GES Noise Workshop Taller de Ruido GES

8 Oct 2022





Dear

Thank you for your recent inquiry related to: How to request sound walls along I-25 in Globeville.
I-25 Globeville

Most highway noise abatement (e.g., noise barriers) in Colorado are built by Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) as a result of a Federal regulation (Title 23 Code of Federal Regulation Part 772 [23 CFR 772]; Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise).

In order for an area to qualify for noise abatement to be built by CDOT under 23 CFR 772, the following steps are followed:

- 1. CDOT must plan to do a construction project in the area
- 2. Project type is determined, referring to Type I or III projects. All projects are either Type I or Type III. Project types are defined in 23 CFR 772.5. Only Type I projects are analyzed for potential noise mitigation because they could increase noise levels. Examples include adding through-traffic lanes or completing partial interchanges.
- 3. Noise analysis is conducted for all Type I projects to determine if any receptors (e.g., homes, schools, parks, offices) will be impacted due to the proposed construction project. "Impact" is defined for different types of receptors by the CDOT Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines.

- 4. If analysis shows that any receptors are impacted, CDOT analyzes the feasibility and reasonableness of noise mitigation for the impacted receptors. In order for CDOT to recommend noise mitigation, the mitigation must be shown to be feasible and reasonable.
- 5. Feasibility has to do with constructability. The criteria describe physical considerations and concerns with the construction of an acoustically effective noise barrier at a particular site and project. For example, site drainage must be adequate and the barrier must be able to reduce noise at receptors by the required amount (5 dBA or more) with a barrier height of 20 feet or less or it is determined not to be feasible.
- 6. Reasonableness has to do with socio-economic factors and must meet three criteria: The barrier must reduce noise by 7 dBA or more for at least one receptor. The barrier must cost no more than \$6,800 per receptor per decibel of reduction. At least 50 percent of the receptors that will receive benefit from the barrier must be in favor. Prior to construction, all benefited property owners and residents would be surveyed.

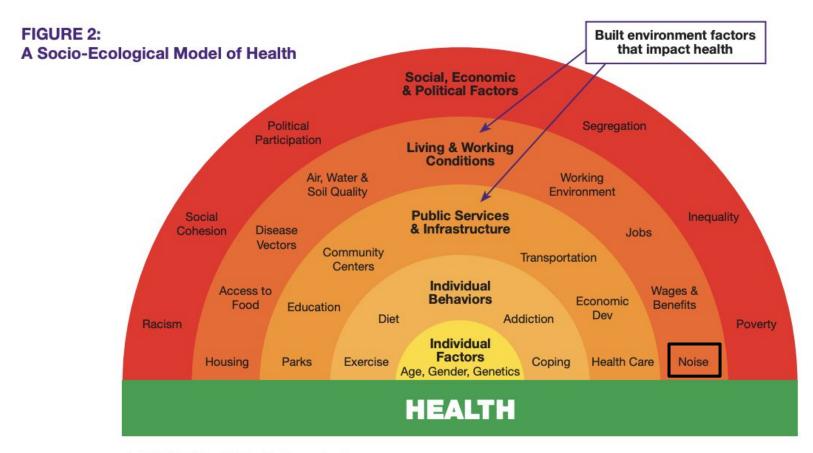
I see no type 1 projects on I-25 Globeville on the 10 Year Plan. If one gets funded it will be difficult to miss the Public Meeting notices.

https://www.codot.gov/programs/your-transportation-priorities/your-transportation-plan

If there is any way I can assist you further please contact us.

Best Regards,

The CDOT Customer Service Team



SOURCE: World Health Organization

Noise vs Sound

Ruido vs Sonido

Noise: unwanted or disturbing sound that disturbs normal activities and alters quality of life

Ruido: sonido no deseado que molesta actividades normales y altera la calidad de vida

Sound: a particular auditory expression; the sensation perceived by the sense of hearing

Sonido: una expresión auditiva particular; la sensación percibida por el sentido del oído

What is a Decibel?

Decibel (dB): unit of measurement for sound

A-weighted Decibels (dBA): the relative loudness of sounds in the air as recognized by our ears

Que es un Decibel?

