NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Northwoods Estates Charleston County, South Carolina





Charleston County

Prepared By:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following noise study is funded by Charleston County and follows the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Traffic Noise Abatement Policy due to the absence of a County Traffic Noise Abatement Policy. The current SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy, dated October 2019, was followed to analyze the potential noise impacts and mitigation as necessary. Any noise abatement measures constructed would have to be done through funding mechanisms other than SCDOT.

A noise impact analysis has been performed for the Northwoods Estates community in North Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston County authorized the noise study in response to concerns raised by the Northwoods Estates residents regarding noise impacts from traffic along I-26.

The purpose of the study is to evaluate future noise levels and impacts to Northwoods Estates residences, using future (2040) traffic along I-26. The noise study area extends approximately 1.7 miles along I-26, starting about 1.3 miles south of I-26/US 78 interchange and ending at US 52 Connector. A total of 279 houses were analyzed for potential noise impacts, these included residences along Bentwood Drive, Rollins Court, Brigham Drive, Delhi Road, Long Shadow Lane, and New Ryder Road.

The TNM 2.5 Noise Model was used to analyze the existing condition (2020) and future (2040) traffic noise models. The modeling results indicated that for future (2040) noise levels, there are 121 residential receivers that would have noise levels that approach or exceed the Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) for its respective land use. Noise abatement was therefore considered for the Northwoods Estates community. As a result of the mitigation analysis, there were no feasible and reasonable solutions to mitigate for the noise according to the SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A noise impact analysis has been performed for the Northwoods Estates community in North Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston County authorized the noise study in response to concerns raised by the Northwoods Estates residents regarding noise impacts from traffic along I-26.

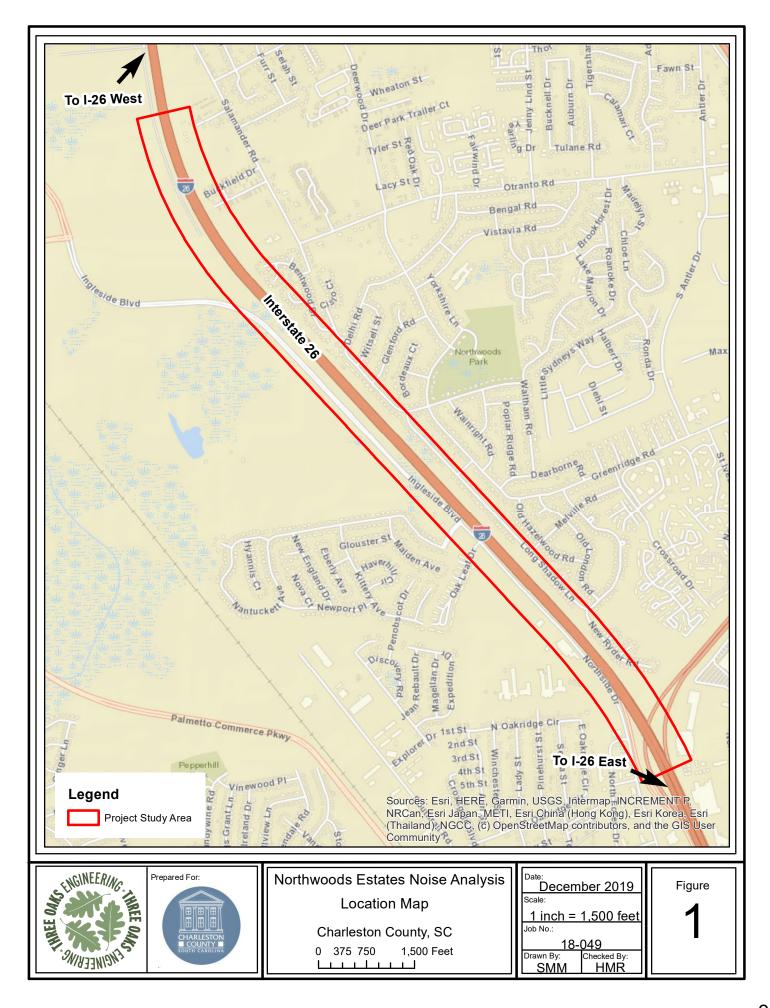
This study is funded by Charleston County and follows the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Traffic Noise Abatement Policy due to the absence of a County Traffic Noise Abatement Policy. The current SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy, dated October 2019, was followed to analyze the potential noise impacts and mitigation as necessary. Any noise abatement measures constructed would have to be done through funding mechanisms other than SCDOT.

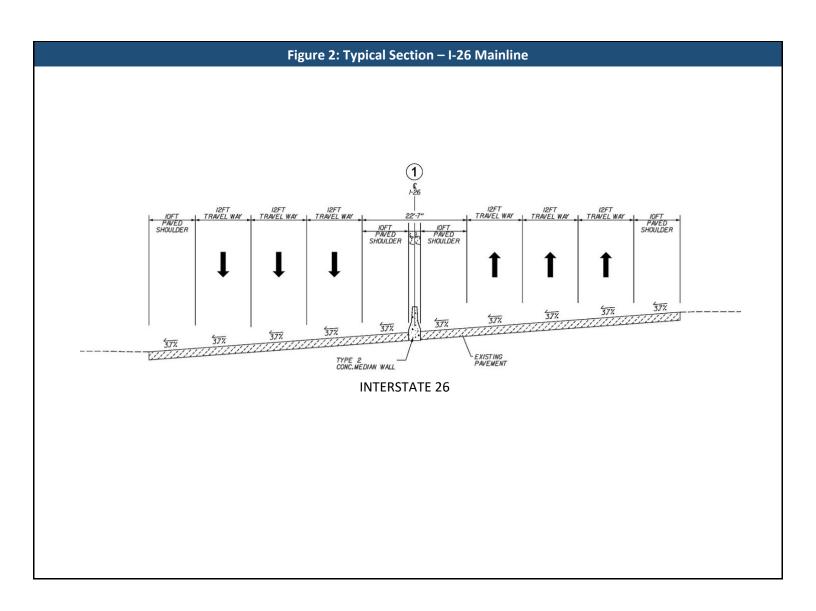
A. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the study is to evaluate future noise levels and impacts to Northwoods Estates residences, using future (2040) traffic along I-26. The Northwoods Estates community has expressed concerns regarding noise impacts from traffic on I-26. A noise analysis of the Northwoods Estates area was initiated by Charleston County.

B. Project Area and Existing Facility

The noise study area extends approximately 1.7 miles along I-26, starting about 1.3 miles south of I-26/US 78 interchange and ending at US 52 Connector (Figure 1). This portion of I-26 has three 12-foot travel lanes in each direction, with shoulders to the inside and outside of the travel lanes, as shown in Figure 2. A total of 279 houses were analyzed for noise impacts, these included residences along Bentwood Drive, Rollins Court, Brigham Drive, Delhi Road, Long Shadow Lane, and New Ryder Road. Land uses in the study area are all residential.





II. ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

A. Model Used and Assumptions

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Traffic Noise Model (TNM 2.5) was used to derive existing and future noise levels.

A partial interchange, Palmetto Commerce Interchange, is proposed within the project study area and was therefore included in the future (2040) model. Applicable model features, such as shoulders, building barriers, shared-use paths, and control stops on ramps were added to the analysis to provide accurate sound level results. The first two rows of residences in Northwoods Estates were modeled as fixed height barriers with 3 sides. Single story houses were modeled at a fixed height of 15 feet, while two-story houses were modeled at 25 feet.

B. Traffic Data

Existing (2020) and future (2040) traffic data (and design files) were provided by Stantec, refer to Appendix A. Due to the fact that I-26 operates at level of service (LOS) F during peak hour resulting in stop-and-go conditions, free flow traffic numbers were used for the existing condition (2020) as well as future (2040) models. The traffic report included the estimated Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for the design year (2040) that included fleet mix percentages, directional splits, and free flow traffic numbers. There is a truck restriction along this section of the I-26 noise study area. Therefore, heavy trucks were modeled in the two outside lanes. A speed limit of 65 miles per hour (mph) was used for I-26.

C. Receptor Locations

Sensitive receptors and/or land use types were first identified using aerial photography and street level views from http://maps.google.com, then field verified. Receptors were modeled in areas of frequent human use. Exterior usage receptor categories that are potentially impacted by the current and future traffic are residential land uses, which fall under FHWA-developed Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) categories B, refer to Table 1. Figures 3-1 through 3-5 show all receptor locations evaluated for this project.

D. Field Measurements

Ambient noise field measurements were taken at 4 locations within the Northwoods Estates community: 8687 Bentwood Drive, 8318 Delhi Road, 8139 Long Shadow Lane, and 7920 New Ryder Road. Noise measurements were taken on Wednesday, October

16, 2019 during PM peak traffic. These were performed in accordance with the FHWA publication "Measurement of Highway-related Noise." Vehicles were counted on I-26 along the Northwoods Estate area and the type of vehicles were noted during the field measurements. Meteorological conditions and local features were noted for each site. Table 2 summarizes the information for the ambient noise field measurements and Appendix B contains the field measurement data sheets.

Table 1:	23 CFR Part 7	72, Table 1 No		nt Criteria (NAC) Hourly A Weighted Sound Level in
				s (dB(A))
Activity			Evaluation	
Category	Leq (h) ^{\1,2\}	L10 (h) ^{\1,2\}	Location	Description of Activity Category
				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
Α	57	60	Exterior	serve its intended purpose.
B ^{\3\}	67	70	Exterior	Residential.
C ^{\3\}	67	70	Exterior	Active sport areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails, and trail crossings.
D	52	55	Interior	Auditoriums, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios.
E ^{\3\}	72	75	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in A-D or F.
F				Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, manufacturing, mining, rail yards, retail facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electrical), and warehousing.
G	3 CFR Part 772			Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.

SOURCE: 23 CFR Part 772

\1\ Either Leq(h) or L10(h) (but not both) may be used on a project.

\2\ The Leg(h) and L10(h) Activity Criteria values are for impact determination only, and are not design standards for noise abatement measures.

