## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

# TIER 2 EIS DRAFT SCOPING DOCUMENTATION

#### SOUTH SUBURBAN AIRPORT, INAUGURAL AIRPORT PROGRAM



#### **VOLUME 2**

For further information:

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Capacity Officer
Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, IL 60018

**JANUARY 2004** 

#### SOUTH SUBURBAN AIRPORT, INAUGURAL AIRPORT PROGRAM **TIER 2 EIS SCOPING DOCUMENTATION**

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#### REALTOR® Association of West/South Suburban Chicagoland

Serving members in Western and Southern Cook County and all of DuPage County

On behalf of the Realtors® Association of the West South Suburban Chicago land which represents over 4000 Realtors® in south suburban Cook County along with the Three Rivers Realtors® Association representing over 1000 Realtors® in Will and Grundy Counties my name is Tom Joseph and I serve as Government Affairs Director representing the Realtor® community in this region.

In recent days Americans have recalled the Presidency of John F. Kennedy and one of his more famous quotes was and I quote "A Rising Tide Lifts All Boats" no where would that have more meaning than in this region. With the strong purchasing power of the American consumer Realtors® & the Housing market have allowed the American economy to escape a serious recession in the past 3 years. The housing market in this region has raised the level of productivity and has brought stability. Much more is needed to strengthen this region.

The concept of the 3<sup>rd</sup> airport is something that the above associations representing over 5000 Realtors® in the region support as a major economic tool to bring jobs, continue the residential housing growth and broaden the commercial base so that residents who live in the region will have a better opportunity to find employment and continue to benefit in the American Dream of owning a home. Furthermore, a 3<sup>rd</sup> airport located in this region will benefit the Children directly when more businesses locate to the region and there important tax dollars are invested for schools.

The Realtor® community is uniquely qualified in speaking to the future of a region because Realtors® own property in the community, sell property in the community and are advocates for the community and region they live in. Individuals, who are looking to relocate and live in an area care deeply about the home they may purchase, the schools they send their children to and the employment opportunities that are offered throughout a region. Unfortunately, presently there are roughly 60 residents for every one job in the south suburbs of Cook County. Conversely, Will and Grundy County are enjoying tremendous benefits from a very strong local economy; which makes Will County the





number one County for growth in the Midwest outside of the south according to the most recent census figures. This airport will have a twofold impact, bringing opportunity to the south suburbs and ensuring Will Counties continued strength.

1-10

More importantly, a 3<sup>rd</sup> airport will help reduce property taxes for homeowners in the surrounding area of the airport as we have seen near O'Hare airport as more commercial and industrial businesses are attracted which will make it more beneficial for individuals to purchase homes.

6-38

The South/Southwest region of Illinois will benefit directly with a 3<sup>rd</sup> airport, which will overtime directly impact the State and National economy. We thank the FAA for all there cooperation and encourage that final approval be granted to start this important process.

6-39

Thank You

Thomas H. Joseph
Government Affairs Director

It has been mentioned to me that a Type 1 metropolitan area is one on a more or less unobstructed plain, has its outer limits more or less in a circle, and has its business center in its geographic center. A Type 2 metropolitan area is one on a shoreline, has its outer land limits in more or less a semicircle, and has its business center in the center of its semicircle on the shoreline. As such an area expands, its center eventually moves inland to its more less geographic enter, becoming a Tye 1.

This has not happened in the Chicago area, however, for two reasons. First, the area's business elite has lived predominately on the shore north of the business center and has favored further development in that direction. O'Hare was located largely for its convenience, the elite now supporting the expansion very visibly, notably by two page ads in local publications. Second, DuPage County, more or less where the business center would have moved, was historically anti-development.

Thus, if true, the development around O'Hare Airport has a lot less to do with aviation than superficially observed. It hardly supports the oft-repeated ambition of Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. to have the south side look like the north side.

Not that airports never stimulate development, to be sure. With Jesse Sr. subbing for WVON host Cliff Kelley on Thanksgiving morning, Jr. noted the development around Midway. A caller, however, noted all the empty factories around Midway and argued for its expansion instead.

Would a Peotone airport, whether the original 23,000 acre proposal or merely the presumably privately funded "starter" now under consideration, spark a south side and south suburban renaissance? Not if development is still controlled by the downtown interests. The City-controlled Lake Calumet airport they supported over a decade ago might have, but for reasons far beyond an airport.

How, then, to spark development in the southern reaches, where, as Jr. often observes, there is one job per sixty population, as opposed to the three jobs per person around O'Hare? Maybe he should look instead at the City's forthcoming study on the economic impact of railrad yards, of which I have seen a preview.

Rail facilities in the city take twice the land area of O'Hare and room for increasingly urgent expansion is hard to find. The Union Pacific has just opened a giant new intermodal (rail-truck) yard in Rochelle, seventy miles west of town, its third choice because of local opposition to sites closer in. New industry is already springing up there. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe has its new yard in the former Joliet Arsenal, still some forty miles out. Service in the immediate area is much easier to provide, of course, than it is forty or seventy miles away.

Thus industry has yet another reason to leave the city. Thus also the southern suburbs might be just the place for eastern and western railroads to meet and keep through traffic out of city congestion. The new industry around a railroad yard will likely provide much better jobs than the hotels and restaurants Jr. anticipates around an airport. Why city rail yards do not attract industry in another question.

One problem (of many) is that room to expand has long been much more available in the suburbs than the city. One possible solution is an external material handling system, one allowing factories miles apart to function as one. The tried and true overhead monorail might get seven league boots with the likewise tried and true linear induction motor, a variant of the familiar clock motor, long used to move metals, from powders to ingots, directly, without intervening machinery. The motor both propels and suspends the vehicle 3/8" under a standard steel beam.

Thus a 40 ton truck trailer could move 30 miles in 30 minutes for \$10 warm of electricity, even through the city. Between cities it could easily move 150 mph. and, who knows, make much air travel obsolete.

William F. Wendt, Jr.

1651 Hubbard

Chicago 60622

29-9

## Viewpoints Of Our Read Again my older my older my older

### How About Having Modest **Proposal for Airport Sanity?**

Editor: Do we now or did we ever need a six east-west runway O'Hare? Or a 23,000 acre Peotone? While downtown doorstep Meigs is woefully underutilized? Can legitimate travel needs be met at considerably less economic and environmental cost?

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The rationale for a six east-west runway O'Hare was maximum hub-andspoke capacity, plane-changing capital of the world. Some 40% of O'Hare passengers, however, travel 400 miles or less. The Tribune Camp O'Hare series of late 2000 featured a family traveling from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind., changing planes at O'Hare for some unfathomable reason, and getting stuck in snowstorm for 10 hours, before finally getting home on a bus.

Over the last two years

hub-and-spoke has pretty well collapsed. It is very expensive to operate, especially on short turnarounds, and point-topoint travel times are often little better than Depression era streamlined trains. Obviously it needs twice as much airport capacity as point-topoint, or more. Two pairs of the proposed six runways are only 1,200' apart, not the 4,300' required for simultaneous operation in bad weather. Each puddle-jumper requires the same airport capacity as a 747. If short haul traffic has to go by air it can go into something the size of Meigs.

High speed ground transportation would be nice, but going back 30 years or so would still be a big improvement over today. In the mid-'60s, the Pennsylvania Railroad scheduled five trains a day, Chicago to Fort Wayne, 148 miles, morning, afternoon and evening departures, even the milk run taking considerably less than three hours. Today, Greyhound runs Chicago-Indianapolis expresses in barely three hours, downtown to downtown, when it takes two hours to check in at the airport.

If the air traffic controllers might get a word in edgewise, their complaint, if I understand correctly, is that only two of O'Hare's criss-cross runways operate in bad weather. Another NW-SE runway would ease matters considerably, they say, a considerable project, to be sure, but considerably less expensive and disruptive.

If the southern suburbs, with a population greater than Cleveland, really need their own airport, how about a Midway size operation, one mile by one mile, 640 acres? This would not devastate the entire area. Midway has service to just about everywhere in North America. It can handle the 757 with a range of 4,300 miles. Nearby, little utilized Gary can handle jumbos, at whatever cost to civic ego, and O'Hare is not that far, 50 miles or so, for anyone schlepping off to Melbourne or Capetown.

If O'Hare still runs out of space for heavies, even with short haul traffic diverted, Rockford, Milwaukee and Gary are not that far away. Improved ground transportation would put them that much closer.

If we really need extensive short haul air travel. a new runway, improved instrument landing systems, and a resurrected Lockheed Electra could put Meigs into it big time. See the May 2003 Airpower on the Electra. a 1950s turboprop designed with C-130 Hercules technology to be profitable on stages 100 to 3,000 miles and use small airports. It flies at 400 mph and is quiet. Quickly overshadowed by jets four decades ago, perhaps it was just ahead of its time. It gives away little to 500 mph jets on short hops, much less using small, close-in airports. The Navy P-3 Orion patrol plane, in production for 40 years, is merely an adapted Electra, so retooling is not a problem.

To really improve ground transportation, there is a monorail technology whose structure is an overhead steel beam and whose vehicle is both propelled and suspended by a linear induction motor. Its footprint being only columns every 80 feet or so, it does not need another swath through city or countryside or create conflicts with existing road and rail traffic. NASA is investigating this same technology to launch satellites.

--William F. Wendt Jr. Near West Side

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One thing I ma when looking bac were dirt poor bu proud. There we government subsic unemployment cc sation. If a relat friend didn't help y when you were des you were out of Families survive

#### Tragedy Results 1

Editor: Eighteen ago on Aug. 5, a 1 old boy lost his lif motorcycle accident

A grieving signed a paper gra permission to remo organs for donation can only speculate many lives were ulti ly helped at that poi moment.

I can only say with tainty that mine wa of them. This month kidney and I will brate our 18th "birtl together. My unk donor would have t 35 this year.

Who knows what r tial was lost with young life that fa day? The "what ifs" his life make it a t sweet anniversary fo But then, I wonder, if I never received miracle? With a sur ive husband and this cial gift, my potentia a chance to be realize now have two terrific and a pretty normal Every accomplishr tiny and grand, over

The Southwest News-Herald will reserve this space each week for Viewpoints of Our Readers. We welcome opinions on any subject, particularly items of local interest. Letters should be typed and preferably double spaced. Handwritten letters will be accepted; however, typed items will be considered first.

Residents need to sign their name and include an address of where they can be reached for verification purposes. Names and exact addresses can be withheld but residents need to request that at the beginning or end of

If residents send letters without a name or an address, those letters will be disregarded. Letters are edited for brevity, clarity and taste.

Address letters to: Viewpoints Editor, Southwest News-Herald, 6225 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, IL 60629, or by email at vonpub@aol.com

aleat

#### **Gordon Wilson**

From:

"Gordon Wilson" <gordonfriedawilson@msn.com>
"gordonfriedawilson" <gordonfriedawilson@msn.com>

To: Sent:

Wednesday, December 03, 2003 3:03 PM

Subject:

Fw: Peotone Airport

December 3, 2003

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The so called "Peotone Airport" as planned is a BAD IDEA! First and most importantly, IT IS NOT NEEDED. It has been promoted by many different individuals and groups for many years for the wrong reasons. Also, the location is wrong.

1-18

#### NEED:

Major airline business has been in trouble for 30 years. Giants like TWA, Eastern and Pan American failed. This weakness has been exacerbated even further by the soft economy and the impact of 9-11. The majors of today are in trouble. Start up, low cost airlines have come and gone. Only two, Southwest and ATA, seem to survive. None of the carriers have expressed an urgent near or long term need for additional landing and terminal facilities. In fact, they have repeatedly stated that they do not need, want and will not use the Peotone site if built. The major carriers are now beginning to address their fiscal responsibilities by using larger airliners which produce more seat miles with fewer aircraft thus reducing the need for more runways and gates and also preserving airway capacity.

1-22

#### WRONG REASONS:

Rather than responding to a generally agreed upon need for additional transportation capacity, the promoters have almost exclusively cited jobs and economic growth as their main reasons for building the airport. They've centered on the ancillary RESULT of the need as the PRIMARY reason for the project. In other words, they've put the cart before the horse. The promoters of Mid America Airport in Illinois near St. Louis made the same mistake. Then, as now, the airlines stated they would not use the facility. The advocates assured the opposition that if built, the airlines would change their minds and use the airport. Today, it stands virtually deserted.

#### LOCATION:

If in fact, an additional Chicago airport should become necessary in the future, another location should be chosen. If built at the current location this airport would have a significant negative effect on the area. Several thousand acres of the Peotone location are actively farmed.

Ultimately, 3,000+ people, their residences and businesses (many built or established within the last five years) would be displaced. Sixty five light aircraft tenants at Sanger Airport, located in the very center of the Peotone cite, would be forced to relocate. They would experience a 200% to 400% increase in monthly hangar rent, increased fuel cost, and for many, significantly increased travel time to use their aircraft. The terrain is rolling and the construction of runways would require the moving of hundreds of thousands of yards of soil. Just a few miles west of this proposed location lies the decommissioned Joliet Arsenal -- thousands of acres of uninhabited, flat

land, bordered by two major expressways.

There are currently several coalitions -- SOUTH SUBURBAN AIRPORT COALITION, WILL COUNTY COALITION, SOUTH SUBURBAN MAYORS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, AND KANKAKEE RIVER VALLEY AIRPORT AUTHORITY -- to name a few, all striving to do the same thing in the same place, but in a different way. The Greater Rockford Coalition has called for an end to the new Peotone Airport -- correctly observing that Rockford, Milwaukee, and Gary already have infrastructure in place to accommodate any increased transportation needs in the Chicago area. The cash strapped State of Illinois has bought property in anticipation of the start of this project with no mandate. The Jackson Plan (SOUTH SUBURBAN AIRPORT COALITION) claims to have private capital backing for the construction. However, hundreds of millions of dollars of infrastructure will be paid for by taxpayers. All the land that has been purchased and will be purchased is taken off tax rolls resulting in severe shortfalls for schools and other local public needs. It seems the major impetus for the project is political ambition and the relatively few who stand to reap large financial gains. It's no secret that some proponents have said, off the record, that it's the south side's turn for the lucrative no-bid contracts that the O'Hare area has enjoyed for many years. The promoters of this idea have been trying for at least 20 years and have failed. How much more evidence do we need to declare an end to this bad idea?

Many in this room are probably wondering who I am and what expertise I have to substantiate what I have said. I am Mr. Rural Peotone or, if you wish, Iron Ring resident who has endured the very expensive and on-going futility and frustration of this effort. I am a citizen very concerned about the possibility of this gigantically expensive, largely publicly funded project, ending up in failure. I am a citizen very troubled by elected officials from the south side and even communities surrounding O'Hare who are trying to force this plan on the residents of the Peotone site and the surrounding communities -- RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT THEIR CONSTITUENTS. Lastly, I am a taxpayer.

Thank you for allowing me to be heard.

Gordon Wilson

SP 00004

#### **FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement**

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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003.

#### **COMMENT SHEET**

SP 00005

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

12/19

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#### **COMMENT SHEET**

#### **FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 **South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement**

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FAA Hearing: EIS on Proposed Peotone Airport

December 3, 2003

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#### **Arguments Against The Proposed Airport**

Airports /Surrounding Infrastructure and Air Pollution-

Air Quality: Chronic Health Problems and Degraded Air Quality Due to Constant exposure from Air Pollution

New England Journal of Medicine reported that environmental factors – mainly radiation and chemical pollution – are roughly twice as likely to contribute to cancer cases as genetic factors. New information regarding lead, which can harm children's learning by lowering their I. Q. and neurological development and can persist for years in the environment.

- 1. Arriving and departing planes generate nitrogen oxide, lead, hydrocarbons, SO2, naphthalene, and known carcinogens such as benzene, formaldehyde, dioxin and dust. This "poison circle" can extend for six miles around a single runway and run 20 miles downwind. Thus adding to both Will County and Cook County's poor and degraded air quality.
- 2. In August (2000), a study by Environ International Corporation detected 219 volatile compounds in the air around Chicago's O'Hare International Airport ("78 at increased levels"), and estimated the resulting cancer risk for people living near the airport was five times higher than the regional average. This could make it the number one polluter in the state.
- 3. Aircraft are not required to install catalytic converters, thus that are responsible for more than half of local air pollution. Even newer efficient aircraft emit the same toxic chemicals in large quantity.
- 4. Fumes from idling diesel jet engines are about 14 times more polluting than gasoline exhaust. A Boeing 747 consumes more than 500 gallons of fuel during taxiing.
- 5. A modern airport consumes nearly 500 million gallons of fuel a year, nearly half as much fuel burned by a large city's automobiles.
- 6. At many airports, levels of carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides are at least 10X higher than surrounding cities. This includes pollution from cars, trucks, buses, and equipment.
- 7. Data from Washington Health Department Census 1991-95 compared illness and mortality rates for residents near the Seattle-Tacoma airport with those of Seattle overall, found that infant mortality near the airport 50 percent greater, heart disease was 57 percent greater, cancer deaths 36 percent greater.

Airports and Water Pollution/ Destruction of Wetlands-Water Quality: Chronic Environmental Degradation and Related Health Problems due to the constant exposure to water pollution.

Water quality is one of the few environmental impacts at airports that is regulated and controlled by outside agencies, and therefore in some cases quite complex and costly engineering solutions are put in place. Water pollution around airports occurs principally because chemicals used in the day to day operation of the airports are flushed by rainwater into nearby water courses, or enter the soil and are leached into groundwater.

In addition, dioxins from spilled jet fuel, diethelyne glycol from de-icing fluids, leaked engine oil, and jet exhaust particulates cover the tarmac and seep into the ground, streams and creeks bordering airports, endangering the health of downstream communities.

A University of Illinois School of Public Medicine study estimates that pollution from O'Hare's seven runways – including run-off that ultimately flows into the Des Plaines River – could be affecting the health of 5 million people. This will affect the Kankakee River, its tributaries, wetlands and wildlife.

Kurt Leslie Kurt Zech: Palos Htr Il 60463
DePaul University SNL

[What plans have been made

to study and address the

toxic chemical load and

its effects on health and

the surrounding environment.]

5P00007

The Peotone airport is supposed to bring jobs. If the politicians hadn't taxed the small companies out of business and sent jobs overseas, we wouldn't have a job crisis. They are selling our country out from under us. British Petroleum sells all the jet fuel and now Canadians (Lcor, brought in by Jesse Jackson, Jr.) will own part of the airport

The Peotone airport is supposed to be completed in 5 years with private and federal funding. It is not expected to be profitable with standard growth for 10 years. Will County will have to pay for the infrastructure - roads at a million and a half dollars a mile, bridges, sewers and sanitation at more than 400 million, water system at more than 260 million and added costs to police and fire departments.

The Chicago Airport authority landing fees for Midway and O'Hare are from \$475 to \$1,900; plus the airlines rent parking lots and buildings from the city airports. If you think Daley is going to let the airlines go somewhere else, you are sadly mistaken.

Airplanes dump millions of tons of toxic waste in the air; yet they are the only engines that have no pollution controls. The Government has let them be "self-regulated". That is like having Jack the Ripper drive a girl's school bus.

Jesse Jackson, Jr.'s group are getting bonding companies to put up millions for an airport that hasn't been environmentally approved yet. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know that this smells like a backroom deal has been cut already.

Area school districts and townships are losing 1.1 million dollars of assessed evaluations on land already taken by the State, upon which they were supposed to pay local taxes but haven't.

The taxpayers of Illinois have been paying for studies for this airport for over 13 years. Over 45 million dollars going down the drain and they still want more. The boondoggle on this airport is so big the Chicago papers and TV stations will not talk about it. This is a scandal bigger than Enron.

Nobody has mentioned if this thing folds like at MidAmerica in St. Louis (an airport brought to you by the same IDOT bunch), the taxpayers of Will County are going to be left with a very big bill - operating expenses there are \$3.5 million a year with NO return.

In one year, the 12,000 commercial airplanes flights use as much fuel as 112.7 million US autos.. The airlines know there is going to be a fuel crunch in 15 years; they are already planning for planes that will carry a 1,000 passengers. There will be fewer flights but they will be able to move more people. There will be no need for an airport at Peotone. The mayors of the so called "Iron Ring" know nothing about the aircraft industry. All you have to do is say "jobs" and they will OK anything.

If this was a legitimate environmental study by the FAA, the EPA would be involved. None of the environmental reports mentions that this area is a geese flyway and staging area. If you may remember, the B1 bomber was brought down by a flock of geese. One more thing, we should be told the results of these public scoping meetings. Or do you throw them in the garbage and do what the hell you want anyway, or rather, what the highest bidder wants.

Bob Carter

Phone or Fax: 708-946-2136

#### FAA SCOPING SESSION - DECEMBER 3, 2003

During the Korean Conflict, I was drafted in the Army and paid \$72.50 a month to shoot North Koreans. This was done to save the world from Communism. I see now, I was shooting the wrong people. The politicians are taking our land, polluting our air and water and our ground and we don't have a thing to say about it - Ladies and gentlemen, that is Communism.

The politicians got the gambling casinos that were supposed to give the schools all the money they needed; but everybody knows that the money disappeared into the political machinery. Now we wonder were the Peotone airport money will go.

If this Peotone airport goes the way they have it planned, with the one 10,000 foot runway, what 3-4 happened to the buffer zone that was to protect people from noise and pollution. The planes will be taking off and landing right next to the houses they can't afford to buy.

Bob Carter 708-946-2136

#### **COMMENT SHEET**

**FAA SCOPING MEETING December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement**  'SP 00003 ,4 12/22

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#### **COMMENT SHEET**

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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003

Green Communities Project Presentations
to the FAA Scoping Blearings SP 00000 business people,
12/3/03 his 12/12 government reps
his 12/12 government reps
Touristant

My name is Dr. Robert Mark. I am speaking on behalf of the 5 stakeholder groups in the four communities that surround the entrance way to the proposed South Suburban Airport. These communities – Monee, University Park, Governor's State University and exist on the southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed airport. I facilitate their work in the Green Communities Project funded by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to provide a vision and a plan for maintaining green space in these thiring communities.

This group has worked with IDOT, NIPC and other planners working on this proposed airport as well as significant amounts of data, existing plans and other materials to generate two Green Communities plans – one that they could support if there is no airport built and another if there is one built. The preparation of these plans has resulted in a set of comments and questions that they have asked me to represent to you for your focus and assessment.

The primary goal of the Green Communities Stakeholders is the development of a green area. In the event of an airport this green-space was to exist along the perimeter of the airport. This green area would contain walking paths, bike trails and other amenities, and would link green-spaces throughout the area, connecting the surrounding municipalities. The purpose of this is to maintain some of the beauty of the natural area and to provide a physical environment that promotes air and water quality through careful use of regional plants and environmentally friendly travel construction paths.

It was our understanding that the initial concept for the airport allowed for this green-space within the footprint of the airport and with funding or funding assistance from the state. Our current understanding from IDOT planners is that since 9/11, security requires a completely fenced area around the perimeter of the airport footprint. This would make potential and current green-space within the footprint not accessible to the public. Therefore should the airport go forward, the Green Communities Stakeholders recommend that a green space area in the 1-mile buffer zone around the perimeter of the airport, outside the footprint, be included as an integral part of the environmental contingencies of the airport's development and financing. This would be appropriate given the initial proposals.

29-21

A second, but equally important goal of the Green Communities Project is water and water quality. This is a major concern of the stakeholders. They have questions that they believe will require your investigation and response. These questions are:

- a. How much water will the ongoing operations of the South Suburban Airport use per day in phase 1, phase 2, etc.?
- b. What will be the source of this water, both during construction and in the following ongoing operations?
- c. How will water be returned to its source in the identical condition that it was taken?
- d. How will the water used for ongoing operations be treated to remove pollutants before it is returned to its source?

- e. What measures will be instituted to handle storm water runoff and will they in someway be set up to contribute to aquifer recharge?
- f. Will storm water runoff be handled with environmentally friendly measures such as wetlands, vegetated swales and other measures designed to recharge the aquifer with clean water?
- g. How will solid waste generated by ongoing operations be handled?

The Green Communities Stakeholders are concerned about these questions because of their dependency on the aquafer beneath the proposed site for the airport. They strongly, and I believe, responsibly, recommend that the FAA and associated agencies responsibly questablish guarantees regarding water for the area—with regard to source, quantity, quality, return, treatment to remove pollutants, aquifer recharge—and that these guarantees be in place and legally binding prior to the start of construction of the first phase of the airport. We make this request because it is our understanding that the proposed footprint of the South Suburban Airport is over the only source of water to these four communities—a deep aquifer that has been identified as both fragile and difficult to replenish. It is also understood by our group that more water would not be forthcoming from either the Great Lakes Water Commission or the Kankakee Water Commission, in the event that this aguifes is compromised in some manner.

A third concern of the Green Communities Stakeholders is noise pollution. Such pollution could potentially render portions of existing communities unlivable, or underceable for one appear using e.

for green space usinge.

Th. Will there be any control over hours of operation or rate of climb in order 3 -/
to reduce noise pollution?

i. Will there be any program to retrofit existing buildings with soundproofing in those areas most affected by the fly-overs? 3-2

Additionally they wish to know what is the plan for mitigating the roads and streams that will be cut off by the airport? The streams are an important part of existing watersheds as well as providing environmental amenities to the region. There are already insufficient east-west transportation routes and further interruption of these roads would cause traffic congestion as well as increased economic hardship in the region.

With regard to the interior of the airport footprint there are issues that could seriously impact the external area. The Green Communities group would like to know what the plans for the non-airport land within the footprint? In other words, it is our current understanding from IDOT planners that that land may be leased for agricultural use. Our concern regarding this is about genetically engineered agricultural ventures. We seek guarantees that farms in the surrounding area will be protected from air-borne contamination of their crops and crop seeds from Genetically Modified plants and assurance that farmers will suffer no legal liabilities should such contamination occur.

We are also concerned about plans regarding the following:

The handling of construction traffic in the area? The existing streets and 19-1 municipalities must not suffer economic hardship and environmental damage from this traffic. 4-5 b. The control of building and land use in the area beyond the footprint? What role will existing plans have? c. The providing of bike trails for rural roads affected by a likely increase in traffic load? These roads are now safely used by cross-country and recreational bicyclists. It is unlikely that safety can be maintained without reconstruction and the inclusion of bike paths on the sides of the roads. What plans will be put in place to assure continued rearestional d. Lastly, who is the Airport Authority? We ask this question as the Kankakee Airport Authority can have no governance over this area? We would like to know how the Authority will be chosen? Who will choose the membership? Will there be representation on the authority of either the citizens most affected by the decisions of the Authority or those issues outlined in this presentation. To conclude, on behalf of the membership of the Green Communities Project Stakeholders II urge you to focus on issues of recreational and environmental green space surrounding the footprint of the proposed airport that you investigate water related issues - including the destruction of wetlands, floodplains, streams, delicate aquifers, limited potable water sources, etc. - and should you determine to go forward with this next phase, we request that you issue binding guarantees that will maintain the viability of the pre-

Z3-1

existing and thriving communities, and, that to the maximum extent possible that you

establish guidelines that require the use of conservation design methods and

environmentally friendly construction techniques.

#### **COMMENT SHEET**

#### **FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 **South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement**

SP 00011 MG 12/22

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

<u>P</u>	LEASE PRINT				
Comments: Why is Gary Air It seems as a mathemore	port not a	viable.	option for	expansion.	,
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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003

#### In Defense of the Peotone Environment

My name is Anthony Rayson and my family and I have lived in the Peotone Airport "footprint" since 1990. I know the officials from the FAA here today are in a tough position. What you may feel privately about this issue, you cannot spell out in your report. The decision has pretty much been made for you! However, you must go through the motions with this hearing and then come up with a report to justify paving over this well-cared for, pristine land for an unneeded airport. But, citizens can focus on the environment, without all the legalese.

It's a political decision insisted upon by certain sectors of big money, who we all know pull the strings of our politicians. The environment and the citizens don't have stacks of taxpayer money to stuff down their unethical pockets. The state of Illinois has blown \$100 million, already!

We know you're forced to wear blinders and not consider the fact that there are already four weefully underutilized airports ringing

Chicagoland, in Rockford, Milwaukee, Gary and Kankakee Also, you're not to factor in the genuinely needful transportation options, such as high speed rail and the embarassment that the airlines want nothing to do with Peotone Similarly, you're to ignore the reality that our area has been a self-sustaining and economically productive entity in an unusually environmentally conscious manner, for several generations. I couldn't do you're job. I'd quit! Luckily for me, I can spit out the truth!

But, you know, citizens are fighting back! This scenario where big business in collusion with government decides to force people off their land, for environmetally catastrophic profit-making projects, is being sadly played out all over our planet! It's our moral imperative as stewards of this area, to resist this assault being aimed at us for so long by this awful and unnecessary project. We'll stand up for what is right!

So, what I intend to do, is to help organize people to be there for our neighbors, if and when eminent domain &/or quick-take are forcibly imposed. It's called Do unto others as you would have them do unto you!

~ Statement at the December 3rd FAA Hearing at Governor's State U. ~

Anthony Rayson, Spokesman for: Southside Citizens' Coalition P.O. Box 721, Homewood, IL 60430

SP00013 Mr 12/12

Watersheds, Urban Sprawl and Airports

NO AIRPORT ACTIVITY UNTIL WATER ISSUES ARE ADDRESSED RE:

"Watersheds come in families; nested levels of intimacy. On the grandest scale the hydrologic web is like all humanity - Serbs, Russians, Koyukon Indians, Amish, the billion lives in the People's Republic of China – it's broadly troubled, but it's hard to know how to help. As you work upstream toward home, you're more closely related. The big river is like your nation, a little out of hand. The lake is your cousin. The creek is your sister. The pond is her child. And, for better or worse, in sickness and in health, you're married to your sink." - Michael Parfit, National Geographic

Suddenly it is so clear, the world is running out of fresh water. Humanity is polluting, diverting and depleting the wellspring of life at a startling rate. With every passing day, our demand for fresh water outpaces its availability and thousands more people are put at risk. Already the political, and economic impacts of water scarcity are rapidly becoming a destabilizing force, with water-related conflicts springing up around the globe. Quite simply, unless we dramatically change our ways, between one-half and two-thirds of humanity will be living with severe fresh water shortages within the next quarter- century says authors Maude Barlow and Tony Clarke in their book Blue Gold.

Governments and international institutions are now faced with a well-documented fresh water crisis, which has caused them to advocate the privatization and commodification of water. Price water and put it up for sale and let the market determine its future is their venue. Water, according to the World Bank and the United Nations is a "human need," not a "human right." These are not semantics: the difference in interpretation is crucial. A human need can be supplied in many ways, especially for those with money. However, no one can sell a human right.

Water was defined as a commodity at the second "World Water Forum" in The Hague in March 2000. Government representatives at a parallel meeting did nothing to effectively counteract the statement. Rather, governments have helped pave the way for private corporations to sell water, for profit, to the thirsty citizens of the world. A handful of transnational corporations, backed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are now aggressively taking over the management of public water services, dramatically raising the price of water to the local residents and profiting. The agenda is clear that water should be treated like any other tradable good, its use and distribution determined by the principles of profit.

Most of this activity has taken place without public consultation or public input. The powerful forces of governments and the corporate sector that the debate is over have made the assumption: "everyone" agrees to the commodification of water. Yet, no one has given the world's citizens a real opportunity to debate the hard political questions about water: Who owns it? Should anyone own it? If water is privatized, who will buy it for Nature? How will it be made available for the poor? Who will give corporations the right to buy whole water systems? Who will protect water resources if they are taken over by the private sector? What is the role of government in the stewardship of water?

How to those water-rich communities share with those in water-poor geographical areas? Who is the custodian of Nature's lifeblood? How do ordinary citizens become involved in the discussion?

As ordinary citizens and small business owners we should believe that fresh water belongs to the earth and all species and that no one has the right to appropriate it for personal profit. Water is part of the world's heritage and must be preserved in the public domain for all time and protected by strong local, national and international law. At stake is the whole notion of "the commons," the idea that through out public institutions we recognize shared humanity and natural resources to be preserved for future generations.

I believe that the access to clean water for basic needs is a fundamental human right. Water, a vital resource cannot become a commodity sold to the highest bidder. Each generation must ensure that the abundance and quality of water is not diminished as a result of its activities. Great efforts must be made to restore the health of aquatic ecosystems that have already been degraded and to protect others from harm. Local and regional communities must be the watchdogs of our waterways and must establish principles that oversee the use of this precious resource.