Decibel/Decibelio (dB): unidad de medida de la intensidad sonora

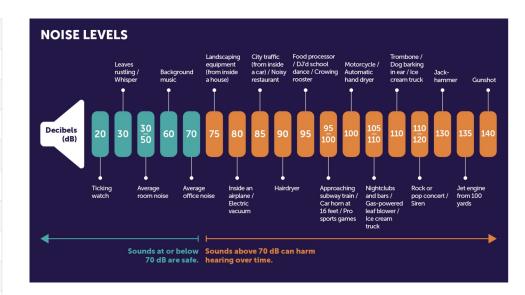
Decibeles con ponderación A (dBA): el volumen relativo de los sonidos en el aire reconocido por nuestros oídos





Typical Noise Levels

Noise Source	Noise Level (dBA)
Commercial Jet	110-120
Shouting at 5 feet	95-105
Heavy Truck/Motorcycle at 25 feet	85-95
Freeway Traffic at 50 feet	70-80
Conversational Speech at 5 feet	55-65
Quiet Neighborhood	45-55
Living Room	35-45
Remote Outdoor Location (no wind)	20-30
Threshold of Hearing	0



Health Impacts

Impactos de Salud

Short-Term

- Annoyance
- Stress
- Poor sleep
- Decreased learning in children

A Corto Plazo

- Molestia
- Estres
- Falta de sueño
- Disminución de aprendizaje en los niños

Long-Term

- High blood pressure
- Cardiovascular disease
- Stroke
- Hearing loss

A Largo Plazo

- Presion alta
- Enfermedad cardiovascular
- Derrame cerebral
- Pérdida de la audición



Dear

Thank you for your recent inquiry related to: How to request sound walls along I-25 in Globeville.
I-25 Globeville

Most highway noise abatement (e.g., noise barriers) in Colorado are built by Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) as a result of a Federal regulation (Title 23 Code of Federal Regulation Part 772 [23 CFR 772]; Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise).

In order for an area to qualify for noise abatement to be built by CDOT under 23 CFR 772, the following steps are followed:

- 1. CDOT must plan to do a construction project in the area
- 2. Project type is determined, referring to Type I or III projects. All projects are either Type I or Type III. Project types are defined in 23 CFR 772.5. Only Type I projects are analyzed for potential noise mitigation because they could increase noise levels. Examples include adding through-traffic lanes or completing partial interchanges.
- 3. Noise analysis is conducted for all Type I projects to determine if any receptors (e.g., homes, schools, parks, offices) will be impacted due to the proposed construction project. "Impact" is defined for different types of receptors by the CDOT Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines.

- 4. If analysis shows that any receptors are impacted, CDOT analyzes the feasibility and reasonableness of noise mitigation for the impacted receptors. In order for CDOT to recommend noise mitigation, the mitigation must be shown to be feasible and reasonable.
- 5. Feasibility has to do with constructability. The criteria describe physical considerations and concerns with the construction of an acoustically effective noise barrier at a particular site and project. For example, site drainage must be adequate and the barrier must be able to reduce noise at receptors by the required amount (5 dBA or more) with a barrier height of 20 feet or less or it is determined not to be feasible.
- 6. Reasonableness has to do with socio-economic factors and must meet three criteria: The barrier must reduce noise by 7 dBA or more for at least one receptor. The barrier must cost no more than \$6,800 per receptor per decibel of reduction. At least 50 percent of the receptors that will receive benefit from the barrier must be in favor. Prior to construction, all benefited property owners and residents would be surveyed.

I see no type 1 projects on I-25 Globeville on the 10 Year Plan. If one gets funded it will be difficult to miss the Public Meeting notices.

https://www.codot.gov/programs/your-transportation-priorities/your-transportation-plan

If there is any way I can assist you further please contact us.

Best Regards,

The CDOT Customer Service Team

What is **23 CFR 772?**

23 CFR 772 is an **amendment** to the original **1970 Federal Highway Act**

- States must provide guidelines for projects that may pose environmental, social or economic risks before Federal aid is given to that project
- Noise levels are addressed, but only in response to a planned project

Que es 23 CFR 772?

