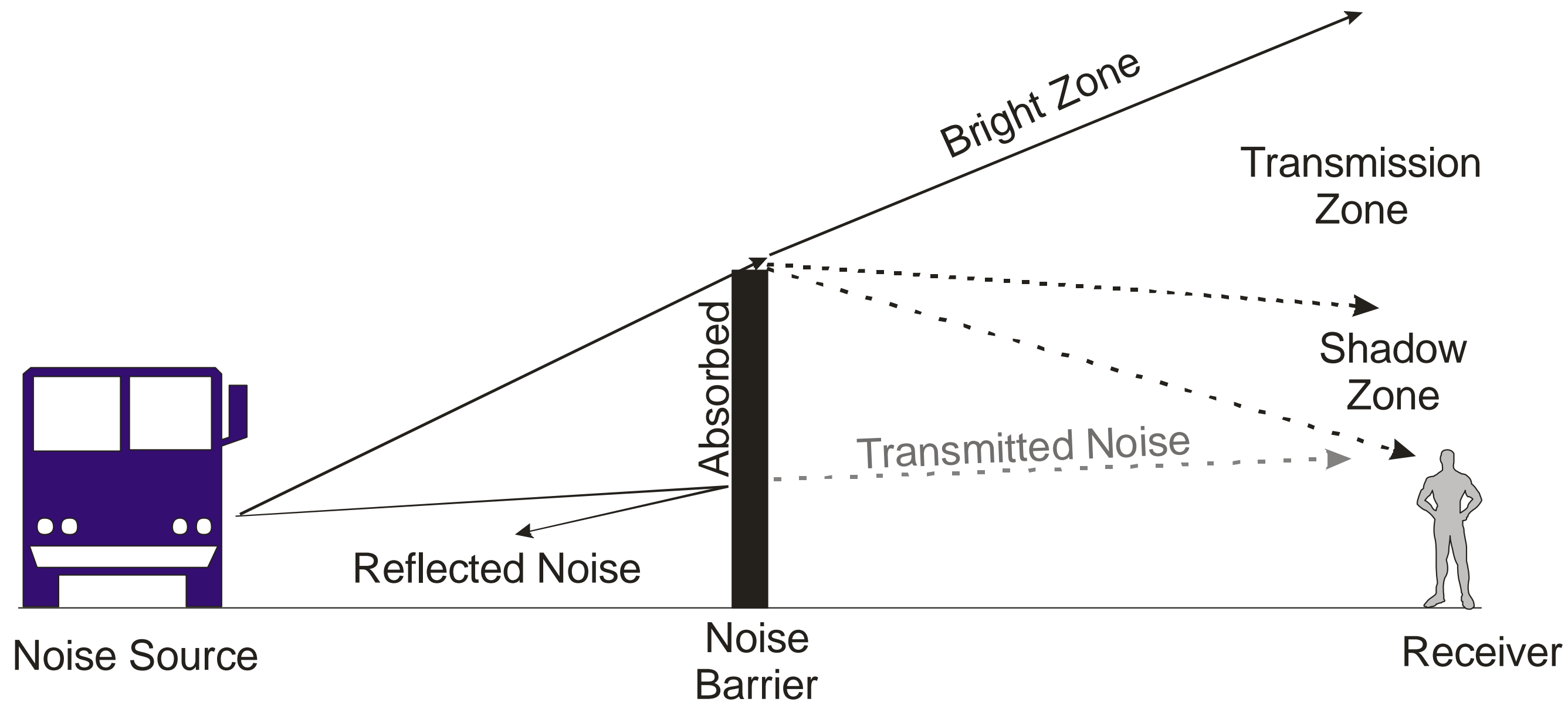
## Architectural treatments:

- Used only for noise abatement at schools, hospitals, churches and libraries
- Includes upgraded windows and ventilation/air-conditioning systems