We need to radically restructure our societies and lifestyles in order to reverse the drying of the earth's surface. We must learn to live within the watershed ecosystems that were created to sustain life. We must abandon the specious notion that we can carelessly abuse the world's precious water resources because, somehow, technology will come to the rescue. There is no technological "fix" for a planet that has run out of water.

The world's growing fresh water crisis, the corporate assault on the water "commons," and the complicity of governments in the theft of fresh water must not be allowed to continue at the expense of private citizens and small business. What will be our contribution to the problem of fresh water? Or will we step forward and prevent the privatization of profits on water from becoming our demise in social responsibly and using the accounting term "going concern." Will we once again allow larger corporations to control our personal lives and business operations, and make us fight forever nickel we earn by the sweat of our brow? I hope not!

The development of a South Suburban Airport will have devastating effects on the citizens and businesses of the entire region with regards to WATER SHORTAGES! Current examples of water shortages and regional battles over this precious commodity are happening right now in several areas of Illinois. One for example is Kane County that is just 25 miles from Lake Michigan, one of the world's largest sources of fresh water, yet it appears to be out of reach. As Kane develops new communities, or expands existing ones, county officials likely will need to look elsewhere for water. Lake water consumers such a Kane County must bear the cost of infrastructure necessary to transport the water.

Illinois's share of Lake Michigan water is capped by a U.S. Supreme Court decree and a subsequent pact with other Great Lakes states as well as Canada. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources, which manages allocations, plans to keep this state's diversion at or under the cap. While the state could shuffle allocations within that diversion, lake water probably won't cover all projected additional demand in the suburbs. With sprawl continuing to fuel development in Kane and other Chicago metropolitan areas, there is concern that water supplies will prove inadequate. Planners do not know the extent of supply because profiles of the state's aquifers are not

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comprehensive. At the same time, groundwater withdrawals are virtually unregulated in Illinois. This has some observers predicting supply shortages that could lead to regional battles over what inevitably will become a precious commodity.

Illinois state officials and regional planners recognize this state does not have a plan for managing water resources. Last December, a panel convened by former Gov. George Ryan warned: "Unless water quantity planning is conducted in a comprehensive, regional and visionary manner, water will not be managed effectively or efficiently, conflicts can be expected to escalate and water shortages can be expected to occur in some parts of the state soon, and in many parts of the state in the decades ahead."

Questions over adequacy of water supply are percolating. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, which covers the six-county Chicago Metropolitan area, projects potential shortages by 2020 for 11 townships in that area: two in McHenry County, four in Kane, two in Cook, one in DuPage and two in Will County. Kane County is subsidizing a study of deep bedrock aquifer and shallow aquifers which will cost the tax payers.

Scott Meyer, a hydrogeologist and lead investigator, says concern over groundwater availability and projected increasing water demand relate to population growth motivate a study by the Illinois State Water Survey and the Illinois State Geological Survey. "Assuming that the U.S. Supreme Court's decree is maintained and that these agreements with other Great Lakes states and Canada are written in stone, we can't expect any more water out of Lake Michigan for Illinois," Mr. Meyer.

Illinois law does provide for limited regulation of groundwater withdrawals. The Water Use Act, implemented in 1984, requires groundwater consumers to register wells expected to produce more that 100,000 gallons per day with local authorities. The law also adopted the doctrine of reasonable use – defined in statute as "use of water to meet natural wants and a fair share for artificial wants" – for groundwater withdrawals. The new rule replaced the doctrine of absolute ownership, which gave landowners total discretion to take water below their lands regardless of any effect on adjoining landowners. The change unified the statutory approach to both surface and groundwater; surface water already was covered by the riparian doctrine of reasonable use.

Yorkville in Kendall County faces a guessing game over how to make its local water supply safe to drink. More than 450,000 Illinois residents are drinking water that does not meet federal standards for radium, a radioactive element that can cause bone and sinus cancer. Every local water system in Illinois faces a December 8 2003 deadline to meet the maximum contaminant level for that element. Compounding the problem for local officials, a source of assistance is running dry. A state loan program designed to help communities adopt the new standards will be depleted by the summer of 2003 and will not be replenished until the next winter.

Community water systems that do not meet the standard range in size from Bonnie Lane Water Supply, which serves 25 people near Yorkville, to Joliet in Will County which serves 106,221 people. There are other Central Illinois counties with similar contaminants. The U.S. EPA is sticking with the stricter 5 picoCuries per liter standard. Yorkville will have to spend \$8 million to put its long-term plan in place. In addition, they may have to pay a fine for not complying on time. The fine can range as high as \$50,000 the first day of noncompliance and \$10,000 for each additional day. There are 109 communities out of compliance and may not meet the deadline.

The new rules also mean an increase in water bills for customers. Environmental officials estimate households in systems serving 10,000 people or more will see their bills increase \$30 per year, while those in systems serving less than 10,000 people will spend \$50 to \$100 more per year.

If an airport is approved in the Beecher/Peotone area, residents can be expected to pay a considerable increase in water bills. The water studies and infrastructure construction along with water shortages as well as water contamination will be a costly health, safety, and environmental issue. It will take years to develop a plan to adequately address these issues. They must be completed and approved especially by stakeholders before any further steps are taken to build an airport.

Sincerely,

John Spomar Jr. DBA 28952 S. Western Ave. Beecher, Illinois 60409

President, Norco Cleaners, Inc. Dolton, Illinois

Charter Member of the National Environmental Performance Track

2002 Illinois Governors Pollution Prevention Award

2003 U.S. EPA Educational Outreach Award

President of Land of Lincoln Drycleaners Association

Chairman Illinois Alternative Solvents Coalition

**Executive Board Thorn Creek Watershed Project** 

Certified Environmental Drycleaner

Certified Professional Wetcleaner

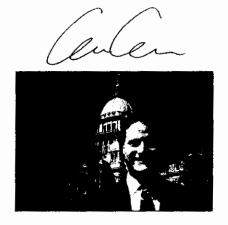
Certified Environmental Compliance Manager

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#### Water shortages could lead to regional battles over this precious commodity

by Aaron Chambers

X ane County is just 25 miles from Lake Michigan, one of the world's largest sources of fresh water, yet it appears out of reach. As Kane develops new communities, or expands existing ones, county officials likely will need to look elsewhere for water.

Lake water consumers such as Kane County must bear the cost of infrastructure necessary to transport the water. That cost is greatest for towns farthest away. In addition, this state's share of Lake Michigan water is capped by a U.S. Supreme Court decree and a subsequent pact with other Great Lakes states. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources, which manages allocations, plans to keep this state's diversion at or under that cap. But while the state could shuffle allocations within that diversion, lake water probably won't cover all projected additional demand in the suburbs.

"We just make the broad-brush assumption from the get go that it's not going to be an option for us," says Paul Schuch, Kane's water resources director.

Kane County does have its own sources. Towns there tap regional aquifers. Elgin and Aurora, the county's two largest towns, use the Fox River. But withdrawals from the Fox and other rivers are limited to maintain adequate flow. That puts

By all appearances, there should be enough. Illinois is home to multiple shallow and deep aquifers located mostly in its northern and central regions.

the burden largely on groundwater to cover additional future demand. And with sprawl continuing to fuel development in Kane, as in other Chicago metropolitan areas, there's concern that water supplies will prove inadequate.

By all appearances, there should be enough. Illinois is home to multiple shallow and deep aquifers located mostly in its northern and central regions. But planners don't know the extent of supply because profiles of the state's aquifers are not comprehensive. At the same time, groundwater withdrawals are virtually unregulated in Illinois. This has some observers predicting supply shortages that could lead to regional battles over what inevitably will become a precious commodity.

Not everyone, though, believes state regulation is a good idea. "The big problem we have is the state tries to paint everything with a broad brush,

and this doesn't fit every area," says Dorland Smith, executive secretary of the Illinois Water Authority Association.

There are 16 such authorities in the state, mostly in central Illinois communities near the Mahomet Aquifer. Under state law, a community can establish an authority by referendum. The authority then can regulate groundwater withdrawals in that area. restricting the ability of neighboring communities and other interests from drilling wells.

Smith says this local regulation of groundwater is more efficient than state-centralized regulation would be. "When a farmer decides that he wants to put in an irrigation system, if he had to go to the state and get a permit to put in the well, this could take months or longer," he says. "This is just not acceptable in our area where we know [supply] is not a problem."

The statute that provides for the authorities exempts withdrawals for agricultural and domestic purposes from authority regulation. In other words, a farmer who uses groundwater to irrigate crops, or a family with a private well, can pump at will.

State officials view these bodies with suspicion. Gary Clark, acting water resources director at the natural resources department, says water authorities materialize when central

Illinois towns such as Danville consider expanding their groundwater withdrawal capability. "They pop up thinking they can fully regulate anyone from the outside wanting to use groundwater, yet they don't have to regulate themselves because most of the use is agricultural or domestic," he says. "It's not a good way to run a water resource, but that's the law."

Illinois is not the first state to struggle with regulation and distribution of water. Arid states in the West have dealt with this for years. For that matter, water management is an international problem; around the world, water is increasingly recognized as something to be carefully managed.

But as Illinois enters this debate, state officials and regional planners recognize this state doesn't have a plan for managing water resources. Last December, a panel convened by former Gov. George Ryan warned: "Unless water quantity planning is conducted in a comprehensive, regional and visionary manner, water will not be managed effectively or efficiently, conflicts can be expected to escalate and water shortages can be expected to occur in some parts of the state soon, and in many parts of the state in the decades ahead."

Questions over the adequacy of downstate water supply are percolating, but the immediate focus is on the collar counties. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, which covers the six-county Chicago metropolitan area, projects potential shortages by 2020 for 11 townships in that area: two in McHenry County, four in Kane, two in Cook, one in DuPage and two in Will.

So Kane is subsidizing a study of the deep bedrock aquifer that spans northeastern Illinois and shallow aquifers of interest to the county. The Illinois State Water Survey and the Illinois State Geological Survey are conducting the five-year study, launched last year.

Scott Meyer, a hydrogeologist and lead investigator, says concern over groundwater availability and projected increasing water demand related to population growth motivated the study. "Assuming that the U.S. Supreme

Efforts over the past decade to increase the state's role in managing water have failed in the face of substantial interest in keeping control of water management at the local level.

Court's decree is maintained and that these agreements with other Great Lakes states are written in stone, we can't expect any more water out of Lake Michigan for Illinois," he says. "Kane County is aware of that and aware that it might be prudent for them to look at other ways of accommodating that demand."

Separately, the water and geological surveys are collecting data on aquifers throughout the state to build a digital, comprehensive picture of groundwater. Derek Winstanley, chief of the water survey, says this study won't probe as deeply as the Kane County study because survey resources are insufficient. "That would require new financial resources over about a 10-year period."

Illinois law does provide for limited regulation of groundwater withdrawals. The Water Use Act, implemented in 1984, requires groundwater consumers to register wells expected to produce more than 100,000 gallons per day with local authorities. The locals, together with the state water and geological surveys, are then required to review a well's potential effect on other users of the same source. The state, under the law, has authority to restrict withdrawals in four counties: Iroquois, Kankakee, McLean and Tazewell.

The law also adopted the doctrine of reasonable use — defined in statute as "use of water to meet natural wants and a fair share for artificial wants" — for groundwater withdrawals. The new rule replaced the doctrine of absolute ownership, which gave landowners total discretion to take water below their lands regardless of any effect on

unified the statutory approach to both surface and groundwater; surface water already was covered by the riparian doctrine of reasonable use.

Still, it's unclear whether this statutory mechanism is sufficient to protect the groundwater supply over the long term. "There's a very clear law on reasonable use," Winstanley says. "The question is whether that is adequate to protect the aquifers and allow sustainable use of the resources."

Moreover, he and other state officials say the legislature has not appropriated funds to enforce the Water Use Act.

Efforts over the past decade to increase the state's role in managing water have failed in the face of substantial interest in keeping control of water management at the local level. And there are emerging efforts toward regional governance of groundwater.

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission is organizing a regional supply consortium of water managers from Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. The commission hopes to raise money for further analysis of tri-state water supplies, build a regional plan and educate policymakers.

In central Illinois, local governments, water companies, water authorities and other entities interested in the Mahomet Aquifer formed the Mahomet Aquifer Consortium in 1998 to promote further study and regional management of the source. "We feel that we are best suited to manage the water supply in this area," says Smith of the water authority association.

But the extent to which Illinois groundwater is regulated in the future, and where control is based, depends, of course, on politics. "When all the interest groups come to the table to hammer out a compromise, we'll just have to see where that lands," says Clark of the natural resources department. "I don't think we'll see statewide regulation. It could be some form of regional-local control, but whether that means by county or district I just can't predict."

What's clear is that concerns in Kane County are just the beginning.

Aaron Chambers can be reached at statehousebureau@aol.com.

### Purity's price

### Communities struggle to meet costly new federal standards for drinking water just as the dollars designed to help dry up

#### by Chris Wetterich

Four years ago, Yorkville, a growing community of 6,189 people in north-central Kendall County, faced a guessing game over how to make its local water supply safe to drink.

New standards for radium were under discussion at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Getting a jump on improvements before they were handed down could save money in the long run. But guessing what the standards would be was financially risky.

Yorkville waited. The EPA tightened standards as expected. But a shot at a loan for repairs had dried up. Now Yorkville residents face a spike in their water rates to pay for \$8 million in improvements and to cover potential fines from the state EPA for missing the deadline on meeting the new standards.

More than 450,000 Illinois residents, including those in Yorkville, are drinking water that doesn't meet federal standards for radium, a radioactive element that can cause bone and sinus cancer. And every local water system that serves more than 25 people faces a December 8 deadline to meet the maximum contaminant level for that element.

Compounding the problem for local officials, a source of assistance is running dry. A state loan program designed to help communities adopt the new standards will be depleted by summer and will not be replenished

until next winter, according to Illinois EPA officials.

Currently, 109 of Illinois' local water systems don't meet U.S. EPA standards, but only 29 are on track to get the low-interest loans that are available through the state and federal governments' Community Water Supply Loan Program, according to state EPA documents. That means locals will have to dig into their own treasuries to rid their water systems of errant elements or face sanctions, including fines, from the state.

Community water systems that don't meet the standards range in size from Bonnie Lane Water Supply, which serves 25 people near Yorkville, to Joliet, which serves 106,221 people in Will County. Central Illinois towns with radium problems include Colchester in McDonough County, Bryant in Fulton County and Glasford, Mapleton and Brimfield in Peoria County.

Radium makes its way into north and north-central Illinois water supplies because certain types of bedrock deep underground naturally have the contaminants. Over time, the radioactive elements decay, are ejected from minerals in the rocks and dissolve into the water supply.

In 2000, the U.S. EPA set a standard of 5 picoCuries per liter for two different types of radium combined. One picoCurie per liter means that a radioactive compound disintegrates

into a liter of water at the rate of 2.2 atoms per minute. The EPA estimates that the lifetime risk of cancer for water with 5 picoCuries of radium per liter is about 1 in 10,000, doubling for each additional 5 picoCuries per liter.

Yorkville has an average radium level of 14.9 picoCuries per liter. The water supply for 250 people in a mobile home park near Marseilles in LaSalle County has an annual average radium reading of 26.3 picoCuries per liter.

The state EPA stopped enforcing the radium standard in 1990 after the U.S. EPA published new rules increasing the amount of radium that could be allowed in drinking water, says Roger Selburg, head of the state EPA's public water supplies division. Because the older standard was stricter, allowing less radium, questions arose about which standards would apply. That debate went on for about 10 years. Then in 2000, the U.S. EPA finally announced it was sticking with the older, stricter 5 picoCuries per liter standard.

Hence Yorkville's dilemma.

"By having that standard be debatable for years, our community kept saying, 'Don't do the public infrastructure work until it's mandated," City Administrator Tony Graff says. When the tougher requirement was finally adopted, Yorkville decided the most prudent option was to connect its drinking

The state loans make projects much cheaper because the interest rate is 50 percent less than the market rate. During 2002, a \$1 million loan at a 2.675 percent interest rate would save a community water system \$343,000 over the 20-year loan period.

water system to the local sanitary district and allow that agency to collect the radium. But the city won't come into compliance with the new standard until July 2004 at the earliest.

One saving grace is the city's growth. Developers are building three new wells that are scheduled to come online in July 2004. Those wells will be capable of producing water that meets the EPA's requirements. And once those wells are online, the infrastructure can be built to transfer radium from the older wells to the sanitation district.

"We're in a better position than most because we have growth dollars coming into the community," Graff says.

State attorney general, who can request that the court fine the local water system. The fine can range as high as \$50,000 for the first day of noncompliance and \$10,000 for each additional day. But Graff says he thinks Yorkville might get a break because it has tried to fix the problem.

Water systems that have taken steps to lower radium levels likely will get a pass, the EPA's Selburg says. "If they're well under way and they've started well into the construction, it's doubtful a decision would be made to continue with enforcement actions."

Still, some of the 109 communities that are out of compliance may not make the deadline because funds are short in the government's loan program, says Ron Drainer, the state EPA official who oversees those loans.

The federal government provides about \$1 billion annually to the states for the program, and Illinois gets nearly \$30 million. The state must match 20 percent of the money, making about \$35 million available each year. Last year, the agency leveraged funds by selling bonds, making an additional \$25 million available.

But Drainer estimates the total need for the program is \$500 million, including money to fix other problems such as a 2005 deadline to meet new standards for arsenic. "We have more demand than we have available funds." He says the rocky economy has stalled discussions about increasing funding to help maintain aging water systems.

The state loans make projects much cheaper because the interest rate is 50 percent less than the market rate. During 2002, a \$1 million loan at a 2.675 percent interest rate would save a community water system \$343,000 over the 20-year loan period.

Because the radium deadline is approaching fast, the state EPA has put communities with that problem near the top of the priority list for loans. Communities that don't get a loan would have to start paying to fix the problem now, and the state EPA might be able to help them refinance it later when more loan money becomes available. "But that's more expensive and may not be doable for certain communities," Drainer says.

Yorkville, though, will have to get loans at the full market rate. That community was knocked off the eligibility list for a government loan because it had a stopgap solution.

The new rules also mean an increase in water bills for customers. Environmental officials estimate households in systems serving 10,000 people or more will see their bills increase \$30 per year, while those in systems serving less than 10,000 people will spend \$50 to \$100 more per year.

Graff estimates new construction to fix Yorkville's two existing wells will mean a spike in residents' water bills of up to 15 percent. That increase could have been as high as 70 percent if the area hadn't experienced growth that necessitated the new developer-built wells. Residents also will have to pay the full market-rate interest on the loan for the new construction as well as any fine the courts level against the town.

"We could have resolved this issue 13 years ago," Graff says, "and it would have cost the taxpayers a lot less money."

Chris Wetterich, a recent graduate of the Public Affairs Reporting program at the University of Illinois at Springfield, was an intern for the Chicago Sun-Times.

### WATER DEFICITS GROWING IN MANY COUNTRIES Water Shortages May Cause Food Shortages http://www.earth-policy.org/Updates/Update15.htm

#### Lester R. Brown

The world is incurring a vast water deficit. It is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Because this impending crisis typically takes the form of aquifer overpumping and falling water tables, it

is not visible. Unlike burning forests or invading sand dunes, falling water tables cannot be readily photographed. They are often discovered only when wells go dry.

The world water deficit is recent-a product of the tripling of water demand over the last half-century and the rapid worldwide spread of powerful diesel and electrically driven pumps. The drilling of millions of wells has pushed water withdrawals beyond the recharge of many aquifers. The failure of governments to limit pumping to the sustainable yield of aquifers means that water tables are now falling in scores of countries.

We are consuming water that belongs to future generations. In some countries, the fall of water tables is dramatic. In Yemen, a country of 19 million, the water table under most of the country is falling by roughly 2 meters a year as water use far exceeds the sustainable yield of aquifers. World Bank official Christopher Ward observes that "groundwater is being mined at such a rate that parts of the rural economy could disappear within a generation."

In the basin where the capital, Sana'a, is located and where the water table is falling 6 meters (nearly 20 feet) per year, the aquifer will be depleted by the end of this decade. In the search for water, the Yemeni government has drilled test wells in the basin that are 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) deep, depths normally associated with the oil industry, but they have failed to find water. Yemen must soon decide whether to bring water to Sana'a, possibly from coastal desalting plants, or to relocate the capital.

Iran, a country of 70 million people, is facing an acute shortage of water. Under the agriculturally rich Chenaran Plain in northeastern Iran, the water table was falling by 2.8 meters a year in the late 1990s. But in 2001 the cumulative effect of a three-year drought and the new wells being drilled both for irrigation and to supply the nearby city of Mashad dropped the aquifer by an extraordinary 8 meters. Villages in eastern Iran are being abandoned as wells go dry, generating a swelling flow of water refugees.

(See http://www.earth-policy.org/Updates/Update15.htm for additional examples.)

Shortages of water in Egypt, which is entirely dependent on the Nile River, are well known. With the Nile now reduced to a trickle as it enters the Mediterranean, the three principal countries of the Nile River Basin-Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan-can each increase its take from the river only at the expense of the other two. With the combined population of these countries projected to climb from 167 million today to 264 million in 2025, all three are facing growing grain deficits as a result of water shortages.

In Mexico-home to 104 million people and growing by 2 million per year-the demand for water has outstripped supply in many states. In the agricultural state of Guanajuato, for example, the water table is falling by 1.8-3.3 meters a year. Mexico City's water problems are legendary. How the United States and Mexico share the water of the Rio Grande has become a thorny issue in U.S.-Mexican relations.

A World Bank study of the water balance in the North China Plain calculated an annual deficit of 37 billion tons of water. Using the rule of thumb of 1,000 tons of water to produce 1 ton of grain, this is equal to 37 million tons of grain-enough to feed 111 million Chinese at their current level of consumption. In effect, 111 million Chinese are being fed with grain produced with water that belongs to their children. Scores of other countries are running up regional water deficits, including nearly all of those in Central Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, plus India, Pakistan, and the United States.

Historically, water shortages were local, but in an increasingly integrated world economy, the shortfalls can cross national boundaries via the international grain trade. Water-scarce countries often satisfy the growing needs of cities and industry by diverting water from irrigation and importing grain to offset the resulting loss of production. Since a ton of grain equals 1,000 tons of water, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water. World grain futures will soon in effect become world water futures.

Although military conflicts over water are always a possibility, future competition for water seems more likely to take place in world grain markets. This can be seen with Iran and Egypt, both of which now import more wheat than Japan, traditionally the world's leading importer. Imports supply 40 percent or more of the total consumption of grain-wheat, rice, and feedgrains-in both countries. Numerous other water-short countries also import much of their grain. Morocco brings in half of its grain. For Algeria and Saudi Arabia, the figure is over 70 percent. Yemen imports nearly 80

percent of its grain, and Israel, more than 90 percent.

Seventy percent of world water use, including all the water diverted from rivers and pumped from underground, is used for irrigation, 20 percent is used by industry, and 10 percent goes to residences. Thus if the world is facing a water shortage, it is also facing a food shortage. Water deficits, which are already spurring heavy grain imports in numerous smaller countries, may soon do the same in larger countries, such as China or India.

Even with the overpumping of its aquifers, China is developing a grain deficit. After rising to an historical peak of 392 million tons in 1998, grain production in the world's largest nation fell below 350 million tons in 2000, 2001, and 2002. The resulting annual deficits of 40 million tons or

so have been filled by drawing down the country's extensive grain reserves. But if this situation continues, China soon will be forced to turn to the world grain market.

When this happens, it will almost certainly drive grain prices upward. Remember that when the Soviets decided after a poor harvest in 1972 to import grain rather than tighten their belts, the world wheat price climbed from \$1.90 per bushel in 1972 to \$4.89 in 1974.

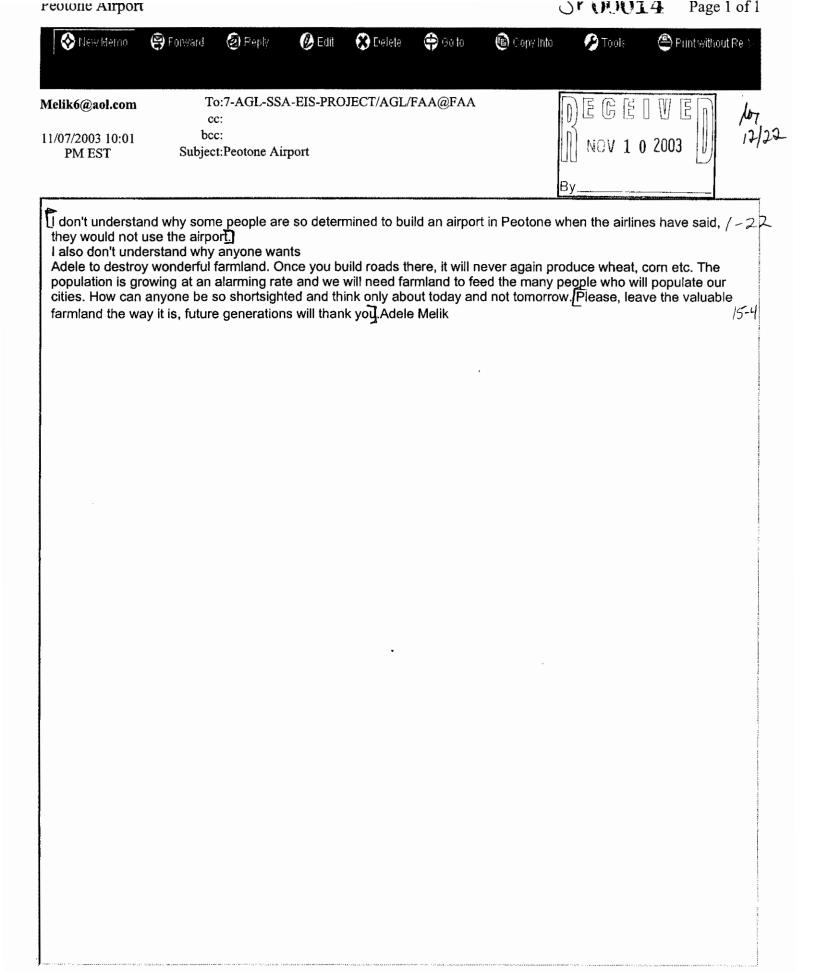
The two keys to stabilizing aquifers are raising water prices and stabilizing population. The first step is to eliminate the pervasive subsidies that create artificially low prices for water in so many countries. The next is to raise water prices to the point where they will reduce pumping to a sustainable level by raising water productivity and reducing water use in all segments of society. Low-income urban consumers can be protected with "lifeline rates" that provide for basic needs at an affordable price. Prices of underground water can be raised by installing meters on pumps and charging for water as Mexico has done or by auctioning permits to operate wells. Either way, water prices rise.

The second key is to quickly stabilize population in water-short countries. Most of the 3 billion people projected to be added worldwide by mid-century will be born in countries already experiencing water shortages. Unless population growth can be slowed quickly by investing heavily in female literacy and family planning services, there may not be a humane solution to

the emerging world water shortage.

# # #

Additional data and information sources at www.earth-policy.org or contact <code>jlarsen@earth-policy.org</code>



SP ()0015 Page 1 of 2



Peetone Airport Page 2 of 2

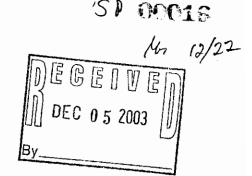
Owning a business specializing in economic development for more than twenty years, we work across North American in developing strategic plans to attract and retain business. The end result is lower unemployment, increased disposable income, etc. Having followed the Peotone story for a numer of years, I've finally decided to share my thoughts.

No matter what the environment studies, the flood plains, the hazardous waste, a pool of employable people can offer to the project, etc., if the airlines don't want it, then why waste funds on a monstrous white elephant? If the market demand is not present, there are no excuses for moving forward with a Peotone airport.

Nancy Blane Partner

Blane, Canada Ltd. 1506 Cadet, Suite 100 Wheaton, IL 60187 630.462.9222 630.462.9210 fax

Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office



Dear Mr. Rewerts,

Mr. Denis Rewerts

2300 E. Devon Ave. Des Plaines, II. 60018

I am opposed to the proposed airport in Peotone for the following reasons:

Noise Impacts: Livestock and humans psychologically are affected by aircraft noise.

Social Impacts: This is related to the loss of farmland and the cost of a new infrastructure to handle road congestion. Over 1000 single family homes will be destroyed along with generational families owning this property. All contingent roads and I57 will require enhancements with more stop lights, etc., and 95 working farms will be destroyed, seven aviation fields and eighteen other businesses will have to close and a civil war cemetery will be lost.

Socioeconomic Impacts: There will be loss of revenue to fire districts, library and school districts. As of March 2003 over \$2,900,000 has been lost due to the State's purchase of just a small part of the needed land.

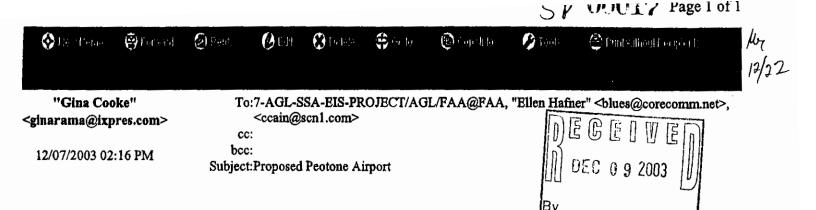
Air Quality & Water Quality: Both of these will be severely affected by 90 million pounds of carbon monoxide to the air each year. The Kankakeee River watershed will be polluted by this and where is the water for this development coming from? Won't it affect the Kankakee River, Black Walnut Creek, Rock Creek, the south Branch of Rock Creek and Exline Slough.

Also consider the affect this unnecessary airport will have on: Parks, Raccoon Grove and Monee Reservoir, centennial farms, the Peotone anomaly-ancient Indian formation, dramatic change of the topography and landscape, endangered species of flora and fauna, over 280 acres of wetlands and 7 miles of streams paved over, 1,200 acres of flood plain paved, 15,600 acres of farmland destroyed.

What of the light shining at night, what about solid water and hazardous material disposal? It is estimated that the Peotone Airport would produce over 3.5 million pounds of waste each year including tens of thousands of gallons of oils, fuels, solvents and other chemicals.

Please, stop this airport now. I live on the south side of Chicago and I Don't Want It! 1-26

Kay MacNeil 689 Golf Club Ln. Frankfort, IL 60423-9518



Dear Mr. Rewerts, Ms. Cain, and STAND members,

We feel that building an airport in Peotone and the surrounding communities would irreparably harm the quality of life in this area for generations to come! Communities that have seen slow and steady growth as a result of agricultural commerce and small industry will see their economies and lifestyles paved over to make room for an airport no one asked for.

The noise level will be unhealthy for the communities involved and the surrounding areas. While the noise levels for the airport itself may fall below acceptable government standards (which in themselves are an egregious usurpation of local standards), the cumulative effect of increased traffic and out-of-control industrialization will destroy an idyllic setting in less than a decade.

Air quality on the south side of Chicago and Northwest Indiana, already extremely poor because of badly-regulated smokestacks and urban sprawl, will be harmed even further by the removal of trees and the forced shifting of yet another area from agricultural to heavy-industrial. Astham is epidemic to the south side of Chicago and is on the rise nationwide. As one of us suffers from chronic respiratory illness after growing up in the shadow of major polluters, we can testify that no amount of economic growth can make up for filthy air. You can't breathe money.

As more and more acres are paved over and turned over to sources of pollution, water quality for residents will only suffer. You can't drink money either. Local residents will be forced to pay for impure wells, more sewers and drains (to do the work the pavedover wetlands had been doing for thousands of years for free), and expanded treatment facilities. In short everyone in the county will be forced to subsidize the negative imapets given to their lives by the airport they didn't ask for.

Light pollution caused by an airport will be another grave detriment to the quality fo life here Has anyone ever stopped to consider that we are among the first generations that can't see the stars at night? What is that loss worth? How can that be measured?

Has anyone considered the fact that people sometimes move to an area to be near wildlife and wild areas that can't be found elsewhere? Why is there such a drive to turn Will county into another Bensenville? Bensenville already exists, and people who like what Bensenville has to offer live there. The Peotone area has offerings that can't be found elsewhere in Northeast Illinois, and that is its draw. By stewardship of the area's natural beauty, archaeological and culture, its endangered wildlife and threatened species and ecosystems, its value in dollars and intangibles will only increase. If Peotone were to sell its special characteristics for a momentary boom and an ongoing set of tax and health liabilities (runoff, toxic waste, noise, highways, etc.) it will be an irrevocable mistake. Eastern Will County might have some money in the very short-term, but nowhere to live in the long-term.