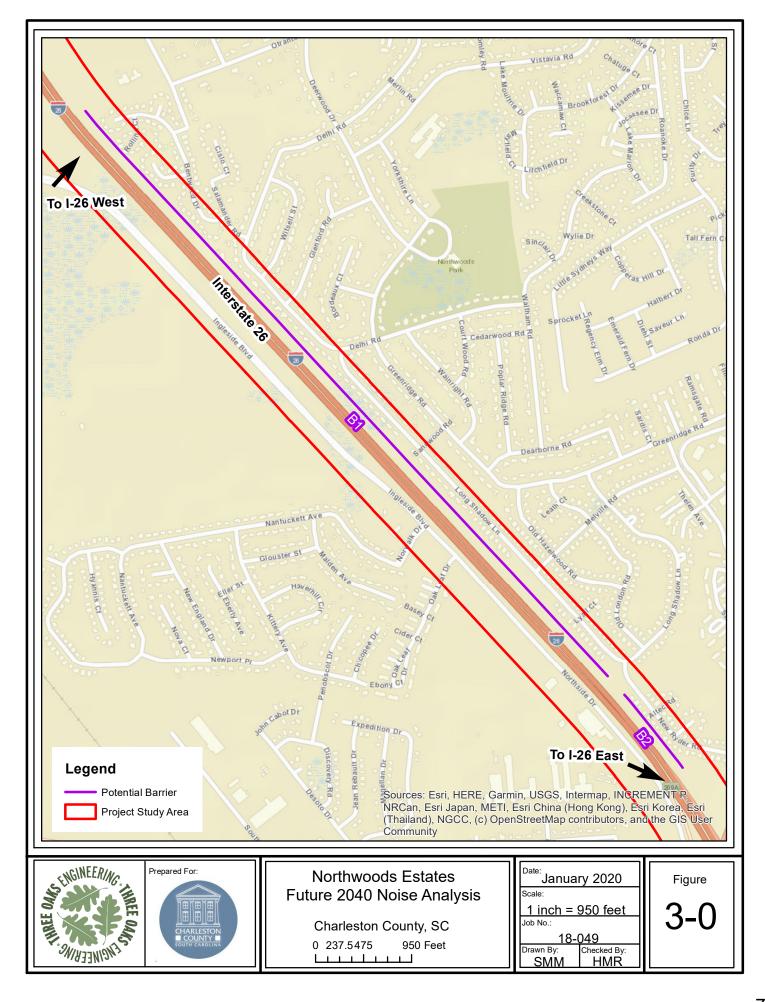
\3\ Includes undeveloped lands permitted for this activity category.

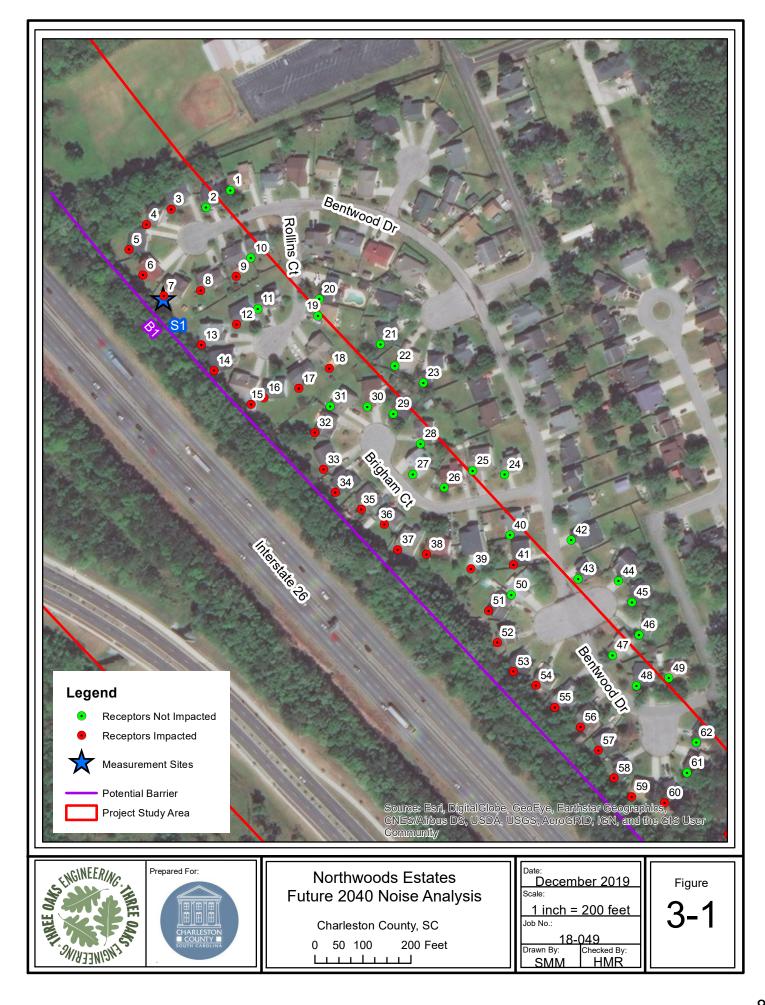
		Time		Traffic Counts Data								
Location	Date	Period		Ea	stbound	d			W	estbour	d	MC 2 1 2
		(min)	Auto	MT	ΗT	Bus	MC	Auto	MT	HT	Bus	MC
Site #1 8687 Bentwood Dr.	10/16/2019	5:53 – 6:08 PM	733	16	21	5	5	1136	8	39	1	2
Site #2 8318 Delhi Rd.	10/16/2019	5:29 – 5:54 PM	873	6	29	1	0	1288	11	34	0	1
Site #3 8139 Long Shadow Ln.	10/16/2019	4:59 – 5:14 PM	844	9	26	5	0	1242	18	57	1	2
Site #4 7920 New Ryder Rd.	10/16/2019	4:29 – 4:44 PM	780	11	26	0	0	1537	11	76	0	1

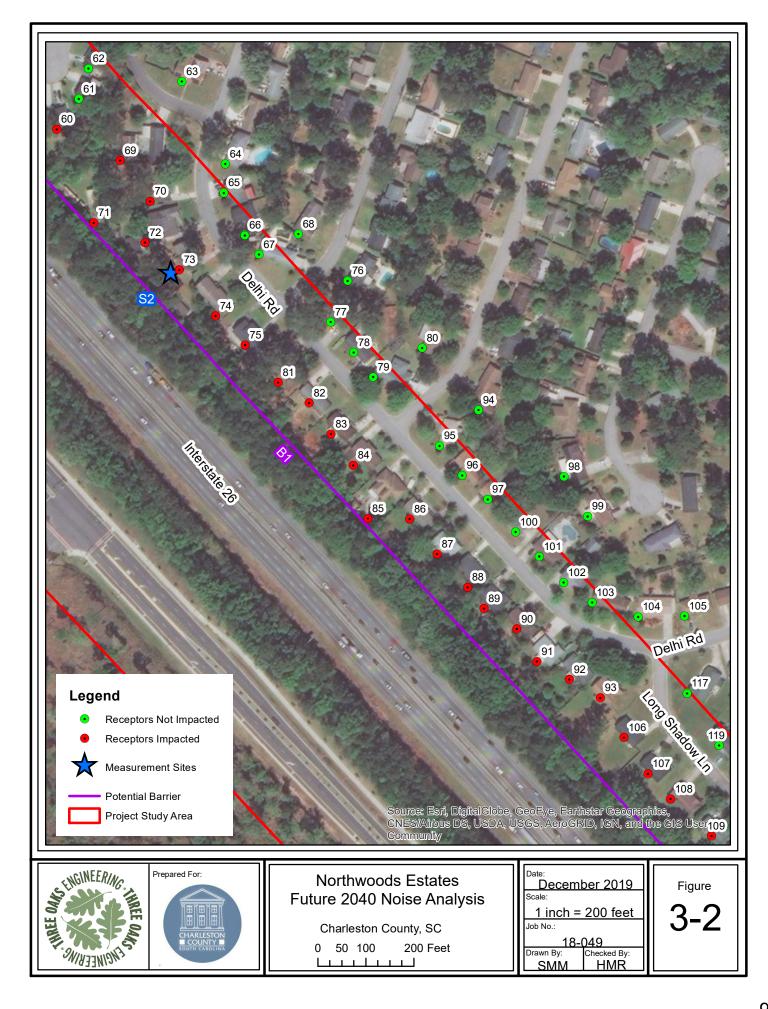
E. Model Validation

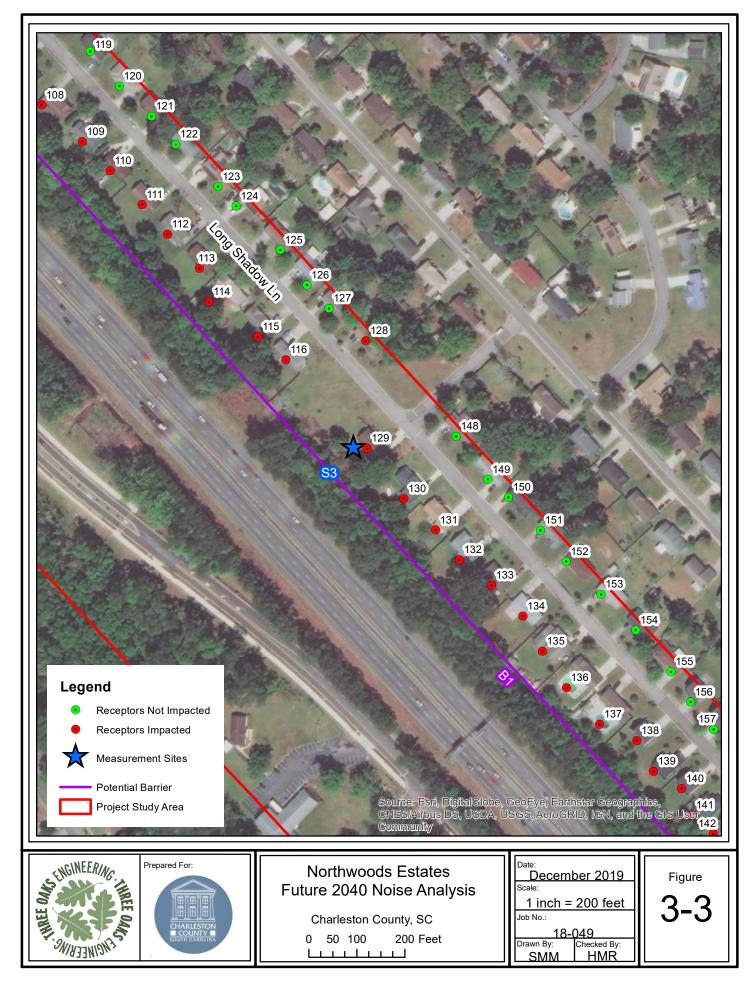
Using the ambient noise field measurements shown in Table 2, the TNM 2.5 model was validated per the requirements in 23 CFR §772.11(d)(2). Leq is defined as the equivalent steady-state sound level which in a stated period of time contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound level during the same time period, with Leq(h) being the hourly value of Leq. Table 3 below compares the measured Leq versus modeled Leq for the sites during the measurement period. Based on SCDOT Policy, if the measured and modeled Leq are within 3 dBA, the model is validated. Table 3 shows that the difference between the modeled and measured Leq, where applicable, was \leq 3.0 dBA at the sites; therefore, the model is validated.