23 CFR 772 en una **enmienda** a la **Ley de Autopistas Federal de 1970** original

- Estados deben de proveer pautas para proyectos que puedan presentar riesgos ambientales, sociales o económicos antes de que se otorgue ayuda federal al proyecto
- Niveles de ruido son reconocidos pero solo como respuesta al proyecto planeado





Programs

Home | Programs | Environmental | Noise | When and Why CDOT Builds Noise Mitigation

Resources

- Regulations, Guidelines & Policies
- When and Why CDOT Builds
 Noise Mitigation
- Noise Program Book (Updated March 2015)
- Noise FAQs
- Noise Research Studies

When and Why CDOT Builds Noise Mitigation

Most highway noise abatement (e.g., noise barriers) in Colorado are built by CDOT as a result of a Federal regulation (Title 23 Code of Federal Regulation Part 772 [23 CFR 772]: Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise). Other noise barriers are built by private developers, local government agencies, and private citizens

In order for an area to qualify for noise abatement to be built by CDOT, the following steps must be followed:

- 1. CDOT must plan to do a construction project in the area.
- 2. The project is classified as being either Type I or Type III. Project types are defined in 23 CFR 772.5. Only Type I projects are analyzed for potential noise mitigation. Examples include adding through-traffic lanes or completing partial interchanges. Projects such as repaying or adding turn lanes are classified as Type

Environmental Programs Branch News

- (X) Coffee at CDOT Aug 31, 2022
- Mew Version of CDOT's
 Planning & Environmental
 Linkages Handbook Published Jun
 14, 2022
- Mew EPB Environmental

 Policy and Biological Resources

 Manager Jun 14, 2022
- W Updated Federal Lands MOU
 May 23, 2022

https://www .codot.gov/ programs/e nvironment al/noise/wh en-and-wh y-cdot-build s-noise-miti qation

Questions?/Preguntas



Dear

Thank you for your recent inquiry related to: How to request sound walls along I-25 in Globeville.
I-25 Globeville

Most highway noise abatement (e.g., noise barriers) in Colorado are built by Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) as a result of a Federal regulation (Title 23 Code of Federal Regulation Part 772 [23 CFR 772]; Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise).

In order for an area to qualify for noise abatement to be built by CDOT under 23 CFR 772, the following steps are followed:

- 1. CDOT must plan to do a construction project in the area
- 2. Project type is determined, referring to Type I or III projects. All projects are either Type I or Type III. Project types are defined in 23 CFR 772.5. Only Type I projects are analyzed for potential noise mitigation because they could increase noise levels. Examples include adding through-traffic lanes or completing partial interchanges.
- 3. Noise analysis is conducted for all Type I projects to determine if any receptors (e.g., homes, schools, parks, offices) will be impacted due to the proposed construction project. "Impact" is defined for different types of receptors by the CDOT Noise Analysis and Abatement Guidelines.

- 4. If analysis shows that any receptors are impacted, CDOT analyzes the feasibility and reasonableness of noise mitigation for the impacted receptors. In order for CDOT to recommend noise mitigation, the mitigation must be shown to be feasible and reasonable.
- 5. Feasibility has to do with constructability. The criteria describe physical considerations and concerns with the construction of an acoustically effective noise barrier at a particular site and project. For example, site drainage must be adequate and the barrier must be able to reduce noise at receptors by the required amount (5 dBA or more) with a barrier height of 20 feet or less or it is determined not to be feasible.
- 6. Reasonableness has to do with socio-economic factors and must meet three criteria: The barrier must reduce noise by 7 dBA or more for at least one receptor. The barrier must cost no more than \$6,800 per receptor per decibel of reduction. At least 50 percent of the receptors that will receive benefit from the barrier must be in favor. Prior to construction, all benefited property owners and residents would be surveyed.

I see no type 1 projects on I-25 Globeville on the 10 Year Plan. If one gets funded it will be difficult to miss the Public Meeting notices.

https://www.codot.gov/programs/your-transportation-priorities/your-transportation-plan

If there is any way I can assist you further please contact us.