Yesterday on the radio I heard the story of Nauru, an island in the Pacific that was made up of the richest fertilizer on the planet. Over twenty years the residents mined away their tropical paradise, turning lush jungles into dusty strip-mines and wasteland, Nauru for a time became the richest nation per capita on Earth. Now, in 2003, with the fertilizer all gone, along with the plants, animals, and water in the jungle that covered the mines and sustained the natives for centuries, people there understand that they made a terrible mistake that can never be undone. As now they import all their water and food and the country's money slips away, Nauru is defaulting on debts and trying to undo an economy based out of necessity on organized crime. Nauruans are considering offers of relocation as their home is now uninhabitable.

I hope this story one day doesn't resonate with the residents of Will County, who may one day learn the hard way that a few goodpaying jobs don't mean much when everything that had real value has been sold away, never to return.

Sincerely,

Jon and Gina Fiebelkom 3413 Lewis Steger IL 60475

M 12/22



BEECHER VETERINARY CLINIC

Beecher, Illinois 60401

P.O. BOX 1171 700 Dixie Highway

Daniel E. McKay D.V.M. 708-946-3131

12/6/03

Dear Mr Revert.

There are alot of reasons that the suburba around D'Nare Field and on the south side of Chicago are interested in developing a South Suburban Airport.

There is, however, no factual

basis for the only true reason for Constructing such as singort. The

true reason being an imperative med for additional passenger capacity.

If the present airfields can handle

the passenger and congo demand, then building another airport is contra-productive.]

Suidding another airport is contra-productive.]

1-12

Page 1 of 1



To Whom It May Concern, We are strongly opposed to the prospect of an airport in Peotone for the following reasons: Environmental effects, like air pollution and noise. Thank you. Dr. & Mrs. Michael Davis

SP 00020 Harvey, IL 60426 12-6-03/4 Mr Denis Reverts Federal Ceviation administration Chicago airports District office 2300 C Deven are Des Vlainer, Il 60018 Dear Sir I was unable to the scopen session Dec 3. I supply reasons to shut down the Pertone disport waste of taxpayers #. 1. Major aulines will not use it. 1-27. 2. Major dielmes well use Sary. 13. Sary is closer to major pepulation 17

H. Midway & O'Have are already much loss attractive for our area in South suburbs and morthern Indiana.

15. We don't need another groat airport that airlines won't use such as in southern Allinois.

do. The jobs argument sounds Good but let the labor be sport at Gary where it will enhance an airport which will be used

This is

ALL YOU

Nord to

708-331-6496

Respectfully

KNOW

Ju 12/22



### Folks on Spokes Bicycle Club

P.O. Box 763 Matteson, IL 60443 Information Line 708-585-7672 www.folksonspokes.com

December 3, 2003

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

On behalf of the present and future bicyclists, we would like to note that the South Suburban Airport would have a major negative impact on bicycling in the area. Currently, the part of Will County designated for the airport is used for about half of the scheduled rides for the Folks on Spokes Bicycle Club. In addition, the area is used by other bicyclists for fitness, fun and utilitarian purposes. Accordingly, we ask that planning for the airport include paths and accommodations on roadways to make up for the loss of roads to airport development.

We request a continuous bike path encircling the airport perimeter with connections to the east, west, north and south, plus access to the airport proper. In addition, bicycle access to the terminal buildings and work areas is needed.

Specifically, we ask that the following connections be considered:

- 1. From the north connections near Ashland, Kedzie, Will Center and Ridgeland.
- From the east a connection to Eagle Lake Road.
- 3. From the south connections from Ashland, Kedzie, and Will-Center Roads.
- 4. From the west a connections from Pauling Road.

At a time when Americans are becoming increasingly obese and increasingly suffering from diseases that could be mitigated by exercise, it is especially important that opportunities for bicycling not be taken away.

Sincerely,

Sallie Vloedman, President

Al Sturges, Government Relations Chair



### National Taxpayers United of Illinois

407 South Dearborn, Suite 1170 Chicago, IL 60605 or 00022 14 12/22

TEL: (312) 427-5128

FAX: (312) 427-5139

E-MAIL: ntui@core.com

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Maria de la constitución de la c

December 8, 2003

### LETTER OF COMMENT Re: Proposed South Suburban Airport in Peotone, IL

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

On behalf of the taxpayers of Illinois, National Taxpayers United of Illinois (NTU) opposes any use of taxpayer funds for the proposed South Suburban Airport in Peotone.

The government of Illinois alone has spent <u>millions of taxpayer dollars</u> on this project already. Costs are likely to run into the *billions* if the airport is actually built. At the same time, <u>airlines don't want to use an airport in Peotone</u>, and many <u>landowners don't want to sell</u>.

There are already <u>4 airports close to Chicago</u> — in Gary, Indiana, and Rockford, Kankakee and Moline, Illinois — that <u>could be used more efficiently</u> to take the strain off of Chicago's airports. This rational, relatively inexpensive solution would stop the threat to Peotone landowners' <u>property rights</u>, and stop the outflow of <u>taxpayer money wasted</u> in the ongoing Peotone land-grab.

A <u>one-runway airport</u> (as proposed for Peotone) operated at full capacity would need no more than 200 permanent employees — nowhere near the 15,000 suggested by airport proponents. The lack of industry interest guarantees that a Peotone airport would probably provide <u>fewer than 100 jobs</u>, if it doesn't fail outright. The result would be a <u>net economic loss</u> in the south suburban community, a meaningless loss of land for many longtime Peotone residents, and a loss for *all* American taxpayers whose hard-earned money is wasted on this pork-barrel project.

A government-subsidized airport in the Peotone area would destroy the south suburbs economically, and pick the pockets of taxpayers statewide. I urge the FAA to call a halt to the proposed Peotone Airport.

Thank you.

im Tobin, President

incerely.

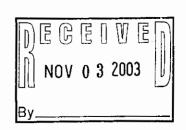
Established in 1976, National Taxpayers United of Illinois (NTU) is the largest taxpayer organization in Illinois with over 10,000 members and affiliation with more than 200 local taxpayer organizations.

11-1-03

SP 00023

Den a Denis-Gree bigs! Thank you for the formality of inviting us to this gathering. We know the pecision has long as a present the sun nanto, un relove a report, you're reguired to go through the motions of preferoing to CAR, who to Actual of the pisches spectally that it is! I he'll so one spectally that it is!





Penis R. Rewerts

FAA

Chicago Ainprots Dist. Office
2300 E. Devon Are

Room 320

Des Pla-05 11 10018

### PROTECT ILLINOIS' ENVIRONMENT



TAKE A STAND AGAINST LANDBANKING, EMINENT DOMAIN & "QUICK TAKE" IN PEOTONE!

## Protecting Peotone is a Everyone's Responsibility!

County doesn't just affect 4,400 or 24,000 acres of farmland. It citizen, unnecessary insider political swindles. For, the money involves the largest assault on the environment, resources and already wasted) will not be used for needful communities or to ecocide will ensue. It is the granddaddy of all corporate, antihomes, land and farms, the juggernaut of taxpayer paid for people of all of Illinois! For, with the forced acquisition of poured down this economic black hole (\$100,000,000.00 The years' long menacing of the citizens of Eastern Will improve our environment, but rather, to degrade it!

government. It's an unnecessary project that the airline industry farming communities. It would ruin the feeder creeks that flow into the Kankakee river. It is an insider/political offensive by does not want. It would destroy annually productive family The push on Peotone embodies all that is wrong with outsiders, with no input from local citizens.

way, asphalt, concrete, trucks, noise, pollution and non-livability will replace this serene and still pristine land. It's a devolution! etc.) wait to be awarded huge state contracts. If they have their rrusts." The campaign funders (road builders, trucking outfits, Speculators and land developers hide behind "blind land

Obviously, the politicians at every level have failed the citizens the incessant lies and wild projections they are constantly spoon fed. It is up to the citizens with an environmental conscious and miserably on this one. All they see are dollar signs and believe a moral commitment to do what is right, to stand up to this disgusting assault.

home, we must be there with them to stop this from happening. do the right thing! When a family is forcibly thrown from their Environmentalists must show what they are made of and get Many others are under seige, economically and psychologically over this, as well. NOW is the time to pressure the unknowing politicians about the reality of this situation and force them to horizon. Many have been harassed and have sold out already. vocal over this. Eminent domain &/or "quicktake" are on the For, if they can destroy Peotone, they can do it to anybody in Illinois! Come to the aid of Earth and her people! Fight!

Anthony Rayson - South Chicago ABC Zine Distro Southside Citizens' Coalition ~ Chicago ABC

708 - 534 - 1334

## WE DESERVE SOME ANSWERS!

As the vultures acrimoniously circle over Peotone, the citizens of Illinois deserve some answers! Governor Blagoyevich came out against eminent domain and and when will he personally visit with the people of Peotone, "quick take" during the campaign. What is his position now demonstrate some ethics and stop treating us like lepers?

What about our children, who have lived with this menace their whole lives??? Who in hell gave our neighboring communities impossible to buy or sell our homes and land for a fair price? and psychologically hostage for these many years, making it How is it "legal" to hold whole communities economically the morality to decide our futures out here?

Kennedy terminal is concerned? Was tax money heavily used? What is LCOR's track record as far as privately funding the Did they go over budget and inflate enplanement projections?

DeAngelis and the Southland crowd? What is the position of the What are the economic interests in the farmland surrounding Peotone of the Jacksons, Rainbow-PUSH, Tony Perry, Aldo airline industry regarding an airport in Peotone?

become "progressive?" Why is Eastern Will County under seige from the O'Hare obstructionist agenda of Henry Hyde and Co.? doing and since when does a farmland destroying boondoggle Who has pocketed the \$100,000,000.00 already spend and why? How are the "economic engines" in Mascoutah and Gary

Will government ever use taxpayer money for projects that politically connected business interests in cahoots with their benefit needful communities genuinely and directly, which have real input from citizens, rather than at the behest of bought and sold politicians? Isn't extortion a "crime?"

It's getting close to "tea party" time, folks! For, we will not put up with this insipid, hostile takeover! Remember Narita!







P.O. Box 721

Homewood, IL 60430

## Peotone Still Being Held Hostage

Governor Blagoyevich has felt compelled to redo state spending, eliminating many programs, which we're all painfully familiar with. On the sore subject of Peotone, he has been very quiet. He also has laid off the huge piles of cash certain legislators control, yet he's very vocal on "ethics reform."

He and Daley solidified the O'Hare expansion deal, which Jackson and Fitzgerald had admitted would render Peotone unnecessary. Yet, landbanking continues and the crowing for this boondoggle airport has shifted a little to the head of the Will County Board and a few mayors around O'Hare. They just so happened to have \$3 million to menace Southeastern Will county farmers and residents with. A German consortium was briefly hired, took a look and said, "No, thanks!" But recently, their Canadian one and another out East said, "Sure! We can do this! Keep sending us your money." How dare these O'Hare towns menace us in this fashion!

Blago gave IDOT \$5 million to "landbank," instead of fifteen, like Ryan had been doing. These Peotone pushers think they can build a privatized airport and lease the appropriated land (our homes and farms) from the state! So the landgrab agents, speculators, road construction companies and the propaganda machine chum on.

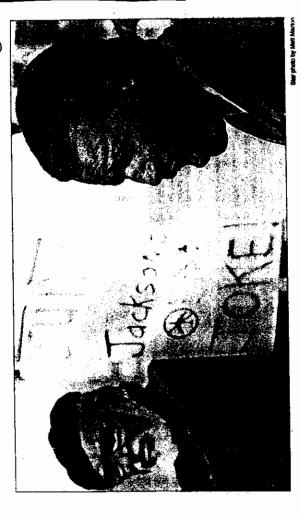
The \$100 million spent already has reached the black community in dry gulch trickle-down fashion. Hopkins Park, in need of genuine, community-based development, was relieved that the Women's Prison would not be erected on their town, although they had begun the foundation for it. Peotone also deserves a decision.

The residents in this area (and all Illinois citizens) are still being menaced by this unnecessary, money-pit pet project. Like everybody else, we want our tax money spent for the good of our children and the good of our community - not to ruin it, for the dreams and profit of those pushing for this, who will never be held accountable anyway, if the project proves useless, - except by usl

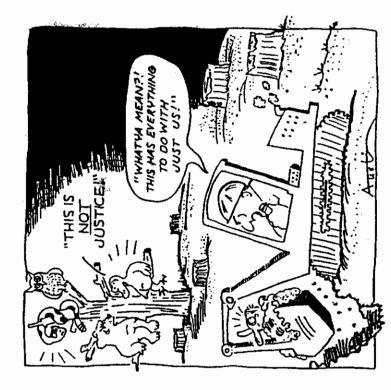
So, we call upon Blagoyevich to make an historic, bold decision to stop beating the dead horse known as "Peotone" and free the citizens in a wide area, for we have been your "low intensity" conflict hostages, for these many years. Make a decision, one way or the other. If you decide against us, we need to know that, too.

~ Anthony Rayson ~ Monee, IL (708) - 534 - 1334

Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433, Monee, IL 60430 (708) - 534 - 7319



The Rev. Anthony Williams (right) leads a raily against the proposed third airport in Dolton on Wednesday, Williams criticized U.S. Fep. Jesse Jackson J.; for promoting the airport project, which is outside Jackson's district. Every time it is time for him to run, he brings up the same issue, "Williams said.



## SOUTHSIDE CATS

(Citizens And Taxpayers)

Folks on the Southside (and the rest of the state) have recently been hit with the latest push on Peotone by Jesse Jackson, Jr. and his latest pro-Peotone Airport group. Although he, like Senator Fitzgerald, had said Peotone was superfluous, if O'Hare expansion went through. Lo and behold, the Svengail Attomey, Karagansis, from the Suburban O'Hare Commiston (SOC) and the hypocritical mayors from Elk Grove Village and Bensenville, got in his ear. But then, let's not forget that the person with "honey on his lips and murder in his heart" who first intoxicated Jackson with Peofone, was none other than Henry Hyde, one of the most reactionary probusiness, anti-citizen operatives, ever to hall from lilinoisi.

They thought they could insuit our inheligence by complaining about with their proximity to O'Hare (explaining why they have \$3 million to pollution and congestion living near a major alroat also comes with. expropriated acres and a ton of broadbased, statewide resemment. SOC, in their desperation to stop O'Hare expansion had used the game performed with smoke, mirrors and bombast. Of course they spent roughly \$100 million and all they to show for it is about 1,600 means of funding for any of III It was and has always been a shell lactic of "feigned concern" for their Southside brothers and sisters had "expents" and charts and wildly cooked up "studies" paid for than both ways. They wanted the economic prosperity that went somehow prevent the expansion of O'Hare. They wanted it more through the nosem by Illinois taxpayers. The Peotone Airport has O'Hare up north but saying how great an airport would be down menace Eastern Will County with) yet were aghast at the noise, south! This, mind you, without any thirt of a willing airline or any and would try to dump a mega-airport on us, in hopes it would

Under the corrupt, yet adept at subterfuge, regime of George Ryan, a vicious concept known as "landbanking" was implemented without the consent of anybody except a roomful of bubbleheads in Springfield, swept away by the money being tossed around, including to them as part of Ceorge Pyon's "littingle Flat" entities

including to them as part of George Ryan's "illinois First" splurge. So, slowity for the last two or three years, this menace from the

state, (landbanking) through IDOI who hired a company experienced at this type of vulgar coercion of citizens, Hansen, has been harassing certain citizens who happen to live in the "tootprint."

Of course, their are two "footpatints" one small and one large - very large! Almost 24,000 acres - 37 square miles - which is three limes the size of O'Hare! This land seizure of course, is the utilimate

goal of this poorly disguised (as a necessary airport that will be capable of performing miracles!) Jackson expects us to truly believe that a one-runway airport can be built quickly and that it will somehow prove itself economically productive enough - as a functioning airport - to pay back bondholders reasonably soon!

This strikes me as beyond odd and more like a free floating through fantasyland! The only two airlines who have shown any serious (written) interest in Peotone are Southwest and ATA. In their Midway contracts, it stipulates that if Peotone is built, they can up and leave - not to Peotone, folks, but to Milwaukee!

in his campaign literature, Jesse Junior still touts the magical figure of 236,000 jobs that "Peotone" will create. September 11th has indeed happened, as has a major depression, U.S. involvement in overseas warfare, the disappearance of the federal surplus and massive deficits in every state. Cleatry, it's time to "cut the fat" from the state budget, which Governor Blagojevich has made an attempt to address. He and Daiey finalized the O'Hare expansion deal, which the city and the airlines working out of O'Hare will help fund.

He also "pulled the plug" on the women's pulson that George Ryan had orchestrated as "economic development" for the poor farming community in Hopkin's Park, in Kankakee County. These people do want genuine economic development such as a community center, a playground, laundromat, gas station, grocery store, basic intrastructure and so on. Thinking that they would accept having their sisters and cousins, mainly from the city living in their community in cages and that the state was doing them a "favor" was not just racist, but obscene and immoral to me.

Nonetheless, Jesse Jackson Senior came down there and advised them to make the most of it, for which he was justitiably booed.

Of course, although Mr. Blagojevich has been quite vocal lately about political "ethics," he's been oblivious to the huge piles of taxpayer cash that people like Emil Jones, Michael Madigan, and Lee Daniels have at their disposal. He's made a big move on Maryville (as if those other places are any better) yet has kept either quiet or very vague regarding the fate of the citizens of "Peotone."

While George Ryan funnelled \$15 million per year the last four years for "landbanking" Blago only authorized \$5 million. The state now owns something like 1,600 acres and is pressuring homeowners for more all the time. Not all of this is in Jackson's "starter" airport footprint of 4,200 acres though. It's a patchwork of real estate devastation and demolished homes. It's really messed up the real estate market. Property values are greatly depressed in general because of the threat of this airport and have been for many years. This area is not even in Jackson's district. It's landrustling (a crime!)

Some folks in upscale Heatherbrook, who had the rug pulled out



from under them by Bonnema (who exempted himself from being 'bobligated by the subdivisions covenant) and sold all of the vacant lots he still owned to the state, now can't get the state to buy their land and homes. New buyers drawn out there by the beautiful homes and livability out here won't commit because of the neverending threat of the airport. It's a lowdown, dirty psychological war.

Other people, whether "hardship" cases or not in and around the "footprint" are having a fot of trouble buying and selling, deciding if an addition is prudent or whatever. Still others are being harassed by IDOI agents, surveyors, Hansen's people, lawyers and so on to sell to the state! The land already bought by IDOI is off our meager tax rolls because the state does not tax itself - just us! In fact, the state forces us to give them all kinds of taxes and in this case, is using that tax money to menace us out of our own homes and farms!

This latest scheme by the Jackson forces is particularly meanspirited, yet no one seems to notice! Let me explain. He's gotten the two O'Hare towns to speathead the hiting of international conglomerates to study (and push for) a "privatized" alrport.

incredibly, it is to be believed that the funding for this will come from bonds sold by an "authority" that will guarantee the bonds with future earnings of the airport. This, with no intersted airlines not to mention a dirth of any kinds of necessary intrastructure. Keep in mind, Gary Airport is a half an hour from the loap with major expressways and rail lines, yet they can't even get any real business and Chicago supports Garyl The only way bonds are sold is to assure the buyers that future tax dollars will pay them backl

Doing a little research will show how LCOR invested but a miniscule amount of money in the Kennedy terminal - most all of it was fax money! They went way over budget and wildly overestimated projected passengers and this was before September 11th! They're like IAMS who will indeed say what you want, complete with fancy charts, as long as you keep funnelling them money. Bensenville and Elk Grove Village promised to be so gracious as to "pull out" of this "authority" when it can recover its investment - with interest. They sure do care for our welfare, eh?

All this makes for an intersting fale of hubris and suspension of reason, but now if turns nasty. Jackson has talked sister communities around Eastern Will County, namely Univestry Park and Park Forest as "partners." South Holland, which is closer to Midway and Gary than Peotone, has also joined the circling vuitures. They are imbued with such arrogance and lack of morality as to think they can decide what happens to someone else's land and the lamilies that live on that land, as if they didn't even exist, as if we were soy beans or something! The Peotone Airport is like a cuit, complete with tresspassers Father Dubi and flock "praying" for an

airport on the Ogolia farm! H's a hoty crusade with churches clamoring away for it and many believers, after years of incessant, taxpayer paid for propaganda. Most of the papers also buy it and hawk it. It has a stranglehold on the thinking when it comes to "development." down this way. Suffice to say, this beautiful, pristing land is the tast place within an hour of the loop that hasn't been "Napervillized" or "Orlanded." So, you take a guess as to why we are so under seiget. Oil has nothing to do with inaq, either

hemselves to be environmentally responsible and aware and put on a nice Earthday every year. They are progressive, tolerant and respectful of others. So, this is stiming up serious resemblement among many southside townspeople, not just the folks in Crete, Peotone, Monee and Beecher. It's the mayar, John Ostenburg, who has had the gail to speak for his town. He's also trying to get the trustees to speak with the village attorney (to get "sold" on this scheme) individually and not as a group; even though this will cost the village more. Good 'ol, Democracy, eh, John? Your credibility as an "environmentalist" and good neighbor, have plunged into the tolleft

Many groups oppose the Peotone Airport for many very good reasons: It's a huge tax payer money pit waste boondoggle project that has already squardered \$100 million. It is an assault of longstanding, viable familiar from million. It is an assault of serious ecological threat to the air, water and soil for a huge area and would ruin the Kankakee River, If ever forcibly built and somehow launched. It's a "blind land trust" insider landgrab. As an airport project it is unneeded and unwanted by the airling industry. It has no land other than what is forcibly taken from illinois citizens. Mostly, it's a never-ending assault on the citizens by the state government and their campaign funders. It's another it a wave of government.

We will raily and hold a press conterence at the State of Illinois building in Chicago on Friday. October 10th at 11 am. We'll present hundreds of petitions from clitzens throughout a wide area that call upon the governor to show the same courtesy he showed to the people of Hopkin's Park, menated by the women's prison. Pull the piug on this project, stop landbankling, save a ton of tax money that would otherwise be wasted on this mess, and allow us to begin to normalize our lives out here. We deserve a legitimate decision!

lisee things begin to accelerate about this social sore. Jackson will keep pushing, as will Will-County and others. Citizens will also band together to protect and struggle with the people so menaced out here. It will interesting to see it Blagojevich will come to Peotone and genuinely try to resolve this huge problem. Only Glenn Poshard and Al Saivi have had the guts to meet with the people of Peotone.

Stop Landbanking! Release the Peotone Hostages!!

### Pull the Plug on Peotone

We've come here today to stand up for citizens, not just in Eastern Will County or even all of Illinois. The whole world is under the pressure of corporate-political bullying. The Peotone Airport saga is but a sad, local example of it. So, we also come as American citizens, who are speaking for all of the people of the world.

from the towns of Elk Grove Village and Bensenville and Jesse Jackson, Jr. has also Park officials are also claiming to speak for their citizens on this issue. Park Forest This latest assault on our communities, engineered by the back-stabbing mayors ured mayor John Ostenburg of Park Forest into their dubious plot! University sharpening of their neighbor communities! It's time for a serious reality check! responsible town. Notice it is only the mayors who are involved in this knife has attained a deserved reputation as an environmentally conscious and

Officials are treating citizens like cattle or disposable commodities. Our families land are not "open space" but rather highly fertile farmland. We earn our keep and and farms have been productively existing for several generations. The people and provide food for the world. Many of us are townspeople like you and work hard for our families at some job. To have our tax money used against us just outrageous!

taxpayer funded sources, looking to exploit our land, most painfully from IDOT who has managed to frighten, bully or lawyer talk several of our neighbors from their Peotone has already been a \$100 million swindle, left over from the corrupt George Ryan regime. Our communities have been pressured by many Illinois

Everyone should realize that we are going to stay! Only about 1/3 of the homes and lives out here. We've been hurt but we can recover.

pushed out of our homes, nor stand by while our friends are thrown into the streeet! inaugural footprint' land has been usurped from us. If eminent domain &/or quick take are forcibly implemented, look for a Cancun type situation to unravel. For we are United States citizens, who raise our families and pay our taxes and won't be

We call upon Governor Blagojevich to demonstrate his newfound governmental there. Now, how about real development that their community truly needs, like a andbanking, release the hostages and let us get on with our lives! Like Hopkin's deserve a final decision, like O'Hare, like Hopkin's Park. We don't want anything but to be left alone. Deal with this hostage situation! Nobody should have to live The people of Peotone, Monee, University Park, Goodenow, Beecher and Crete Park, we deserve a decision. You stopped the unwanted women's prison down community center, nice playground, laudromat, gas station and grocery store? ethics" and pull the plug on Peotone, once and for all! End the tragedy of

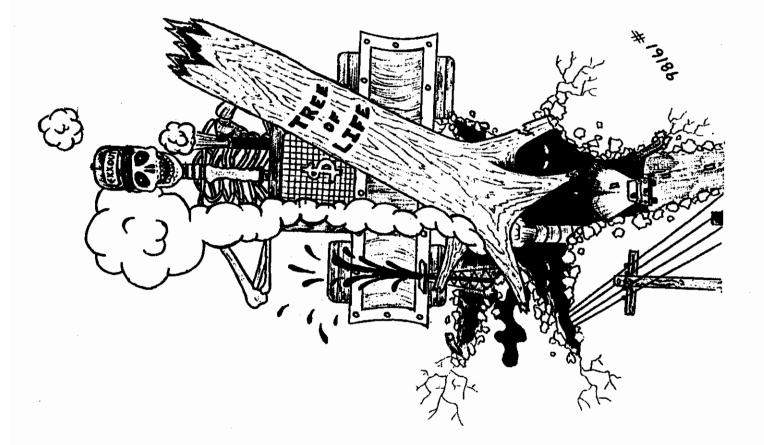
for the government, again ask that the governor step forward and end landbanking be at the State of Illinois Building in Chicago. We'll present hundreds of petitions and begin the process of healing and actually including citizens in useful projects. under this never-ending, menacing cloud for so long! Liberate Peotone!

Two weeks from today, on Friday, October 44, at 11 am, many more of us will If, however, it's war you want, we'll defend our families and our communities, as best we can.

Peotone Airport "Footprint" Resident, Anthony Rayson



(Shut This Airport Nightmare Down)



### Not in Chicago

were on the South Side of Chicago, which is his district. It's "south" all right — way productive, useful long-standing farmland south! The land out here being bull's eyed for his airport is farmland — Mr. Jackson writes as if "Peotone"

But, where does he live? In Morris, which pushing for this airport, even though he is even further away from Peotone than The people screaming for the airport don't live anywhere near Peotone. (U.S. Rep.) Gerald Weller is also shamelessly fancies himself as an "environmentalist where Jackson lives.

opinions of certain outside politicians and actually live in the Peotone area going to clamoring for Peotone do so because life pro-airport wonks treated as the voice of miserable. When are the people who be included in this debate? Why are the the "southland?" Where are the tens of millions of Illinois taxpayer dollars for a Those folks living around O'Hare near a major airport is so totally "No Airport" campaign?

why the Chicagoland satellite airports of Kankakee — are so underutilized, Why isn't Jackson trying to tell Ford or Sears massive sprawl agenda foisted on us by Many, many people do not want this the Jacksons of this state. Let's "study Gary, Rockford, Milwaukee - even where to put their plants and headquarters?

"jobs, jobs, jobs." Supposedly 20,000 would be created. They have 24. "236,000 The mantra from Mascoutah was also

Jackson should be working on citizenuseful projects in and for the South Side of Chicagoland, not menacing farmers and homeowners who live outside his district, tens of miles south of him. obs" is irresponsible fantasy.

dire conditions of suffering humanity. It is the racist, incarceration-mad, greed-based Neither the airlines nor the citizens of estroying Peotone is not the solution. Peotone are hardly responsible for the system itself that must be fought Luthony Rayses

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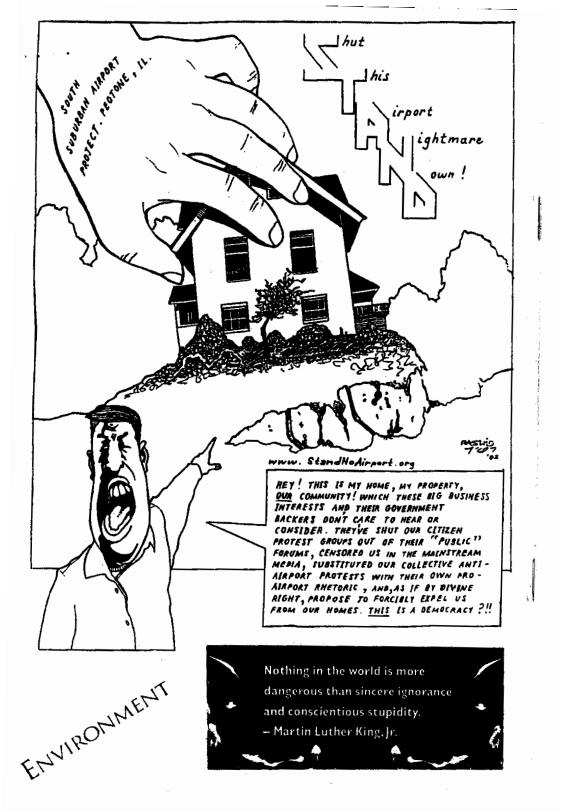
South Chicago ABC Zine Distro Agitation - Education



Homewood IL P.O. Box 721

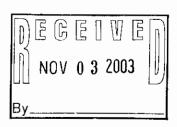
708-534-1334

anthomyrayson 4 hotmail.com



per 12/20

Royce R. Bialon 28320 S. Kedzie Monee, IL 60449



October 31, 2003

Attn: Dennis R. Rewerts F.A.A. Chicago Airport Districts Office 2300 E Devon Ave, Room 320 Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts,

Enclosed is a recent article from the Kankakee Journal, the article points out many of the environmental issues located on approximately 500 acres of land, directly west of my farm. Should the Proposed Peotone airport be built, the 500 acres along with my farm would be replaced by concrete and asphalt. Please read the article carefully and I ask that you contact the parties involved in this conservation project to obtain the full impact on the area that the proposed project would have.

Sincerely

Royce R. Bialon





search archives:

October 31, 2003



Journal Internet Customer SPAM Announcement



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### Hayrack 'classroom' tours Monee tree farm

Mary Baskerville, The Daily Journal

October 30, 2003

MONEE – It was a mobile classroom Wednesday morning, as young and old climbed aboard a hayrack to view conservation efforts on the Mary and Anthony Rudis farm in Monee during the Will-South Cook Soil & Water Conservation District tour.

Neighbors, conservationists and students learned about soils, woodland and prairie plantings, and wildlife habitat during the morning tour of the Rudis Tree Farm, where 350 acres are being restored to evergreen and hardwood forests, making the farm the third largest reforestation project in the state of Illinois. There are also nearly 80 acres of prairie.

The upper Black Walnut Creek flows through the property and drainage commissioner David Deutsche explained the importance of efforts to clean the stream banks to provide better water flow. As he pointed out the work to be done on the banks, a Great Blue Heron lifted to the skies.

The farm has a gentle to moderate rolling topography. Conservation practices on the farm include conservation tillage, crop rotation, terraces, waterways, wildlife habitat, farm pond, and prairie and woodland establishment.

Don Fehrenbacher, a research soil scientist for Natural Resources Conservation Service, quizzed students from the Beecher FFA club, after a soil pit demonstration.

Wildlife biologist Joe Rogus of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources talked about the types of wildlife habitat found on the farm.

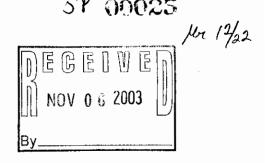
Glenn Ginder presented a plague to Anthony and Mary Rudis, "in recognition of your outstanding and award wining achieve in soil and water conservation," from the people of the township and the Will Township board.

Mr. Rudis told the group from the high school that the large planting of trees will improve air quality, and Mrs. Rudis told the group to "enjoy the fun in nature. To go for a walk . . .The fact is, nature is everywhere."

The outdoors, she told the students, "is a healthy venture."

GG.

**Denis Rewerts FAA** Chicago Airports District Office 2300 E. Devon Ave Room 320 Des Plaines, IL 60018



Dear Mr. Rewerts,

I am writing you as perhaps the agency of last resort to bring fairness and sensitivity to the O'Hare Airport expansion and Peotone Airport projects.

I have lived in the vicinity of O'Hare airport for over 25 years. During this time, flight activity has increase to over 600,000 take offs and landings per year. Our community is impacted by a high level of noise and pollution, but we have little say in the quality of life this forces upon us.