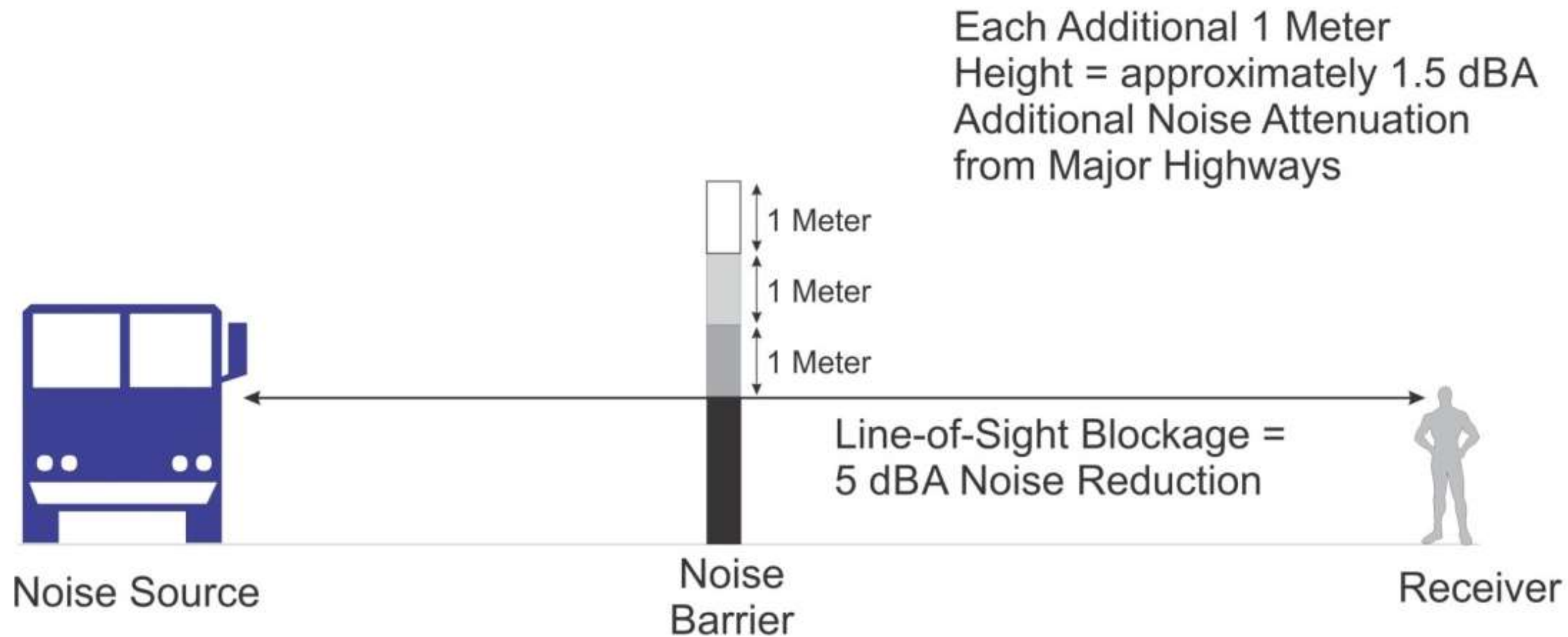




# How noise walls work



# → How noise walls work



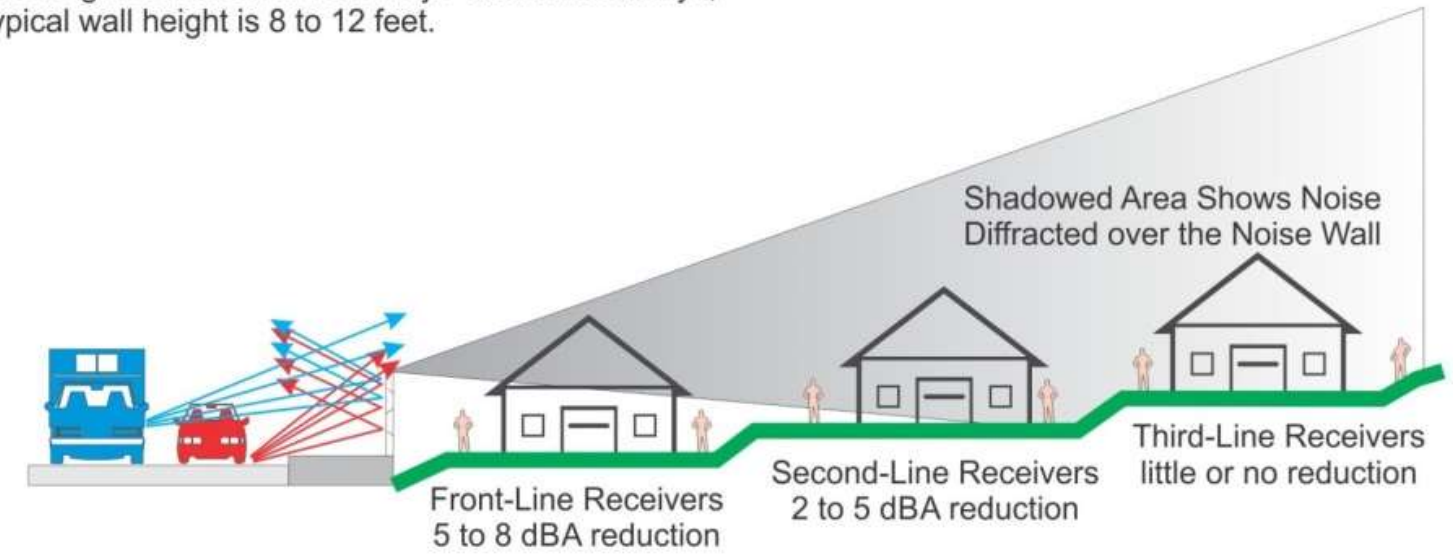
Source: Adapted from FHWA Highway Noise Barrier Design Handbook