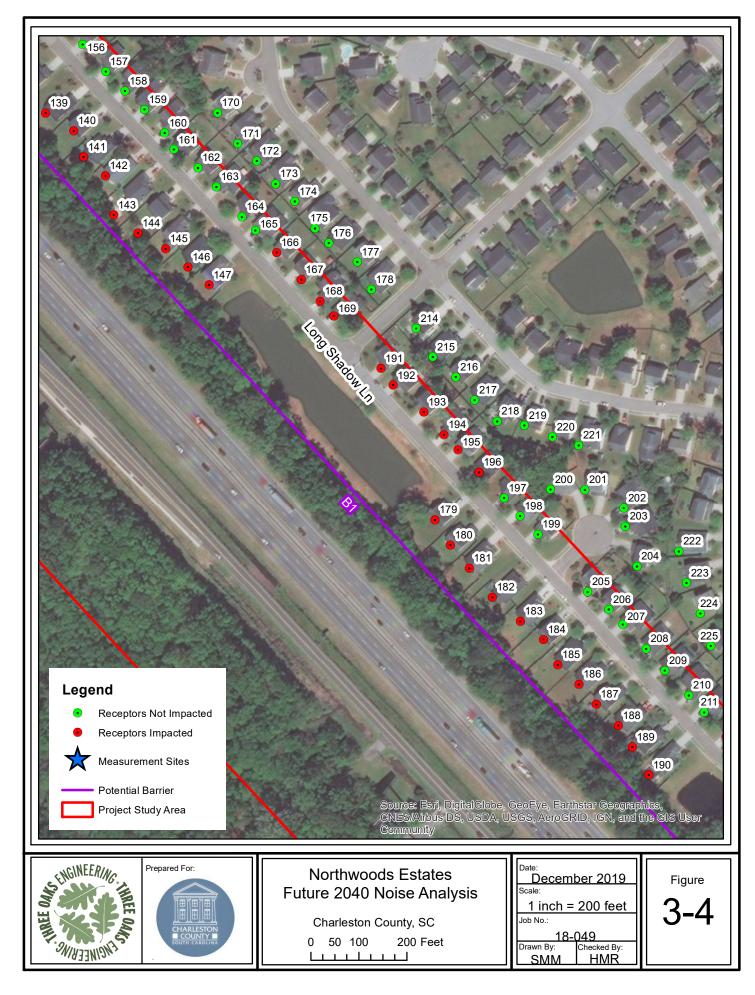
Table 3: Comparison	Table 3: Comparison of Measured Leq to TNM 2.5 Modeled Leq											
Location	Measured Leq	Modeled Leq	Difference									
Site #1 8684 Bentwood Drive	74.3	71.3	-3.0									
Site #2 8318 Delhi Road	68.0	70.2	+2.2									
Site #3 8139 Long Shadow Lane	71.3	70.6	-0.7									
Site #4 7920 New Ryder Road	71.5	74.4	-2.9									

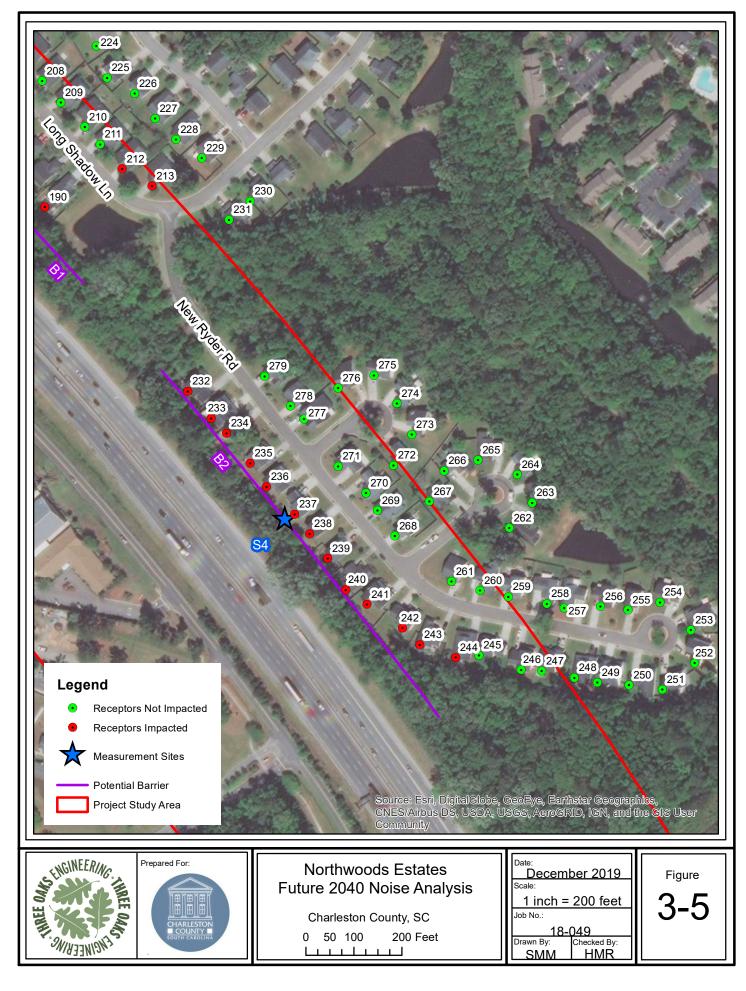












III. TRAFFIC NOISE IMPACTS

FHWA has developed noise abatement criteria and procedures in 23 CFR Part 772, as shown in Table 1, that states that traffic noise impacts occur when either:

1) the predicted traffic noise levels approach (within 1 dBA) or exceed the FHWA NAC for the applicable activity category shown in Table 1; or,

2) the predicted traffic noise levels substantially exceed the existing noise levels by \geq 15 dBA.

The TNM 2.5 model results for the existing condition (2020) and the future year (2040) can be found in Table 4. No receivers would have a substantial increase impact for the future year (2040).

- A. Modeled Existing 2020 Noise Levels
 In the existing condition (2020), there are 112 receivers that have noise levels that approach or exceed the NAC criteria for its respective land use.
- B. Modeled Future 2040 Noise Levels
 There are 121 residential receivers that would have noise levels that approach or exceed the NAC criteria for its respective land use.

			Т	able 4: Exi	sting 2(020 and	Future 204	0 Sound L	evels				
Receptor #	Existing 2020	Future 2040	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use	Receptor #	Existing	Future	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use
1	54	56.7	2.7	N	66	В	40	63.5	64.4	0.9	N	66	В
2	60.5	63.4	2.9	N	66	В	41	65.6	66.3	0.7	Y	66	В
3	62.8	66.5	3.7	Y	66	В	42	56.9	57.9	1.0	N	66	В
4	66.5	69.8	3.3	Y	66	В	43	60.3	61.2	0.9	N	66	В
5	72.6	75.9	3.3	Y	66	В	44	59.6	60.6	1.0	N	66	В
6	73.3	76.4	3.1	Y	66	В	45	59.6	60.6	1.0	N	66	В
7	73	76.3	3.3	Y	66	В	46	55.6	56.7	1.1	N	66	В
8	68.7	71.9	3.2	Y	66	В	47	61.4	62.5	1.1	N	66	В
9	63.6	66.4	2.8	Y	66	В	48	61.2	62.2	1.0	N	66	В
10	60.4	63	2.6	N	66	В	49	59.5	60.5	1.0	N	66	В
11	60.5	62.4	1.9	N	66	В	50	59.4	61.8	2.4	N	66	В
12	62.8	66.1	3.3	Y	66	В	51	70.7	71.8	1.1	Y	66	В
13	73.1	76.3	3.2	Y	66	В	52	72.2	73.2	1.0	Y	66	В
14	73.9	76.6	2.7	Y	66	В	53	73	74	1.0	Y	66	В
15	73.9	76.6	2.7	Y	66	В	54	72.5	73.4	0.9	Y	66	В
16	72.3	74.7	2.4	Y	66	В	55	72.5	73.5	1.0	Y	66	В
17	68.6	70.7	2.1	Y	66	В	56	72.2	73.1	0.9	Y	66	В
18	63.9	67.2	3.3	Y	66	В	57	72.4	73.4	1.0	Y	66	В
19	57.7	59.8	2.1	N	66	В	58	73	73.9	0.9	Y	66	В
20	57	58.8	1.8	N	66	В	59	73	73.8	0.8	Y	66	В
21	58.8	62.3	3.5	N	66	В	60	70.8	71.7	0.9	Y	66	В
22	56	58.2	2.2	N	66	В	61	63.8	64.7	0.9	N	66	В
23	53.4	54.7	1.3	N	66	В	62	58.7	59.8	1.1	N	66	В
24	58.3	59.2	0.9	N	66	В	63	60.5	61.5	1.0	N	66	В
25	56.6	57.7	1.1	N	66	В	64	59.8	60.8	1.0	N	66	В
26	62	62.8	0.8	N	66	В	65	61.8	62.7	0.9	N	66	В
27	61.7	62.8	1.1	N	66	В	66	62.2	63.1	0.9	N	66	В
28	59.5	61.5	2.0	N	66	В	67	62.1	63.3	1.2	N	66	В
29	60.2	62.1	1.9	N	66	В	68	56.5	57.6	1.1	N	66	В
30	58.1	59.7	1.6	N	66	В	69	68.4	69.3	0.9	Y	66	В
31	61.7	64.4	2.7	N	66	В	70	67.6	68.5	0.9	Y	66	В
32	70.6	73.1	2.5	Y	66	В	71	74.2	75	0.8	Y	66	В
33	73.1	75.1	2.0	Y	66	В	72	71.9	72.7	0.8	Y	66	В
34	73.8	75.5	1.7	Y	66	В	73	72.2	73	0.8	Y	66	В
35	73.3	74.8	1.5	Y	66	В	74	72.7	73.6	0.9	Y	66	В
36	72.2	73.6	1.4	Y	66	В	75	72.5	73.4	0.9	Y	66	В
37	73.2	74.3	1.1	Y	66	В	76	60.4	61.6	1.2	N	66	В
38	71	71.7	0.7	Y	66	В	77	62.6	63.8	1.2	N	66	В
39	69.8	70.6	0.8	Y	66	В	78	61.6	62.6	1.0	N	66	В