The expansion of O'hare is a misnomer since it is more akin to building a new airport in the middle of this populated area. The flight patterns will be completely revised. This will sacrifice the quality of life for those unfortunate to live east or west of the airport. The prevailing logic is that fewer people will be exposed to more noise so it is acceptable. However, keep in mind that "fewer" means tens of thousands and since when is it acceptable to knowingly create a class of "sacrificial lambs"? I'm amused when I read about other communities enacting leaf blower restrictions to preserve their quality of life while my community is powerless to impact the increased noise which will be coming out of O'Hare.

Over the years I have observed that the communities surrounding O'Hare have adjusted by gradually changing the mix of buildings in the flight paths. Those areas under flight paths gradually became more industrial while new housing was built between the flight paths and noise zones. The radical plan for O'Hare "expansion" will disregard the accommodations the communities made over the years. Homes that were once in quiet areas will now be under the barrage of over 1.6 million take-offs and landings. This is why I refer to what is going on as building a new airport. Can you honestly say that your agency would ever consider an application for a new airport being built in the middle of one of the most densely populated areas in Illinois? I am reminded of the flap over the bombing range in Puerto Rico. A decision to close the range was made, despite a negative impact on national security, based on the quality of life for those who live in the area. Do we not have such a right? Should not the federal government give substantial weight to finding a solution which will respect what citizens will have to endure?

A further comment on Peotone: Please learn from the mistakes at O'Hare and make sure enough land is procured to keep the most offensive noise within the confines of the airport property. This seems like a reasonable solution and shows sensitivity to what has been learned at O'Hare. In the meantime, please do not approve the expansion of O'Hare airport.

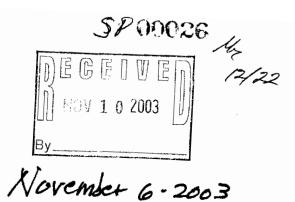
Your consideration of these points and you help in standing up to forces pushing for expanding O'Hare is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Michael Thomka 171 Addison Road

Wood Dale, IL 60191-5080

Cc: Marion Blakey, FAA Administrator



Denis Rewerts, FAA DISTRICTORFICE 2300 E. Devan Ave. Desplaines, IL. 60018

I am writing to voice my objections to The objectors of the O'Have expansion.

The idea to promote Peotone for The alternative of the new runways is leading to a political boundagele — It is an insere 1-8 idea dept alive by the stubborn Mayor of EIK Grove, who has squandered millions of his taxpayers money for "his cause."

It is wicked to destroy productive, beautiful 15-4 form land for an impractical airport If residents of the surrounding areas of Ottare don't want noise or pollution they shouldn't move them a major airport.

Sincerely yours.

I hartye langsdorps

🔷 Llev Memo













"Rich Paul" <ri>chard.paul1@comcast.net> To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

cc:

bcc:

11/03/2003 06:28 AM

Subject:Peotone Airport

1 0 2003

### Gentlemen:

These comments are in relation to the proposed airport in Peotone, IL. I do not live near Peotone, nor do I live near O'Hare Field. Accordingly, I do not have any particular ax to grind.

It appears to me that the Peotone Airport not only is doomed to failure (no airline support), but it also is completely unnecessary. The already-existing Chicago-Gary Airport is in an ideal location to serve the needs of Chicago and northwest Indiana air travelers. It is near two major highways and a railroad. It is a reasonable distance from downtown Chicago. It is convenient to the heavily-populated Lake County, Indiana. Gary Airport also could and would serve the population in the area of the proposed Peotone airpor. Finally, it is located in an industrial area, eliminating most of the noise issues and many environmental concerns associated with the construction and operation of a commercial airport.

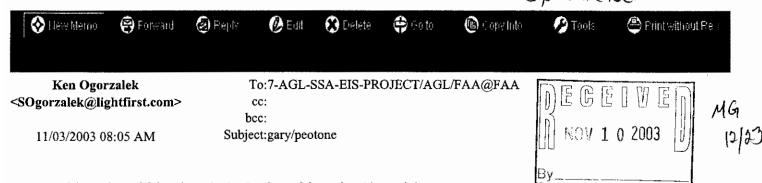
Peotone, on the other hand, has SIGNIFICANT problems in all of these areas. It would remove residential and prime farmland from current use. It has no existing transportation facilities -- highways or railroads. Thus, many millions of dollars would need to be spent to support the airport. Just as important, it is no where near any population center leading one to wonder exactly what the need is for this facility.

The problems associated with the Peotone airport are almost too numerous to list. The only reason Elk Grove Village and the Village of Bensenville are so favorable to it is they think it will reduce the number of flights from O'Hare (not likely). Please put this project out of its misery and concentrate on improving and expanding the already-existing and ideally located Chicago-Gary Airport.

Thank you.

Richard H. Paul 410 Albany Ln. Vernon Hills, IL 60061 richard.paul1@comcast.net 1-6





Yes, I live in Illinois. But I also live in the midwest. People should think for all, not just themselves.

Peotone has no transportation, road or rail. Gary has Rt 90 and SouthShore rail.

Peotone soil can grow crops(corn for fuel).
The Gary soil should be covered over with cement(runways?)

People can travel to/from Ill/Ind to work at an airport. Which location now has the better means to allow them to get to a site to build a airport?

Public transportation is important. The Gary site has it.

Think of the larger good: best land usage road/rail access larger regional view

thanks, KEN OGORZALEK

### Dear Mr. Denis Rewerts:

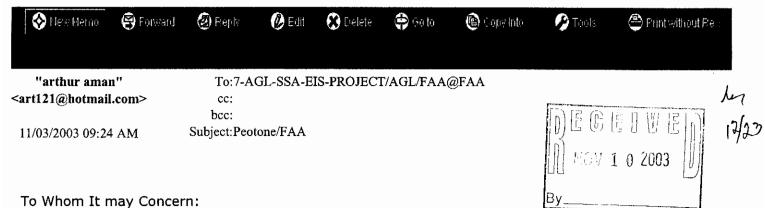
We are opposed to the Peotone airport It will occupy about 28,000 acres of the world's prime -26 agricultural land. Some countries would go to war to settle ownership of such rich property.

A far better choice is the further development of the existing Gary Chicago airport It is next to an expressway, railroad line and could use high speed catamaran or air ferry boats to Navy Pier. Land is available for expansion. Many people from Chicago would have jobs there. Peotone is too far way from South Side customers.

Yielding to Peotone would be yielding to political pressure, not to common sense. It would be a big waste of tax payer's money

Sincerely,

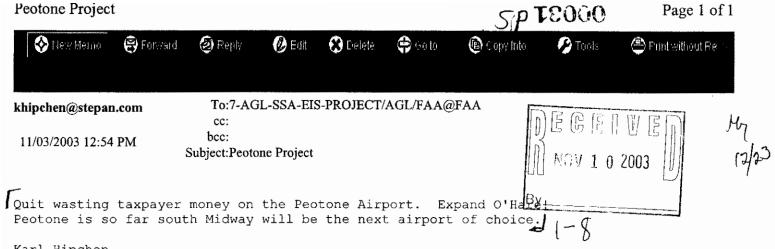
David and Rachel Toeppen 409 South HiLusi Avenue Mount Prospect, IL. 60056



 $oxed{\mathbb{I}}$  think that building a "Chicago" airport near downstate-Illinois Peotone would be the biggest boondoggle in the history of U.S. commercial aviation.

Its construction would greatly benefit suppliers of everything from this area and politically connected firms around the United States and the world. A third airport in the area of Gary, IN would better serve Chicago, aviation and the region. Thank you.

> Arthur Aman Arlington Heights, IL



Karl Hipchen Account Executive - Polymers 847/359-2909

00001

















JAMES GALLAGHER

To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

<jimgat5840@yahoo.com>

cc: bcc:

11/03/2003 11:07 AM PST

Subject: Attn! Denis Rewerts

Hello! Thanks for taking my comments! I do think the Gary-Hammond Airport and the Rockford Airport should be used more. There is no need for the Peotone Airport and everything I read tells me the Airlines don't want it either and don't have the money to spend! Why is their financial well being even more than they have

Sincerely,

James E. Gallagher

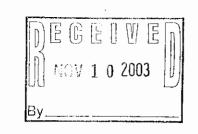
5840 Danforth Court, Hanover Park, Illinois

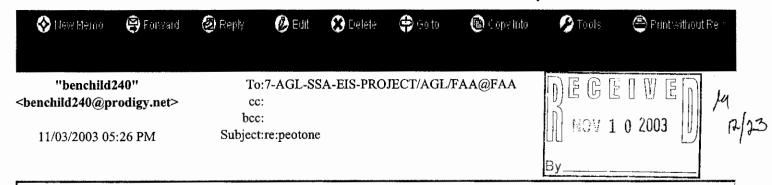
this issue continuing to come up. Is the answer because there are too many who want it to enhance

now ? I vote ( if i could )against it.

Do you Yahoo!?

Exclusive Video Premiere - Britney Spears http://launch.yahoo.com/promos/britneyspears/





there has been alot of talk about another airport(peotone)

as for my self I have spent 30 2 months 17 days at airports working for air canada.now I am retired.

I just returned from las vegas a week ago.! live 50 miles from midway airport and the taxi fee for such a ride is 53.00 dollars plus gratuities.

I cant see people living in the western subs of chicago going that far to cth a flt as long as ohare and midawy are operational.

Ive read in the news papers about jackson talking up the need of peotone to create jobs for south siders. I just think think that jackson has the experise to know any thing about airline business and airline needs. I say no peotone arpt because the airline business in in serious situation with carriers going out of business etc. now live been retired for 10 yrs now but I would say to you the faa to have a look at mirabel in montreal area. mirabell was the largest airport in the world at the time it was built but being that it was 40 miles out side of montreal passengers didnt want to go that far so they stayed at the old airport near the city eventually mirabell had to go to all cargo airport to handle freight. I would say that was a Lemon.

Dulles was also a beutiful airport and I understood that it was to replace National but the politions were not willing to go to dulles because of time involved to go that far etc so Nationla(now reagon intl0 is still there.

I can remeber when I first started working at ohare in 1962 alot of airport workers were buying close to the airport to be near work without ever giving any thought to noise polution etc.

now in 1962 I took a tour of midway and the area became like a gost town now mid way is doing great because of cheap carriers such as ata and s.w.

I doubt that American or United would move their services to peotone because of many reasons passengers being the main one.

If any thing I think that Midway should extend runways to handle 767 md 11s etc and that would be more then enough

I know that politicians are looking to another airport because of jobs in those areas and probably more votes and maybe a little cash here and there.

now this is my personal feelings about peotone..

I think that gov ryan should have never wasted tax payers money inbuying land for an airport and taking good farming land away that someday we may wish we had, don't you think?

I belive jessie jackson should stick to his politics else where. I dont see him qualified in thispart of business. I mean I spent over thirty yrs working at Ohare Logan in Boston tampa intl arpt and I don't think that I would have such experice to say that Ohare needs another airport.

just think of the jobs that will be gone from around chare. I believe theres going to be alot of sorry people around thank you for your time

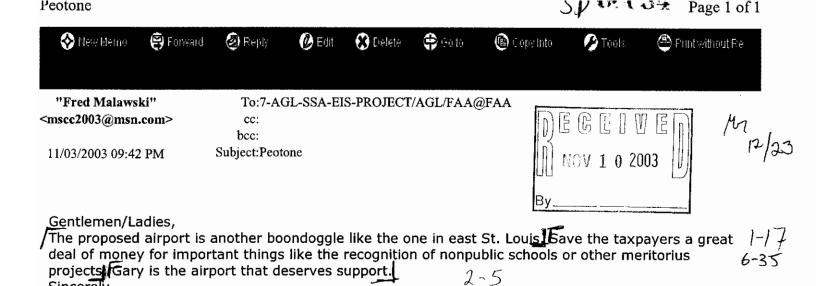
I remain cordially yours

Benjamin F. Childress

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Sincerely,

Fred & Georgia Malawski



"McCoppin, Robert" <rmccoppin@dailyherald.com> To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA cc:"McCoppin, Robert" <rmccoppin@dailyherald.combcc:

11/05/2003 05:12 PM

847-427-4563

Subject:peotone

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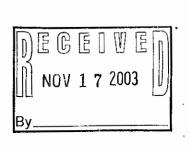
I want to confirm please that this is the correct e-mail for the public to-comment on the scope of environmental assessment of a proposed airport near Peotone.

A reader told me this address didn't work. Thank you for your reply.
Bob McCoppin
Daily Herald

11-12-03

Dear Ser The have written to just about every politicion in the state of Illinois protesting of evolutional all 1-26 to no avoil.

I hope your aginer can stop this expensive and 1-17 unnecessary boundaysle. I am enclosing an article that covere it better than I can.



Hang Westerly



Mr Harry Westerberg 13008 W Willow Creek Ln Huntley IL 60142

> Chyo, air. 2300 1

D F ED

### Good morning

# Peotone's promise more promising for politicians than voter

Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr., a Chicago Democrat, is well meaning, but...

an area that desperately needs airport is large enough to create In his advocacy for a new air-port at Peotone, he wrote: 5,000 new permanent jobs in Despite its small size, the third

Fifteen thousand new jobs?

dles Get real, Jesse. Midway Airport, which hanthan 15,000 direct jobs. passengers a year, has fewer A single runway airport at nearly 20 million

could run the place. Peotone might handle a few couple of hundred employees thousand passengers a year. A Jackson is properly concerned

about jobs for the people who

closer which is much

lack Mabley

stops at the

compassion Chicago. Jackson's

has many unemployed and needy, but Jackson pretends the Hoosiers can't vote for him. As for "desperation," the only Gary airport doesn't exist.

be changed to duplicate 63rd the fear of farmers, businesses and residents that their beautidesperation around Peotone is ful, tranquil rich farmland will

Congress is so screwed up.

vich scratches for money to run the state and continues to Meanwhile, Gov. Rod Blagoje-

ferred to another city. have been put on hold because they can't sell their houses, even up in Peotone. The lives of the when some have been transpeople in and around Peotone ignore the millions he has tied

Blago could do the right thing and kill the whole Peotone airthing and kowtow to Jesse Jackcash, or he can do the political port idea and retrieve bundles of

The Chicago.

The Chicago.

You have to wonder if Conarea already gressman Jackson is so far off to be christened the "Govhas a fine, upbase and casual with figures
George Ryan International Air
and-running when he sits in Congress. Then
airport at Gary, again, that may explain why as Ryan's.

A quote from Charles Peters

in the Washington Monthly: "Remember how Wall Street's dends, saying this would be a cut or eliminate taxes on divi-Charles Schwab urged Bush to

year or so later, the Wall Street dividend tax cut. in taxes himself because of the Journal reported that Charles Schwab had saved \$54 million

Schwab Inc. announced that it "Not long after that, Charles

"Bush followed his advice. A

is laying off more than 800

employees. Now you know how Bush economics works. But don't tell anyone. That would be class warfare."

Ninety-eight percent of us are afflicted.

repeating it, over and over. stuck in your head and you keep Earworm is when a song gets

earworms, contagious immortal and unforgettable "Look For the Union Label" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." I apologize if this is I have an eclectic selection of including the

n't get stuck up there. One suggestion is to think of another tune, and hope it does-How do we combat earworm?

The Germans call it ohrwurms," or earworms.

low unemployment, policies of the Clinton and needy cared for ar and unprecedented p Horrors! A return to

Just incidentally, h hundreds of millions got so far in his campa

household for some reason has gotten on the ists of conservative A liberal Democr

The latest, from the

Conservative Union, st funded and powerfi special interests are threaten a return to re-election efforts steam to derail Preside "Right now, a hos

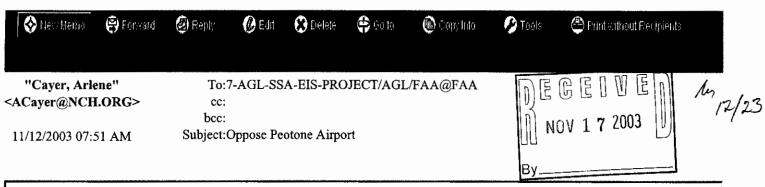


Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very much opposed to the construction of an airport at Peotone Every time I fly in the vicinity of Chicago I get sick at the sight of the urban sprawl. Square mile after square mile of this rich, fertile, beautiful country is being turned into sub divisions and lost forever. Please leave the farmers alone. Peotone is not needed and the major airlines show no interest in it. Let us instead expand the Gary Airport which is already there. 1

Best regards,

Karl Landl



Dear Friends,

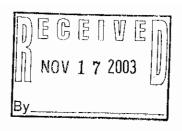
We moved here because of the ease of access to O'Hare. The proposed expansion plan with east-west runways is needed and would direct more flights over Lake Michigan. Peotone consists of good farmland which should not be paved over. There is plenty of room at Gary which already has a public ground transit infrastructure in place. Please recommend against an airport at Peotone. Thank you.

Arlene Cayer 1213 S. Ridge Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 847-437-5074

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### Elaine Kalcsics

905 Center St Des Plaines, IL Home Phone 847-296-3751



November 14, 2003

SP 00040

Denis Rewerts FAA Office Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Sir.

2-9 I am in favor of the Peotone airport and against the O'Hare expansion We don't need anymore pollution as we now have the highest in the nation right here at the O'Hare airport. The entire O'Hare deal is all about Chicago being so greedy and inconsiderate of our surrounding suburbs and the taxpayers. There is a high rate of cancer among the residents in the area and particularly in Bensenville. This is a known fact, the poor homeowners in Bensenville, Des Plaines and Elk Grove are being bum wrapped by the city of Chicago. I can't believe that the laws protect Chicago and allow them to just take land and homes away from these people who struggle to reach the American dream of owning a home. Chicago is turning their dreams into the American nightmare because many of these homeowners work two and three jobs to pay for these homes and keep them up. This is what Hitler did in Europe. He just walked in and took the land and property. These homeowners won't be able to realize the dream of home ownership again because the cost of real estate is out of their reach now. What they will realize in their equity will never be enough to purchase another home. Where does Chicago get off with uprooting the dead from their final resting place? When is this going to stop? Chicago just can't go in and take land from people. Bensenville will be half of its size and where will the tax money come from after that? Chicago will be making the tax money and raking in the money while these suburbs will be fighting to stay alive.

The south side needs the airport for many reasons. The area is beginning to grow and needs employment which will come from motels, hotels, restaurants, shopping areas and more homes being built besides from the airport. The south suburbs are in need of a boost. We have no room for expanding in this area now. It will also mean convenience for the people of the south and far south suburbs. These people have to travel so far now to get to the airports. It seems ridiculous and ludicrous to think otherwise. It boils down to greed for money by the city of Chicago. Let another area get a piece of the pie.

Please build the Peotone airport. We have too much noise and dirt and pollution now.

Mexica

Des Plaines, Illinois

Elaine Kalcsics

To: Denis Rewerts/AGL/FAA@FAA cc: Philip Smithmeyer/AGL/FAA@FAA Subject: South Suburban Airport meeting

SP 00041

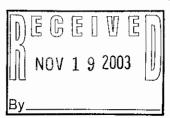
F.Y.I. public comments submitted . . .

---- Forwarded by Tony Molinaro/AGL/FAA on 11/19/2003 08:05 AM -----



Lstluebbe@aol.com 11/18/2003 08:08 PM To: Tony Molinaro/AGL/FAA@FAA

Subject: South Suburban Airport meeting





Unfortunately, I will be unable to attend the meeting at Governor's State University due to my work schedule. One issue I would like to see brought 15-3 up; the glaring need for a renewable fuel source is one that the EPA and others are always pushing for. Urban sprawl and unnecessary projects like this airport are going to destroy the farmland necessary to grow corn and soybeans) Both of these crops are instrumental in the production of ethanol and biodiesel. Processing plants like the ones needed for producing these products are springing up all the time. There are numerous websites that provide us with information about ongoing legislation at all government levels for switching government and private sector vehicles over to renewable fuel sources. Areas like Chicago, Milwaukee, and others are targeted by EPA for "designer" fuels that are expensive and difficult at times to come by. As precious farmland is gobbled up by overzealous politicians, we will be killing off the very thing which can provide us with what we need the most - the land needed to grow these renewable fuel sources. Tens of thousands of acres which year in and year out will produce corn and soybeans that can be processed into these valuable fuels will be obliterated. Nobody apparently learned anything from the fiasco downstate at the Mid-America airport in Mascoutah.

On a much grander scale, this airport is exactly the opposite of what state and federal politicians should be looking at - 15,000 <u>potential</u> jobs locally,(of which there is no guarantee since no airline has guaranteed to fly from Peotone), compared to a key ingredient necessary to provide an answer to our country's growing energy needs.

### **FARMLAND!!**

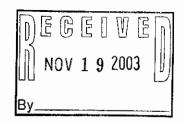
Scott Luebbe 540 Craig Crete, IL 60417

17-NOV-03

TO: DENIS REWERTS

FROM: ROBERT MCDONALD

SUBJECT: PEOTONE AIRPORT



AND NOT JUST ILLINOIS THIS PURPOSED AIRPORT IS A TOTAL WASTE OF TIME,
MONEY AND LAND. THE GARY AIRPORT IS ALREADY AN OPERATING AIRPORT
AND HAS ROOM TO EXPAND WE ALREADY HAVE THE MIDAMERICA AIRPORT
OUTSIDE ST.LOUIS THAT NOBODY IS USING, WE DON'T NEED TWO.

JESSE JACKSON JR. IS SAYING THE AIRPORT WILL CREATE 15,000
PERMANENT JOBS TO OPERATE THE PROPOSED AIRPORT. THEY DON'T HAVE
THAT MANY JOBS AT OHARE. HE IS ALSO TRYING TO GET PRIVATE INVESTORS
TO BUILD AND OPERATE IT, WHICH BRINGS UP ANOTHER QUESTION, CAN THE
GOVERNMENT CONDEMN LAND, THEN TURN IT OVER TO A PRIVATE GROUP?

THE KANKAKEE RIVER IS ONE OF MOST PRISTINE RIVERS IN THE STATE AND I FEEL THAT THIS AIRPORT COULD BE A SOURCE OF POLLUTION TO IT. PLEASE CONSIDER WHAT IS BEST FOR THE AREA AND IGNORE THE POLITICS, IF THAT IS POSSIBLE.

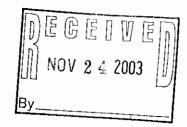
RESPECTFULLY,

Sobert L. El Soual

November 20, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts,



I look forward to the FAA's scoping meeting on December 3, 2003 regarding the proposed Peotone Airport, and I was heartened to hear that you are looking for input from the public. Toward that end, I will be attending your meeting.

In June 2001 the FAA sponsored a hearing in Chicago. Senator Rockefeller chaired the meeting, and Jane Garvey and Senator McCain were in attendance. After attending this meeting, I think of it as the "O'Hare-Midway-Gary-Rockford-Peotone-Airport Meeting". That's a mouthful, isn't it!?

Evidently Senator McCain also thought it was! After listening to advocates for the various airports, he finally turned to Ms Garvey and said he was utterly confused, because of a lack of common terms of reference and evaluation criteria. He asked whether the FAA could develop an information resource whereby one could review the various options and objectively compare them. Ms Garvey responded that the FAA could and would do this.

I have never seen the result of that. Would it be possible for you to bring that information resource to the December 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting? I believe it would be a valuable resource for those who are in attendance.

Thanks for your consideration and assistance.

Sincerely,

James H. Powers 1501 Custer Avenue Rockford, Illinois 61103

612 Staunton Road Naperville, IL 60565 20 November 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Ave. Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

My husband and I are very much opposed to a new airport at Peotone.

First of all, there are several perfectly good airports already in the area at Midway and Gary, IN and Rockford, and there even exists rail road connections to Rockford from OHare) The infrastructure is all ready in place. Putting an airport at Peotone will require huge amounts of land destruction and building, and it will no doubt become a pretty useless airport if the planes will not go there.

We are especially concerned about the loss of farmland (over 15,600 acres) which would be destroyed by this new airport| Also it would pave over over 180 acres of wetlands and 7 miles of streams. This would cause a lot of damage to the watershed and cause flooding.

Please, please, please do not allow this airport to be built near Peotone.

Sincerely yours,

Chuck and Pat Armstrong

Check + Pat Auns From



12/04/2003 03:00 PM

<susanw@northwestoncology.com>

bcc: Subject:FW:

cc:

> ----Original Message----> From: Susan Wood > Sent: Thursday, December 04, 2003 2:59 PM > To: '7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FFA.GOV'

> Subject: > I would like to voice my concerns about the airport in Peotone. I live very close to OH > I have not heard one politician say that they are against the airport in Peotone. It ju > Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

> Sincerely, > Susan H. Wood > 638 Stonehaven

> Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007

> ----> From: Susan Wood Sent: Thursday, December 04, 2003 2:59 PM> To: '7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FFA.GOV'> Subject: > > I would like to voice my concerns about the airport in Peotone. I live very close to OHare and am not thrilled with new runways but feel it is a better choice than taking good farmland to make a new airport / I fear it will turn out to be like the one in East St. Louis with one or two flights a day. have not heard one politician say that they are 1-11 against the airport in Peotone. [It just doesn't make sense to me to spend that kind of money when there are other established airports in close proximity. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.> Sincerely, > Susan H. Wood> 638 Stonehaven> Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007



I have been hoping the Peotone Illinois airport proposal would have fallen by the wayside by now, but it appears that those in power are going to force it along. I was born in Kankakee and lived most of my life here. I lived in California for a while but missed being in this area so much, I moved back. It believe this airport is going to ruin the area, environmentally and spiritually; it will obliviate the communities and the land. So much emphasis is put on the jobs it will create, but that is a fantasy. The good, high paying jobs will go to the airline-chosen people from outside the area. The only jobs that will go to the people who think they will benefit by the building of this monster, will be the menial, minimum pay jobs such as bathroom cleaning, grounds keeping, food service etc. These jobs will have little or no workers benefits and will

24-2

further sink the people of the area into poverty. The only people who will really benefit are the politically connected, the real estate sharks, and

the lawyers. The environmental impact analysis is being controlled and dictated by the Bush administration, an analogy is like sending the fox to

analyze the hen house. I am nearing my retirement, and had expected to spend the rest of my life in the area I have called home. I cannot remain

here to see the devastation this monument to greed is going to cause the places I love, so at cost and inconvenience and heartache I will be moving from my home. I don't doubt that there are others who will do the same.

Sonja Chan 944 W. Walnut Street Kankakee, Illinois 60901

- --- Wallace Chan
- --- walson@earthlink.net
- --- EarthLink: The #1 provider of the Real Internet.



cc: bcc:

12/07/2003 04:38 PM

Subject:w1G: FAA Comments on SSA...

Denis R. Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 E. Devon Ave. Room 320 Des Plaines, IL 60018. E-mail: <7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FAA.GOV>

I would like to add the following comments to the FAA's study of issues relating to the Third Airport proposed for the E. Will Co. region.

It is great that the government continues its interest in how this so far unproven need for another area airport should be studied with regard to its serious, & detramental effects upon Beecher, Crete, Monee, Peotone, & even Kankakee Co. residents, and the increased noise emissions, & wastes that would be created.

On the other hand, we would suffer a decease in air & water quality, as well as the quality of life we & a century & a half of predecessors enjoyed. Additionally, E. Will Co. biotic communities, endangered species, floodplains, wetlands, light emissions, and natural resources are serioudsly threatened by this endeavor. We also fear poorly addressed land usage, increased surface transportation, social and socioeconomic impacts. Who will provide funds to fight the impacts of environmental problems, support for justice, & law enforcement, & decreased energy supplies?

Si Deus Quis contra [If God is w/ us, who can be against?] Walter (& Joan) McElligott <wmcauth05@juno.com><MCELLIGOTT-L@rootsweb.com> P. O. Box 452, Beecher, IL 60401-0452 BLENNERHASSET/BOVENIZER/FITZEL (L), (Co. Kerry)//LEE (TN\AL)/M(A)CELLIGOT(T) (Co. Kerry, Ire, Chicago, IL, USA)

Written comments are due by the end of business Dec. 19 by email or postmarked on the 12/19!

To Whom It May Concern:

We did not move to Monee 17 years ago to be faced with a major airport being built out here, yet we have suffered the advent of this boondoggle plan for the entire time!

When will IDOT learn their lessons from the Mid-America Airport in Mascoutah, IL? Only the people in Peotone and the surrounding communities will suffer when they are left to pay for this unused airport... an airport, which, to date, has not been signed on to by a single airline. They will not be leaving O'Hare and Mid-Way to come to Peotonel And people will not come from Chicago as they will travel to the closer Gary/Chicago airport if they prefer not to use O'Hare or Mid-Way. And the fight you'll be getting from Mayor Daley has yet to be admitted to, since he is never going to allow a major airport to be built that Chicago does not control!

It must be some great boon, financially, for many politicians and/or rich investors because it is the only thing that makes sense to anyone wanting to build an airport here which WILL: Destroy for us all the air quality; water quality (from where, no one has said) with run-off and seepage into the well systems; wildlife habitat (what little is still left that hasn't been taken by subdivisions and warehouses); the peace and quiet of rural living (the only place left close enough to be able to commute to Chicago); archeological finds that have yet to be investigated; prime farmland; and, the de-valuation of homes and property (already felt by too many)! These are only the beginning, surface reasons that an airport should not be built in Peotone.

Where will the money come from to build the infrastructure that will be needed for the roads and highways coming to the airport???? Ililinois is broke thanks to George Ryan! IDOT has already pushed back the absolutely needed revamping of the I-57 interchange at Monee for an additional year, yet they can buy land for an airport that's not been approved! Who will pay for the water that must be brought to the airport (while the residents suffer a multitude of diseases while having to drink from polluted wells)? Who but the families living in the surrounding communities will have to listen to planes flying constantly overhead, as they dump fuel into the air, the water, and on the few crops that might still be farmed? There absolutely is no clean running airplane...they are above restrictions and the politicians and pundants can lie all they want, but we aren't stupid yokals out here!

I cannot feel any empathy for the people being disrupted by O'Hare's expansion (which is another reason this airport is unnecessary). They moved there after O'Hare was built, so they knew what they were getting into. Why do the last vestiges of rural living have to be destroyed with an airport and the urban sprawl it brings!? Especially since it is NOT NEEDED and certainly NOT WANTED by the communities most affected by it!

The Peotone airport is a fiasco of gigantic proportions when there are under-used airports at Gary/Chicago, Rockford and [-/]
Milwaukee And the airlines refuse to use it if built! It has to be a "money" deal for the greedy opportunitists who may
have land investments, or political gain! No one here needs a job if you bother to look at the homes being built and sold in
this area! Airports built to create jobs is an oxymoron! There will be no jobs if an airport isn't "flying" (I again refer to MidAmerica in Mascoutah...the same rhetoric used by IDOT to convince the communities to build that airport, and now the
communities pay dearly because it doesn't "fly")!

PLEASE! IT IS IN YOUR POWER TO REMOVE THIS ALBATROSS FROM THE BACKS OF THE PEOPLE IN PEOTONE AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. SAY A FIRM AND RESOUNDING NO!!! TO A SOUTH SUBURBAN AIRPORT IN PEOTONE!

Sincerely,

Tony and Cheri Gaspero P.O. Box 296 Monee, IL 60449 708-534-1685 27-1



🔀 Erelate

🖨 60 to

Copy into

🕼 Edit

Wildoak262@aol.com

New Memo

To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

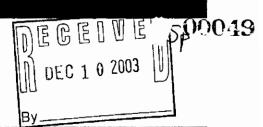
cc:

Reply

12/09/2003 08:59 PM

EST

bcc: Subject:Peotone



🧷 Teals

To whom it may concern,

Forward

Eleven years ago my family and I moved to Frankfort. We moved here for quality of life. That quality would be representative in clean air, minimal congestion and a 'village' atmosphere. I have visited Park Ridge, Bensenville and other communities near O'Hare and Midway and I wouldn't move there if you gave me a free house. Sure there is an economic engine but the cost in pollution (air, water, noise and light) is jarring to someone who moved away from that. Look at Peotone as it is now...farmland, nature, small towns. This is America that is vanishing. And for WHAT...necessity? No It's for a return on inve\$tments by a few with total disregard for the land and the people. Please eliminate this folly from your consideration.

Sincerely,

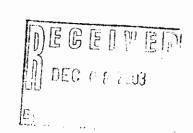
Patrick McArthur

https://aglmail1.faa.gov/mail0/7-agl-ssa-eis-project-7.nsf/38d46bf5e8f08834852564b500129b2c/... 12/10/2003

24-2

for /12/23

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 E. Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, II. 60018



Dear Mr. Rewerts,

I am opposed to the proposed airport in Peotone for the following reasons:

1-26

Noise Impacts: Livestock and humans psychologically are affected by aircraft noise.