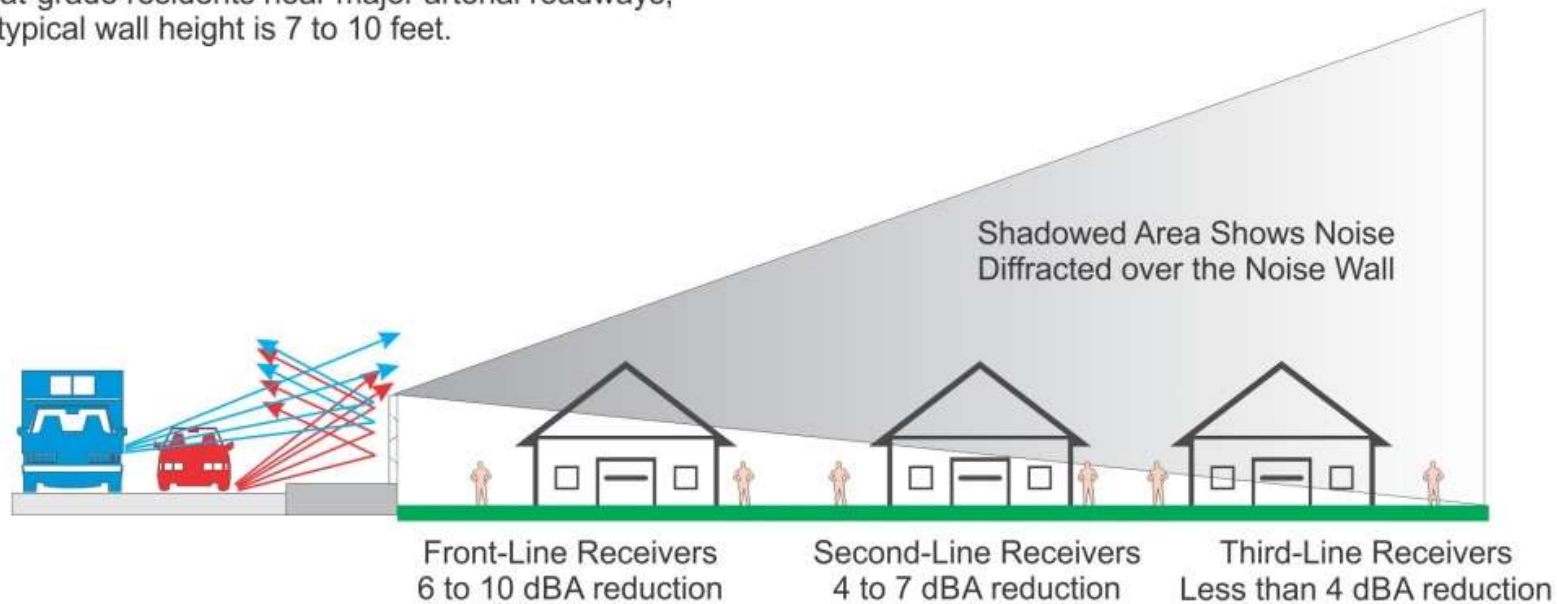
# How noise walls work

Height and effectiveness depend on roadway, receiver and wall locations/elevations