			Table 4	4: Existing	2020 ar	nd Futu	re 2040 Sou	und Levels	s Continu	ed			
Receptor #	Existing 2020	Future 2040	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use	Receptor #	Existing	Future	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use
79	61.1	62.1	1.0	N	66	В	118	58.3	59.3	1.0	N	66	В
80	56.7	57.9	1.2	N	66	В	119	62.5	63.5	1.0	N	66	В
81	72.6	73.4	0.8	Y	66	В	120	62	63	1.0	N	66	В
82	71.7	72.6	0.9	Y	66	В	121	61.3	62.3	1.0	N	66	В
83	72.2	73.1	0.9	Y	66	В	122	61.4	62.3	0.9	N	66	В
84	72.5	73.5	1.0	Y	66	В	123	62.1	63	0.9	N	66	В
85	74.9	75.8	0.9	Y	66	В	124	61.9	62.7	0.8	N	66	В
86	72.2	73.2	1.0	Y	66	В	125	62	62.9	0.9	N	66	В
87	72.6	73.5	0.9	Y	66	В	126	62.5	63.5	1.0	N	66	В
88	72.6	73.5	0.9	Y	66	В	127	64.2	64.8	0.6	N	66	В
89	72.8	73.6	0.8	Y	66	В	128	65.3	66.1	0.8	Y	66	В
90	72	72.8	0.8	Y	66	В	129	71.8	72.6	0.8	Y	66	В
91	72.5	73.3	0.8	Y	66	В	130	72.1	72.9	0.8	Y	66	В
92	71.8	72.6	0.8	Y	66	В	131	71.9	72.7	0.8	Y	66	В
93	71.1	71.9	0.8	Y	66	В	132	72.3	73.1	0.8	Y	66	В
94	56	57.1	1.1	N	66	В	133	72	72.8	0.8	Y	66	В
95	62.3	63.3	1.0	N	66	В	134	71.8	72.6	0.8	Y	66	В
96	62.7	63.7	1.0	N	66	В	135	72.7	73.5	0.8	Y	66	В
97	62.9	64	1.1	N	66	В	136	73.4	74.2	0.8	Y	66	В
98	56.1	57.2	1.1	N	66	В	137	73.1	73.9	0.8	Y	66	В
99	56.7	57.8	1.1	N	66	В	138	72	72.7	0.7	Y	66	В
100	61.5	62.4	0.9	N	66	В	139	72.5	73.2	0.7	Y	66	В
101	61.6	62.5	0.9	N	66	В	140	71.4	72.1	0.7	Y	66	В
102	60.8	61.8	1.0	N	66	В	141	72.7	73.3	0.6	Y	66	В
103	61.7	62.6	0.9	N	66	В	142	72.3	72.9	0.6	Y	66	В
104	60	60.9	0.9	N	66	В	143	73.7	74.5	0.8	Y	66	В
105	59.5	60.5	1.0	N	66	В	144	73.3	74	0.7	Y	66	В
106	71.9	72.7	0.8	Y	66	В	145	72.5	73.3	0.8	Y	66	В
107	72.3	73.1	0.8	Y	66	В	146	72.4	73.1	0.7	Y	66	В
108	72.3	73.1	0.8	Y	66	В	147	72.2	73	0.8	Y	66	В
109	71.9	72.7	0.8	Y	66	В	148	63.6	64.4	0.8	N	66	В
110	71.7	72.5	0.8	Y	66	В	149	62.2	63	0.8	N	66	В
111	71.7	72.6	0.9	Y	66	В	150	62.4	63.2	0.8	N	66	В
112	71.8	72.7	0.9	Y	66	В	151	61.8	62.6	0.8	N	66	В
113	71.9	72.7	0.8	Y	66	В	152	60.3	61.2	0.9	N	66	В
114	73	73.8	0.8	Y	66	В	153	60.4	61.3	0.9	N	66	В
115	72	72.8	0.8	Y	66	В	154	59.7	60.6	0.9	N	66	В
116	71.7	72.6	0.9	Y	66	В	155	62.1	62.8	0.7	N	66	В
117	62.2	63.1	0.9	N	66	В	156	63	63.7	0.7	N	66	В

			Table 4	4: Existing	2020 ar	nd Futu	re 2040 Sou	und Levels	s Continu	ed			
Receptor #	Existing 2020	Future 2040	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use	Receptor #	Existing	Future	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use
157	63.1	63.9	0.8	N	66	В	196	65.6	66.5	0.9	Y	66	В
158	61.8	62.7	0.9	N	66	В	197	63.7	64.7	1.0	N	66	В
159	61.2	61.8	0.6	N	66	В	198	63.4	64.1	0.7	N	66	В
160	60.5	61	0.5	N	66	В	199	62.9	63.9	1.0	N	66	В
161	60.9	61.7	0.8	N	66	В	200	53.3	54.3	1.0	N	66	В
162	61.3	62.1	0.8	N	66	В	201	57.6	58.6	1.0	N	66	В
163	62	62.8	0.8	N	66	В	202	58.2	59.2	1.0	N	66	В
164	63.4	64.4	1.0	N	66	В	203	58.5	59.3	0.8	N	66	В
165	64.7	65.7	1.0	N	66	В	204	55.7	56.6	0.9	N	66	В
166	66.3	67.3	1.0	Y	66	В	205	61.6	62.5	0.9	N	66	В
167	67.2	68.2	1.0	Y	66	В	206	61.2	62.1	0.9	N	66	В
168	67.6	68.5	0.9	Y	66	В	207	61.1	61.9	0.8	N	66	В
169	67.9	68.7	0.8	Y	66	В	208	61.9	62.7	0.8	N	66	В
170	54.9	55.7	0.8	N	66	В	209	62.1	62.9	0.8	N	66	В
171	55.2	56.2	1.0	N	66	В	210	63	63.9	0.9	N	66	В
172	53.4	54.4	1.0	N	66	В	211	63.9	64.8	0.9	N	66	В
173	54.9	55.8	0.9	N	66	В	212	65	66	1.0	Y	66	В
174	54.5	55.4	0.9	N	66	В	213	64.9	66	1.1	Y	66	В
175	59	59.9	0.9	N	66	В	214	61.7	62.5	0.8	N	66	В
176	57.4	58.5	1.1	N	66	В	215	60.1	61	0.9	N	66	В
177	55.8	56.8	1.0	N	66	В	216	58.3	59.5	1.2	N	66	В
178	60	60.9	0.9	N	66	В	217	56.6	58	1.4	N	66	В
179	71.7	72.4	0.7	Y	66	В	218	53.8	54.7	0.9	N	66	В
180	72.1	72.8	0.7	Y	66	В	219	57.1	57.9	0.8	N	66	В
181	72.1	72.9	0.8	Y	66	В	220	55.8	56.5	0.7	N	66	В
182	72.6	73.4	0.8	Y	66	В	221	56.2	57.2	1.0	N	66	В
183	72.2	73	0.8	Y	66	В	222	55.8	56.8	1.0	N	66	В
184	71.8	72.6	0.8	Y	66	В	223	56.2	57	0.8	N	66	В
185	72.5	73.3	0.8	Y	66	В	224	56.6	57.4	0.8	N	66	В
186	71.5	72.3	0.8	Y	66	В	225	56.3	57.3	1.0	N	66	В
187	71.5	72.3	0.8	Y	66	В	226	56.7	57.6	0.9	N	66	В
188	72.4	73.1	0.7	Y	66	В	227	57.2	58.1	0.9	N	66	В
189	71.5	72.3	0.8	Y	66	В	228	59.2	60	0.8	N	66	В
190	70.9	71.8	0.9	Y	66	В	229	62	63	1.0	N	66	В
191	68.1	68.9	0.8	Y	66	В	230	57.2	58	0.8	N	66	В
192	68.2	69	0.8	Y	66	В	231	63.3	64.3	1.0	N	66	В
193	67.6	68.4	0.8	Y	66	В	232	74.8	75.5	0.7	Y	66	В
194	67.3	68.1	0.8	Y	66	В	233	74.6	75.2	0.6	Y	66	В
195	66.9	67.7	0.8	Y	66	В	234	74.7	75.3	0.6	Y	66	В

			Table	4: Existing	2020 ar	nd Futu	re 2040 Sou	und Levels	s Continu	ed			
Receptor #	Existing 2020	Future 2040	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use	Receptor #	Existing	Future	Increase over Existing	Future NAC Impact?	NAC	Land Use
235	74.9	75.4	0.5	Y	66	В	258	55.3	55.5	0.2	N	66	В
236	75.1	75.6	0.5	Y	66	В	259	56.3	56.7	0.4	N	66	В
237	74.5	74.9	0.4	Y	66	В	260	58.2	58.7	0.5	N	66	В
238	74.6	75	0.4	Y	66	В	261	60.3	60.9	0.6	N	66	В
239	74.3	74.8	0.5	Y	66	В	262	55.8	56.3	0.5	N	66	В
240	71.9	72.5	0.6	Y	66	В	263	55.9	56	0.1	N	66	В
241	70.8	71.5	0.7	Y	66	В	264	56.1	56.5	0.4	N	66	В
242	69.2	69.9	0.7	Y	66	В	265	55.4	55.8	0.4	N	66	В
243	68.6	69 .3	0.7	Y	66	В	266	54.1	54.5	0.4	N	66	В
244	66.3	66.9	0.6	Y	66	В	267	57.6	58.1	0.5	N	66	В
245	63.4	64	0.6	N	66	В	268	60.6	61.1	0.5	N	66	В
246	62.4	63	0.6	N	66	В	269	62.5	63	0.5	N	66	В
247	61.1	61.7	0.6	N	66	В	270	62.6	63	0.4	N	66	В
248	59.9	60.4	0.5	N	66	В	271	59.9	60.4	0.5	N	66	В
249	59.1	59.5	0.4	N	66	В	272	52.2	52.6	0.4	N	66	В
250	56.3	56.7	0.4	N	66	В	273	54.3	54.8	0.5	N	66	В
251	59.5	58.6	-0.9	N	66	В	274	56.5	57.1	0.6	N	66	В
252	60.4	59.3	-1.1	N	66	В	275	55.9	56.4	0.5	N	66	В
253	58.3	57	-1.3	N	66	В	276	55.9	56.6	0.7	N	66	В
254	53.6	53.6	0.0	N	66	В	277	63	63.6	0.6	N	66	В
255	55.4	55.2	-0.2	N	66	В	278	62.8	63.5	0.7	N	66	В
256	55.3	55.3	0.0	N	66	В	279	64.4	65.1	0.7	N	66	В
257	55.5	55.7	0.2	N	66	В							

IV. FEASIBLE AND RESONABLE CONSIDERATION OF ABATEMENT

Since there are receivers that would be impacted by noise for the future year (2040), abatement measures were considered.