Social Impacts: This is related to the loss of farmland and the cost of a new infrastructure to handle road congestion. Over 1000 single family homes will be destroyed along with generational families owning this property. All contingent roads and I57 will require enhancements with more stop lights, etc., and 95 working farms will be destroyed, seven aviation fields and eighteen other businesses will have to close and a civil war cemetery will be lost.

Socioeconomic Impacts: There will be loss of revenue to fire districts, library and school districts. As of March 2003 over \$2,900,000 has been lost due to the State's purchase of just a small part of the needed land.

Air Quality & Water Quality: Both of these will be severely affected by 90 million pounds of carbon monoxide to the air each year. The Kankakeee River watershed will be polluted by this and where is the water for this development coming from? Won't it affect the Kankakee River, Black Walnut Creek, Rock Creek, the south Branch of Rock Creek and Exline Slough.

9-2

Also consider the affect this unnecessary airport will have on: Parks, Raccoon Grove and Monee Reservoir, centennial farms, the Peotone anomaly-ancient Indian formation, dramatic change of the topography and landscape, endangered species of flora and fauna, over 280 acres of wetlands and 7 miles of streams paved over, 1,200 acres of flood plain paved, 15,600 acres of farmland destroyed.

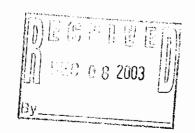
What of the light shining at night, what about solid water and hazardous material disposal? It is estimated that the Peotone Airport would produce over 3.5 million pounds of waste each year including tens of thousands of gallons of oils, fuels, solvents and other chemicals.

Please, stop this airport now. I live on the south side of Chicago and I Don't Want H!

Sincerely,

Ms. Margaret Street
1319 Bunker Avenue
Flossmoor, IL 60422-1829

I don't want the pollution, noise and destruction of beautiful foundand. Instead - publicing the lockford airport-screedy built het people are that!



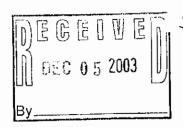
Mr. Denis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Ave. Des Plaines, IL 60018

### Greetings-

This letter concerns the proposed building of a southsuburban airport near Peotone, Illinois. Last night I attended the hearing held at Governors State University in University I'm sure that, with the turn-out and the views shared you will realize that those who live in and around this proposed site care deeply about THEIR community and quality of life. people who say they want an airport are those who will profit politically AND/OR financially. This has NOTHING to do with the environmental impact this BOONDOGGLE WILL cause. PLEASE while making this VERY IMPORTANT decision, think of the MILLIONS of birds, reptiles, fish, mammals, insects, and amphibians this unneeded project will KILL and displace. O'hare IS expanding and GARY AIRPORT would benfit from expansion when the time is right. THEY WANT the expansion at GARY and this is already an industrial area, the ecological impact would be MUCH less than at the proposed Peotone site.

Thankyou for your attention.
The R Far-

Thomas R. Farr 3643 Carpenter Street Steger, ILLINOIS 60475-1527 Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 E. Devon Avenue, Room 320
Des Plaines, IL 60018



\$00052

Re: Proposed Peotone Airport

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

I am writing to voice my strong opposition toward the proposed airport near south suburban Peotone, Illinois. I sincerely hope that your agency gives this proposal a long, hard review, looking at ALL impacts and alternatives, and that you do everything within your power to end this ridiculous fantasy. My reasons for opposing this airport are briefly outlined below.

First, there are several existing regional airports that should be studied and evaluated to determine how they might be better utilized to relieve congestion at O'Hare Airport. These studies should be done now, before a proposal for ANY new airport is ever considered. The most logical regional airport is in Gary, Indiana, which could easily be expanded without any loss of homes or businesses. Other regional airports that should be studied include Midway Airport, Rockford and Milwaukee.

Second, this airport proposal is not supported by the major airlines that are expected to help fund and use the airport. Thus, I am fearful that this proposal may result in a costly and unused airport, similar to that of MidAmerica Airport near St. Louis.

Third, this airport will destroy at least 37,000 acres of valuable, prime farmland. This soil is some of the richest and most productive in Illinois. We cannot afford to sacrifice this irreplaceable natural resource for an airport that is not yet justified.

Finally the State of Illinois is experiencing severe budget problems and cannot afford to pursue this proposal, although private funding sources are being solicited by some groups. I believe that the pursuit of private funding and construction of this airport is simply a way of rushing this airport into reality and forcing it upon the taxpayers before all necessary research, permitting and approvals have been secured. Therefore, I believe this proposal should be stopped until all studies, options, facts and information are gathered and reviewed to determine the best alternative for the majority of people in the Chicago area as well as travelers passing through.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this very important matter.

Very truly yours,

Rodney Bettenhausen 126 S. Ashland Avenue Palatine, Illinois 60074

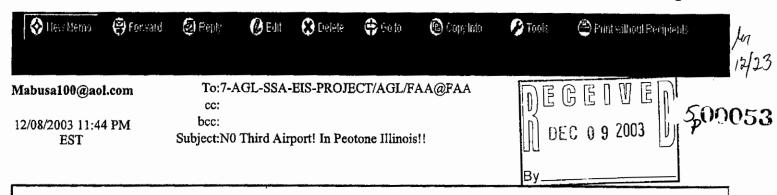
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6-6



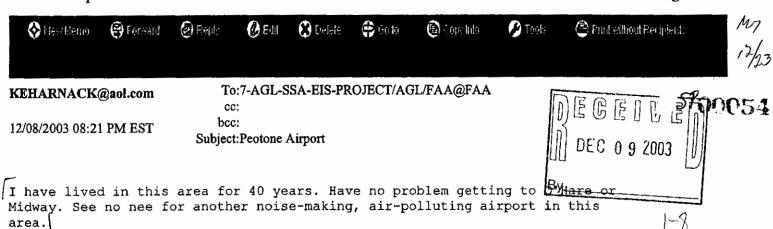
Hi. I don't believe that you need to hear any more about environmental issues about this proposed site. There is enough to make your head spin! To spin it around the other way, let me tell you about how it is nothing more than a land scam for developers, after all, is it not the developers that are trying to get the land from the tax payers? What they, the developers do is what they do best, and that is stealing. From us taxpayers. The scheme is what they call is land flips. Once they acquired the almost free land from the State, they turn around and sell it for more to a bogus company, then to another and so on till they make a 1000% profit! Why else would anyone want this land? Not for an airport, too many around now. There are of course! The Gary/Chicago in Indiana, very close to Chicago, with roads and trains and even boats if needed already there, the Mitchell Field in Wisconsin, and Midway and the enlarged O'Hare International Airport.

What more is there to say? It's about money not jobs! Thank you, Michael a. Brown 26115 S. Victoria Lane Crete, IL. 60417

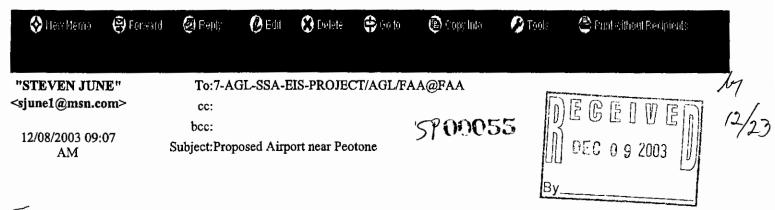
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1-11





sincerely K. Harnack, M.D.



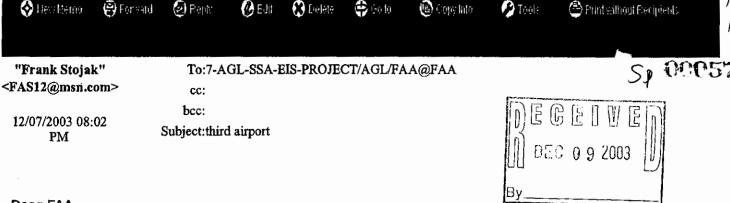
I strongly oppose an airport built near Peotone II. The Chicago area already has enough airports. This is solely a political idea from a few Representatives, many of whom have no business in Will County. An airport should be built only if air capacity is full, not for the reasons that these politicians are using. There will be no jobs if the airport is not used! They use this as an excuse for mismanagement of there communities. They should put all this money that they have wasted into education so the people can get jobs.

The toll on the environment would be devastating. The ground water could possibly be affected along with the huge amount of wildlife in the area. There is excellent farmland in the area also. If any airlines decide to fly out of this proposed airport air quality would also be affected. The quality of life in eastern Will County will go down.

Please stop this politically motivated idea fueled by greed now!

Thank you

Steve June



Dear FAA,

It is important to all of us involved with the location of the third some concerns be addressed. First, I think it is ludicrous to consider a third airport option while all available airports in the surrounding area are far from being used near capacity. Gary becomes extinct because nobody wants to be responsible for the pollution mess that we are leaving lay on the ground for our children and grandchildren. Citles such as Rockford and Milwaukee welcome the growth to boost their economic interest.

/-//

Second, I believe as a concern citizen we would be doing a great injustice polluting the rivers, small towns, schools, and forest around an area that strongly disagrees with the whole concept anyway!

24-2

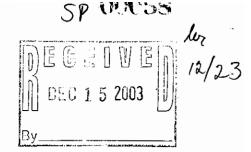
After attending a meeting with both airport representatives It appears that we just need to fast track another nightmare like we have in southern Illinois. Please be sure you can live with all the decisions your scope will study.

Thank you! Frank

Get more from the Web. FREE MSN Explorer download: http://explorer.msn.com

### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

### **PLEASE PRINT**

Comments: Dear Sir
you knowed enough at the meeting of Governors.
That U. that A cione will open your, eyes to the
fact that a Destone, autory is not needed or wanted by
anyone except a four potiticiare the regional aujor of
linet down by St Louis just sets theo. Valuable form
land is lost forever, we still have achance to stop this
from leaguering here. Much more could be lost at
Destone, a civil use, Cometers (2) and a notice, american
Bureal arrival to nome a few. Oleans do the right there.
and stop the unwanted project
I have I have
Bose Maine
OS also some at very finest Rain law in Delivery
Name: ROGER MAYNE
Organization: STAND KANKAKEE RIVER RESIDENT
Roger Mayne Address: 22919 W KANKAKES RIVER DP.
Wilmington, IL 60481-8807
G048/
THE PROPERTY WAS PROPERTY WITH THE PROPERTY OF
Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003:

### WHAT IS O'HARE?

### 1) ALL EGGS IN ONE BASKET?

All eggs in one basket is not Homeland Security. A good reason for another airport in case of military, terrorist or natural disaster.

O'Hare is now a huge, attractive target for future satellite warfare! One good bomb and the Midwest is caput!

### 2) O'HARE IS LIKE A JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE

- A. It's not morally right to land-grab existing, built-up suburbs, to endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the adults and children, and destroy 100year-old cemeteries.
- B. Answer: Move O'Hare totally into Chicago, and let the Daley regime make it as big as the Irishman wants.
- C. Should the suburbs start building fences into Chicago like Ariel Sharon has built into Palestine?

# 3) IS O'HARE A TAKE-OVER FROM A COUNTRY THAT HAS NEVER HELPED THE UNITED STATES IN WARS? (THE REAL MOTIVE BEHIND O'HARE TODAY)

Ireland never had an army that helped the United States in any past wars; yet when the G.I. came home from these wars, he saw nothing in America of what he had fought for. Losing his limbs and health, etc., when he came home, Johnny saw another country, Ireland, had taken over his homeland. Everything seemed to be named for the Irish: For example:

A. He flew into O'Hare Irish

B. He drove down the Kennedy Irish

C. He saw the Daley Center

Irish

D. He saw the Thompson Center

Irish

E. He exited out the Dan Ryan

Irish

He fought for this? He lost his arm and leg for this?

- F. If he is bright, he could find twenty other names like this.
- G. There is no accurate account of the person named O'Hare. For all we know, he could have died drunk in an Irish bar on Rush Street. All images made about him were made by Alderman Burke.
- H. Change the Airport's name to a non-Irish name, and see it shrink to an anthill!

## 4.) O'HARE DOES NOT FIT IN THE FUTURE OF OUR AIR FLIGHT AND SPACE FLIGHT OF THE NEXT 100 YEARS.

- A. Our future air flight will be rocket-type planes that will skim the top of our earth's atmosphere (already made).
- B. We cannot disturb the health, safety and welfare of the existing suburban citizens
- C. Germany, Japan, and France now have trains in successful try-outs going 300 miles per hour.
- D. We can easily make Peotone Airport a first-class U. S. Illinois airport for the next 100 years. As O'Hare is All Eggs in one Basket now, O'Hare is future trouble in the suburbs and in our country's progress in Air flight. It's yesterday's Model T in Airports. In 50 to 60 years, we will fly to the Moon on vacations. Let's make Peotone designed for advanced new Century space travel! We cannot have rocket space vehicles blasting children out of schools and playgrounds near O'Hare.

### 5.) STOP ALL MONEY TO EXPAND O'HARE!

A. Make no little plans, or bandaid plans. Let's make plans to be #1 on Planet Earth, and make room for imagination to fly!

Only this New Midwest Airport Plan will stir the best in our U. S. Engineers!

Opinions by and Copywrighted December 12, 2003 by:

Andrew J. Zumer, AIA, Retired Architect, 1519 Oakton Street, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

### PLEASE PRINT

Comments: THE TWO SIDES OF THIS ISSUE THAT WERE VOICED AT GOVERNOR'S
STATE UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 3RD WERE : 1. DON'T DESTROY MY HOME!
2. WE NEED THE ECONOMIC ENCINE OF AN AIRPORT.
I AM A RESIDENT IN THE AREA AND INVOLVED IN THE BUSINESSES
LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE OF CRETE, I UNDERSTAND WHY EACH
FACTION FEELS THE WAY THEY DO.
MY CONCERN IS THAT ANOTHER AIRPORT ISN'T REALLY NEEDED!
BUT THE PEOPLE IN POWER ARE PUSHENG FOR AN AIRPORT 30
THEY CAN SATESFY THEIR OWN INTERESTS, TREGARDLESS OF THE
CONSEQUENCES TO OTHER PEOPLE.
I EXPECT THE F.A.A. TO BECOME AN ADVOCATE FOR THE
NON- AFFILIATED PEOPLE OF THIS AREA. IF THE AIRPORT
IS REALLY NEEDED, EXPLAIN THE REASONS AND GIVE YOUR
APPROVAL. IF AN AIRPORT IS NOT NEEDED, I EXPECT THE FAA.
TO RESIST POLITICAL PRESSURES AND PRIVATE POWER BROKERS AND
RENDER A NEGATIVE DECISION.
THE QUESTION THAT SHOULD BE ANSWERED BY THE F.A.A. IS
NOT " DESTROY MY HOME OR " PROVEDE AN ECONOMIC ENCINE."
THE QUESTION IS DO WE NEED ANOTHER ALPPORT AND IS
THIS THE BEST PLACE FOR RT?

Name: RICHARD R. DAVIS
Organization:
Address: 350 W. GOODENOW ROAD

BEECHER, IL 60401

Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003.

Sf 00061 M DEC 1 5 2003 72-/0-03 Mr. Denis, Rewerts Federal Avigtion Admin-15+19+10h Chicago Airports District Office 2300, East Devon Ave Des Plaines, Ill. 600/8 Dear Mr. Rewertsi, As I was unable to 9 Hend the, Environmental Impact Learings at Gov-ernow, State, University I've to express my Views in a written statement. Let me make it per-fectly clear right from CONTINUED

MG

re outset of the letter! to a new airport Peotone, Illinois Frankly, I consider this project to be one of the worst, ideas, ever conceived in the history of this store we then the of talking about For metropolitan as you are doubtless aware are talking about Chicago's, D'Hare Yilwoukee, Crary CONTINUED

`

Rockford, and Kankakee. top ment exports does y in View Financial dil elimination of emengers, etc., etc.? anti) ginggh to ker place, as it
probably will, there is probably will, there is no justification, what for building 911 port SCH9+C 1/he environmenta, impact, of a new girpa would be overwhelm 1-8 ing/ hegative i not on!

(4)

would the girport itself good farmland, it would destroy 9, wave of new development and spraw/ in what Chicago politan, area 15 overdeveloped as mainty, because we have allowed the process urbanization to get 4rbanization pletely of, control It / would be, the height gace , rather than way too much farmland space have been

needlessly in many cases, Toy suggest that we low the example of England, which SOW the hecessity essentialy "untouchable" and not open to development For, the sake, of keep ing this grea /100ble,, we simply cannot allow an endless chain of spraw From Continuing, its can-In conglusion, there is obviously no consensus
of opinion in favor of
the Peotone airport.
Virtually every environCONTINUE mental group I know of
has come out strongly
against Peotione, That in
itself, should tell us something.

I therefore strongly proposed leotone girport. for your consideration. Sincerely, ames / Logers 4842 W. Chicago III. 60630-2411.

### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

### **PLEASE PRINT**

Comments: During the comment session at the hearing, individuals spoke
of possibly losing family homes and farms that had been
in their family for generations. Get a man from Univer-
sity Park had the nerve to speak of an airport
being the "economic engine" needed to allow University
Park residents to achieve 4the American dream!"
As was also said, need for airport capacity should be
the motivation for building an airport - the motivation
should not be the possibility of jobs.
In exploring the impact of an airport I would hope
you would consider the businesses and industry which already
Existe in University Park (Applied Systems, Federal Signal,
Com Ed, etc). Why do citizens and officials of University
Park complain of high taxes and lack of jobs? Why
have the industry and technological businesses which are
Located there not addressed these issues?
Why should the current rural economy be 6-14
sacrificed for the possibility of jobs for those who can't
get jobs now? Why should farmland and nature preserves
Be sacrificed to create more urban Sprawl? I want to
live (in Park Forest) where I can ride my bicycle - not in
urban sprawl!
Name: Barbara Sturges
Organization:n/a
Address: 6 Chestnut Ct
Park Forest, IL 60466



Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003.

Mr. Denis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 E. Devon Ave. Des Plaines, Il. 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts,

I am opposed to the proposed airport in Peotone for the following reasons:

1-26

Noise Impacts Livestock and humans psychologically are affected by aircraft noise.

3-16

Social Impacts: This is related to the loss of farmland and the cost of a new infrastructure to handle road congestion. Over 1000 single family homes will be destroyed along with 5-2 generational families owning this property. All contingent roads and I57 will require enhancements with more stop lights, etc., and 95 working farms will be destroyed, seven aviation (5-13 fields and eighteen other businesses will have to close and a civil war cemetery will be lost.

Socioeconomic Impacts: There will be loss of revenue to fire districts, library and school districts. As of March 2003 over \$2,900,000 has been lost due to the State's purchase of just a small part of the needed land.

Air Quality & Water Quality: Both of these will be severely affected by 90 million pounds of carbon monoxide to the air each year. The Kankakeee River watershed will be polluted by this and where is the water for this development coming from? Won't it affect the Kankakee River, Black Walnut Creek, Rock Creek, the south Branch of Rock Creek and Exline Slough.

Also consider the affect this unnecessary airport will have on: Parks, Raccoon Grove and Monee Reservoir, centennial farms, the Peotone anomaly-ancient Indian formation, dramatic change of the topography and landscape, endangered species of flora and fauna, over 280 acres of wetlands and 7 miles of streams paved over, 1,200 acres of flood plain paved, 15,600 acres of farmland destroyed.

10-11

What of the light shining at night, what about solid water and hazardous material disposal? It is estimated that the Peotone Airport would produce over 3.5 million pounds of waste each year including tens of thousands of gallons of oils, fuels, solvents and other chemicals.

Please, stop this airport now. I live on the south side of Chicago and I Don't Want It!

Sincerely,

Please Keep the airport out of the South Suburiss.

R. G. Wachel

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 E. Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, Il. 60018

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9-2

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wellalal

Please, stop this airport now. I live on the south side of Chicago and I Don't Want It!

Sincerely,

μη 51 00065 '

Lee Hewoner

Vestone, SV.

dincerely,

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airport!
These concider all of the dozons of ill effects of an airport that many frie not needed or wanted and would energy like the one down state near It. So

Lel Heusner 29030 S. Center Road Pertone, Il, 60468





Mr. Denis Rewerts

Federal awation administration
Chicago airports District Office
2300 East Devon are
Desplains of the Mark Miller Mil

pg 17/26

Mr. Denis Rewerts
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, Ill. 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

For twenty years the Illinois Department of Transportation has held the home owners, farmers, and business owners hostage regarding the future of their property, threatening to take their land to build an airport referred to as the Peotone airport. Their original plan was to take 26,000 acres to build a huge airport to compete with Ohare for passangers and Freight. Nowthey have scaled back the plan to a 4,000 acre one runway idea and have even been promoting it as a freight hub for Chicago. This plan has been turned down by all the major Airlines and freight shippers because they need the flexibility and lower cost of shipping freight and transfering passangers only Ohare can offer.

In my opinion the Peotone airport effort is strictly a politically driven effort for selfish reasons, not by a clear cut need that most successful Airports experience.

Let's look at the long range future of Commercial Aviation not only for Chicago's needs, but for the National an International needs as well. Many smaller communities have been cut out of the transportation loop because of the failure of the railroads to give them passanger service. This great need has spawned the TILTROTOR Aircraft whichas you know is half helicopter, and half high speed airplane. The TILTROTOR has the potential to service many cities with and without airports and deliver them to Ohare and Midway landing in isolated corners not disrupting the traffic flow of the larger aircraft. The TILTROTOR will start to replace the need for more and more smaller commuter Jets filling up the airspace.

Currently the Marines are flying their version called the "Ospree". When they finally make them fully operational the aviation community will start introducing it into the movement of people. It is my understanding the Bell Aircraft Corp. is working on full certification with your agency, and has taken future orders for their aircraft.

Chicago is already blessed with Gary, Ind. Rockford, Kankakee, Ill. and Milwaukee, Wisc. with fine airports ready to take any expansion we may need for long range future requirements.

1-11

In conclusion I would urge your department to check out the progress of the TILTROTOR program, and talk with visionary aviation developers concerning its practicality. Please don't make a decision on only the testimony of our local politicians who it appears have their own selfish agenda.

2-13

Thank you for conducting these hearings, and allowing the citizens of the area to express their reasons why this airport should not be built.

Yours truly:

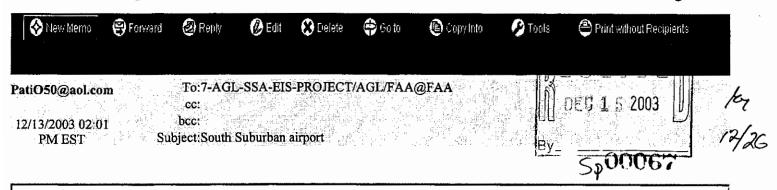
Robert W. Graves 353 Waverly Dr.

Park Forest, Ill. 60466

Robert W. Graves

708-481-1324

My credenthals are a Private/commercial pilot with 5,000 hours in light aircraft. I'm speaking for myself but feel I am in lock step with the developers of the TILTROTOR and its great future for commercial aviation.



I am not an environmental expert. I do know that I look around at the beautiful rolling hills of the proposed airport sight and grieve for the loss of *farmland* that feeds our people. I hear the birds and can't even imagine the *sound* of jet engines replacing them. I smell the smell of earth and grass and trees - nature in her purest scents - and worry that my children will be *poisoned* by jet fumes, *air pollution* that will destroy the air quality of more than 30 square miles in every direction from the site. And worst of all, I wonder where this airport and its supporters believe they will get the *water* to feed the project. Can I also speak to the fact that there are tremendous winds that whip through this area almost every day - so much so that we call our place "Windy Hills"! We are installing windmills as a power resource - because the winds are so powerful and unrelenting (just ask our Direct TV guy who has to come out to reset the satellite monthly!)

I live here. I know these things. I can't imagine that you don't know these things either nor that you would give environmental permission to destroy this environment. Aren't we supposed to be environmental conscious?

Patricia Kreske 28801 So. Kedzie Ave Beecher, IL 60401 24-2

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Peotone Airport

Denis R. Rewerts, Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office

Subject: Peotone Airport?

12/13/2003 03:18 PM PST Please respond to don sala

pc:

5007

Dear Dennis,

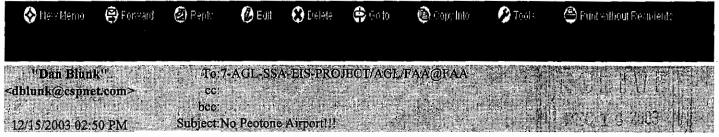
I'm standing out in a field of rolling hills and clean air. They tell me its the future site of the third airport in the Chicago area. Where the top soil is rich and black, and the farmers grow corn and beans to feed the nation. Where the people work hard, and the kids play ball in the summer. Where the air is fresh

and clean and my neighbors live to be in their nineties. If don't think a airport should be built. There is not enough water to supply such an undertaking, and  $1-\lambda 6$ A well that supplies over 2,000 people. I would hate to think about are water getting contaminated by these what about the runoff of the deicing chemicals? I live in Beecher II., and we have a community well chemicals.

Why would anyone fly to this so called airport, and than drive another hour to downtown Chicago? Just think about the additional pollution.

I'm standing out in a field with my family with rolling hills and clean air and loving it.

Thanks, Don Sala P.O.Box 895 Beecher Il 60401



To Whom it May Concern:

My name is Dan Blunk and I am a resident of Monee, about a mile from the 'Ultimate boundary' for the proposed 'fifth airport' (I don't know where proponents get the term third airport, Rockford is not much farther from Chicago than Peotone and Gary, Indiana, is much closer).

I ask that the FAA please use common sense and refuse to give a permit to build this airport. First of all, it has already been determined that O'Hare airport will be significantly expanded. By most estimates, the expanded capacity of O'Hare would absorb increases in air travel in the region. But what I would like to stress is that this project is not needed. The Gary, Indiana, airport has already been built and could be expanded rather than spending billions of dollars destroying productive farm land and destroying a quiet way of life for the people of eastern Will County, Illinois.

1-6

Gary is closer to Chicago than Peotone, and has great access via expressways and even train service. All of this would have to be built to serve the proposed Peotone site. In addition, I ask the FAA to carefully consider potential air traffic conflicts with both Gary and Midway for this proposed site at Peotone. If air travel is expected to explode the way Peotone airport proponents claim, this can only mean that these two airports will see greatly increased air traffic patterns. This is a safety issue of the highest order. Is that not the FAA's main purpose? To provide safe air travel? It's difficult to see with so many airports in the region how it can be safe to have three airports practically on top of each other in an aviation sense.

I ask you also to carefully look at the projected emplanements for the proposed site. If people in the south suburbs were that desperate to fly, wouldn't the airport at Gary be inundated with business? As it stands, that is certainly not the case. So we have a nice airport already built but barely being used and we are thinking about building a new one in the middle of nowhere? I ask where is the logic in that?

Also, I think it only fair that every person hot to build this airport drive from the Western suburbs to Peotone. No person up in those suburbs in their right mind will EVER make that drive to catch a plane, no matter how bright and shiny the new airport is and no matter how cheap the parking. I work in Oak Brook and I make that drive every day in order to live in the peace and quiet of eastern Will County. All that will be ripped away from me and my neighbors if you go ahead with plans for this airport that is not needed. I fear that even if this white elephant is built, it will stand quiet, with no major airlines using it. I like the quiet, but let's just keep the quiet and the open space that currently exists there. Why ruin good land for no reason? Let's THINK about it!!!

The plans for the airport are purely politically motivated. Why else would towns more than 60 miles away be such big proponents of building it? An airport in Peotone makes no sense by any logical standard. Just look at MidAmerica Airport in St. Clair County, Illinois. Hundreds of millions of dollars wasted on a porkbarrel project that now has barely any commercial applications. Tons of concrete covering up fertile fields, displacing families and costing St. Clair County residents millions more on upkeep of empty buildings. What a waste!! Please, let's learn from horrible mistakes like these! Let's not repeat history, let's learn from it! Please, FAA officials, help Will County officials help themselves. Refuse to certify this moronic airport that is not needed and the neither the State of Illinois nor the County of Will have the money to build.

I beg you, federal government officials, please protect the interests of those of us living in eastern Will County, DO NOT CERTIFY THIS AIRPORT!!!!! It is not needed, all the major airlines have insisted they will not fly there and will not help pay for it (the same thing happened with MidAmerica and guess what? The big airlines have kept their word!). In addition, it just makes much more sense to go through with the expansion at O'Hare and to build up the existing airports at Rockford and Gary than to rip up the fertile farm fields and ruin our quiet way of life just to provide temporary jobs to the people pouring the concrete.

1-19

Respectfully,

Dan Blunk Monee resident

9-16

### COMMENT SHEET

# FAA SCOPING MEETING December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement

Please state your comments clearly and conclsely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

### PLEASE PRINT

Comments:	I	FEEL	THAT	THIS	PROJECT	will	HAVE	Sone	2
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Comments mitst de postmatked no later than December 19, 2003

SP 00071 P/26

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

Please state your comments clearly and conclsely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

**PLEASE PRINT** THE ATEROLY WILL HAVE NO ENVIOLUMENTAL EFFECT. Name: < Organization: Address:

Comments in tistude postmarked no later than December 19 2003-4

S\$00072

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

12/26

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

3RD AIRPORT SHEETPLEASE PRINT Comments: "THE AIRPORT WILL HAVE NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. PLEASE BUILD IT.

Name: Twosty J. SMOLEK
Organization: SMW1A LOCAL 265
Address: GOAR West School 54

CHICAGO IL 60634



Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19: 2003

**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement**  SP 00073

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement: PLEASE PRINT

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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement**  S100076

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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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FAA SCOPING MEETING December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 

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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 

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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** 

December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
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### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003



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### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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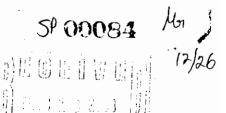
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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 



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### **COMMENT SHEET**

**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 

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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport **Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement** 



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FAA SCOPING MEETING December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 

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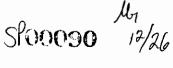
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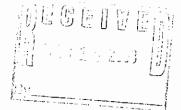
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Comments must be postmarked no later than December 19, 2003



**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugurai Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 





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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 



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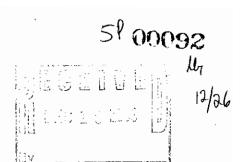
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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

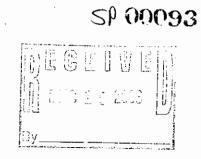


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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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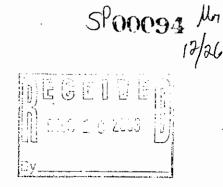
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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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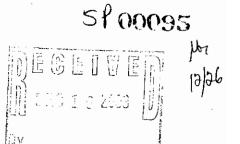
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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 



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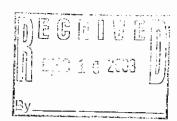
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### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



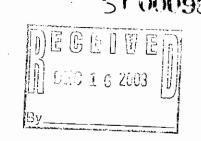
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**FAA SCOPING MEETING** December 3, 2003 South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program **Environmental Impact Statement** 

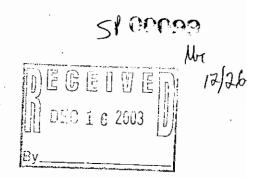


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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



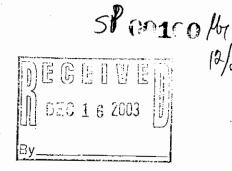
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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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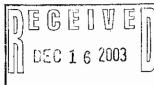
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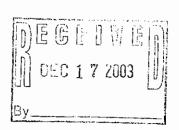


Please be alvised that me e + I are 100% against proposed airport in Peat 1 - 26 Lstluebbe@aol.com 12/17/2003 01:28 PM EST

To: 7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

cc: bcc:

Subject: So.Sub. Airport



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M1 12/26

Why do we keep wasting taxpayer's money on something that promises to be a "white elephant"? This foolishness has gone on long enough. The educational system in the state of Illinois has been suffering for years and yet million sof dollars are continuing to be poured into the pockets of people who would have no other job than this farce.