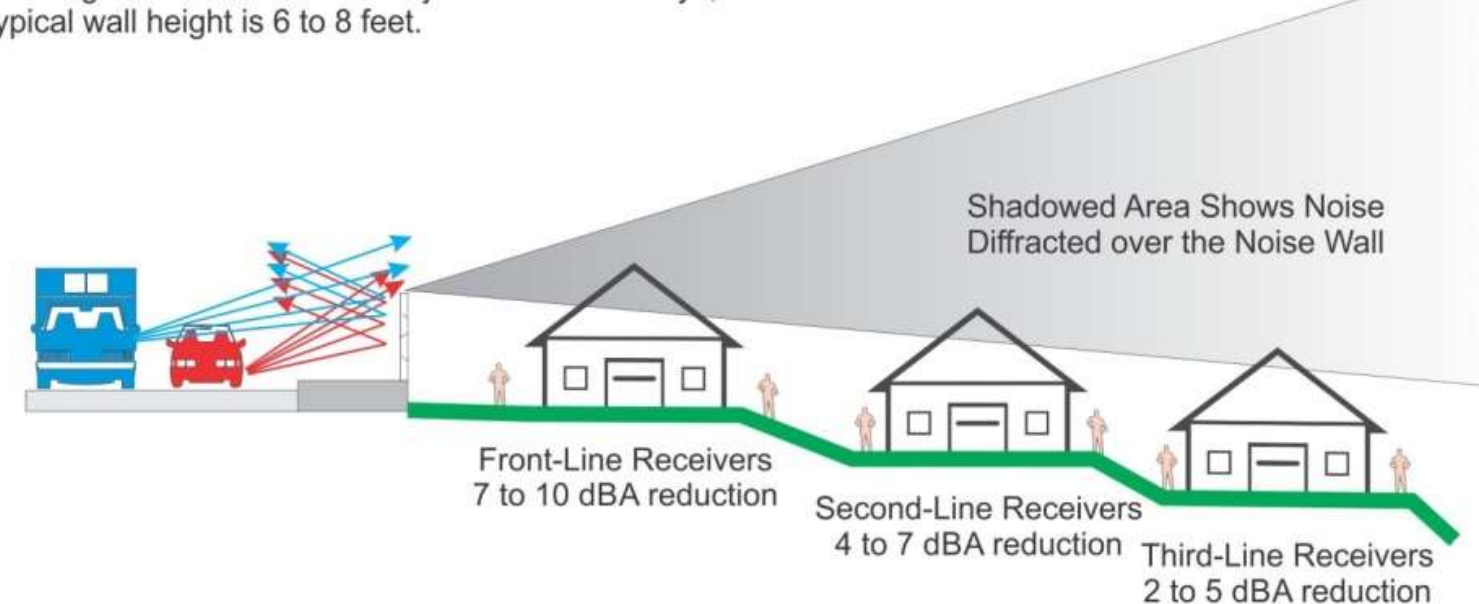
For above-grade residents near major arterial roadways, the typical wall height is 8 to 12 feet.



For at-grade residents near major arterial roadways, the typical wall height is 7 to 10 feet.



For below-grade residents near major arterial roadways, the typical wall height is 6 to 8 feet.





# → Noise wall requirements

## ODOT requirements:

- Must meet noise reduction criteria:
  - At least one receiver must achieve 7 dB noise reduction
  - Average reduction of front-line receivers with noise impacts must be  $\geq 5$  dB
- Walls must meet cost criteria:
  - Available capital: \$25,000 for each benefited receiver (with  $\geq 5$  dB reduction)
  - Wall cost: Multiply square foot of wall by \$20.00 (\$25.00 for walls above 16 feet high)
  - Walls 26 feet or taller considered on a case-by-case basis