When considering noise abatement measures, primary consideration shall be given to exterior areas where frequent human use occurs. Since South Carolina is not part of the FHWA-approved Quiet Pavement Pilot Program, the use of quieter pavements was not considered as an abatement measure. In addition, the planting of vegetation or landscaping was not considered as a potential abatement measure since it is not an acceptable Federal-aid noise abatement measure due to the fact that only dense stands of evergreen vegetation planted 100 feet deep will reduce noise levels. In accordance with 23 CFR §772.13(c), the following measures were considered and evaluated as a means to reduce or eliminate the traffic noise impacts:

- A. Acquisition of Right-of-Way The acquisition of rights-of-way to mitigate the noise levels at the affected site would result in disruptive relocations.
- B. Traffic Management Measures such as exclusive lane designations and signing for prohibition of certain vehicle type would prevent the project from serving its intended purpose, such as moving people, goods and services.
- C. Alteration of Horizontal and Vertical Alignments Alignment modifications as a means of noise abatement would result in disruptive relocations for this neighborhood and is not a feasible abatement strategy.
- D. Acquisition of real property or interests therein (predominately unimproved property) to serve as a buffer zone to preempt development Adequate property is not available to create an effective buffer zone between the roadway and the impacted receivers.
- E. Noise insulation of public use or nonprofit institutional structures No public use or nonprofit institutional structures would be impacted.
- F. Noise Barriers Among the most common noise barriers are earthen berms and freestanding walls. The optimum situation for the use of free-standing noise barriers is when a dense concentration of impacted receivers lies directly adjacent to and parallel with the highway right-of-way. In these instances, one barrier can protect many people at a relatively low cost per impacted site.

When considering abatement, the SCDOT Noise Policy Guidelines state that noise abatement measures must be both feasible and reasonable. The feasibility and reasonableness of a noise barrier is determined by the following factors for Feasibility and Reasonableness.

1. Feasibility:

There are two mandatory feasibility factors that must be met for a noise abatement measure to be considered reasonable. The two mandatory factors must collectively be achieved in order for a noise abatement measure to be deemed reasonable.

Failure to achieve any one of the factors will result in the noise abatement measure being deemed not feasible.

a. Acoustic Feasibility - It is SCDOT's policy that a noise reduction of at least 5 dBA must be achieved for at least 75 percent of impacted receivers for the noise abatement measure to be acoustically feasible. If this goal is not met, then abatement is determined not to be feasible and no further analysis is required.

b. Engineering Feasibility - Feasibility also includes engineering considerations. The ability to achieve noise reduction may be limited by engineering considerations such as the topographical features of the area, safety, drainage, utilities, maintenance and access. In addition, due to constructability constraints, the height of the noise abatement measure cannot exceed 25 feet.

2. Reasonableness:

There are three mandatory reasonable factors that must be met for a noise abatement measure to be considered reasonable. The three mandatory reasonable factors must collectively be achieved in order for a noise abatement measure to be deemed reasonable. Failure to achieve any one of the reasonable factors will result in the noise abatement measure being deemed not reasonable.

a. Noise Reduction Design Goal - It is SCDOT's policy that a noise reduction of at least 8 dBA must be achieved for 80% of those receivers determined to be in the first two building rows and considered benefited. Please note that the first two building rows will only be applicable if they are within 500 feet from the edge of pavement noise source. If the design goal is not met, then abatement is determined not to be reasonable and no further analysis is required.

b. Cost Effectiveness - The allowable cost of the abatement will be based on \$35.00 per square foot. This allowable cost is based on actual construction costs on recent SCDOT projects. This construction cost will be divided by the number of benefited receivers. If the cost per benefited receiver is less than \$30,000 then the barrier is determined to be cost effective, per SCDOT policy. During the noise abatement evaluation, a more project-specific construction cost should be applied at a cost per square foot basis. The estimation will take into consideration the cost of the actual noise barrier, required hydrology, additional right-of-way, and other aspects associated with the noise barrier construction.

c. Viewpoints of the Property Owners and Residents of the Benefited Receivers – If the noise reduction design goal and cost-effective criteria are met, SCDOT shall solicit the viewpoints of all of the benefited receivers and document a decision on either desiring or not desiring the noise abatement measure. The viewpoints will be solicited as part of the public involvement process through a voting procedure if a barrier is proposed. The voting ballot will explain that the noise abatement shall be constructed unless a majority (greater than 50% of the benefited receivers) of

votes not desiring noise abatement is received. For non-owner-occupied benefited receivers, both the property owner and the renter may vote on whether the noise abatement is desired.

For this noise analysis, the mitigation analysis determined that all the barriers either did not meet the design goal or the cost effectiveness criteria. Therefore, the voting process of the benefited property owners is not applicable.

3. Noise Barrier Evaluation:

As directed by Charleston County, noise abatement barriers analyzed were placed just inside of the SCDOT right-of-way (ROW), approximately 160 feet from the centerline of I-26.

Barrier 1 was modeled to abate noise impacts to residences along Bentwood Drive, Rollins Court, Brigham Drive, Delhi Road, and Long Shadow Lane. Barrier 1 was modeled at 7,559 feet in length and was evaluated at 3 fixed heights of 25 feet, 20 feet, and 15 feet. The addition of a noise barrier would achieve overall feasibility requirements as well as meet the noise reduction goal regardless of wall height. Based on SCDOT policy for estimating barrier costs at \$35/ square foot, the cost per benefited receiver would be \$35,751.84 at 25 feet, \$29,894.15 at 20 feet, and \$30,526.46 at 15 feet.

Even though Barrier 1 at a fixed height of 20 feet meets the SCDOT reasonableness criteria, the Policy also states that *"During the detailed noise abatement evaluation, a more project-specific construction cost should be applied at a cost per square foot basis."* The project-specific construction cost includes several other items in addition to the noise wall itself, refer to Appendix C. Based on the project-specific cost at \$67.05/ square foot, the cost per benefitted receiver would be \$57,268.66. The cost per benefitted receiver exceeds the SCDOT allowable cost of \$30,000 and therefore, is not reasonable.

Barrier 2 was modeled to abate noise impacts to residences along New Ryder Road. Barrier 2 was modeled at 918 feet in length and was evaluated at 5 fixed heights of 25 feet, 20 feet, 15 feet, 12 feet, and 10 feet. The addition of a noise barrier would achieve overall feasibility requirements as well as meet the noise reduction goal for wall heights of 25, 20, 15, and 12 feet. Barrier 2 modeled at 10 feet achieved the overall feasibility requirements, but did not meet the noise reduction goal, and therefore is not reasonable. Based on SCDOT policy for estimating barrier costs at \$35/ square foot, the cost per benefited receiver would be \$50,207.50 at 25 feet, \$42,844.66 at 20 feet, \$37,075.77 at 15 feet, and \$32,132.92 at 12 feet. The cost per benefitted receiver exceeds the SCDOT allowable cost of \$30,000 for all wall heights, and therefore, is not reasonable. Using a higher unit rate would increase the project-specific cost even further but is not necessary since the allowable cost is already exceeded. Table 5 includes a summary of the barrier evaluations. The SCDOT Feasible and Reasonable Worksheets as well as the barrier descriptions are located in Appendix D. Overall, as a result of the mitigation analysis, there were no feasible and reasonable solutions to mitigate for the predicted noise impacts according to the SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy.

					٦	Table 5.1: Ba	rrier 1							
	Evaluation Summary													
Nall Leng	all Length (ft) = 7,609													
Fotal # of	Impacts = 10	28												
Wall Height (feet)	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Cost per Square Foot \$	Total Wall Cost \$	Acoustically Feasible? (Y/N)	Engineering Feasibility? (Y/N)	Overall Feasible? (Y/N)	Meets Noise Reduction Goal? (Y/N)	Number of Benefitted Receivers	Cost per Benefitted Receiver \$	Is Barrier Cost Effective? (Y/N)	Overall Reasonable? (Y/N)	Conclusion		
25	188,974	35	6,614,090	Y	Y	Y	Y	185	35,751.84	N	Ν	Feasible, but not reasonable		
20	151,179	35	5,291,265	Y	Y	Y	Y	177	29,894.15	Y	Y	Feasible and reasonable		
20	151,179	67.05	10,136,552	Y	Y	Y	Y	177	57,268.66	N	N	Feasible, but not reasonable		
15	113,384	35	3,968,440	Y	Y	Y	Y	130	30,526.46	N	N	Feasible, but not reasonable		

						Table 5.2	2: Barrier 2						
						Evaluatio	n Summary						
Wall Ler	ngth (ft) = 9	918										-	
Total # of Impacts = 13													
Wall Height (feet)	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Cost per Square Foot \$	Total Wall Cost \$	Acoustically Feasible? (Y/N)	Engineering Feasibility? (Y/N)	Overall Feasible? (Y/N)	Meets Noise Reduction Goal? (Y/N)	Number of Benefitted Receivers	Cost per Benefitted Receiver \$	ls Barrier Cost Effective? (Y/N)	Overall Reasonable? (Y/N)	Conclusio	
25	22,952	35	803,320	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	50,207.50	N	N	Feasible, but not reasonabl	
20	18,362	35	642,670	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	42,844.66	N	N	Feasible but not reasonab	
15	13,771	35	481,985	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	37,075.77	N	N	Feasible but not reasonab	
12	11,017	35	385,595	Y	Y	Y	Y	12	32,132.92	N	N	Feasible but not reasonab	
10	9,181	35	-	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	N	Feasible but not reasonab	

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, there were 121 receivers impacted in the noise study area for the future year (2040) condition. As a result, mitigation analysis was warranted according to the SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy. None of the barrier analyses results met both of the feasible and reasonable criteria per the SCDOT Traffic Noise Abatement Policy.

VI. CONSTRUCTION NOISE

If Charleston County decides to construct noise barrier walls for the Northwoods Estates community, temporary increases in noise levels would occur during the time period that construction takes place. Noise levels due to construction, although temporary, can impact areas adjacent to the project.