Mineta himself has maintained that the expansion of O'hare airport is the focus of the transportation department of this state. I agree, since there is no one other than a bunch of elected officials who is willing to gamble on this project. Certainly not any of the airlines; they have flatly stated that they will absolutely not support a south suburban airport. Mineta has already stated that O'hare airport is the "economic engine of Illinois". While that may be true there is no reason not to expand other regional airports that already exist and are more than willing to accept more flights into their runways Sadly, only some of the politicians in this state have learned little from the fiasco downstate called Mid-America Airport. To this day, not one plane has landed there. All of the same promises were surely made to sell this airport to the local public. False promises of thousands of jobs and tens of thousands of revenus pouring into the area. None of which came true. As a government agency, I would hope the FAA would explore all of the alternatives before undertaking a life altering project such as this. My biggest hope is that the FAA would attempt to learn something from the European community, which always seems to be looking to the future. If for one, heavily support and endorse the use of high speed trains, such as the mag-lev concept. This is has nothing but positives going for it. There will be jobs associated with it. Get it off the ground and there is little or no environmental impact. No noise pollution. No car accidents that involve cars going through or around gated crossings. A little far-fetched maybe but you can't run a high speed train into a building like the World Trade Center because you can't go where the tracks don't lead you! I would rather see tax dollars spent on learning more about transportation from other parts of the world than see a continuing trend of waste at the state level. I, along with many others, am tired of seeing my tax dollars being poured into the same old

1-11

project. One which should been killed a long time ago. "

The state of Illinois is admittedly broke. There is absolutely no reason to commit more tax dollars to this project or ask for federal grant money for studies. No private industry could stay in business wasting money like this, so why should the government be any different. If more politicians handled tax dollars like it was their own money, maybe Illinois and other governments wouldn't be so deep in debt!

I sincerely hope that you read this and take it into consideration. As a taxpayer, I pay your salary and I hope that my money is not being wasted as badly as I think it might be.

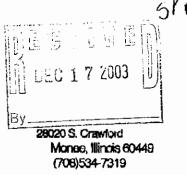
Scott Luebbe 540 Craig Crete, Il 60417

P.01

# STAND

Shut This Airport Nightmare Down

George Ochsenfeld, President Judy Ogalla, Vice-President



7085347319

December 17, 2003

To: FAA, Denis Rewerts

Re: FAA Peotone Airport Scoping Process For December 2003.

From: George Ochsenfeld, President of STAND

I would like the following comments taken into consideration and entered into the record:

1) The FAA should question the validity of IDOT's enplanement projections. Two objective 23-2 5 facts contradict their assertions:

a the Gary Airport struggles to get passenger service. If there were a great demand in the South Suburban area, Gary would be booming.

b. Coach USA Airport Express (formerly Tri State Airport Services) has discontinued bus service from Matteson, Illinois to O'Hare and Midway, due to lack of passengers. Prior to September 11, 2001, they intended to discontinue service for the same reason, but were cajoled by south suburban business interests into continuing operations, but were eventually forced to stop by the lack of demand. This information can be verified by calling Coach USA at (312)374-7200.

Matteson is ten miles <u>NORTH</u> of the proposed airport and there is not sufficient demand to keep an airport shuttle service in operation. Obviously, there is not the demand that IDOT's politically influenced and highly questionable consultants report in their studies, *j* 

2 The FAA should require IDOT to rewrite and resubmit the entire Environmental Assessment pertaining to the <u>one runway airport</u> alroof they are now requesting approval to build. The prior Environmental Assessment, and the FAA's EIS was based on a six runway airport. The resulting impacts, especially concerning economic development would presumably be very different for a one runway airport.

3. At a time of extreme uncertainty in the aviation industry, where a terrorist action of any kind could severely cripple the entire industry, it is extremely irresponsible to build a new airport, especially in lieu of expanded capacity at O'Hare and Gary and the untapped potential of Rockford.

4. The FAA should re-evaluate and dismiss the entire Environmental Assessment submitted by IDOT. There is strong reason to believe that the previous State of Illinois administration indulged in manipulation, distortion, and falsehood in promoting the South

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(Continued: STAND Scoping Comments)

Suburban Airport Project Some reasons for concem:

- a. The Project Manager, Brad Roseberry was indicated in a criminal corruption case, admitted wrong doing and was granted immunity by providing testimony at a criminal trial involving the George Ryan Secretary of State administration. Mr. Roseberry's reliability and integrity are therefore in question, and consequently all work on the Peotone project done under his administration should be rejected by the FAA.
- b IDOT manipulated and double crossed the FAA by requesting a two tier study, the first of which concerned land acquisition. IDOT went ahead and began acquiring the land prior to the FAA finding. This not only made the FAA look extremely foolish, but is an example of the devious, untrustworthy behavior which has characterized this airport development project until the election of Governor Blagojevich\_1
- c. Former Governor George Ryan has been indicted on various corruption charges. He was the major promoter of the Peotone airport for four years. There is reasonable suspicion that data given to the FAA to evaluate, as well as the process utilized by the State of Illinois under his administration is tainted by comuption. Therefore, the work submitted to the FAA during his administration is of questionable validity, and the FAA should require the current governor to resubmit the work. It was Governor Ryan who made a mockery of the FAA by ordering the purchase of land prior to FAA Tier 1 record of decision. This is but one example of the lack of respect the Governor had for the FAA process.
- 5 If the FAA suspects any impropriety concerning the promotion of the South Suburban airport, it is the duty of the FAA to contact U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald, and disclose such suspicions.





## **Construction Advancement Foundation**

6050 Southport Road, Suite A, Portage, IN 46368

You should receive 2 page(s) including cover sheet. If you do not receive all pages, please call (219)764-2883 - FAX (219)764-2885

TO:

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts

FROM:

Dewey F. Pearman

DATE:

12/17/2003

FAX:

847-294-7046



## **Construction Advancement Foundation**

6050 Southport Road, Suite A • Portage, Indiana 46368 (219) 764-2883 • Fax (219) 764-2885

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EXCOUTIVE DITO CLOTE Dewoy F. Pearman December 1 7, 20003

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

RE: South Suburban Airport Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

On behalf of the 350 company members of the Construction Advancement Foundation, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the environmental scoping process for the above referenced project.

We are greatly concerned for how the proposed project will impact on the already existing operations of the Gary/Chicago International Airport. The City of Gary, the State of Indiana and the federal government have invested millions of dollars in the infrastructure and operations at this existing facility. Existing facilities at the Gary/Chicago International Airport have the capacity to serve the air transportation needs of the Chicago and Northwest Indiana area. At present, these infrastructure investments are greatly underutilized. Additional taxpayer investment in a nonexistent airport is unnecessary when other existing airports are capable of providing service. Creation of an airport at Peotone will only promote urban sprawl.

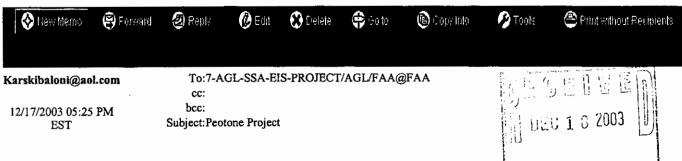
Again, we appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments and look forward to participating in this important public discussion of how best to utilize existing airport facilities to serve the travel needs of the area.

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Dewcy P Pearman
Executive Director



#### To Whom It May Concern:

As not only a resident of Peotone, but also a taxpayer of Illinois I wish to convey my concerns for the "Peotone Airport".

Has anyone realistically looked into the Mid-America Airport fiasco. It was deemed necessary to alleviate overcrowding at the St. Louis Airport. The Mid-America Airport is now virtually empty. The bonds used to build this airport are due in two years. Has anyone figured out how these bonds will be paid?

The state of Illinois has wasted \$15 million per year purchasing land for this airport while schools are in bad shape. The Peotone School District 207-U had to cut \$1.5 million from their budget this school year alone. Extra-curriculars were cut. You will soon be creating a need for prisons if the children of today are not tended to properly. The money spend on land should have been placed in the schools.

O'Hare is slated to be expanded. Let that project be completed and operating for a number of years before putting any more time and money into Peotone. So far way too much money has been spent on this and not one single job has been created, as the politicians state will happen. If the government keeps on paving prime farmland, where will the people of the United States get their corn and soybeans?

Please put an end to this ridiculous plan.

Thank you for listening to my concerns.

Joan Karczewski 520 Hickory Lane

Peotone, IL 60468

December 15, 2003



Suite 1650 25 East Washington Street Chicago, Illinois 60602-1708

Tel: 312-427-4256 Fax: 312-427-6251

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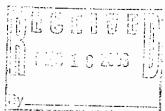
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Mr. Denis Rewerts
Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018



#### Re: Scoping Process for the Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Openlands Project is a 40-year old non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and enhancing public open space. We appreciate the opportunity to offer input in the Scoping Process for the Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement (T2EIS) that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will be preparing to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Openlands has grave procedural and substantive concerns.

Procedurally, it is important that the T2EIS avoid the major foundational errors that the Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (T1EIS) made; adopting an impermissibly narrow statement of purpose and failing to consider a very reasonable alternative. We urge the FAA to ensure that the T2EIS avoids these pitfalls.

23-7

Substantively, Openlands is very concerned about the predicted environmental effects from the construction of an inaugural airport at the proposed site near Peotone, and even more concerned about the effects from the proposed final airport. The population growth that the airport would induce, and the effects this would have on the region's natural resources, make its environmental costs unacceptably high. For these reasons, Openlands opposes the construction of an airport at the proposed site and calls on the FAA not to recommend that alternative.

1-26

#### Statement of Purpose

The T2EIS must avoid one of the fundamental flaws of the T1EIS: the adoption of an impermissibly narrow statement of purpose and need. The T1EIS stated that the project's purpose was:

to preserve the option of developing a potential, future air carrier airport to serve the greater Chicago region . . . to meet future aviation capacity needs in the region.



This was impermissibly narrow because it eliminated all alternatives that did not lead to the construction of a new airport, even if they could easily meet aviation capacity needs in the region. By its improper purpose statement, the T1EIS ignored the true purpose – meeting the region's aviation needs – and instead took one possible means to that end (the construction of a new airport) and made it an end in itself.

The T2EIS must avoid this error. The proposed purpose statement in the Scoping Document states that the purpose of the Tier 2 project will be:

to satisfy the need to provide supplemental facilities to meet [air carrier, cargo, and general and corporate aviation demands] . . . within the south suburban area of the greater Chicago region.<sup>2</sup>

We urge the FAA to broaden this statement in the T2EIS so that it reflects the true purpose – meeting the region's aviation needs – rather than erecting artificial constraints designed to eliminate alternatives that could otherwise compete against the preferred alternative. The two artificial constraints in the proposed purpose statement are the limitation requiring "supplemental facilities" and the limitation to the "south suburban area."

Regarding the first limitation, FAA's own forecasts show that the region's aviation needs could be met for the foreseeable future without supplemental facilities. The use of existing facilities, combined with improvements that are either already underway or well into the planning process, will exceed the FAA's projected aviation demand for the region by a substantial amount.

Regarding the second limitation, there is no reason to limit the inquiry to the south suburban area. There are three existing airports that already serve millions of south suburban residents and businesses – O'Hare, Midway, and Gary/Chicago – and all three should be considered part of a larger solution even if they are not physically located in the south suburbs.<sup>3</sup> Any alternatives analysis that is allowed to consider these existing facilities, in combination with high speed rail and planned improvements in airspace management and technology, will show that they can easily meet the aviation demand in the south suburban area at far lower environmental cost. In addition, if the phrase "within the south suburban area" is intended to refer to aviation demand, Openlands agrees with the comments from the Environmental Law and Policy Center that it is improper to narrow the demand artificially in this way.

#### **Alternatives Analysis**

Another foundational flaw in the T1EIS was its refusal to consider the most obvious and practical alternative of all: a coordinated network of improvements to existing facilities. NEPA requires an environmental impact statement to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives," so we urge the FAA to ensure that this error does not recur in the T2EIS. The T1EIS approach of rejecting individual alternatives without considering their combined effect violates NEPA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Statement of Purpose may be found at T1EIS, p. 2-1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Federal Aviation Administration, Inaugural Airport Program – South Suburban Airport – Environmental Impact Statement – Scoping Document (December 2003), p. 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Indeed, the two sites considered in the T1EIS are in the middle of farmland more than twenty miles from south suburbs such as Oak Lawn, Blue Island, and Dolton.

<sup>4 40</sup> C.F.R. § 1502.14(a).

Specifically, we urge the FAA to consider an alternative that combines the proposed expansion of O'Hare,<sup>5</sup> the proposed expansion of Gary / Chicago,<sup>6</sup> the improved facilities at Midway, the expected availability of high speed rail, the planned improvements in technology and airspace management,<sup>7</sup> and any other reasonably available transportation improvements. Even using conservative estimates, the combination of these facilities and improvements exceeds the FAA's predicted aviation demand for the region for the foreseeable future.<sup>8</sup> The environmental effects of this combination of alternatives should be compared with the environmental effects of the preferred alternative so that a fair decision about how to meet the region's aviation needs may be made.

3-11

#### The Negative Effects of the Inaugural Airport

We urge the T2EIS to examine carefully the negative environmental effects that the proposed inaugural airport and its induced growth would cause. According to the T1EIS, these are likely to include the destruction of significant wetland acreage, the paving over and "relocation" of more than a mile of Black Walnut Creek, an increase in groundwater withdrawals of over 1.6 million gallons per day, an increase in sewage of almost 1.4 million gallons per day, more than 10 tons of increased air pollution in the area each year from the nearly 1.1 million miles of extra driving that would occur each day, and more than 15 million pounds of garbage each year. The airport would also destroy two award-winning family farms, one of which houses the state's third largest reforestation project.

23-8

#### The Negative Effects of the Final Airport

Even more alarming than the expected effects of the proposed inaugural airport, however, are the likely effects of the final airport proposed for the site.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Openlands does not necessarily endorse the proposed expansion of O'Hare Airport, because environmental and other considerations might dictate against it. Nevertheless, the T2EIS should, at a minimum, recognize the possibility for such capacity expansions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Openlands does not necessarily endorse the extension of the two runways at the Gary / Chicago Airport, because environmental and other considerations might dictate against them. Much would depend on precisely where those extensions would be located. Nevertheless, the T2EIS should, at a minimum, recognize the possibility for such capacity expansions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Federal Aviation Administration, Airport Capacity Benchmark Report 2001, "Chicago O'Hare International Airport Benchmarks."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> These facilities and improvements collectively can be expected to provide capacity for 1.8 to 2.2 million operations per year in the Chicago region. The FAA prediction for regional aviation demand is approximately 1.7 million operations in 2025. 2002 Terminal Area Forecast Detailed Tables for O'Hare, Midway, and Gary / Chicago airports. These are the three airports that the FAA used to define the applicable region in the T1EIS. T1EIS pp. 2-1 et seq.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The inaugural airport evaluated in the T1EIS had a smaller footprint than the inaugural airport in the Scoping Document map, however, so the T1EIS environmental impacts are likely understated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> T1EIS p. 5.23-54

<sup>11</sup> Id., pp. 5-23.52, -54, and -59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Id.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Id., p. 5.23-49, -50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> T1EIS pp. 5-23,107.

<sup>15</sup> Nancy Munson, "Flight Plan Targets an Oasis," Chicago Tribune

#### A. Sprawl

Openlands Project has grave misgivings over the effects the proposed final airport would have on open space, farmland, and natural resources in Will County, southern Cook County, and surrounding areas.

According to the T1EIS, building a new airport at the Peotone site would induce a population increase of approximately 403,000 in the affected region. Induced population growth of this scale could cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of acres of open space. Even if the T1EIS's prediction that much of the growth would occur as infill development were to prove true, building an airport at the Peotone site could still cause the loss of over 150,000 acres of open space and farmland – an area slightly larger than the City of Chicago. Such massive urbanization, which could destroy over 240 square miles of open space and farmland, would be devastating for the environment as well as for the quality of life of south suburban residents.

#### B. Impacts on Natural Resources

1. Water quality, streams, wetlands, and floodplains

As the T1EIS noted, "[i]ncreased runoff, sedimentation, and water quality degradation associated with induced development would likely impact the aquatic communities downstream of the development areas." Merely constructing the airport would involve "relocating" more than 7 miles of Black Walnut Creek (portions of which contain sensitive species), destroying over 180 acres of wetlands, and filling over 1200 acres of floodplain. In addition, the massive increase in urbanization resulting from induced growth would place further stress on the region's wetlands, streams, and lakes. Impermeable surfaces would replace farm fields and open spaces, surface and groundwater hydrology would be altered, pollutant loadings to water bodies would increase, and there would be significantly greater pressure to develop wetlands.

#### 2. Drinking water

The proposed airport would also place great strain on the area's drinking water supplies. A new airport, plus the induced growth it is likely to cause, would require an additional 50 million gallons per day (mgd) of water. Currently, the average daily consumption in communities surrounding the proposed airport sites is 27 mgd. Adding 50 mgd of new consumption to the existing level could severely tax the region's water resources – especially when well withdrawals

9-2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> T1EIS, pp. 5.23-12 to -13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> These estimates are based on the township-by-township forecasts of population growth presented in the T1EIS (pp. 5.23-21 to -22 and 5.23-27 to -28) combined with future average density estimates for the affected counties as calculated in Openlands Project, *Under Pressure: Land Consumption in the Chicago Region, 1998-2028.* These figures indicate that the Will County airport would cause over 130,000 acres to be lost to induced growth which, combined with the 23,500-acre footprint for the airport, totals over 150,000 acres. The lost acreage would occur chiefly in Will County, Kankakee County, and Lake County (Indiana). These figures conservatively assume that there will be no induced land consumption in the townships that the T1EIS identifies as likely to harbor infill development (pp. 5.23-12 and -13).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> TIEIS, p. 5.23-56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Id., pp. 5.23-53 to -54, -70, -79, and -83.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Specifically, the T1EIS predicts that an airport at the Will County site would need an additional 1.95 mgd, and its induced growth would create the need for an additional 47.6 mgd, for a total of 49.55 mgd. T1EIS, pp. 5.23-55 and -59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Id., p. 5.6-14.

are already undermining the regional aquifer<sup>22</sup> and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources is concerned that increasing withdrawals from the Kankakee River could harm six endangered and threatened species as well as important smallmouth bass and walleye fisheries.<sup>23</sup>

#### 3. Sewage

Furthermore, the airport would lead to enormous increases in sewage – estimated at over 41 mgd – going into local streams and rivers.<sup>24</sup> For purposes of comparison, that would be enough to cover the entire City of Joliet with a foot of sewage every seven months. Even if the southern suburbs are able to expand their capacities to meet this new influx of sewage, the effects of the sewage plant discharges on local streams and rivers could be dramatic.

#### 4. Garbage and hazardous wastes

The new airport would also generate staggering amounts of new garbage and hazardous wastes. The T1EIS estimates that the airport alone would produce almost 120 million pounds of solid waste each year, and that number does not include the increased solid waste from the airport's induced growth. In addition, the many activities at an airport that generate hazardous and industrial waste – such as fueling, repairing, maintaining, and washing aircraft, support equipment, rental cars, and so on – are likely to generate almost four million pounds of hazardous and industrial waste each year, including tens of thousands of gallons of oils, fuels, solvents, and chemicals. Again, these figures do not include hazardous waste generated by the airport's induced growth.

#### 5. Natural areas

The effects of a new airport on protected lands would also be substantial. Harmful effects could be expected at Goodenow Grove Nature Preserve, Middle Plum Reserve, Monee Reservoir and Raccoon Grove Nature Preserve. Increased noise, construction-related disturbances, loss of natural habitat, greater opportunities for invasive species, alterations in surface and groundwater hydrology, and increased pollutants are all factors that can damage these natural areas. Moreover, induced population growth could overwhelm other nearby natural areas such as the Lower Plum Creek Reserve, Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, and Thorn Creek Nature Preserve.

#### 6. Traffic and air pollution

Building a new airport would also lead to immense increases in traffic volume and further degrade the region's air quality. The T1EIS calculates that the airport and its induced growth would lead to an increase of almost 4.8 million vehicle miles traveled (VMTs) – enough to make 10 round trips to the moon – every day.<sup>27</sup> Traffic volumes on local roads would increase

11)-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Id., p. 5.23-57.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> *Id.*, p. 5.6-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Specifically, the T1EIS predicts that an airport at the Will County site would generate an additional 1.0 mgd of sewage, and its induced growth would generate an additional 40.4 mgd, for a total of 41.4 mgd. T1EIS pp. 5.23-55 and -59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> *Id.*, pp. 5.23-106 to -110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> *Id.*, pp. 5.23-110 to -115.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Id., pp. 5.23-49 to -50.

dramatically.<sup>28</sup> The air pollution from this induced growth is likely to add over 88 million pounds of carbon monoxide to the area's air each year, along with tens of millions of pounds of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds.<sup>29</sup> Sulfur dioxides and fine particulate matter are also expected to increase substantially.

7-2

7. Community, historic, and agricultural resources

A new airport would also place significant stress on important community, historic, and agricultural resources. As the T1EIS notes, the population centers around the proposed airport site currently have limited community resources, such as schools, fire and police services, health care facilities, and so on. The massive population growth induced by a new airport could put existing facilities under considerable strain and create the need for significant new investments at the local and regional level for greater community resources. 30 The area's historic resources may also come under threat. The proposed airport site contains 8,000 acres of "high probability archaeological zone lands," and there is evidence of prehistoric artifacts in the vicinity as well. 31 In addition, the proposed airport would consume nearly 15,600 acres of prime and important farmland. 32 Again, the figures on historic sites and agricultural lands do not include the considerable threats to such lands from induced growth outside the airport's footprint.

11-1

#### Conclusion

Openlands Project opposes the construction of a new airport at the proposed site. A coordinated network of existing facilities and planned improvements will be able to provide the capacity to meet the region's aviation needs at far lower environmental cost than what would occur with the construction of a new airport near Peotone. The T2EIS should consider such a combination of improvements as an alternative, and should avoid crafting a purpose statement that is too narrow to allow this alternative to compete. Because the region's air travel needs could be met without constructing a new airport, Openlands urges the Federal Aviation Administration not to proceed with plans that could jeopardize the region's natural and human environment. The unacceptable environmental harm that a new airport at the proposed site would cause to the region's land, water, and air resources make it all the more urgent to identify better alternatives.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Acker

Regional Land Use Coordinator

Zichard H. Achar

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> *Id.*, pp. 5.23-136 to -141. <sup>29</sup> *Id.*, pp. 5.23-49 to -50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Id., pp. 5.23-30 to -35.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Id., p. 5.23-66 and Diana Strzalka, "Buried relics raising hopes of airport foes," Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 2001 (p. 1 et seq.).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> T1EIS, pp. 5.23-88 to -91.

**5**₽**00109** 

Denis Rewerts
Dept. of Transportation-Federal Aviation Administration
2300 East Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, Il. 60018

From: Barbara Stuart 213 E. Corning Rd. Beecher, Illinois 60401 708-946-9546

December 15, 2003

Re: Environmental Impact Study:Comment Proposed Peotone Airport, Will County

#### **Environmental Justice**

"Environmental Justice" is based on the principle that all people should be protected from environmental pollution and have the right to a clean and healthy environment.

"Illinois Environmental Protection Agency"

All of us need clean air, water, and soil in order to remain healthy. Many people think the air in Will County is clean air, uncontaminated from aircraft pollutants, unlike the O'Hare area. Think again.

Here are some documented facts to consider before building an airport in Peotone, Illinois located in WILL County.

Toxic Chemical Releases from Manufacturing Facilities in WILL County Fact: In 2001 WILL county ranked among the dirtier 30% of all counties in the U.S. in terms of air releases of recognized developmental toxins.

Air quality: Health Risks from Hazardous Air Pollutants in WILL County Fact: Based on the EPA's most current data, WILL county ranked among the dirtiest/worst 10% of all counties in the U.S. in terms of the number of people living in areas where cancer risk from hazardous air pollutants exceeds 1 in 10,000.

502,266 people in WILL County face a cancer risk more than 100 times the goal
set by the Clean Air Act.
85% of the air can risk is from mobile sources
7.8% of the air cancer risk is from area sources
7.5% of the air cancer risk is from point sources

Air Quality: Does WILL County Meet Clean Air Act Standards?

Fact: In 1999, WILL County ranked among the dirtiest/worst 10 % of all counties in the U.S. in terms of nitrogen oxides emissions, ozone season daily average.

Fact: 1600 houses in WILL County have a high risk of lead hazards.

12/26 12/61

# Fact: Major pollutants? Reported Environmental Releases from TRI (Toxic Release Inventory) Sources in 2001 for WILL County. The following are hazardous air pollutants measured in WILL County

☐ Nitrate Compounds	979,563 pounds
☐ 1-Chloro-1,1-Difluoroethane	426,862 pounds
☐ Barium Compounds	303,700 pounds
☐ Hydrofluoric Acid	275,136 pounds
☐ Sulfuric Acid	260,501 pounds
☐ Styrene	246,333 pounds
☐ Hydrochloric Acid	229,320 pounds
☐ Chlorodifluoromethane	118,571 pounds
☐ Maleic Anhydride	117,563 pounds
☐ Methanol	83,893 pounds
☐ Phthalic Anhydrine	80,162 pounds
☐ Chlorethane	76,484 pounds
☐ O-Xylene	57,936 pounds
☐ Vanadium Compounds	50,464 pounds
☐ Manganese Compounds	45,340 pounds
☐ Xylene (mixed isomers)	43,863 pounds
☐ Ethylene	42,683 pounds
☐ N-Hexane	37,253 pounds
☐ Toluene	30,623 pounds
☐ Trichloroethylene	29,653 pounds

# Who are the top 10 Polluting Sources in WILL County? Fact:Reported Environmental releases from TRI (Toxic Release Inventory) sources in 2001

Facility	City	Pounds
<ol> <li>Midwest Generation Joliet Generating</li> </ol>	Joliet	699,936
Stations 9 and 29		
<ol><li>Exxonmobil Oil Corp. Joliet Refinery</li></ol>	Channahon	682,812
3. PDV Midwest Refining L.L.C. Lemont	Lemont	597,190
refinery		
4. Dow Chemical Joliet Site	Channahon	523,678
<ol><li>Stepan Co. Millsdale Rd.</li></ol>	Elwood	339,527
6. Will County Generating Station	Romeoville	224,924
7. B.P Amoco Chemical Co. Joliet plant	Channahon	179,400
8. Dow Chemical Co.	Joliet	120,909
9. National Fiber Glass Products	Romeoville	110,571
10.BASF Corp. Joliet Site	Channahon	55,636

#### POLLUTION LOCATORS; AREA, MOBILE AND POINT SOURCES

Pollution locators fall into these three categories.

Area sources e.g. are: dry cleaners, gas stations, and auto body paint shops. This category also includes heating and cooling units, fuel combustion in non-road machinery, boats, railroads, and even the family lawnmower or barbeque grill. Waste disposal in the form of open burning, landfills and wastewater treatment are significant area sources.

Though emissions are relatively small, collectively their emissions can be of concern. Area sources are responsible for over 50% of particulate matter emissions and more than point or mobile sources for volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, which contribute significantly to the formation of ground-level ozone

Mobile sources include both onroad vehicles (cars, trucks and buses) and offroad equipment (such as ships, airplanes, agricultural and construction equipment).

Mobile sources contribute significantly to air pollution. Nationwide, mobile sources are responsible for about 76% of carbon monoxide pollution, and more oxides of nitrogen emissions than area of point sources. Motor vehicles are also substantial sources of hazardous air pollutants, such as the recognized carcinogens benzene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, 1,3-butadiene and diesel particulate matter.

**Point Sources:** Include major industrial facilities like chemical plants, steel mills, oil refineries, power plants, and hazardous waste incinerators.

Nationwide, point sources like power plants, petroleum refineries, fertilizer manufacturers, industrial paper mills, copper smelters and iron and steel mills contribute the majority of sulfur dioxide emissions, accounting for nearly 90% of this criteria air pollutant.

## The 2001 report from the EPA for WILL County for Air Quality: Health Risks from Hazardous Air Pollutants rated as follows:

Will County ranked among the dirtiest/worst 10% of all counties in the US in terms of the number of people living in areas where noncancer risk from hazardous air pollutants exceeds 1.

- 502,266 people in WILL County face a cancer risk more than 100 times the goal set by the Clean Air Act.
- 85% of the air cancer risk is from Mobile sources.
- 7.8% of the air cancer risk is from Area sources.
- 7.5% of the air cancer risk is from **Point** sources.

Finally in order to give a clear picture of exactly how WILL County rated in the Hazardous Air Pollutant Report please see the following charts. They will be marked page number 5 and number 6. As you can clearly see WILL County's air is just as polluted as COOK County. Toxins released to the water and land are by far higher in WILL County than in Cook County.

### Please refer to pages 5 and 6 to review EPA statistics.

Since we now know the air quality of WILL County is not on the Cleanest/Best Counties in the U.S. list. Let us imagine what aircraft, extra traffic, and an airport would do to this already "at risk county" of ours. Here are some facts to consider.

7-4

Fact: Carbon dioxide combined with other exhaust gases and particulates emitted from jet engines could have two to four times as great an impact on the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions alone, says a recent U.S. government Study.

Fact: The exhaust from a single plane may spread to cover as much as 34,000 sq. kilometers (13,000 square miles).

Fact: On the ground, jet engines operate at extremely poor efficiency and the fuel is burned very incompletely. Instead of being converted to energy, vapor, and carbon dioxide, huge amounts of fuel are blown into the ground level air in the form of carbon particulates and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Question for the FAA. How will this effect surrounding farmland, and more importantly the health and welfare of the nearby communities, schools etc?

Fact: An airport means more traffic, more traffic means more automobiles, trucks to add to the already polluted air in WILL County. This would mean an increase of Mobile source hazardous pollution.

Fact: Rates of cancer, asthma mortality are sharply higher for people living near some airports.

Fact: Children near airports have higher levels of blood pressure, stress hormones, and difficulty with learning to read.

**Fact:** Fresh water supplies near airports are often contaminated by de-icing chemicals, cleaning fluids, solvents, and fuel-dumping.

Page 5

#### POLLUTION LOCATOR | Scorecard Community Center | Compare **Communities - Results**



TOXICS - Toxic releases to the environment		Augus	Dimbinat/Mount Counting	
Cleanest/Best Counties 0%		Average 50%	Dirtiest/Worst Counties	100%
WILL County, IL (60401):	······································		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ı
COOK County, IL (60601):				<b> </b>
AIR - Cancer risk from outdoo Cleanest/Best Counties 0%	National	Average 50%	Dirtiest/Worst Counties	; 1009
WILL County, IL (60401):				1
COOK County, IL (60601):			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•
Cleanest/Best Counties		Average	Dirtiest/Worst Counties	
WATER - Toxic releases to water Cleanest/Best Counties  0%  WILL County, IL (60401):		Average 50%	*	
Cleanest/Best Counties		_	*	; 100%
Cleanest/Best Counties 0% WILL County, IL (60401):	National	_	Dirtiest/Worst Counties	100°
Cleanest/Best Counties  0%  WILL County, IL (60401):  COOK County, IL (60601):  LAND - Toxic releases to land Cleanest/Best Counties	National	50% Average	Dirtiest/Worst Counties	100°

Compare Co	mmunities
------------	-----------



WILL	County,	ΙL	(60401)	):

COOK County, IL (60601):

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Fact: A Boeing 747 spends an average 32 minutes landing, taxiing, and taking off. In that time, it can generate 87 kilograms of nitrogen oxides (Nox) equivalent to over 85,000 kilometers of automobile emissions.

Fact: 18% of surface waters in WILL County have beneficial uses which are impaired or threatened.

Fact: WILL County contains a portion of 5 watersheds, the EPA has determined that 2 have more serious water quality problems.

Question for FAA: Since it is no secret we are in a water shortage crisis, how can an airport operate from the aquifer near the site of the proposed Peotone airport? Wouldn't that put many surrounding farmers, home owners, and businesses at high risk for a more serious water shortage?

Fact: Some community planners in Northeastern Will County are pushing for Industrial growth. When it is the nearby western portions of Will County Industrial areas polluting our air to extremes. Why would we need more industry to create more pollution?

Fact: There is meager, if any infrastructure in this area of Will County.

#### **FACTS TO KNOW**

Fact: In the mid 1990's, U.S. Citizens Aviation Watch (US-CAW) sued Baltimore-Washington Airport (BWI) for allowing its de-icing chemicals to enter an aquifer from which the people of Anne Arundel County get their drinking water. Saporito notes that US-CAW won its suit against BWI, but the contamination continues. Holding tanks are still leaking ethylene glycol and other chemicals into the aquifer, and people in Maryland continue to drink it.

Fact: A recent Cornell University College of Human Ecology found that children subjected to flight path noise did not learn to read as well, because they tended to tune out speech. "This is probably the most definitive proof that noise causes stress and is harmful to humans". States Gary Evans, a professor of design and environmental analysis at Cornell.