# → Noise wall requirements

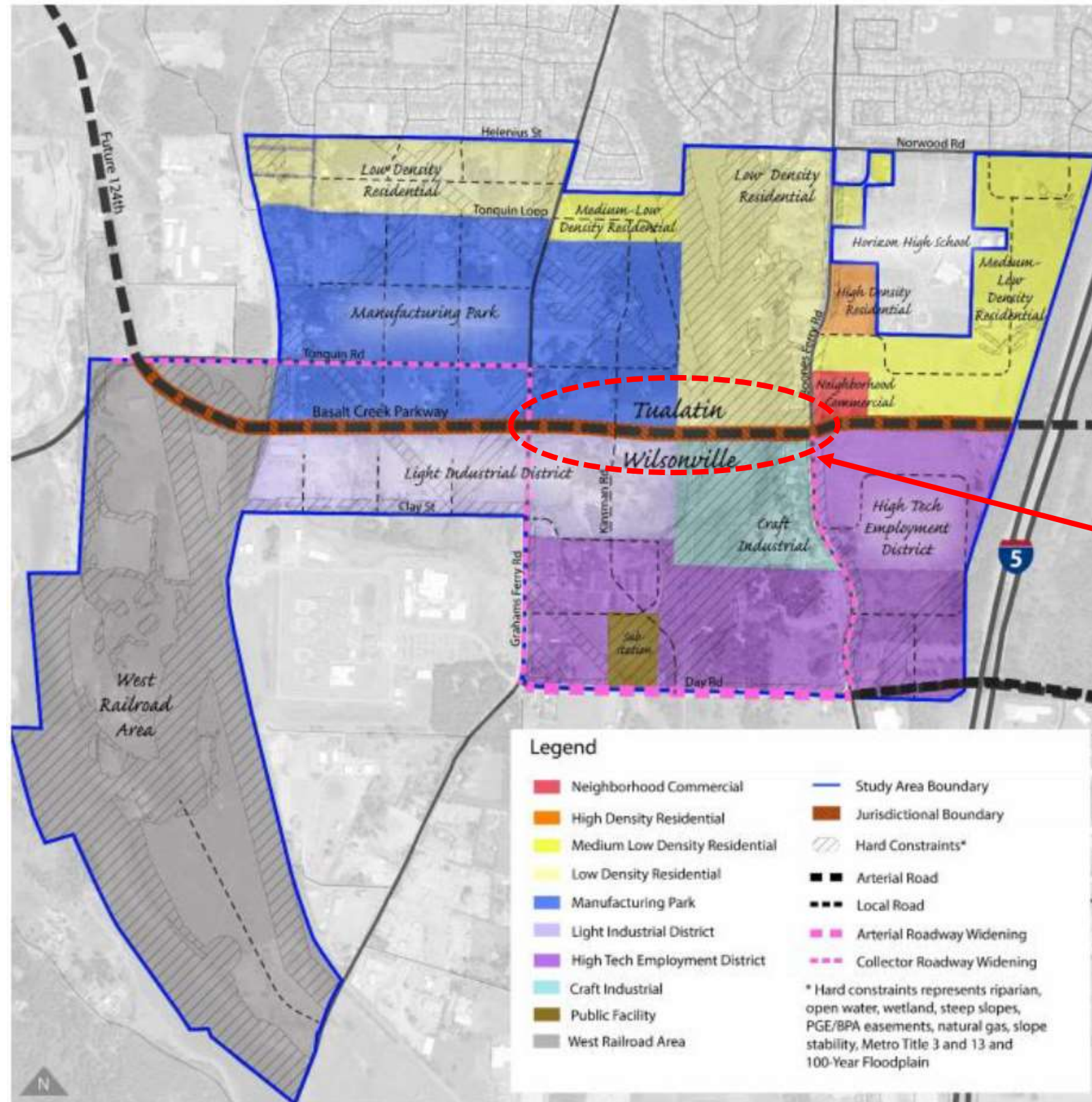
## ODOT special considerations:

- ODOT manual provides some flexibility for special circumstances:
  - Noise level increase  $\geq 15$  dB
  - Noise level  $\geq 70$  dB at residential use
  - Logical wall termini; close gap between two walls
- ODOT may authorize up to \$35,000 per benefited receiver for noise abatement cost (vs. \$25,000)
- If reasonable and feasible criteria is met, do the majority of the residents want the abatement?

# → Basalt Creek Planning

Need and general alignment for Basalt Creek Parkway established through the Basalt Creek Transportation Refinement Plan, approved in 2012