Best Regards,

The CDOT Customer Service Team

What is a receptor?

A **receptor** is a noise-sensitive property where highway traffic noise may be detrimental to the outdoor enjoyment and functional use of the property.

Noise sensitive receptors include:

- Parks
- Schools
- Offices
- Residential areas
- Hospitals
- Daycare facilities

CDOT's noise study zone is **500 feet from the edge of highway travel lanes**.

Que es un receptor?

Un **receptor** es una propiedad sensible al ruido donde el ruido de tráfico de autopista puede ser perjudicial para disfrutar al aire libre y el uso funcional de la propiedad.

Receptores sensibles al ruido incluyen:

- Parques
- Escuelas
- Oficinas
- Areas residenciales
- Hospitales
- Guarderias

La zona de estudio de ruido de CDOT está a 500 pies del borde de los carriles de la autopista.

What defines impact?

According to CDOT:



For residences, schools and parks: 66 dB or higher

For noise sensitive **businesses: 71 dB or higher**

(https://www.codot.gov/programs/environmental/noise/noise-faqs.html)

According to the **EPA*: \$EPA** United States Environmental Protection Agency

For interiors: 45 dB or higher

For exteriors: 55 dB or higher

(https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/external-site s/health-impact-project/globeville-and-elyria-swansea-n eighborhood-plan-hia.pdf)

¿Qué define el impacto?

Segun CDOT:



Para residencias, escuelas, y parques: 66 dB o más

Para negocios sensibles al ruido: 71 dB o más

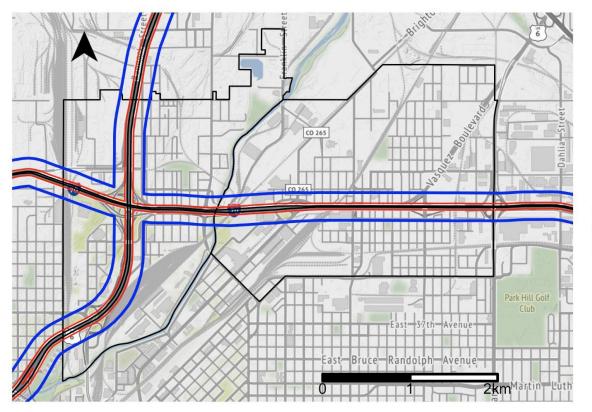
(https://www.codot.gov/programs/environmental/noise/noise-fags.html)

Segun EPA: SEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Para interiores: 45 dB o mas

Para exteriores: 55 dB o mas

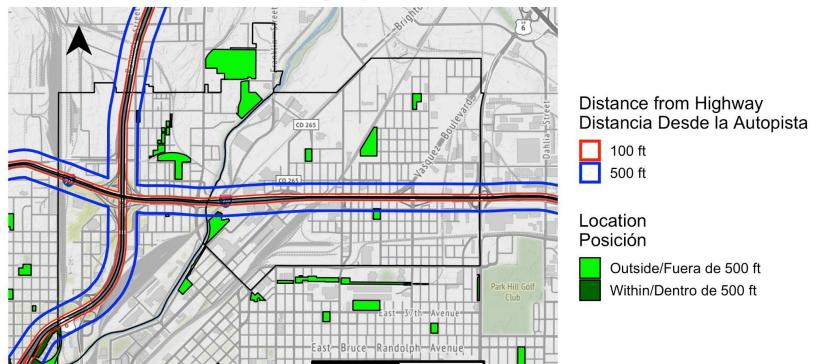
(https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/external-sites/health-impact-project/globeville-and-elyria-swansea-neighborhood-plan-hia.pdf)