APPENDIX A

Traffic Data

TNM Traffic Data - Northwoods Estates

2020 Existing Traffic										
	I-26 Mainline									
peed 65 mph										
Lane Width	6 lanes a	at 12 feet								
Directional Split	By Traff	fic Count								
	Eastbound	Westbound								
Vehicle Mix	90% Autos + 3% Medium Trucks + 7% Heavy Trucks									
Free Flow	3,430	3,430								
Autos (per lane)	1,029	1,029								
Medium Trucks (per lane)	34	34								
Heavy Trucks (outside lane)	120	120								
Heavy Trucks (middle lane)	120	120								
Heavy Trucks (inside lane)	0									
Source: Stantec 2019										

2020 Existing Traffic									
	Diverge to Ashley Phosphate								
Speed	65								
Lane Width	1 lane 12 feet								
Directional Split	Traffic Model								
	Eastbound								
Vehicle Mix	91.7% Autos + 8.3% Heavy Trucks								
Free Flow	674								
Autos (per lane)	618								
Medium Trucks (per lane)	0								
Heavy Trucks (outside lane)	56								
Source: Stantec 2019									

2020 Existing Traffic										
US 52 Connector										
Speed	40 r	mph								
Lane Width	2 lanes a	at 12 feet								
Directional Split	Traffic	Model								
	Eastbound Westbound									
	87.7% Autos +	89.2% Autos +								
	12.3% Heavy	10.8% Heavy								
Vehicle Mix	Trucks	Trucks								
PM Peak Hour	1495	1707								
Autos (per lane)	656	761								
Medium Trucks (per lane)	0	0								
Heavy Trucks (outside lane)	92									
Source: Stantec 2019	Source: Stantec 2019									

TNM Traffic Data - Northwoods Estates

Future Year 2040 Traffic									
I-26 Mainline									
Speed	65 m	65 mph							
Lane Width	6 lanes at	: 12 feet							
Directional Split	By Traffi	c Count							
	Eastbound	Westbound							
	86% Autos + 4% Medium Trucks +	85% Autos + 4% Medium Trucks +							
Vahiele Min									
Vehicle Mix	10% Heavy Trucks	11% Heavy Trucks							
Free Flow	3,430	3,430							
Autos (per lane)	983	972							
Medium Trucks (per									
lane)	46	46							
Heavy Trucks									
(outside lane)	172	189							
Heavy Trucks									
(middle lane)	172	189							
Heavy Trucks (inside									
lane)	0								
Source: Stantec 2019									

Fu	ture Year 2040 Traff	ic						
	Diverge to Ashley Phosphate							
Speed	6	5						
Lane Width	1 lane :	12 feet						
Directional Split	Traffic	Model						
	Eastbound	Westbound						
Vehicle Mix	89.3% Autos + 10.7% Heavy Trucks							
Free Flow	57	79						
Autos (per lane)	259							
Medium Trucks (per								
lane)	C)						
Heavy Trucks								
(outside lane)	31							
Source: Stantec 2019								

F	uture Year 2040 Traffic	:					
	US 52 Connector						
Speed	40 mph						
Lane Width	2 lanes at	12 feet					
Directional Split	Traffic N	/lodel					
	Eastbound	Westbound					
	87.3% Autos + 12.7%	90.9% Autos +					
Vehicle Mix	Heavy Trucks	9.1% Heavy Trucks					
Free Flow	1779	1984					
Autos (per lane)	780	902					
Medium Trucks (per							
lane)	0	0					
Heavy Trucks							
(outside lane)	113	90					
Source: Stantec 2019)						

F	Future Year 2040 Traffic									
	Weber Drive									
Speed	40 mph									
Lane Width	2 lanes at	12 feet								
Directional Split	Traffic N	/lodel								
	Eastbound	Westbound								
	93% Autos + 2% Me	dium Trucks + 5%								
Vehicle Mix	Heavy Trucks									
Free Flow	1320	1179								
Autos (per lane)	614	548								
Medium Trucks (per										
lane)	13	12								
Heavy Trucks										
(outside lane)	33									
Source: Stantec 2019										

	Future Year 2040 Traffic - PCI Ramps & Exits													
	I-26 WB to Weber Weber to I-26 WB I-26 EB to Weber Weber to I-26 E													
Speed	45 mph	45 mph	45 mph	45 mph										
Lane Width	1 lane at 12 feet	1 lane at 12 feet	1 lane at 12 feet	1 lane at 12 feet										
Directional Split	Traffic Model	Traffic Model	Traffic Model	Traffic Model										
	Medium Trucks + 2%	Medium Trucks + 4%	Medium Trucks + 4%	Medium Trucks + 5%										
Vehicle Mix	Heavy Trucks	Heavy Trucks	Heavy Trucks	Heavy Trucks										
	I-26 WB Exit Ramp	I-26 WB On Ramp	I-26 EB Exit Ramp	I-26 EB On Ramp										
Peak Hour	926	125	279	1255										
Autos (per lane)	898	119	265	1,167										
Medium Trucks (per lane)	9	1	3	25										
Heavy Trucks (per lane)	19	5	11	63										
Source: Stantec 2019														