Concept Plan (land uses) approved in 2018

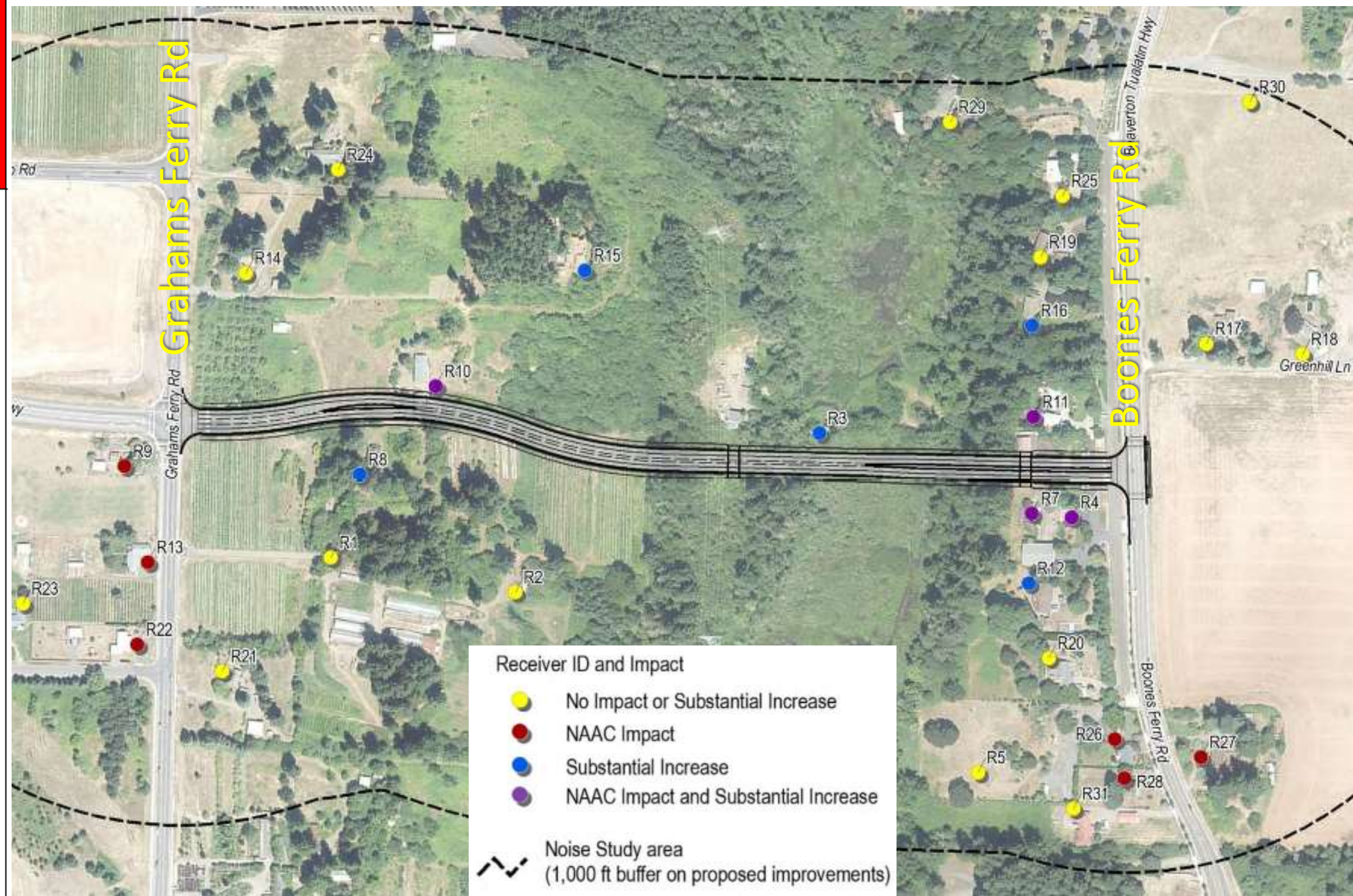






# Basalt Creek Parkway noise analysis

Receiver ID	Land Use Description <sup>1</sup>	Number of Receptors	Activity Category	ODOT NAAC (dBA Leq(h)) <sup>2</sup>	Existing Noise (dBA Leq(h)) <sup>2</sup>	No-Build Alternative (dBA Leq(h)) <sup>2</sup>	Change in Noise Level between Existing and No-Build Alternative (dB)	Build Alternative (dBA Leq(h)) <sup>2</sup>	Change in Noise Level between Existing and Build Alternative (dB) <sup>2</sup>
R1	Commercial Nursery	1	E	70	54	54	0	59	5
R2	Commercial Nursery	1	E	70	48	49	1	57	9
R3	SF	1	B	65	45	46	1	61	16
R4	SF	2	B	65	53	55	2	68	15
R5	SF	1	B	65	47	49	2	54	7
R6	SF	1	B	65	48	49	1	50	2
R7	SF	2	B	65	50	52	2	68	18
R8	Historic School Interior	1	D	50	34	34	0	45	11
R9	SF	1	B	65	66	67	1	67	1
R10	SF	1	B	65	51	51	0	71	20
R11	SF	1	B	65	50	51	1	66	16
R12	SF	1	B	65	49	51	2	61	12
R13	SF	1	B	65	70	71	1	69	-1
R14	SF	1	B	65	59	60	1	60	1
R15	SF	1	B	65	47	48	1	57	10
R16	SF	1	B	65	50	52	2	60	10
R17	SF	1	B	65	56	58	2	62	6
R18	SF	1	B	65	48	49	1	55	7
R19	SF	1	B	65	52	54	2	59	7
R20	SF	1	B	65	51	53	2	58	7
R21	SF	1	B	65	61	62	1	60	-1
R22	SF	1	B	65	68	68	0	66	-2
R23	SF	1	B	65	55	55	0	55	0
R24	SF	1	B	65	53	53	0	55	2
R25	SF	1	B	65	54	55	1	60	6
R26	SF	1	B	65	60	62	2	66	6
R27	SF	1	B	65	63	64	1	68	5
R28	SF	1	B	65	60	62	2	66	6
R29	SF	1	B	65	46	47	1	53	7
R30	SF	1	B	65	51	53	2	57	6
R31	SF	1	B	65	52	54	2	58	6