Fact: According to NCAR, each gallon of jet fuel burned pollutes over 8,400 gallons of air to a level of toxicity that would be dangerous, if not lethal, to breathe. The reason we don't see it kill anyone is because it is so rapidly dispersed through the atmosphere. But how long can finite atmosphere continue to absorb it?

Fact: In the U.S. legal loopholes have left airports exempt from either reporting to the Toxic Release Inventory or regulation under the Clean Air Act.

#### Just how much farmland has Illinois lost?

Fact: Illinois Department of Revenue figures show a loss of almost 600,000 acres of land assessed as farmland from 1981 to 1996, or 4.5 acres per hour for 15 years. Will County experienced the greatest loss of 52, 114 acres.

Fact: According to the Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service, the state lost 3.9 million acres of farmland between 1950 and 1998.

Fact: As stated in the 1980 Agricultural Areas Conservation and Preservation Act, "it is the policy of the state to conserve, protect, and to encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural lands for the production of food and other agricultural products. It is also the policy of this state (Illinois) to conserve and protect agricultural lands as valued natural and ecological resources, which provide needed open spaces for clean air as well as for aesthetic purposes. Agriculture in many parts of the state is under urban pressure from expanding metropolitan areas. This urban pressure takes the form of scattered development in wide belts around urban areas, brings conflicting land uses into juxtaposition, creates high costs for public services, and stimulates land speculation. When this scattered development extends into productive farm areas, ordinances inhibiting farming tend to follow, farm taxes rise, and hope for speculative gains discourage investment in farm improvements Much agricultural land in Illinois is in jeopardy of being lost for any agricultural purpose. Certain of these lands constitute unique and irreplaceable land resources of statewide importance. It is the purpose of this act to provide a means by which agricultural land may be protected and enhanced as a viable segment of the state's economy and as an economic and environmental resource of major importance. (John Church, Extension Education, Natural Resources, University of Illinois.)

Fact: The 24,000 (or 37.5 sq. miles) acres of farmland in Northeastern Will County which the State of Illinois wishes to one day acquire for a proposed Peotone Airport consist of mostly prime to important farmland. Prime and important farming soil produce the best quality crops with a high nutrient value.

#### Final Comments to the FAA

We as a nation are trying to build more airports, only to accommodate the passenger crowding or delays. The solutions are usually redundant. Expand runways, expand number of flights, and build new airports in outlying areas "where land is cheaper and the population more welcoming.

Never do people focus on how to reduce demand or make supply more energy and land efficient. Instead it becomes a one step backwards solution. The U.S. builds the smaller airports farther from the major cities, creating more wasted time for the passenger. An airport that reduces congestion on the runways and in the air by moving out from the city isn't necessarily more efficient if it requires hundreds of millions of passenger miles of added driving each year. This is clearly a backward trend for a passenger to fly into an airport 50 plus miles away from the city of Chicago, in most cases a person's destination.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century notion is to get rid of any kind of congestion whether of people, traffic or waste-is simply to remove it to a more open space. This way of thinking which still exists only leads to increase of sprawl. By looking only at the profitability of new tracts, versus the redesign of cities, people have missed the costs of destroying habitat, paving over farmland, plowing over of creeks, contaminating wells, destruction of the Kankakee Watershed and increasing per capital energy consumption. A new airport in Peotone means new roads and additional developments along those roads. It means lots of money, which this state is lacking.

The profitability of a proposed "Peotone Airport" is scarce. To begin with there is so much instability on who is going to finance this "White Elephant". There are no major airlines jumping to get on board. Financers come and go after carefully thinking through the risks of such a project. And lets not forget about the already wasted money for surveys, studies and buying of scattered parcels of land for this project. If this project has not been unable to get off the ground since 1968, then it's time for Illinois to move on. There is no profitability here, so far it is only money wasted by IDOT, and certain politicians. Ten new high schools and primary schools could have been built in Illinois for what has been spent on the "Peotone Project". All of Illinois has been cheated by this project, especially when so many other important programs were cut in Illinois for needy people over the past two decades.

What truly needs to be done is quite simple. Utilize the Chicago-Gary airport, direct more flights to Rockford, and redesign O'Hare to operate in a 21<sup>st</sup> century manner. Which means more runways, more efficient operating terminals, better booking of flights (less empty seats). To argue of delays at O'Hare is ridiculous. Delays are due to weather conditions 90% of the time. If anyone thinks that the weather in Peotone is any better, then they should spend a winter out here 1 It's often worse due to the open space, drifting of snow, and poor visability.

1-22

Also the FAA should consider the smaller airports already operating within a 60 mile radius of O'Hare. Places like Lansing, and Decatur. Until O'Hare is reshaped into the airport it should be, there are plenty of options available in the interim.

We must start thinking with our brains and using some common sense by looking at the whole picture. Innovative design in runways, terminals, airplanes and a solution to under booking of flights means saving of fuel and time. This is what O'Hare and other airports need. "A complete makeover, not a takeover of rural areas such as Peotone".

It's time the FAA and all other agencies involved in this project to take a step back, look at the destruction this airport would cause. Instead of going with the usual build another airport, why don't you try and fix the ones you have.

Chicago's O'Hare airport sits on a former apple orchard. The St. Louis airport was once soybean fields. Denver International airport (DIA) is where winter wheat was once grown. It's the same senario over and over for a new home site for a new airport. "Use the farmland, after all it's vacant prairie land". How many times we have heard or read that in the newspapers regarding a "Peotone Airport". Whomever these people are that make these remarks obviously haven't been to Peotone, Crete, Monee or Beecher. All farming areas are utilized for farming every year. This madness must stop. We as Americans are allowing our government to strip away Americans most valuable resource, food #And in order to grow food we need prime and good soil. Illinois is one of the few states that is able to produce nutritious food. This state has already gobbled up valuable prime farmland for "airport projects" in the past and now in the present. It's time to stop.

I am pleading with the FAA to take the time to truly investigate what surrounds these five communities. Then after you have visited with the residents, farmers, and seen what this section of WILL County is really all about, then ask yourself these question. "Is it right to build an airport in a well established farming community, when there are many other alternatives to your problems"? Where is the justice to contaminate the air even more so to an already high risk area of pollutants? Someday, someone is going to have to stand up and do the right thing. I pray that day comes soon.

Sincerely,

Barbara Stuart
Beecher, Illinois

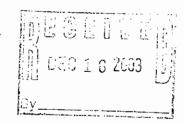
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12/16/03

12/26

December 14, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, IL 60018



Dear Mr. Rewerts:

My name is Gina Birmingham and I strongly oppose construction of an airport near Peotone. I attended the FAA meeting at Governors State University on December 3, 2003. I heard all of the testimony that was presented to you on why the airport should not be built, such as the alternatives (Gary, Midway, Rockford), the destruction of prime farmland, the devestating effect it will have on the environment, etc. So I won't write about that because you've already heard it. What I will write is that an airport should not be built for the purpose of creating jobs. The Peotone airport has never been about need it has always been about greed.

As a landowner with a thriving wholesale greenhouse business on fifteen acres in the 'inaugural' site, it sickens me that developers are standing at my property line, drooling over my land and dreaming of all the money that can be made by developing it. Since first receiving a letter from IDOT in January of 2002, only 59 landowners have sold to the State of Illinois, for a total of 1538 acres purchased to date. Contrary to reports made by both IDOT and Congressman Jesse Jackson Jr., the State of Illinois does NOT own "almost all of the land needed". That leaves fifty-nine other landowners with property totaling just under three thousand acres that refuse to be bullied and harassed into selling. Fifty-nine other landowners who have faith that this airport will never be constructed, because we believe, we KNOW that it is wrong.

My life and the lives of my friends and neighbors have been on hold for far too long. This proposed airport has caused us far too much grief in ways that you can't even imagine. As for me, I will keep my faith, I will expand my business and I will build my home on my land, because I know that building this airport is wrong. I truly believe with all of my heart that once all has been considered, the FAA cannot and will not approve construction of this airport.

Thank you for reading my concerns.

Lina Rellie-Borningham

Sincerely,

Gina Rellis-Birmingham 28853 S. Kedzie Avenue

Beecher, IL 60401

#### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



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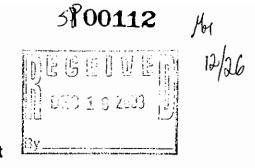
Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### **PLEASE PRINT**

Comments: In his last summer in Office, Gov. Ryan signed House Bill 605
declaring "drummer soil" to be the official soil of the State of Illinois.
Bill Gradle, a state conservationist with USDA's Natural Resources
Conservation Services said. "By signing this bill into law, Illinois and
all her citizens have recognized how crucial soil is to our state's
history our quality of life, and our future. This is just the beginning of a new commitment to soil."
Almost 71/2 percent of production soil in Will County is drummer
Soil, much of it in the area around Monce. It generally produces excellent corn and soybean crops.
Why would the state, or a group of greedy private inventors want to cover nearly 24,000 acres of soil with concrete? Massive additional acres would cover our precious soil with accompanying signs of progress, such is now highways to accommodate an airport, hotels, fast food joints, etc? Thompis
Duesn't sound like a new commitment to soil, to me.
Name: Delia Rellis Selia Rellis Organization: Address: 1403 Pine Words Court University Park  The Goylde

### COMMENT SHEET $\nearrow$

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### **PLEASE PRINT**

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Concerning the issues to be studied:

An airport in the Peotone area would cause considerable noise pollution. This is a rural area, peaceful and serine, and an airport would completely destroy that. I have spent considerable time around airports and even without the air traffic; the ground traffic would be devastating to this area. The air quality would be adversely affected and life, as we know it would no longer be. The water quality would be affected since the only source for water in this area is wells and the pollution from jet fuel would eventually permeate the watershed. Not to mention additional run off causing problems for the drainage districts in the area.

Perhaps the biggest concern though is the number of people that would be affected by the construction of an airport. This is agricultural land; producing food for a hungry population. If the current projections are correct, we will not have enough land to produce enough food for a growing population. There are also jobs created by agriculture; machinery manufacturing, fertilizer plants, seed producers, chemicals, hauling, storage, processing, etc. Corn is used to produce methanol that is used to produce cleaner burning fuel for vehicles. That's something we all need to concern ourselves with.

15-1

Another point would be the archaeological resources within the designated area. I along with Margo Hupe, met with the IDOT archaeologists at the University of Illinois and were shown a map of what areas within the footprint were surveyed It was increasable to see that only approximately 10% to 20% of the campsites were investigated by the survey team. This area is RICH in prehistoric artifacts and MUST NOT be destroyed before an adequate study is completed. It WILL take years to uncover the wealth of prehistory that is located in this area. Once it is covered with concrete it will be lost forever! It is a precious commodity that cannot be allowed to go undiscovered.

11-1

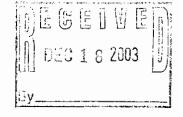
The area of the proposed airport is also in the direct path of migrating birds...some of which are on the endangered list. I'm sure those birds will not change their routs to accommodate an airport.

13-4

Again, an airport would reduce the amount of land for food production, which is becoming more and more critical every day. Unless someone comes up with a way to cook and eat airplanes, I believe it would be far better to insure our ability to provide nourishment for the masses.

Sincerely, Claude H Werner 9441 W Joliet Rd Peotone, Il 60468

Claude Theme



## 5P **00114**

12

1	Thomas A. Joseph 7460 West College Drive
2	Palos Heights, Illinois
3	Good afternoon. On behalf of the Realtors
4	Association of the West South Suburban Chicagoland,
5	which represents over 4,000 Realtors in South
6	Suburban Cook County, and along with the Three Rivers
7	Association, representing over 1,000 Realtors in Will
8	and Grundy Counties, my name is Tom Joseph; and I
9	serve as government affairs director representing the
10	Realtor community in this region.
11	In recent days Americans have recalled the
12	presidency of John F. Kennedy; and one of his more
13	famous quotes was, and I quote, A rising tide lifts
14	all boats, end of quote. Nowhere would that have
15	more meaning than in this region. With the strong
16	purchasing power of American consumer, Realtors and
17	the housing market have allowed the American economy
18	to escape a serious recession in the past three
19	years. The housing market in this region has raised
20	the level of productivity and has brought stability.
21	But much more is needed to strengthen this region.
22	The concept of the third airport is
23	something that the above associations representing
2.4	over 5 000 Realtors in the region support as a major

- 1 economic tool to bring jobs, continuing residential
- 2 housing growth and broaden the commercial base so
- 3 that residents who live in the region will have a
- 4 better opportunity to find employment and continue to
- 5 benefit in the American dream of owning a home.
- 6 Furthermore, a third airport located in
- 7 this region will benefit the children directly when
- 8 more businesses locate to the region and their
- 9 important tax dollars are invested for our schools.
- 10 The Realtor community is uniquely qualified
- 11 in speaking to the future of a region because
- 12 Realtors own property in the community, sell property
- 13 in the community and are advocates for the community
- 14 and region they live in. Individuals who are looking
- 15 to relocate and live in an area care deeply about the
- 16 home they may purchase, the schools they send their
- 17 children to and the employment opportunities that are
- 18 offered throughout a region.
- 19 Unfortunately, presently there are roughly
- 20 60 residents for every one job in the south suburbs
- 21 of Cook County. Conversely, Will and Grundy Counties
- 22 are enjoying tremendous benefits from a very strong
- 23 local economy, which makes Will County the No. 1
- 24 county for growth in the Midwest outside the south

_	according to the most recent tensus rigures.
2	This airport will have a two-fold impact;
3	bringing opportunity to the south suburbs and $ - 0 $
4	ensuring Will County's continued strength.
5	More important, a third airport will help
6	reduce property taxes for homeowners in the
7	surrounding area of the airport as we have seen near
8	O'Hare Airport as more commercial and industrial
9	businesses are attracted which will make it more
10	beneficial for individuals to purchase homes.
L1	The south and southwest region of Illinois
12	will benefit directly with a third airport, which
13	will over time directly impact the state and national
L4	economies.
L5	We thank the FAA for all their cooperation
16	and encourage that final approval to be granted to
L7	start this important process.
L8	Thank you for your time.
L9	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
20	Next speaker is Ellen Meyers-Hafner, who
21	will be followed by Sherman Hafner.
22	
23	

15

1	Ellen Meyers-Hafner 5537 West Pauling Road	
2	Monee, Illinois	
3	My name is Ellen Meyers-Hafner. I live at	
4	5537 West Pauling Road, Monee, Illinois 60449.	
5	/I am here to voice my objection to the	1-26
6	construction of the proposed south suburban airport	
7	This airport would be plunked in the middle of four	
8	small, quaint, quiet towns. It would destroy	
9	15,000-plus acres of prime and important farmland.	
10	Once farmland is dug up and paved over, it	
11	can never be restored. As the saying goes, God isn't	
12	making any more land. Besides that the fact that	
13	this airport will destroy our rural environment, it	
14	would do so needlessly. An airport in this area just	
15	isn't required.	
16	Last Sunday was the busiest travel day of	
17	the year. In fact, news report indicated it was the	
18	busiest travel day since the 911 tragedy. There were	
19	no significant delays at O'Hare Airport or Midway	
20	Airport. Why do we need another airport if the	1-56
21	busiest travel day in over two years occurred without	( )
22	delays?	
23	Many people argue that Chicago's aviation	
24	needs will continue to increase. Let's say that's	