TNM Traffic Data - Northwoods Estates

APPENDIX B

Field Measurement Data Sheets

Date: 10 110 19

NOISE SURVEY SHEET													
EQUIPM	ENT:	METER	NLSS	2		CALIBRATOR NC-74							
CALIBRA	CALIBRATION: START 93.9 dB							end 93.9 db					
RESPONSE: FAST SLOW A-WEIGHTING									6	ATTER	Y CHECK		
WEATHE	NEATHER DATA: 80° F, Wind IImph West Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts												
Site	Time Period		Hourly T Eastboun		ed on	-		ound L			Measured Leq		
		Autos	1 1	IT Bus	мс						measurea req		
#1	5:53- V:08pm	1335	162	1 1	5	1,136	8	39	١	a	743		
	= Medium Tru		HT =	Heavy Tru	ucks			мс	= Mot	torcycle	es		
NOTES (Speed Limit, e	tc.):						-					
				9		етсн 4							
				В	enti	i boou	Dr.				1		
	Residen		7	8	087		Т			T	sidence		
· ·		Ge /	/	1						pe			
		\checkmark		LKC	side	nce				L			
						X Si	le#						
				TD	EE	5	~						
						J 							
						-+		r-1		-1-17			
						-		-V)	41) — —		
~~~	~~~~			rsey B	our v		~~~		~~		-		
	= -1-270 EB=												
BACKGR	BACKGROUND NOISE: FIGHTER JET												
MAJOR S	SOURCES:  -	2V											
UNUSUA	LEVENTS:												
OTHER N	IOTES:												
SUBINEERING	è												

# Date: 10/10/19

				1	NOISE	SUR	/EY SHEE	T					
EQUIPM	IENT:		NL	52		4	CALIBRATOR NC-74						
CALIBRA	TION:	START_	93.	9	_dB		END 93.9 db						
RESPONSE: FAST SLOW A-WEIGHTING BATTERY CHECK_													
WEATHER DATA: 80F, WIND 11 mph West													
Site	Time Period	Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts           ime Period         Eastbound Lanes         Westbound Lanes									Measured Leg		
		Autos	MT	HT	Bus	мс	Autos	MT	HT	Bus	мс	Ivieasured Leq	
#2	5:29- 5:44pm	873	6	ટવ	١	D	1,288	11	34	0	١	U8.0	
мт	= Medium Tru	ıcks	нт	= Hea	vy Tru	cks			мс	= Mot	orcycle	25	
NOTES (	Speed Limit, e	tc.):	-							,			
		1		~	s	ITE SK	ETCH						
	Resider	nce						1	De	lhi	Rd		
				8	318		]			 1			
				R	eside						Resid	tence	
	REES				$\sim$	*	Site#	2	~				
<u> </u>													
	F				<u>-</u>		- 1:	-1			112		
XXX		- ×	 	- xxt	t sei	- kxx	` <b> </b> −- ×××	××	-V 	<b>≁</b> ××		·	
-	1-210-EB												
	OUND NOISE:	215											
	SOURCES:												
OTHER N	NOTES:												
SUNSINEERING	4												

Date: 10 10 19

NOISE SURVEY SHEET												
EQUIPM	ENT:	METER_	NLS	52			CALIBRATOR NC-74					
CALIBRA	TION:	START	93.0	9	_dB		end_93.9_db					
RESPON	SE:	SLOW		<u></u>	A-WEIGI	ITING	/	В	ATTER			
WEATHER DATA: 81°F Wind 12 mph West Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts												
Site	Time Period		Hourly Eastbo			ed on			ffic Co ound L			Measured Leq
		Autos	MT	HT	Bus	мс	Autos	MT	HT	Bus	мс	Ivieasured Led
#3	4:59- 5:14pm	844	9	26		D	1,242		รา	1	a	71.3
	- Medium Tru		нт	= Hea	vy Tru	icks		1072	мс	= Mot	orcycle	es
NOTES (	Speed Limit, e	tc.):										
					S	ITE SK	ЕТСН					
				LOY	ng	sha	dow	Ln	,			
			site	1		ence L					Resic	tence
				T	2EE	5						
			- - ××.>	~~~ ~~~~		ZI rsey Z	Barrie		3	 		
	OUND NOISE:	airp -210	an	e								>
UNUSUA	L EVENTS:											
OTHER N	IOTES:											
STATISTICS T												

Date: 10/10/19

NOISE SURVEY SHEET												
EQUIPMENT: METER NL52						-	CALIBRATOR_NC-74					
CALIBRA	TION:	start_ <u>93.9</u> db					END 93.9 db					
RESPON	SE:	FAST SLOW					A-WEIGHTING BATTERY CHECK					
WEATHER DATA: 81°F, WIND ID MON WEST Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts												
Site Time Period Eastbound Lane						ea on	Westbound Lanes					Measured Leq
<u> </u>		Autos	MT	HT	Bus	МС	Autos	MT	НТ	Bus	MC	
#4	4:29- 4:44pm	780	11	26	0	0	1,537	11	76	D	1	715
MT = Medium Trucks HT = Heavy Trucks						MC = Motorcycles						
NOTES (Speed Limit, etc.):												
SITE SKETCH												
New Ryder Rd.												
pesidence pesidence pesidence pesidence pesidence												pesperce
TREES												
V												
= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =												
* x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x												
BACKGROUND NOISE: airplane, homeowner												
MAJOR SOURCES: 1-210												
UNUSUAL EVENTS:												
OTHER NOTES:												
STALLAR AND TES.												

THREE OAKS ENGINEERING

# APPENDIXC

# Project Specific Wall Cost Estimate

#### Northwoods Estates Noise Barrier Wall B1 along I-26 WB Pipe Pile Foundations

Length of Wall:	7559 ft					
Concrete Panel Width:	20 ft		fror	n post to post		
ConcretePanel Height:	20 ft		fror	n ground line		
Pile Spacing	20 ft					
Average Pile Length:	55 ft		per	pile		
Clearing Width	20 ft					
Item	Quantity	Unit		Unit Price		Total Cost
20' x 20' Concrete Panel including post	151200 SF		\$	25.00	\$	3,780,000.00
Steel Pipe Piling	20845 LF		\$	150.00	\$	3,126,750.00
Pile Driving Setup	379 EA	4	\$	1,000.00	\$	379,000.00
Noise Wall Design- Survey, Drainage, Geotech, Seismic						
and Hurricane Analysis	1 LS		\$	550,000.00	\$	550,000.00
Culvert #1 - Extension (50')	1 LS		\$	75,000.00	\$	75,000.00
Culvert #1 - Design, Geotech & H&H Analysis	1 LS		\$	20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
Culvert #2 - Extension (85')	1 LS		\$	125,000.00	\$	125,000.00
Culvert #2 - Design, Geotech & H&H Analysis	1 LS		\$	40,000.00	\$	40,000.00
Stream Mitigation Credits - Culvert #1	50 FT	-	\$	1,000.00	\$	50,000.00
Stream Mitigation Credits - Culvert #2	85 FT	•	\$	1,000.00	\$	85,000.00
Erosion Control	1 LS		\$	25,000.00	\$	25,000.00
Clearing and Grubbing	3.5 AC	2	\$	50,000.00	\$	175,000.00
Maintenance of Traffic (5% of Construction)	1 LS		\$	384,287.50	\$	384,287.50
					\$	8,815,037.50
			+15%	6 Contingency	\$	1,322,255.63
			Тс	otal Wall Cost	\$	10,137,293.13
		Li	near F	ontage Cost=	¢	1 3/1 09

Linear Footage Cost=\$1,341.09Cost per SF with 20' average height=\$67.05

# APPENDIXD

# Feasible and Reasonable Worksheets

Date: January 2020

Project Name Northwoods I	Estates, Charlest	ton County		
Highway Traffic Noise Abatem	ent Measure Ba	arrier 1: 25 feet		
Feasibility				
Number of Impacted Receivers	108	Number of F	Benefited Receivers	106
Percentage of Impacted Receiver noise abatement measure	s that would achiev	- ve a 5 dBA reduction fro	om the proposed	98.15
Is the proposed noise abatement r NOTE:SCDOT Policy indicates t achieve at least a 5 dBA reduction	hat 75% of the imp 1 for it to be acoust	acted receivers must ically feasible.	X Yes	□ No
Topog		Yes	No	the noise reduction goal?
Safety		$\square$ Yes		
Draina		Yes	× No	
Utilitie	-	Ves	× No	
Mainte	ance	Yes	× No	
Access		Yes	× No	
Expos	ed Height of Wall	Yes	× No	
If "Yes" v	vas marked for a	any of the questions a	above, please expl	ain below.

#### Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goa		
Number of Benefited Receivers 106		Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction
	NOTE: SCDOT Polic	we that would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from 100 achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from 100 achieves that 80% of the benefited receivers in the 100 and for it to be reasonable.
Does the proposed noise abatement mea If "Yes" is marked, cont		duction design goal? 🗵 Yes 🗌 No marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#2: Cost Effectiveness		
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure 6,614,090
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	35,751.84	
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelin	inary noise analysis is ba	er, would the abatement measure be reasonable? $\Box$ Yes $\boxtimes$ No based on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- basis during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.
If "Yes" is marked, cont	inue to #3. If "No" is n	marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	wners and residents	s of the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (same	as above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers that di respond to solicitation on noise abaten measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NO constructed unless greater than 50% of	TE: SCDOT Policy ind	ndicates that the noise abatement shall be $\Box$ Yes $\Box$ No
nal Determination for Noise Abatement l easible, but not reasonable.	Measure	
Visibility as start of the star		

Date: January 2020

Iighway Traffic Noise	Abatement Measure	Barrier 1: 20 feet		
easibility				
Number of Impacted Re	eceivers 108	Number of Ben	efited Receivers	106
Percentage of Impacted oise abatement measur		eve a 5 dBA reduction from	the proposed	98.15
	atement measure acoustica	•		
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the in reduction for it to be acou	pacted receivers must stically feasible.	X Yes	No
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th	npacted receivers must stically feasible. ne ability of the abatement ma	easure to achieve	
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th Topography	pacted receivers must stically feasible.		
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th	npacted receivers must stically feasible. ne ability of the abatement m Yes	easure to achieve	
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th Topography Safety	npacted receivers must stically feasible. ne ability of the abatement m Yes Yes	easure to achieve	
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th Topography Safety Drainage	npacted receivers must stically feasible. ne ability of the abatement mo Yes Yes Yes Yes	easure to achieve No No No	
OTE:SCDOT Policy in shieve at least a 5 dBA	ndicates that 75% of the im reduction for it to be acou he following issues limit th Topography Safety Drainage Utilities	npacted receivers must stically feasible. ne ability of the abatement m Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	easure to achieve No No No No No	

#### Reasonableness

According to 23 CFR 772.13(d)(2)(iv) the abatement measure must collectively achieve each of these criteria to be reasonable. Therefore if any of the three mandatory reasonable factors are not achieved, then the abatement measure is determined NOT to be reasonable. When completing the form it is not necessary to detail each of the criteria if one was determined not to be reasonable.

Page 1 of 2

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal			
Number of Benefited Receivers 106		Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction 103	
	NOTE: SCDOT Polic	ys that would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from by indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in the for it to be reasonable.	
Does the proposed noise abatement mean		0.0	
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #2. If "No" is m	arked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.	_
#2: Cost Effectiveness			
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure 5,291,265	
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	29,894.15		
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelim	inary noise analysis is bas	; would the abatement measure be reasonable? sed on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- asis during the detailed noise abatement evaluation. $\forall$ Yes $\Box$ No	
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #3. If "No" is m	arked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.	
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	vners and residents	of the benefitted receivers	
Number of Benefited Receivers (same a	us above)		
Number of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure	
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure	
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that di</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatem measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure	
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NOT constructed unless greater than 50% of t	TE: SCDOT Policy ind	licates that the noise abatement shall be 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	)
Final Determination for Noise Abatement M Feasible and reasonable.	leasure		
			_

Date: April 2020

Project Name	Northwoods H	Estates Charle	eston County		
Highway Traff	ic Noise Abatem	ent Measure	Barrier 1: 20 feet		
<u>Feasibility</u>					
Number of Impa	acted Receivers	108	Number of	Benefited Receivers	106
Percentage of Ir noise abatement		s that would ac	hieve a 5 dBA reduction f	from the proposed	98.15
	Policy indicates t	hat 75% of the i	cally feasible? impacted receivers must pustically feasible.	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
Would	any of the follow	ing issues limit	the ability of the abateme	nt measure to achieve	e the noise reduction go
	Topog	raphy	Yes	× No	
	Safety		Yes	× No	
	Draina	lge	Yes	🔀 No	
	Utilitie	es	Yes	× No	
	Mainte	enance	Yes	× No	
	Access	5	Yes	× No	
	Expos	ed Height of Wa	all Yes	× No	
				s above, please exp	lain halaw

### Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design G	oal	
Number of Benefited Receivers 100	6	Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction       103
	are. NOTE: SCDOT Pol	we that would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from icy indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in the 97.17 on for it to be reasonable.
Does the proposed noise abatement n	neasure meet the noise re	duction design goal? X Yes No
If "Yes" is marked, co	ontinue to #2. If "No" is a	marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#2: Cost Effectiveness		
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	67.05	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiv	ver 57,268.66	
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the pro-	eliminary noise analysis is b	er, would the abatement measure be reasonable? $\Box$ Yes $\boxtimes$ No basis during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.
If "Yes" is marked, co	ontinue to #3. If "No" is a	marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property	owners and residents	s of the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (san	ne as above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement meas	ure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>opposed</b> to noise abatement measure	e	Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abar measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers <b>that</b> <b>did not respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatement measure
	NOTE: SCDOT Policy in	of the Benefited Receivers, would the dicates that the noise abatement shall be Yes No are opposed to noise abatement.
Final Determination for Noise Abatemer Feasible, but not reasonable.	nt Measure	

Date: January 2020

Project Name	Northwoods 1	Estates Charl	eston County			
Highway Traff	fic Noise Abaten	ent Measure	Barrier 1: 15	feet		
Feasibility						
Number of Imp	acted Receivers	108	Nı	mber of Benefit	ed Receivers	106
Percentage of In noise abatement	-	rs that would ac	hieve a 5 dBA rea	luction from the	proposed	98.15
NOTE:SCDOT	•	hat 75% of the	cally feasible? impacted receiver oustically feasible		Yes	🗆 No
Would			the ability of the		7	the noise reduction goa
	Тород			Yes X	1.00	
	Safety			Yes X	-	
	Draina	•		Yes 🗵		
	Utiliti	es		Yes X		
	Maint	enance		Yes X	-	
	Acces	S		Yes	No	
	Expos	ed Height of W	all	Yes 🗵	No	
	Tf llWooll a	vas marked f	or any of the qu	lestions above	, please expl	lain below.

#### Reasonableness

Contraction of the second s	and the second division of the second divisio		
#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal			
Number of Benefited Receivers 106		Number of Benefited Receivers tha achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction	120
	NOTE: SCDOT Polic	ys that would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction f y indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in a for it to be reasonable.	
Does the proposed noise abatement mea			
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #2. If "No" is m	arked, then abatement is determined NOT to be r	reasonable.
#2: Cost Effectiveness			
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure	3,968,440
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	30,526.46		
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelim	inary noise analysis is bas	would the abatement measure be reasonable? sed on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- asis during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.	🗌 Yes 🗵 No
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #3. If "No" is m	arked, then abatement is determined NOT to be r	easonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	vners and residents	of the benefitted receivers	
Number of Benefited Receivers (same a	s above)		
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement mea	sure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>opposed</b> to noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measu	re
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that di</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatem measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers did not respond to solicitation on abatement measure	
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NO? constructed unless greater than 50% of t	TE: SCDOT Policy ind	icates that the noise abatement shall be	Yes 🗌 No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement M Feasible, but not reasonable.	ſeasure		

Date: December 2019

umber of Impacted Receivers       13       Number of Benefited Receivers       12         ercentage of Impacted Receivers that would achieve a 5 dBA reduction from the proposed poise abatement measure       92.3         the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible?       Yes       No	umber of Impacted Receivers 13	Number of Be	64 J.D	