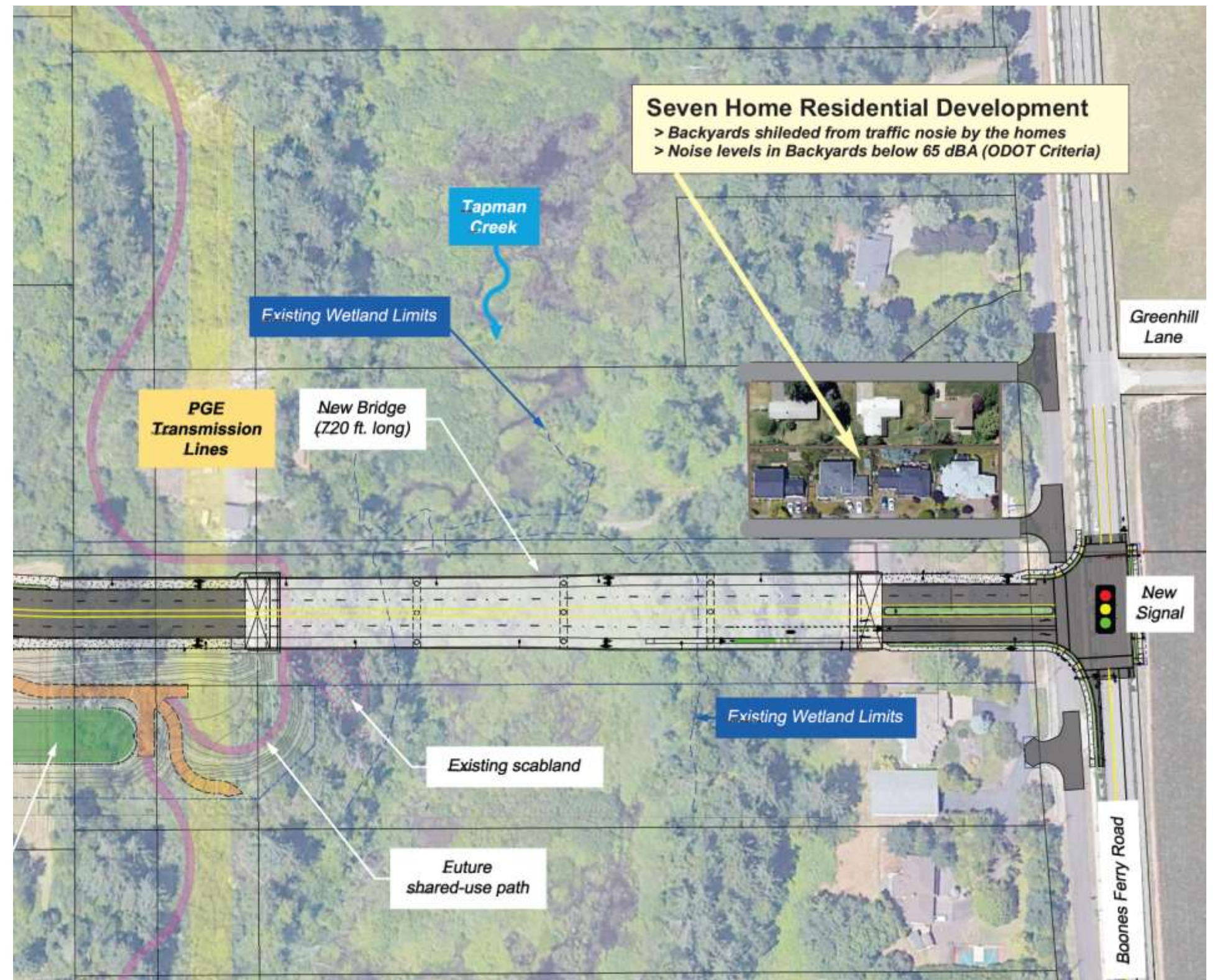
# Basalt Creek Parkway

## Noise abatement challenges:

- Difficult and costly to install walls on bridges
- Only one benefitted residence with future residential land use designation; wall would be “feasible” but not “reasonable”

## Noise mitigation opportunities with future redevelopment:

- Orient buildings to maintain noise levels in backyards below the criteria (see illustration)
- Developer could construct noise walls if desired