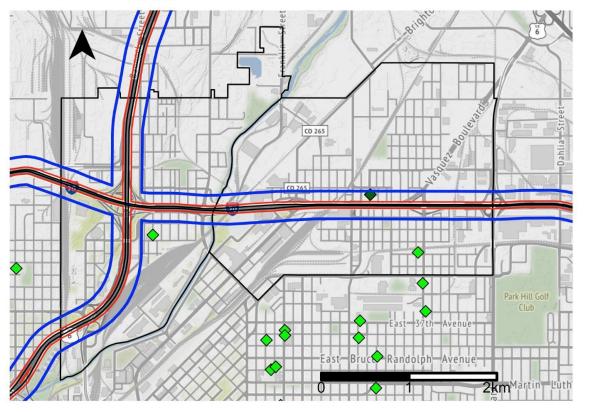
Distance from Highway Distancia Desde la Autopista

100 ft 500 ft

Parks and Open Space/Parques y espacios abiertos



Schools/Escuelas



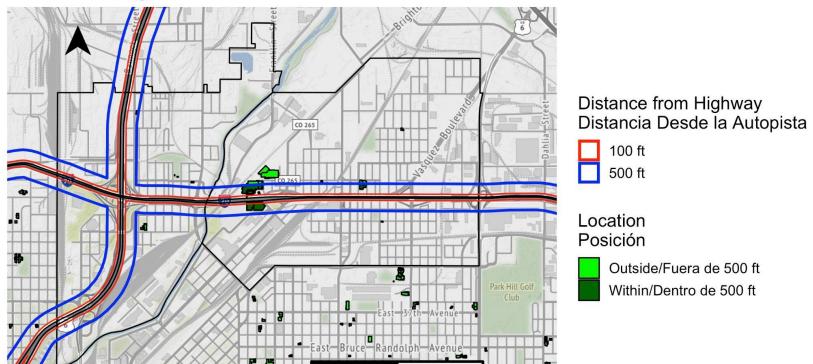
Distance from Highway Distancia Desde la Autopista