Percentage of Impacted Receivers that would achieve a 5 dBA reduction from the proposed loise abatement measure 92.3   the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible? Yes   OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must Yes   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it is a fety   Yes   No   Safety   Drainage   Yes   No   Maintenance   Access   Yes   No   Exposed Height of Wall	umber of Impacted Receivers 13	Number of Be	Ct. I.D.	
ercentage of Impacted Receivers that would achieve a 5 dBA reduction from the proposed oise abatement measure 92.3   the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible? Yes   OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must Yes   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.   Maintenance Yes   Maintenance Yes   Access Yes   No   Access Yes   No   Exposed Height of Wall Yes	·	Number of Be	Cto d D i	
the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible? OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must Yes No there at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be acoustically feasible. Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduc Topography Yes No Safety Yes No Drainage Yes No Utilities Yes No Maintenance Yes No Access Yes No Exposed Height of Wall Yes No			netited Receivers	12
OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must       Yes       No         whieve at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.       Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction       Topography       Yes       No         Safety       Yes       No       No       No       Drainage       Yes       No         Utilities       Yes       No       No       No       Access       Yes       No         Access       Yes       No       No       No       No       No       No         Exposed Height of Wall       Yes       No       No       No       No       No		eve a 5 dBA reduction from	1 the proposed	92.3
while a start a 5 dBA reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.         Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduction.         Topography       Yes       No         Safety       Yes       No         Drainage       Yes       No         Utilities       Yes       No         Maintenance       Yes       No         Access       Yes       No         Exposed Height of Wall       Yes       No			🛛 Yes	No No
TopographyYesNoSafetyYesNoDrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
TopographyYesNoSafetyYesNoDrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo				
SafetyYesNoDrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Would any of the following issues limit the	e ability of the abatement r		the noise reduct
DrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Topography	_		
UtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Safety	Yes		
MaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Drainage	Yes		
Access     Yes     No       Exposed Height of Wall     Yes     No	Utilities	Yes	× No	
Exposed Height of Wall Yes No	Maintenance	Yes	× No	
	Access	Yes	🛛 No	
If "Yes" was marked for any of the questions above, please explain below.	Exposed Height of Wall	Yes	× No	
	If "Yes" was marked for	any of the questions at	oove, please exp	lain below.

# Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal	
Number of Benefited Receivers 12	Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction
Does the proposed noise abatement measure meet the noi If "Yes" is marked, continue to #2. If "No	ise reduction design goal? X Yes No
#2: Cost Effectiveness	
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure 803,320
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver 50,207.5	
Based on the SCDOT policy of \$30,000 per Benefited Re NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the preliminary noise analysis specific construction cost should be applied at a cost per square	is is based on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- U Yes 🗵 No
If "Yes" is marked, continue to #3. If "No	o" is marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property owners and resid	dents of the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (same as above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that did not</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property owners and resid abatement measure be reasonable? NOTE: SCDOT Poli constructed unless greater than 50% of the benefited rece	icy indicates that the noise abatement shall be  Yes  No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement Measure Feasible, but not reasonable.	

Date: December 2019

-B	Noise Abatement Measure	Barrier 2: 20 feet		
		All the second s		and the state
<u>easibility</u>				
Number of Impac	ted Receivers 13	Number of Be	nefited Receivers	12
Percentage of Imposite abatement r	pacted Receivers that would ac neasure	chieve a 5 dBA reduction from	n the proposed	92.3
NOTE:SCDOT PO	ise abatement measure acoustic blicy indicates that 75% of the 5 dBA reduction for it to be ac	impacted receivers must	X Yes	🗆 No
Would ar	ny of the following issues limit	t the ability of the abatement r	neasure to achieve	the noise reductio
	Topography	Yes	🛛 No	
	Safety	Yes	× No	
	Drainage	Yes	× No	
	Utilities	Yes	X No	
	Maintenance	Yes	× No	
	Access	Yes	🛛 No	
	Exposed Height of W	Yall Yes	× No	

### Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal	McAV wettin Mana	
Number of Benefited Receivers 12		Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction 12
the proposed noise abatement measure. first two building rows must achieve at Does the proposed noise abatement mea	NOTE: SCDOT Poli least a 8 dBA reductio sure meet the noise red	
#2: Cost Effectiveness	a had an aff more line	
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure 642,670
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	42,844.67	
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelim	inary noise analysis is ba	er, would the abatement measure be reasonable? ased on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- basis during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.
If "Yes" is marked, conti	inue to #3. If "No" is n	narked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	vners and residents	s of the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (same a	as above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure	a had backs	Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that di</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatem measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NOT constructed unless greater than 50% of t	FE: SCDOT Policy in	dicates that the noise abatement shall be  Yes  No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement N Feasible, but not reasonable.	leasure	

Date: December 2019

the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible? OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must X Yes No	ighway Traffic Noise Abatement Measure	Barrier 2: 15 feet	a for the second se	
Percentage of Impacted Receivers that would achieve a 5 dBA reduction from the proposed poise abatement measure 92.3   the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible? 92.3   OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must Image   Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduct No   Topography Yes No   Safety Yes No   Drainage Yes No   Utilities Yes No   Maintenance Yes No   Access Yes No   Exposed Height of Wall Yes No	easibility			
oise abatement measure       92.3         the proposed noise abatement measure acoustically feasible?       OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must       Yes       No         OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must       Yes       No         where at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.       Yes       No         Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduct       Topography       Yes       No         Safety       Yes       No       No       Drainage       Yes       No         Utilities       Yes       No       No       Access       Yes       No         Access       Yes       No       No       Exposed Height of Wall       Yes       No	umber of Impacted Receivers 13	Number of B	enefited Receivers	12
OTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the impacted receivers must       Yes       No         chieve at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be acoustically feasible.       Would any of the following issues limit the ability of the abatement measure to achieve the noise reduct       Topography       Yes       No         Safety       Yes       No       No       No       Drainage       Yes       No         Utilities       Yes       No       No       No       Access       Yes       No         Access       Yes       No       No       No       No       No		chieve a 5 dBA reduction fro	m the proposed	92.3
TopographyYesNoSafetyYesNoDrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	DTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the	impacted receivers must	X Yes	🗆 No
SafetyYesNoDrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Would any of the following issues limit	t the ability of the abatement	measure to achieve	the noise reducti
DrainageYesNoUtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Topography	Yes	× No	
UtilitiesYesNoMaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Safety	Yes	× No	
MaintenanceYesNoAccessYesNoExposed Height of WallYesNo	Drainage	Yes	× No	
AccessImage: YesImage: NoExposed Height of WallImage: YesImage: No	Utilities	Yes	🛛 No	
Exposed Height of Wall I Yes No	Maintenance	Yes	× No	
	Access	Yes	× No	
If "Yes" was marked for any of the questions above, please explain below.	Exposed Height of V	/all Tes	× No	
		for one of the succtions of	hove please evo	lain below.
	If "Yes" was marked	for any of the questions a	bove, please exp	

#### **Reasonableness**

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal		
Number of Benefited Receivers 12		Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction
	NOTE: SCDOT Policy i	hat would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in the or it to be reasonable.
Does the proposed noise abatement mea		
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #2. If "No" is man	ked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#2: Cost Effectiveness		
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure 481,985
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	37,075.77	
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelim	inary noise analysis is based	vould the abatement measure be reasonable? on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #3. If "No" is mar	ked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	vners and residents of	the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (same a	is above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers that di respond to solicitation on noise abatem measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NOT constructed unless greater than 50% of t	TE: SCDOT Policy indica	ates that the noise abatement shall be 🛛 Yes 🔲 No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement N Feasible, but not reasonable.	leasure	

Date: December 2019

Percent noise al s the pr NOTE:S	r of Impacted Receivers 13 age of Impacted Receivers that would ad atement measure oposed noise abatement measure acoust CDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be ac	chieve a 5 dBA reduction f ically feasible? impacted receivers must	Benefited Receivers	12 92.3
Percent noise al s the pr IOTE:S	age of Impacted Receivers that would ad atement measure oposed noise abatement measure acoust CDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the	chieve a 5 dBA reduction f ically feasible? impacted receivers must	rom the proposed	
the pr OTE:S	atement measure oposed noise abatement measure acoust CDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the	ically feasible? impacted receivers must		92.3
OTE:S	CDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the	impacted receivers must	X Ves	
		oustically feasible.	L 103	🗆 No
	Would any of the following issues limi	t the ability of the abateme	nt measure to achieve	e the noise reduction
	Topography	Yes	No No	
Safety		Yes	No No	
Drainage		Yes	No No	
Utilities		Yes	No No	
Maintenance		Yes	× No	
Access		Yes	× No	
Exposed Height of Wa		/all Yes	× No	
		for any of the questions		

#### Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal		
Number of Benefited Receivers 12		Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction
	NOTE: SCDOT Policy	that would achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction from indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in the or it to be reasonable.
Does the proposed noise abatement mea If "Yes" is marked, conti		tion design goal? Xes No
#2: Cost Effectiveness	and the second	
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	35 million and and and and a	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	32,132.92	
NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the prelim	inary noise analysis is based	would the abatement measure be reasonable? d on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- s during the detailed noise abatement evaluation.
If "Yes" is marked, conti	nue to #3. If "No" is mar	ked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property ov	vners and residents of	f the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers (same a	as above)	
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure	a sector and to a lo	Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that di</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatem measure		Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property abatement measure be reasonable? NOT constructed unless greater than 50% of t	TE: SCDOT Policy indic	ates that the noise abatement shall be 🔲 Yes 🔲 No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement N Feasible, but not reasonable.	Aeasure	

Date: December 2019

lighway Traffic Noise Abatement Measure	Barrier 2: 10 feet		
easibility			
Number of Impacted Receivers 13	Number of Bene	efited Receivers	11
Percentage of Impacted Receivers that would a noise abatement measure	chieve a 5 dBA reduction from t	he proposed	84.62
s the proposed noise abatement measure acous IOTE:SCDOT Policy indicates that 75% of the chieve at least a 5 dBA reduction for it to be a	e impacted receivers must	🛛 Yes	🗆 No
Would any of the following issues lim	it the ability of the abatement me	easure to achieve	the noise reduction
Topography	Yes	× No	
Topography Safety	Yes Yes	No No	
Safety	Yes	× No	
Safety Drainage	Yes Yes	No No	
Safety Drainage Utilities	Yes Yes Yes	No No No	
Safety Drainage Utilities Maintenance	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> </ul>	No No No No No	
Safety Drainage Utilities Maintenance Access Exposed Height of V	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	lain below.
Safety Drainage Utilities Maintenance Access Exposed Height of V	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	lain below.
Safety Drainage Utilities Maintenance Access Exposed Height of V	Yes         Y	No No No No No No No	lain below.

#### Reasonableness

#1: Noise Reduction Design Goal	
Number of Benefited Receivers 11	Number of Benefited Receivers that achieve at least an 8 dBA reduction 8
Percentage of Benefited Receivers in the first two building ro the proposed noise abatement measure. NOTE: SCDOT Poli first two building rows must achieve at least a 8 dBA reduction Does the proposed noise abatement measure meet the noise re <i>If "Yes" is marked, continue to #2. If "No" is n</i>	icy indicates that 80% of the benefited receivers in the 72.72 on for it to be reasonable.
#2: Cost Effectiveness	
Estimated cost per square foot for noise abatement measure	Estimated construction cost for noise abatement measure
Estimated cost per Benefited Receiver	
Based on the SCDOT policy of \$30,000 per Benefited Receive NOTE: SCDOT Policy states that the preliminary noise analysis is b specific construction cost should be applied at a cost per square foot	ased on \$35.00 per square foot and a more project- U Yes U No
If "Yes" is marked, continue to #3. If "No" is n	marked, then abatement is determined NOT to be reasonable.
#3: Viewpoints of the property owners and residents Number of Benefited Receivers (same as above)	s of the benefitted receivers
Number of Benefited Receivers in <b>support</b> of noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers in support of noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers opposed to noise abatement measure
Number of Benefited Receivers <b>that did not</b> <b>respond</b> to solicitation on noise abatement measure	Percentage of Benefited Receivers that did not respond to solicitation on noise abatement measure
Based on the viewpoints of the property owners and residents abatement measure be reasonable? NOTE: SCDOT Policy in constructed unless greater than 50% of the benefited receptors	dicates that the noise abatement shall be 🛛 Yes 🔲 No
Final Determination for Noise Abatement Measure Feasible, but not reasonable.	