Screening Tool Development

E&E REDAC Subcommittee
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September 11, 2019



Noise Screening Tool Development Plan

- FY19 Noise Screening Methodology
 - Evaluate and document potential noise screening methodologies suitable for all FAA noise screening needs
- FY20 Noise Screening Tool Scoping
 - Methodology Review and Scoping
- FY21 Noise Screening Tool Implementation
 - Noise screening tool implementation under AEDT for all FAA noise screening

Noise Screening Methodology Update

- Methodologies must support FAA's current regulatory framework
 - Average Annual Day DNL 65dBA as the definition of significant noise
 - 1.5dB increase within DNL 65dBA as the definition of a significant noise impact under NEPA
- Disclosure of reportable impacts must be fully supported
 - 3dB increases between DNL 60dB and 65dB and 5dB increases between DNL 45dB and 60dB
 - Disclosure of reportable impacts will remain as directed under Order 1050.1
- To the extent possible, methodologies must allow for flexibility to adapt to any future policy requirements



Noise Screening Background

Consistent

Conservative

Credible



Agency Consistency

- Better agency wide consistency in methodologies used for noise screening is needed
 - An updated holistic methodology will bring all FAA actions subject to NEPA noise screenings under a common platform
 - LOB specific use cases can still be supported, but would be updated to originate from a common methodological basis
- Ensure consistency with the latest updates in AEDT
 - Minimizes risk of discrepancies between noise screening and detailed noise analysis

Conservative Assumptions

- The primary goal of a screening tool is to efficiently indicate the appropriate level of environmental review needed through use of validated conservative modeling assumptions
 - Must <u>conclusively</u> indicate whether a proposed action would result in environmental impacts
 - The modeling accuracy required is defined by the nature of the conservative screening assumptions used
 - Results may only be expressed to a level of detail corresponding to what is appropriate given the conservative assumptions used

Credibility: Modeling Tool Accuracy and Precision

In general modeling accuracy is dependent on a range of factors but broadly on:

- 1. How well the fundamental quantity to be modeled is understood and calculated, and
- 2. How accurately the inputs needed by the model are provided
- Screening Tools must accurately account for the fundamentals, but can be optimized to provide more narrowly defined results
 - Where appropriate can take advantage of simplified inputs and conservative assumptions
 - Results must always be presented in context and only for their intended purpose

Policy Need for Screening Tools

- Under NEPA three levels of Environmental review can be required
 - Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)
 - Environmental Assessment (EA)
 - Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- A screening tool is often used to inform whether a CATEX is appropriate or whether an EA or EIS must be considered (using a comprehensive modeling tool)
 - CATEX determinations have traditionally been made internally, but have increasingly involved public input including some level of community outreach

Current FAA Noise Screening Tools

Area Equivalent Method (AEM)

Used for assessing changes in operational use around an airport –
 Primarily for Operations Specification requirements

Guidance For Noise Screening Of Air Traffic Actions Memo

 Initial Pre-screening guidance used by ATO (includes OPS,TRAF,LAT and other tests)

TARGETS AEDT Environmental Plug-In

Air Traffic screening developed to parallel procedure design tools

Noise Screening Roadmap

- AEE has provided clarification on guidance for proper use of noise screening tools
- AEE is collaborating on research to review and define conservative noise screening methodologies
- AEE has convened an agency workgroup to collect input on proposed Noise Screening Methodology updates
- AEE will be reviewing all currently approved noise screening tools and replace them with a single integrated methodology and tool

Goals for the new noise screening tool are to:

- Use updated agency wide noise screening methodologies
- Integrate more closely with AEDT
- Simplify the workload and user input requirements
- Leverage pre-validated consistent, conservative and credible techniques to complete noise screening analysis in near real-time



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