# Questions/Discussion

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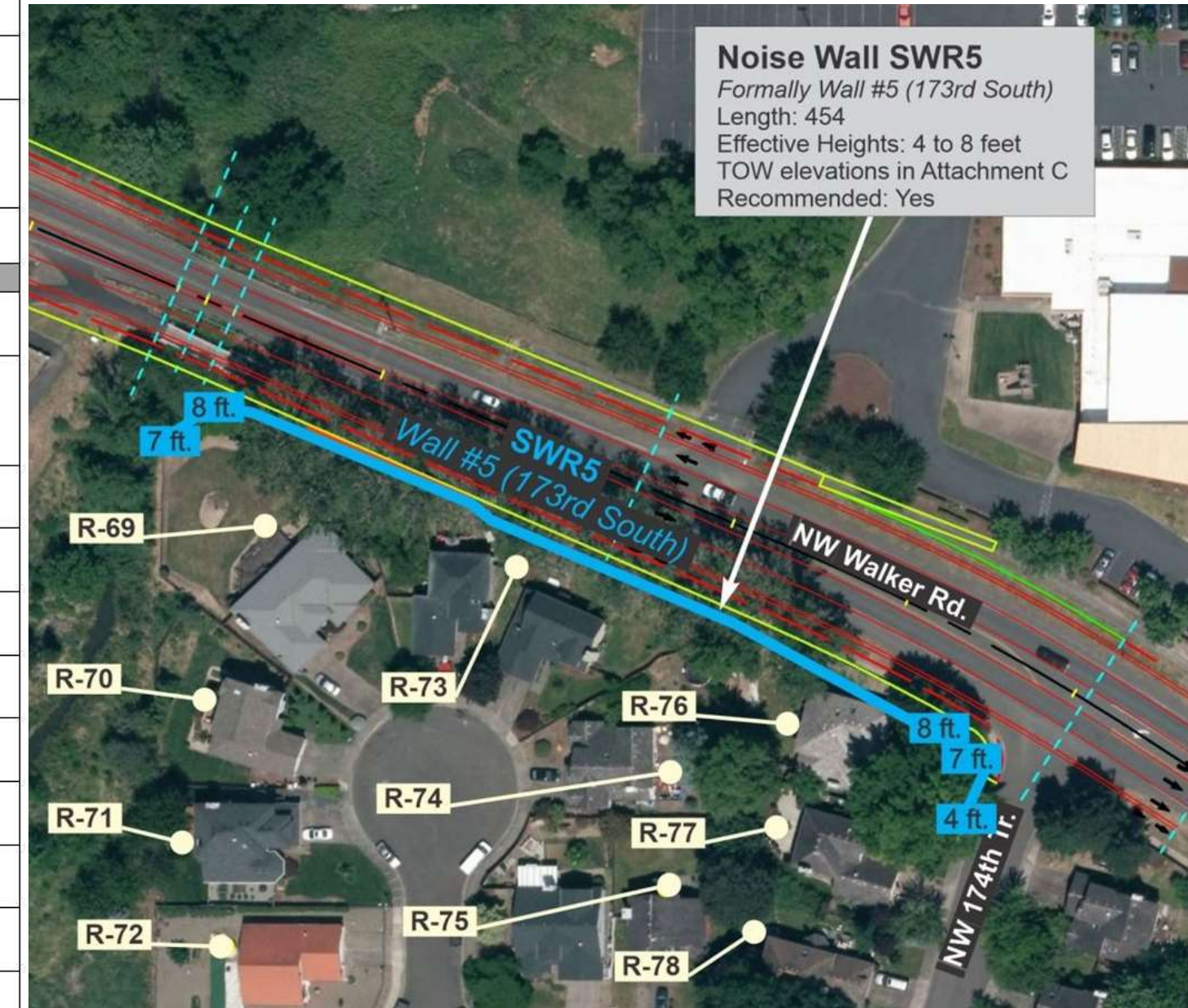


# Noise wall

Noise walls are required to meet benefit/cost test

**Table 9. Noise Wall SWR5-2: Southside, NW 173rd Avenue**

Noise Wall Information					Receiver Information		
Length	Min Height	Max Height	Square Feet	Cost	No. Benefited	Available Capital	Meet WC Criteria
454	4	8	3502	\$70,040	6	\$120,000	Yes
Receiver Information		Noise Level Summary (dBA-Leq)				Benefit Calculations	
Number <sup>1</sup>	Uses <sup>2</sup>	Existing Noise <sup>3</sup>	Build Noise <sup>3</sup>	Build Wall <sup>4</sup>	Noise Reduction <sup>5</sup>	Benefited Units <sup>6</sup>	Abatement Capital <sup>7</sup>
R-69	1	63	68	63	5	1	\$20,000
R-70	1	58	63	60	3		
R-71	1	56	60	58	2		
R-72	1	55	59	57	2		
R-73	2	68	71	64	7	2	\$40,000
R-74	1	64	67	62	5	1	\$20,000
R-75	2	61	64	60	4		
R-76	1	68	70	64	6	1	\$20,000
R-77	1	64	67	62	5	1	\$20,000
R-78	1	61	64	60	4		
<b>Total Capital for Abatement:</b>							<b>\$120,000</b>





# → How to develop and reduce traffic noise

Parking located inside, shielded from traffic noise by apartments?



Placing the parking between roadway and receiver will reduce noise!