100 ft 500 ft

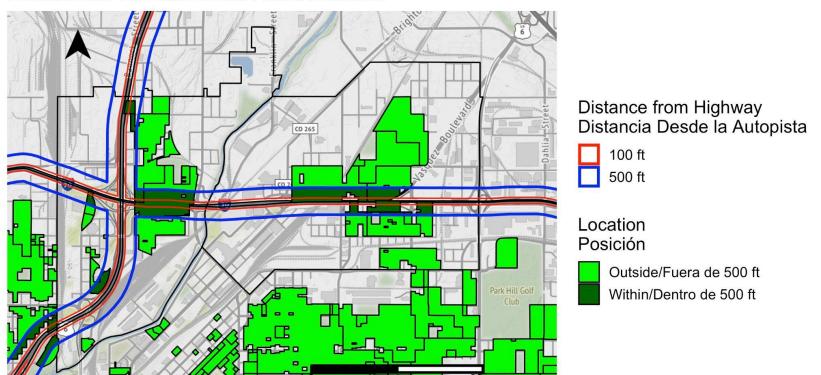
Location Posición

- Outside/Fuera de 500 ft
- ♦ Within/Dentro de 500 ft

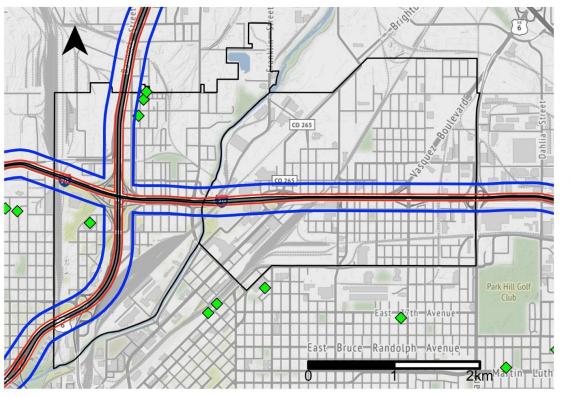
Public Buildings/Edificios Públicos



Residential Zones/Zonas Residenciales



Medical Facilities/Instalaciones Medicas



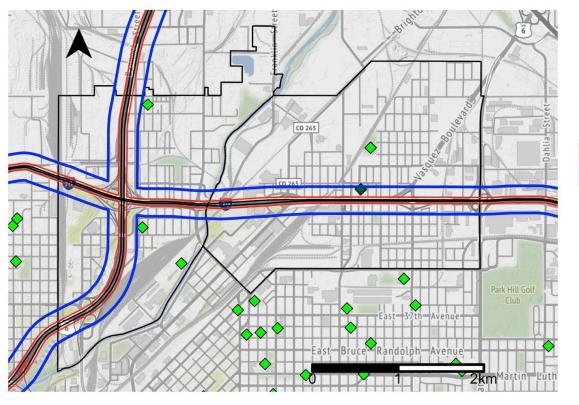
Distance from Highway Distancia Desde la Autopista

100 ft 500 ft

Location Posición

- Outside/Fuera de 500 ft
- ♦ Within/Dentro de 500 ft

Licensed Childcare Faciltiies/Instalaciones de cuidado infantil con licencia



Distance from Highway Distancia Desde la Autopista

100 ft 500 ft

Location Posición

- Outside/Fuera de 500 ft
- ♦ Within/Dentro de 500 ft

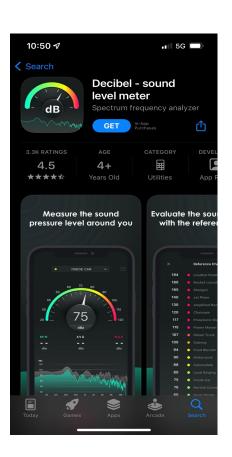
Personal Sound Measuring/Medicion de Sonido Personal

iPhones:

Decibel - sound level meter

https://apps.apple.com/us/app/decibel-sound-level-meter/id1485543216



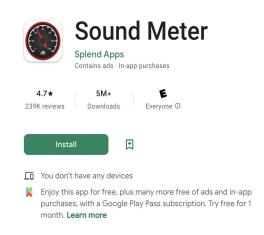


Android:

Sound Meter (by Splend Apps)

https://play.google.com/s tore/apps/details?id=co m.splendapps.decibel





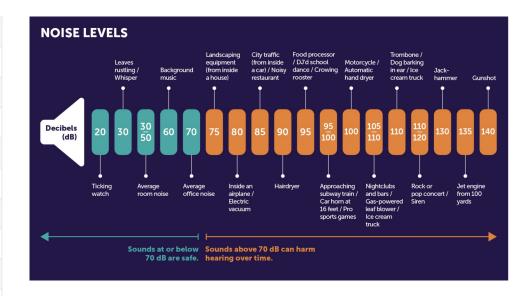






Typical Noise Levels

Noise Source	Noise Level (dBA)
Commercial Jet	110-120
Shouting at 5 feet	95-105
Heavy Truck/Motorcycle at 25 feet	85-95
Freeway Traffic at 50 feet	70-80
Conversational Speech at 5 feet	55-65
Quiet Neighborhood	45-55
Living Room	35-45
Remote Outdoor Location (no wind)	20-30
Threshold of Hearing	0



Noise Measuring Exercise



Ejercicio de Medición de Ruido

This QR code will take you to a noise log where you can record date, time, location, noise level and source. Printed copies will be provided!

Some ideas of sources...

- Train horns
- Movies / TV
- Music
- Highway noise (remember the maps!)

Este código QR lo llevará a un registro de ruido donde puede registrar fecha, tiempo, ubicación, nivel de ruido, y la fuente de ruido. Copias físicas serán distribuidas!

Algunas ideas de fuentes...

- Bocina de tren
- Peliculas/television
- Musica
- Ruido de autopistas (acuerdese de los mapas!)

Possible Agency Partners / Posibles Socios de la Agencia

2014 Health Impact Assessment

(https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/746/documents/HIA/HIA%20Composite%20Report_9-18-14.pdf) recommends...

- Colorado Parks and Wildlife
 - https://cpw.state.co.us/
- Denver Police Department
 - https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/police-department/contact.html
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environments (CDPHE)
 - https://cdphe.colorado.gov/
- City Council Member Candi CdeBaca
 - https://www.denvergov.org/Government/Agencies-Departments-Offices/Agencies-Departments-Office