1-11

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1 true. Legislation was passed to expand O'Hare so
```

- O'Hare will handle more flights. Midway Airport just
- 3 renovated and expanded its terminal. The Gary
- 4 Chicago International Airport is also poised for
- 5 updating and is severely underutilized. It can
- 6 accommodate any aircraft that Midway Airport can
- 7 handle. The Greater Rockford Airport is also greatly
- 8 underutilized. This area is also served by General
- 9 Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee.
- 10 Expanding O'Hare, continuing to use Midway
- 11 and Mitchell Airports and improving Gary Chicago and
- 12 Greater Rockford Airports will greatly increase
- 13 Chicago's flight path.
- 14 As you can see, five airports already serve
- 15 this region. A South Suburban airport will be the
- 16 sixth. Do we really need a sixth airport when we
- 17 have at least two that are being underutilized? Do
- 18 we need a sixth airport with the expansion of O'Hare?
- 19 Using technology to reconfigure the airspace above
- 20 the Chicagoland area and promoting a high-speed rail
- 21 network will also help to increase flight capacity in 2-14
- 22 this region.∫
- 23 There is no need to destroy the current
- 24 lifestyles of thousands of people who live peacefully

1	in this quiet, rural area. It is inhumane to	
2	continue to hold this threat of this airport over our	
3	heads for more than a decade. We are continuously	
4	thinking about how our lives will change	
5	detrimentally if construction is allowed.	
6	Please stop this unnecessary project before	1-26
7	our lives are changed dramatically and forever.	1
8	Thank you.	
9	MR. REWERTS: Thank you. Next speaker is Sherman	
10	Hafner, and the following him will be Ed Mullady.	
11		
12		
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16		
17	•	
18		
19		
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22		
23		

	FEET Most Devline Dead
2	5537 West Pauling Road Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Sherman Hafner. I live at 5537
4	West Pauling Road, Monee, Illinois. I'm a member of
5	STAND.
6	I come from a farm in Missouri and now live
7	in the proposed phase to the footprint. My
8	grandfather brought his farm working in a cement
9	plant, and my grandmother worked in a shoe factory.
10	The State decided to build a scenic highway that went
11	to St. Louis. The road went through the middle of
12	their farm and overlooked the Mississippi River. The
13	State imposed imminent domain, and the farm was
14	literally split in half, so the highway separated
15	pastures that my grandparents' cattle could no longer
16	use. This in no small part led to my grandfather's
17	heart attack. And that road to St. Louis is rarely
18	used today, just like the Mid-America Airport which
19	is 25 miles from St. Louis.
20	I could go on about the O'Hare expansion
21	and its final okay and make this meeting unnecessary,
22	but instead I want to talk about population. There
23	are currently 6 trillion people in the world, and it
24	will increase 15 percent in 10 years to 7 trillion.

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1 The average farmer feeds 129 people, 94 in
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- 2 the US and 35 abroad. Some uses for corn and
- 3 soybeans are baby foods, margarine, detergent,
- 4 sandpaper, chewing gum, de-icers for roads,
- 5 antibiotics, explosives, potato chips, plastics,
- 6 cosmetics, rubber tires and plastic bags. Corn is
- 7 used to make ethanol, and Illinois is the largest
- 8 producer of ethanol in the country. One bushel of
- 9 corn makes 2.7 gallons of ethanol, and gasoline
- 10 currently uses 10 percent ethanol. So the 4,200
- 11 acres of proposed airport property could help produce
- 12 over 14,600,000 gallons of gasoline. The 24,000-acre
- 13 site will help produce 72 million gallons of
- 14 gasoline. Only the starch portion of the corn kernel
- 15 is used, and the proteins, vitamins and minerals are
- 16 left and used as high protein livestock feed.
- 17 Figures from Argonne National Laboratory
- 18 show the use of ethanol-blended fuels reduced CO2
- 19 greenhouse gas emissions in the United States during
- 20 2001. The reduction is equivalent to removing more
- 21 than 52,000 cars from the road.
- 22 Soybeans are used to make diesel fuel which
- 23 is called biodiesel. Biodiesel is used commercially
- 24 in truck fleets, school busses, heavy equipment,

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1 utility plants, such as Com Ed in the northern part
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- 2 of Illinois, and municipal transportation. It
- 3 extends engine life and contains no sulfur, aromatics
- 4 and significantly reduces exhaust smoke in particular
- 5 emissions. It reduces Ozone toxins such as
- 6 hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. The benefits of
- 7 soy biodiesel for national security, the environment,
- 8 farmers and diesel engines are well established.
- 9 Carl Feldbaum and his competitors,
- 10 including (Inaudible) Tapowitz, are taking industrial
- 11 biotechnology into various manufacturing sectors and
- 12 creating a market that could exceed \$280 billion by
- 13 2010.
- 14 To this region, farming is a billion dollar
- 15 industry; and in ten years, it could be worth more in

15-9

- 16 the economy in this area than an airport and its cost
- 17 to taxpayers.
- 18 Thank you.
- 19 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 20 Mr. Mullady is next, followed by Ted
- 21 Budzinski.

22

23

1	Ed Mullady 726 South Elm
2	Kankakee, Illinois
3	I'm Ed Mullady from the Sportsman's Letter
4	in Kankakee, Illinois. Our publication deals with
5	the Kankakee River.
6	Thousands of people visit the Kankakee
7	River every year. The majority are fishermen,
8	hunters, nature lovers, campers, canoeists, hikers.
9	They flock to the area and are drawn there by a
LO	premiere river, the Kankakee and its tributaries.
L1	It's located within some of the largest cities in the
L2	country, and these people use the remaining natural
L3	remnants of the Kankakee River to escape man-made
L4	projects, such as block after block of blacktop,
L5	parking lots, garbage dumps, highways, channelized
L6	and dredged streams that are no longer rivers. They
L7	want to leave the roar of airplanes and traffic,
18	polluted air and water.
L9	The Kankakee River relies on its
20	tributaries for clean water for important spawning
21	areas for game fish and even threatened species of
22	aquatic life. They also act as nurturing waters and
23	food supplies for newly-hatched aquatic to survive
24	and grow and help to naturally replenish the

- 1 tributaries and the main river itself.
- 2 One way or the other, the people who care
- 3 about seeing some areas remain with some semblance of 1-2
- 4 environmental integrity will be hurt by a third
- 5 airport near Peotone. There are many all-important
- 6 creeks that will be recipients of waste materials and
- 7 chemicals used to keep planes in the area, the huge
- 8 runoff of blacktop parking lots along with the
- 9 industrial parts that may follow the coming of the
- 10 airport. These all-important creeks flow into the
- 11 Kankakee River as strategic locations. They include
- 12 Ford Creek, Rock Creek, Black Walnut Creek, Marshall
- 13 Slew and X-Line Slew. X-Line Slew becomes Baker
- 14 Creek where it enters the river.
- 15 It also appears that Trim Creek and Pipe
- 16 Creek near Beecher and Grant Park will be used for
- 17 airport and industrial runoff. There will no longer
- 18 exist as spatial spawning areas or nurturing areas
- 19 for aquatic life. The Kankakee River will be
- 20 fighting for survival even more than it has had to do
- 21 for many years.
- 22 Many have already shown there is no need
- 23 for a third airport here. Politicians have spent
- 24 thousands of dollars of taxpayers' monies already in

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1 providing jobs for developers and planners. They
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- 2 have bought the land and continued to use money for
- 3 what was supposed to be a very overdrawn State
- 4 treasury to pursue this same course. Airlines have
- 5 indicated they want no part of the building of this
- 6 airport.
- 7 Keep in mind that Rock and Black Walnut
- 8 Creek flow into the Kankakee River State Park. Rock
- 9 Creek is one of the most scenic areas in the state.
- 10 Ford Creek flows through Will County's forest
- 11 preserve areas. In my writing, regular programs, our
- 12 Sportsman's Letter website, I've expressed these same
- 13 opinions for several years; and out of thousands who
- 14 I reach, I've not had one person ever say they are
- 15 for the Peotone airport.
- 16 Trequest that in the environmental impact
- 17 statement process, you ask for great assistance in
- 18 your determination from the US Fish and Wildlife
- 19 Service and from the Illinois Department of Natural
- 20 Resources.
- 21 Thank you.
- 22 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 23 Next Speaker is Ted Budzinski, and
- 24 following Mr. Budzinski will be Lois Arms.

23-10

1	Ted Budzinski 8 Sandpiper Lane
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	I've lived in Beecher now for 16 years and
4	I own my own home and I'm 82 years old and half
5	crippled. I don't want the airport or the roof of my $-26$
6	house taken off. Now, I'll make it sweet. Don't
7	spoil our land. No airport.
8	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
9	Lois Arms, followed by Paul Karas.
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1	Lois Arms	
2	107 Nanti Park Forest, Illinois	
3	I'm Lois Arms. I live in Park Forest, and	
4	I'm a member of STAND, which means Shut This Airport	
5	Nightmare Down. And that's the way we feel about it.	
6	Of course, when any sponsor proposes a	
7	project that asks for government authorization and	
8	government money, the first thing to consider is is	
9	there a need. /In all the years that an airport on	
LO	the farmland based south of Chicago has been	
11	discussed, no airline has ever said anything but no. $1-12$	-
12	They see no need. We don't need another white	
13	elephant like downstate Mascoutah that was built	
14	against the airlines' advice, and nothing much is	
15	doing there.	
1.6	Any honest person looking at the state of	
17	air business today sees one, that electronic business	
18	message such as faxing, e-mail, teleconferencing and	
L9	all the other instantaneous inventions have	
20	superseded pokey, old-fashioned air travel in many	
21	cases. For trips of 500 miles or less some say	
22	300 air does not even save time over rail,	
23	counting the time to get out to the airports and back	
2.4	and the time now needed and for the foreseeable	

- 1 future, for security checking. These factors also
- 2 make leisure travel by air uninviting. Trains allow
- 3 people to see the scenery.
- 4 Security requirements have made travel more
- 5 time-consuming and unpleasant. Our area does not
- 6 need a potential terrorist target like an airport.
- 7 Another thing you'll see when looking at air
- 8 business, the airlines are in terrible financial
- 9 condition, floundering and going bankrupt. They have
- 10 had to lay off hundreds of people shedding jobs,
- 11 jobs, jobs. For example, Boeing's military contract
- 12 has just now been put on hold, their military
- 13 contract. And their domestic orders are drying up.
- 14 General aviation with small, private and
- 15 corporate planes seems to be thriving, though. There
- 16 is talk of using them like taxis. The existing small
- 17 airports like Lansing and Sanger, the latter a
- 18 footprint of SSA, served general aviation and have
- 19 potential to promote economic development and
- 20 corporate headquarters. Sanger even has a
- 21 cross-width and runway, unlike the proposed SSA.
- 22 Forecasts are at best educated guesses, not
- 23 reliable, bankable truths. Dreams of nuclear
- 24 technology might turn out like the Concord. Jobs may

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not materialize. But the need for farm products is
 1
    real and will probably only increase. Also, the need
 2
     for quiet, natural respite, like nature preserves and
 4
    parks. Farmland is not vacant. It's already
 5
    economically developed. It's people's livelihood as
    well as their home, and agricultural economy exists
 7
    here. It all leads up to life on the farm.
 8
               The local grain elevator and various other
 9
    expensive machines that farmers use, the mill in
10
    Kankakee, Arthur Daniels and so forth. This land is
11
     comprised of our prime or important farmland that's
     the most productive for the least input. It
12
13
     shouldn't be wasted by paving.
14
               There's only so much land and there's only
15
     so much air space. Both can be conserved by rail
16
     travel. Rights-of-way exist in placing on the
17
    ground. I'd like to just call your attention to
18
     today's Tribune, which has a story on Anthony Rudis's
19
    conservation project. He's made it out of nothing.
20
               I'll let you see it if you're not familiar.
21
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you, Lois.
22
              Paul Karas, followed by Bert Docter.
23
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## *P*00120

1	Bert Doctor 550 East 160th Place	
2	South Holland, Illinois	
3	Good afternoon, Mr. Rewerts. Thank you for	
4	giving us this opportunity to share with you on this	
5	important occasion.	
6	It's been almost 20 years That's two	
7	decades, four presidents and four governors that	
8	we've been working and studying on this particular	
9	project. Some of the people involved today were	
10	barely born 20 years ago, but they're there, both pro	
11	and con for this initiative that we're doing here in	
12	Chicago southland.	
13	It was in 1993, I believe, that the FAA	
14	instructed the Northern Illinois folk to get together	
15	and find a location for a third regional airport	
16	because both O'Hare and Midway will be at capacity,	
17	they said. It was at that time that just shortly	
18	before that time Midway was the world's busiest	
19	airport, and O'Hare was soon taken over because of	
20	the space they had. We know what happened at O'Hare	
21	and the way time has gone. And the problems have	
22	arisen because of inadequate planning.	
23	I think that FAA and everybody that's been	
24	involved in this is to be commended for the planning $23-6$	//

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1 that they've done. I think we've gone through 18 or
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- 2 20 sites. One by one they were eliminated for one
- 3 reason or another. Today we're dealing with the
- 4 south suburban airport near University Park.
- 5 I represent the business community and as
- 6 past chairman of the Southland Chamber of Commerce,
- 7 representing 71 communities, almost 2 and a half
- 8 million people that surround that Chicago southland
- 9 chamber area. More recently, I was the director of
- 10 the third airport clearing house and information
- 11 center.
- 12 I think that in the years that have gone
- 13 by, the information you have before you is what we're
- 14 here about today. Finally, we're at the Tier 2
- 15 study. We see something on the horizon as far as
- 16 some answers are concerned. Studies have been done.
- 17 And now more recently, and rightfully so, in the last
- 18 20 years, we do get a little bit more creative.
- 19 There's this thing called privatization. Our most
- 20 recent governor has said that we're 5 billion in the
- 21 hole, there is no money.
- 22 Private companies have come forward and
- 23 have indicated a desire to build this airport
- 24 privately, which means no federal money, no local

22-6

- 1 money and no state money. When they say privately,
- 2 they must know that this thing will work. And I
- 3 think that that was a concern of a lot of people.
- 4 Will the airlines use it? Will the passengers use
- 5 it? And I think that somebody willing to put up 3 to
- 6 \$600 million indicates that there is a need for that.
- 7 The proposed airport, as we see it today,
- 8 the most recent plan is for one runway, five gates,
- 9 various small, starter type of operation. Something
- 10 about what Midway Airport was just a few years ago.
- 11 We've seen what has happened to it. They are at
- 12 capacity. They cannot go anywhere else. So we're
- 13 encouraged by that as well, but we're also encouraged
- 14 by the people in Gary. That facility is needed
- 15 because of growth. We've heard this morning Will
- 16 County is the fastest growing county in Illinois,
- 17 11th fastest in the nation. And Gary, Indiana is
- 18 also servicing people from Indiana -- not only
- 19 Indiana, but also southwest Michigan.
- 20 The Rockford site, we're going to see the
- 21 day come in especially the next 20 years to where we
- 22 will be talking more than just this airport and its
- 23 expansion but other airports as well. Aviation is
- 24 the way to go. As was just testified a minute ago,

1	the busiest travel holiday was just this past
2	Thanksgiving Day.
3	People are once again back in the air.
4	United Airlines has come out from underneath because
5	they, too, are taking the concept of a smaller
6	airport together with one runway and more
7	privatization.
8	I do see the red light, and I'm going to
9	yield the rest of my testimony to my written response
10	to you before the 19th of December.
11	Thank you very much for having this hearing
12	for us today.
13	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
14	Next speaker is Bob Carter. Following him
15	will be John Spomar.
16	
17	•
18	
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1	Bob Carter 30508 South State Line Road
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	Bob Carter. I'm a pilot and a member of
4	the Society of Automotive Engineers, and I'm a member
5	of STAND.
6	The Peotone airport is supposed to bring
7	jobs. If the politicians hadn't taxed the small
8	companies and other businesses, we wouldn't have a
9	job crisis. They are selling our company out from
10	under us. British Petroleum sells all the jet fuel,
11	and (Inaudible) brought in by Jesse Jackson will own
12	part of the airport.
13	The Peotone airport is supposed to be
14	completed in five years with private and federal
15	funding. It is not expected to be possible with
16	standard growth for ten years. Will County will have
17	to pay for the infrastructures, roads at a million
18	and a half dollars per mile. Bring in sewers and
19	sanitation at more than 400 million. Water at 200
20	million. And add cost for police and fire
21	department.
22	The Chicago Airport Authority landing fees
23	for Midway and O'Hare are from 475 to \$1,900. If you
24	think Daley is going to let the airlines go somewhere

- 1 else, you're sadly mistaken.
- 2 Airplanes dump millions of tons of toxic
- 3 waste in the air, yet they are the only engines that
- 4 have no pollution controls. The government has let
- 5 them be self-regulated.
- 6 Jesse Jackson, Jr.'s group are getting
- 7 bonding companies to put up millions of dollars for
- 8 an airport that hasn't been environmentally approved
- 9 yet. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know it
- 10 smells like a back room deal that's been already cut.
- 11 The taxpayers of Illinois have been paying
- 12 for studies for this airport for 13 years, over 45
- 13 million dollars going down the drain. And they still
- 14 want more. The brouhaha about this airport is so big
- 15 that Chicago papers and TV stations won't talk about
- 16 it. Nobody has mentioned that if this thing folds
- 17 like Mid-America in St..Louis, an airport brought to
- 18 you by the same IDOT bus, the taxpayers of Will
- 19 County are going to be left with a very big bill.
- 20 Operating expenses down there are \$3.5 million a year
- 21 and no return.
- In one year, the 12,000 commercial airlines
- 23 flights use as much fuel as 112 million US autos.
- 24 The airlines know there's going to be a fuel crunch

- in 15 years. They are already planning for planes
- that will carry a thousand people. There will be
- 3 fewer flights but they will be able to carry more
- people. There will be no need for the Peotone
- 5 airport.
- 6 The mayor and the so called "Iron Ring"
- 7 know nothing about the aircraft industry. All you
- 8 have to do is say jobs and they'll okay anything.
- If this was a legitimate environmental 9
- study by the FAA, the EPA would be involved.) None of 23-410
- 11 the environmental reports mention that this area
- 12 keeps flying away from the staging area. If you
- 13 remember, the B-1 Bomber was brought down by a flock
- 14 of geese.
- 15 One more thing. We shouldn't be told the
- 16 results of these public scoping meetings, or you can
- 17 throw them in the garbage and do whatever the hell
- 18 you want anyway.
- 19 I've got a green? Okay.
- 20 During the Korean conflict, I was drafted
- 21 in the army and paid 72.50 a month to shoot North
- 22 Koreans. This was done to save the world from
- 23 communism. I see now we were shooting the wrong
- 24 people. The politicians are taking our land,

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polluting our air and ground and don't give a
 2
     thing -- don't say a thing about it. Ladies and
 3
     gentlemen, this is communism.
               The politicians have got the gambling
 4
     casinos. They were supposed to give the schools the
 5
 6
     money they needed, but everybody knows the money
 7
     disappeared in the political machinery. Now we
     wonder where the Peotone money will go.
 9
               If this Peotone airport goes the way it's
10
     planned with the 10,000-foot runway, what happens to
11
     the buffer zone that was supposed to protect the
     people from noise and pollution? The planes will be
12
13
     taking off and landing next to their houses, and they
14
     can't afford to buy the houses.
15
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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## M 12/29 5P 00122

1	John Spomar, Jr. 28952 South Western	
2	Beecher, Illinois	
3	My name is John Spomar, Jr., 28952 South	
4	Western Avenue, Beecher, Illinois, charter member of	
5	the National Environmental Performance Tract 2002,	
6	Illinois Governors Pollution Prevention Award winner	
7	2003, US EPA Educational Outreach Award winner, and	
8	president of the Land-O-Lincoln Dry Cleaners	
9	Association. The Dry Cleaners Association represents	
10	400 dry cleaners in the south metropolitan area, of	
11	which 175 are very close to the south suburban	
12	potential airport.	
13	The dry cleaning industry is one of the	
14	most regulated industries in the world. We now have	
14 15	most regulated industries in the world. We now have an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund	
15	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund	
15 16	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an	
15 16 17	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban	
15 16 17	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban desert where most of our businesses are located,	
15 16 17 18	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban desert where most of our businesses are located, contamination and potential contamination issues will	
15 16 17 18 19	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban desert where most of our businesses are located, contamination and potential contamination issues will arise when businesses close, and neighborhoods will	
15 16 17 18 19 20	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund which helps cleanup programs. If there's an expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban desert where most of our businesses are located, contamination and potential contamination issues will arise when businesses close, and neighborhoods will have contamination issues from dry cleaners and their	

1 be contaminated to produce new neighborhoods which

- 2 will be in the future contaminated again.
- 3 Small businesses such as dry cleaners are
- 4 small and usually family businesses or -- There are
- 5 some conglomerates, but most of them are small
- 6 businesses. Many are not the native Americans which
- 7 rely on their incomes and their family's education.
- 8 There are business retirements. The retirements will
- 9 be lost if they have to move or close their
- 10 businesses when urban sprawl moves out of their
- 11 neighborhoods.
- 12 In order to conform with regulations, dry
- 13 cleaners must do a lot of wet cleaning. Wet cleaning
- 14 requires water. There are many water issues in the
- 15 State of Illinois. The State of Illinois and the
- 16 Chicago metropolitan area is maxed out by the US
- 17 Supreme Court decision that there are caps placed on
- 18 water taken out of the Great Lakes area. All the
- 19 states in the region, plus Canada, must approve; and
- 20 if the Supreme Court statements hold true, no further
- 21 water will be taken.
- 22 If an airport is put in this area, our
- 23 precious water that we use for wet cleaning and for

9-1

24 personal drinking water will go above the caps.

1	In a magazine entitled Environmental Issues	
2	by the University of Illinois, Springfield campus, it	
3	states that there are 117 townships in the State of	
4	Illinois that have contaminated water issues that are	
5	not addressed and will not be addressed by December	
6	8th. There's not enough funds for them to carry out	
7	these compliance issues. And we need to address all	
8	the water issues with a plan and have all the	
9	technology in place so that every citizen and every	9-
10	business will have the water that is needed for their	,
11	operations and for drinking and for their health.	
12	Thank you.	
13	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.	
14	Next speaker is Steve Potrczek, I think.	
15	Is he here?	
16	MR. POTRCZEK: Steve Potrczek.	
17	MR. REWERTS: Following you will be John Krupa.	
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19		
20		
21		
22		
23		

1	Steve Potrczek	
2	11622 West Pauling Road Manhattan, Illinois	
3	I'm Steve Potrczek, 11622 Pauling Road,	
4	Manhattan, Illinois.	
5	What I'm concerned about is the water shed. $\int$	-2
6	I don't know if you people are aware, but there's a	
7	drainage district that used to exist at the turn of	
8	the century through most of Will County. These were	
9	usually by townships. Some of these drain tiles are	
10	18 inches, 24 inches in size. They drain extensive	
11	areas. At the turn of century, there were swampy	
12	areas. They could be swamp; they could be non-farms.	
13	They were kind of drained into the east.	
14	Now in the airport footprint area, if	لما
15	these drain tiles are disturbed, there's no way of	25- H
16	knowing what effect they're going to have on site of	
17	this drainage area. They're dumping into creeks now,	
18	but there's no overall schematic or plan. When these	
19	drainage districts went bankrupt during the Great	
20	Depression, the records were basically lost or	
21	misplaced or they just vanished.	
22	So when you cut a tile, which some of the	
23	builders have done in the past, they create all sorts	
24	of havoc outside the area because you're disturbing	

Τ	the water shed.
2	So I'm just very concerned that when this
3	airport is constructed, there's care taken to the
4	tiles, that they be maintained, restored so that they
5	don't disturb the drainage district, because they're $9-1$
6	dumping into creeks and the creeks are dumping into
7	the Kankakee River. You're affecting an area much
8	larger than the actual footprint area.
9	I have a tile that goes from my farm 18
10	inches. It goes for 7 miles, and it's picking up a
11	bunch of others. It's draining one hell of a mass
12	area.
13	Okay. That's my comment. Thank you.
14	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
15	John Krupa, you will followed by Jack
16	Darin.
17	•
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19	
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23	

1	John A. Krupa
2	2052 Maple Road Homewood, Illinois
3	My name is John Krupa. I reside at 2252
4	Maple Road in Homewood, Illinois, in fact, a little
5	bit north.
6	I felt it was important to be here today to
7	focus on what you indicated yourself, that these are
8	environmental issues we have to deal with. Now, you
9	mentioned you were governed by NEPA, which is
1.0	correct, but you failed to kind of follow some of the
11	other purposes. Pursuant to Section 1500.1
12	Subsection C, if you read on, it says "Ultimately, of
13	course, it is not better documents but better
14	decisions that count." NEPA's purpose is not to
15	generate paperwork but to foster excellent action.
16	The NEPA process is intended to help public officials
17	make decisions that are based on the understanding of
18	environmental consequences Not the understanding
19	of business, not the understanding of airlines, but
20	environmental consequences and take actions that
21	protect, restore and enhance the environment. That's
22	what the purpose of this is.
23	The US Fish and Wildlife Service issues 19
24	different animals and eight different plants that are

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1 threatened or endangered in the State of Illinois.
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- 2 Under the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,
- 3 half of which I have here as well, Will County is
- 4 listed as having over 50 different species of plants
- 5 and animals that are endangered or threatened. So
- 6 what we have the issue of here is we have all this
- 7 environment and land and all these plants and animals
- 8 exist that is now going to be covered by a piece of
- 9 asphalt or a piece of concrete. What's going to
- 10 happen to them?
- Businesses are adaptable. Businesses are
- 12 mobile. Airports can be put in different locations,
- 13 but you can't pick up a tree. It can't move. The
- 14 coyote can't move. The threatened frog can't move.
- 15 They're stuck where their habitats are at. We need
- 16 to take into consideration what's going to happen to
- 17 them.
- 18 Pursuant to Section and Title 14 US Codes,
- 19 Chapter 65, 4901, Congressional findings and
- 20 statement of policy, the Congress finds that
- 21 inadequately controlled noise presents a growing
- 22 danger to the health and welfare of the Nation's
- 23 population, particularly in urban areas; that the
- 24 major sources of noise include transportation

- 1 vehicles and equipment, machinery, appliances and
- 2 other products in commerce; that while the primary
- 3 responsibility for control of noise rests with the
- 4 state and local governments, federal action is
- 5 essential to deal with major noise sources in
- 6 commerce control of which require national uniformity
- 7 of treatment.
- 8 That's what we have here. We have an
- 9 airport that needs to have a national policy that is
- 10 consistent across the board in all airports. And
- 11 what we have to do here is just use a little common
- 12 sense. Right now if you walk outside in Homewood in
- 13 my backyard and I look up, I see planes every day,
- 14 about every five, ten minutes at about 10,000 feet
- 15 coming over me.
- 16 My office is in Orland Park. I see them
- 17 coming over I-80 at about 15,000 feet. You come out
- 18 here to Manhattan Monee, planes are all over the
- 19 place. They're going to Gary; They're going to
- 20 Midway; They're going to O'Hare. Now you're going to
- 21 take another airport, shove that right into the
- 22 middle of it, take all those flight paths and make
- 23 them even more complicated and more congested. And
- 24 that's going to alleviate the environmental problem?

- 1 Actually, it's going to make it worse.
- Title 49 US Codes, Subtitle 7, Part B,
- 3 Chapter 471, Subchapter 1, Section 47101, policy, in
- 4 general it is the policy of the United States that
- 5 aviation facilities be constructed and operated to
- 6 minimize current and projected noise impact on nearby
- 7 communities; second, to give special emphasis to
- 8 developing reliever airports. Well, we've already
- 9 heard some of that. We've got Rockford. We've got
- 10 Kankakee. We've got Gary. Let's develop the ones we
- 11 have instead of trying to build a new one.
- 12 That airport development projects under
- 13 this subchapter provide for the protection and
- 14 enhancement of natural resources and the quality and
- 15 environment of the United States. That's what we
- 16 have to do. That's what we have to look for. Let's
- 17 worry about what we have and get that working instead
- 18 of trying to put up something new.
- 19 Lastly, which doesn't make too much sense
- 20 to me here, it talks about that the land conservation
- 21 he has is the third largest conservation policy in
- 22 the United States, and you're going to pave it over.
- 23 What sense does that make?
- 24 Thank you.

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1	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.	
2	Jack Darin, following you will be Brian	
3	Birmingham.	
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## 5° 00125

1	Jack Darin
2	200 North Michigan Chicago, Illinois
3	Thank you. My name is Jack Darin. I'm the
4	director of the Sierra Club, Illinois chapter. Thank
5	you for having this hearing. I would also like to
6	supplement my comments with written comments later
7	this month.
8	I'd like to urge you, first of all, to stay
9	focused on the fact that this is a transportation
10	question that we're trying to answer here, not an
11	economic development question. If the question were
12	what's the single thing that we can do to try a turn
13	a largely rural area into a suburban, urban,
14	congested type of environment, then I would agree a
15	new airport in this region is probably a pretty good
16	answer to that question. But, of course, the
17	question we're trying to answer is what's the best
18	way for the state and for the Midwest to move people
19	and goods around this region and around the country.
20	And we're counting on you to try to give us an
2.1	objective answer and an objective demonstration of
22	need for this facility, because we don't think, in
23	our opinion, that that's ever been done before.
2.4	Refore we spend the hillions of dollars that are

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1 going to be needed to do this project and bring all
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- 2 the impacts associated with it to bear on this
- 3 region, we need an honest answer to that question.
- 4 I'd also urge you, as you look at the
- 5 environmental impacts of the airport, to look far
- 6 beyond the actual footprint of the facility. That I
- 7 believe is really what the impact on Illinois'
- 8 environment is going to be from this project if
- 9 indeed it is built. Induced development that the
- 10 airport will inevitably bring is going to have
- 11 incredible impacts on our air, our land and our
- 12 water. We have to have those questions answered by
- 13 this process to be able to make an informed decision.
- In items of our air quality, what are the
- 15 impacts going to be? The vehicle traffic, both
- 16 passenger and truck traffic, and the impacts of
- 17 turning two-lane rural roads into four and six-lane
- 18 congested, arterial roads, both in terms of regional
- 19 smog and soot and the air quality, but local impacts
- 20 for people that are going to be living near these
- 21 roads.
- 22 In terms of the land, what can you try to
- 23 quantify in terms of acreage and location? What are
- 24 the costs going to be for loss of wetlands and

1	prairies and forests and prime farmland and other	1/
2	open spaces as this region undergoes an incredible	15-
3	transformation as a result of this project?	
4	Water resources, we've heard about those	
5	today. This region is blessed with ample and clean,	
6	for today's purposes, ground water. The Kankakee	
7	River, we do have the Great Lake to the north. These	
8	are good resources but finite resources. Where is	a-3
9	the water going to come for the airport itself and	1-5
10	the development it will bring to this area? Where is	9-3
11	the waste water discharges going to What are those	; )
12	going to do to the headwater streams into the	
13	Kankakee and the Kankakee itself and the other	
14	service waters to this area?	
15	Please keep in mind that everywhere this	
16	kind of intensive development has gone in the	
17	northeastern Illinois area, we have seen major water	
18	pollution problems that have not yet been solved.	
19	Nutrient pollution, for instance, follows because we	
20	don't have a water quality standard for phosphorus,	
21	for example. I'd urge you to keep in mind that water	
22	quality standards, waste water from the development	
23	of this airport is not going to be removing nutrients	
24	from waste water. Currently, we have streams that	

1	don't suffer from those problems, and we'd like to
2	keep it that way.
3	I see my name is almost up. Thank you for
4	your attention, and we will, of course, supplement
5	written comments.
6	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
7	The next speaker will be Brian Birmingham.
8	And after Brian will be Congressman Jerry Weller.
9	And then probably after Congressman Weller's
10	presentation, we will probably take a five-minute
11	break.
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1	Brian Birmingham 23119 Central Park Avenue
2	Richton Park, Illinois
3	Hi. My name is Brian Birmingham. I live
4	in Richton Park.
5	I merely wish to quote Senator Peter
6	Fitzgerald and Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr.
7	If the O'Hare expansion goes ahead, there
8	is no need for an airport in Peotone.
9	And I hope that the FAA will take that into
10	consideration in their Tier 2 plan and just let these
11	people live out their lives and put an end to this.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
14	The next speaker is Congressman Jerry
15	Weller, and the first one up after the break will be
16	Nelson Collins.
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1	Karen Cassin 561 Meadow Lane
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	For the last several years, I've heard much
4	talk about the need for the construction of this
5	south suburban Peotone airport. I have seen and
6	listened to many slick presentations from the likes
7	of Jim Edgar, George Ryan, John Gruling, Skip
8	Spensly, Bert Docter, Jerry Weller, Jesse Jackson,
9	Jr., LCOR, Steve Stetler and the IGA, just to name a
10	few.
11	As a reasonable and well-educated
12	individual, I testify that the construction of this
13	airport is not about need, but purely, simply and
14	wholly about greed. Residents living, working and
15	paying taxes in eastern Will County are told we need
16	jobs. LCOR, along with Jesse Jackson, Jr., say that
17	this airport project will initially create at least
18	15,000 permanent jobs. This project has created jobs
19	for no one in this region. All the jobs have been
20	brought in from elsewhere, Springfield, Colorado,
21	Germany, New York, Washington DC and Canada. And
22	this airport project is a cottage industry in and of
23	itself. It creates jobs for no one other than its
24	consultants, planners, politicians and other

- 1 government agencies. They are not looking out for
- 2 the residents of eastern Will County. They are
- 3 looking out for each other and taking care of
- 4 themselves.
- 5 This airport has been talked about for the
- 6 past 20 years, and nothing ever has really been done
- 7 about it, because it doesn't work, it's not needed,
- 8 not wanted; and the math, whether privately or
- 9 federally funded, just doesn't add up. Local
- 10 politicians have been told that they have to sit at
- 11 the table, the IDOT table, if they want to have a
- 12 voice in the planning process. This is learned by
- 13 all freshman in their mass communication 101 classes.
- 14 These are empty, substantive-less phrases that
- 15 salesmen use when they want to flip a customer into a
- 16 sale.
- 17 Some politicians, and sadly, businessmen
- 18 have been flipped. But the vast majority of the
- 19 residents living, working and paying taxes in eastern
- 20 Will County have refused to be flipped.
- 21 I know that there are concerns out there
- 22 that some farmers are selling off their farms to
- 23 developers for homes and subdivisions. Those are
- 24 private sales and represent capitalism at its best.

Τ	it saddens me to see so much of that fand disappear,
2	but I blame that disappearance on the current feeling
3	that agriculture and farming are no longer righteous
4	and noble industries. Keep in mind that not all the
5	farms are being sold. There are plenty of five and
6	six-generation family farms, as well as centennial
7	farms in this area, too. Think about that the next
8	time you need some corn.
9	And finally, a great tenet of my upbringing
10	was that the land sets the rules by which people
11	live. $\lceil And \ I \ implore \ the \ FAA \ to \ please \ do \ not \ allow$
12	for the destruction of our land and our lives.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
15	Anthony Mielcarz.
16	MR. MIELCARZ: That's M I E L C A R Z.
17	MR. REWERTS: And the next speaker after you will
18	be Gordon N. Wilson.
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_	330 Waldmann Drive
2	Park Forest, Illinois
3	First, I'd like to compliment the panel for
4	sitting there and acknowledging everyone and being
5	kind, kinder than most have been in the past. And
6	pro or con, they used to cut people short at the
7	initial meetings. I've been to every session. I
8	don't even why I'm here because they should have
9	taken the tapes of all these other sessions and just
LO	played them for you to hear because not much has
L1	really changed.
L2	I have served as an elected official many
13	years ago. I've been on many human relations
L4	committee hearings. Everything was taped.
L5	Unfortunately, nobody listened to the tapes. Nobody
L6	else paid attention to the tapes. So is this a dog
L7	and pony show or what, just like every other
18	government body that I've ever been involved with?
1.9	We talk about Will County rapidly expanding. Got to
20	put an airport here. Fine. The part of Will County
21	that's agreeably rapidly expanding is over towards
22	Plainfield. And I do believe it's Joliet that is the
23	largest growing city in the State of Illinois, not
24	the south suburbs.

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I've lived in the south suburbs for 65
1
    years. I love the south suburbs. I like the peace
2
    and quiet of the south suburbs. That's why I live
3
 4
    here. That's why so many people go down I-57 to get
5
    down to the quiet area. Now we want to bring the
    noise to us, the noise that most people try to avoid.
 6
7
               I guess by now you've gathered that I'm
    kind of anti airport. So like I said, I appreciate
 8
     the fact of you sitting there. I don't know who's
 9
     going to listen to this, if anybody ever does, but
10
     the point is, \sqrt{1} mean, we really don't want it, we \sqrt{-2\zeta}
11
    don't need it. There are other facilities available
12
     that have not been expanded. Lansing is putting in a
13
    north runway. Kankakee has runways capable of having
14
15
     any large aircraft right now. It's not being
16
     utilized. Rockford is being used by Fed Ex. I mean,
17
     Gary is losing commercial flights. So why put
     something here? ∫
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19
               The initial sound study that I talked to
     the gentleman from Puget Sound -- He was the head of
20
21
     the project -- said he was told to only do a daytime
22
     study for noise, because everybody knows at
     nighttime, sounds double. But his instructions are
23
     you do a day study. No building, no school, no
24
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hospital around here is soundproof, nor was there any 1 provisions initially made in the beginning to put 2 soundproofing into anything. After you look at the 3 original flight patterns that were first proposed by 4 5 the State, the outlawed flights would take them past two high schools and over one hospital and also over 6 the roof of my house. And I really don't 7 particularly care to see an airplane part fall off 8 like I have around O'Hare. So like I said, I know you've heard this 10 before, and I appreciate you sitting there calmly, 11 but leave this God's country. It belongs to the 12 people. We don't need it destroyed. 13 14 Thank you. 15 MR. REWERTS: Thank you. The next speaker is Gordon Wilson. 16 17 Following Mr. Wilson will be Kevin McNulty. 18

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1	Gordon N. Wilson 925 Hodges Street	
2	Beecher, Illinois	
3	Ladies and gentlemen, this so-called	
4	Peotone airport as planned is a bad idea. First and	
5	most importantly, it is not needed. It has been	1-18
6	promoted by many different individuals and groups for	( '
7	many years for the wrong reasons. Also, the location	
8	is wrong.	
9	Speaking about need, major airline business	
10	has been in trouble for 30 years. Giants like TWA,	
11	Eastern and Pan American have failed. This weakness	
12	has been exacerbated even further by the soft economy	
13	and the impact of 911. The majors of today are in	
14	trouble. Start-up, low-cost airlines have come and	
15	gone. Only two, Southwest and ATA, seem to survive	
16	at the present time. None of the carriers have	
17	expressed an urgent, near or long-term need for	
18	additional landing and terminal facilities. (In fact,	
19	they have repeatedly stated that they do not need,	1-99
20	want and will not use the Peotone site if built.	
21	The major carriers are now beginning to	
22	address their fiscal responsibilities by using larger	
23	airliners which produce more sea miles with fewer	
24	aircraft, thus reducing the need for more runways and	

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1 gates and also preserving airway capacity.
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- 2 Wrong reasons: Rather than responding to a
- 3 generally agreed upon need for additional
- 4 transportation capacity, the promoters have almost
- 5 exclusively cited jobs and economic growth as their
- 6 main reason for building the airport. They've
- 7 centered on the ancillary result of the need as their
- 8 primary reason for the product. In other words,
- 9 they've put the cart before the horse.
- 10 The promoters of Mid-America Airport in
- 11 Illinois near St. Louis made the same mistake. Then,
- 12 as now, the airlines stated they would not use the
- 13 facility. The advocates assured the opposition that
- 14 if built, the airlines would change their minds and
- 15 use the airport. Today it stands virtually deserted.
- 16 Location: If, in fact, an additional
- 17 Chicago airport should become necessary in the
- 18 future, another location should be chosen. If built
- 19 at the current location, this airport would have a
- 20 significant negative effect on the area. Several
- 21 thousand acres of the Peotone location are actively
- 22 farmed. Ultimately, 3,000-plus people, their
- 23 residences and businesses, many built or established
- 24 within the last five years, would be displaced. 65

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- 1 light aircraft tenants at Sanger Airport located in
- 2 the very center of the Peotone site would be forced
- 3 to relocate. They would experience a 200 to
- 4 400 percent increase in monthly hangar rent,
- 5 increased fuel costs, and for many, significantly
- 6 increased travel time to use their aircraft.
- 7 The terrain is rolling, and the
- 8 construction of runways would require the moving of
- 9 hundreds of thousands of yards of soil. Just a few
- 10 miles west of this proposed location lies the
- 11 decommissioned Joliet arsenal, thousands of acres of
- 12 uninhabited, flat land bordered by two major
- 13 expressways.
- 14 There are currently several coalitions,
- 15 South Suburban Airport Coalition, Will County
- 16 Coalition, South Suburban Mayors and Managers
- 17 Association and the Kankakee River Valley Airport
- 18 Authority, to name a few, all striving to do the same
- 19 thing in the same place but in a different way. The
- 20 Greater Rockford Coalition has called for an end to
- 21 the Peotone airport.
- MR. REWERTS: Excuse me. Are you about finished?
- 23 MR. WILSON: Halfway.
- 24 MR. REWERTS: You can either submit it in writing

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1 or come back at the end. Your time is up.
 2
         MR. WILSON: Okay. I'll come back if you wish.
      MR. REWERTS: We've got about seven more cards
    here.
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        MS. JOHNSON: You're welcome to come back.
 6
        MR. REWERTS: Kevin McNulty, followed by Richard
7
    Acker.
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1	Richard Acker 25 East Washington Boulevard
2	Chicago, Illinois
3	Good afternoon. My name is Richard Acker,
4	and I work with Openlands Project, which is a
5	40-year-old conservation and environmental
6	organization based in Chicago. We appreciate the
7	opportunity to testify today, and we will supplement
8	this later with written comments.
9	I want to make four very quick points. The
10	first two are procedural. The second two are
11	substantive.
12	The first point I wish to make is about the
13	statement of purpose in the Tier 2 Environmental
14	Impact Statement. The statement of purpose as
15	presented in the scoping document confuses the end
16	with the means. That statement says And I'm
17	paraphrasing that the purpose is to provide
18	supplemental facilities to meet aviation demands
19	within the south suburban area. A correct statement
20	of purpose would say that the purpose is to meet the
21	region's aviation needs. And if we had the correct
22	statement of purpose, then we would see that one
23	possible means to achieve that end would be
24	supplemental facilities to meet aviation demands

within the south suburban region. But there would be other possible means to achieve that end as well. 2 But having such a narrowly written 3 statement of purpose, which limits it to only those 4 solutions which provide supplemental facilities in 5 the south suburban area, this erects artificial barriers that could prevent other alternatives from 7 8 competing in the Tier 2 Environmental Impact 9 Statement. 10 That leads me to my second procedural 11 point, which is the need to consider all reasonable 12 alternatives. NEPA requires an EIS to rigorously 13 explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives. The Tier 1 EIS failed to do that. 14 15 and that is to consider an alternative that combines 16 the proposed expansion of O'Hare Airport, the 17 proposed expansion of Gary Chicago Airport, the 18 19 improved facilities at Midway, the expected 20 availability of high-speed rail, and the planned 21 improvements in technology and aerospace management, and any other reasonably available transportation 22 23 improvements.

To consider these together as a unit rather

- 1 than looking at them individually, and because each
- 2 individually does not meet the region's aviation
- 3 needs, to reject them individually and not consider
- 4 their collective impact.
- 5 My third point is substantive, and that is
- 6 grave concerns over the environmental impacts of the
- 7 proposed inaugural airport, which will include the
- 8 destruction of significant wetlands, the paving over
- 9 and relocation of more than a mile of Black Walnut
- 10 Creek, an increase in groundwater withdrawals of over
- 11 1.6 million water gallons per day, an increase in
- 12 sewage of almost 1.4 gallons per day, more than 10
- 13 tons of increased air pollution each year due to the
- 14 nearly 1.1 million miles of extra driving each day,
- 15 and more than 15 million pounds of garbage each year,
- 16 as well as the destruction of two award winning
- 17 family farms, one of which houses the state's third
- 18 largest reforestation project, the Rudis farm.
- 19 And that brings me to my final point, which
- 20 is that even more alarming that than the expected
- 21 effects of the proposed inaugural airport are the
- 22 likely effects of the final proposed airport which is
- 23 expected to draw over 400,000 people into the region
- 24 which could destroy over 240 square miles of open

23-8

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1	space and farmland, lead to the relocation of more
2	than seven miles of Black Walnut Creek, destroy over
3	180 acres of wetlands, fill over 1,200 acres of flood
4	plain, require an additional 15 million gallons of
5	water a day to be supplied, lead to over 41 million
6	gallons a day of extra sewage, 120 million pounds of
7	solid waste, not including hazardous and industrial
8	waste 4.8 million miles of extra driving each day,
9	which is enough to make ten round trips to the moon
LO	every day, which would also lead to over 88 million
.1	pounds of carbon monoxide, tens of millions of pounds
1.2	of nitrogen oxides and other pollutants.
L3	And I see my time is up, so I will
L4	supplement that with written comments.
L5	Thank you.
16	MR. REWERTS: Ms. Greene will be followed by
L7	Sherri Michaels. •
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1	Aina Greene 14801 East Riverside	
2	South Holland, Illinois	
3	My name is Aina Greene. I own a residence	
4	in South Holland.	
5	And the environmental issues have been so	
6	very well outlined and expressed today that I don't	
7	feel I can supplement them in too many ways.	
8	I would just like to make a few comments	
9	about Congressman Weller's observations toward the	
10	future. He said one comment, Will County is the	
11	fastest growing county in Illinois. Now, why are	
12	people moving to Will County? Perhaps it's for an	
13	improved quality of life. $\sqrt{\text{Th}}$ is proposed airport is	
14	not going to improve the quality of life that people $\mathcal{Q}$	4-2
15	are looking for. They're trying to get away from	
16	something.	
17	The outline that he proposed to expand	
18	O'Hare, Midway, the Gary Airport, I'm all for that,	-11
19	but the additional airport Is this going to solve	
20	the transportation problems of the future?	
21	Supposedly we are going to have a very tremendous	
22	population explosion. I'm questioning that myself.	
23	I hear some very depressing statistics about AIDS so	
24	far.	

1	But what do we really visualize for the	
2	future? Do we see rush hour in the skies with this	
3	terrible pollution from the airplanes, or do we see	
4	some creative solutions like high-speed rail travel?	
5	It's really time that we thought about the quality of	
6	our life.	
7	And, you know, as far as paving over some	
8	15,000 acres of our very best farmland, what is that	15-12
9	going to do global warming? You know, you don't have	1
10	to be an environmental expert to see what asphalt and	
11	concrete structures do as far as heat retention. And	
12	I understand global warming is a very important issue	
13	for the future.	
14	Thank you.	
15	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.	
16	The next speaker is Sherri Michaels, who	
17	will be followed by Jim Verduin.	
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Τ	800 East Kohler Road
2	Wilmington, Illinois
3	My name is Sherri Michaels. I live in
4	Wilmington, Illinois. I formerly lived in Richton
5	Park.
6	I have a daughter, Linda, who will soon be
7	30. Linda has cerebral palsy and epilepsy. At times
8	she has six seizures a day. I take care of my
9	daughter between 18 and 24 hours a day. When I'm
10	sick and ask for respite care, I'm told the State
11	cannot afford it. I ask about a group home for my
12	daughter. They say the State cannot afford it. If
13	something happens to me, she'll live with her father
14	in Richton Park. And when he dies, the State will
15	worry about her. And when she dies, sadly, the State
16	will throw her in Potters Field like she's something
17	they just picked up off the street.
18	The State is broke, and they claim they
19	have no money to help people like my daughter, Linda.
20	The Bush administration cuts funding for our
21	programs, which Congressman Weller always has no
22	trouble in supporting. Cut. Cut. Cut. The
23	State and the federal government said they have no

24 money for people like her but have money to waste on

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this stupid airport. Put the money where it's
    needed.
        MR. REWERTS: Say your name and spell it for
 3
    the --
 5
        MR. VERDUIN: My name is Jim Verduin, V, as in
    Victor, E R D U I N.
7
        MR. REWERTS: You'll be followed by Bill Wendt.
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1	Jim Verduin 1851 West Church Road
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	First, I just want to thank you for the
4	privilege to speak today and allow me to voice my
5	concern. I have a strong opposition to this airport,
6	but I think I would be doing a disservice to everyone
7	sitting here if I didn't first say how an opportunity
8	like this, how proud I am today to be an American,
9	that I have the privilege and have been given that
10	right to stand here and talk to a government agency.
11	I just want to thank you for that. This is an
12	awesome privilege that we all have.
13	I think we'd all agree that the
14	environmental impact study that you've been asked to
15	do will not show one single benefit to the
16	environment or the health of the residents in the
17	impacted regions, but rather just determine how bad
18	or how large destruction of the area will be. Can
19	the irreversible damage to be done be at an
20	acceptable level, or will you have to determine the
21	cost of this environmental disaster is just too great
22	and one you can no longer afford to do?
23	One question I have to ask, and it sounds
24	like a lot of other people are asking today, too, is

1	where is the water going to come from. We understand
2	that Lake Michigan water is not available to
3	communities this far south. There is also going to $9-3$
4	be issues with them getting the rights from the
5	states who border Lake Michigan.
6	The ground water of our aquifer right now
7	are under stress already. The well usage is already
8	undermining the region's aquifer. Not to mention my $\left( \begin{array}{c} - \end{array} \right)$
9	concern is for the potential runoff: The fuel, the
1.0	de-icing chemicals, the oil solvents, all the things
11	that would pollute the existing wells of the
12	residents, myself included.
13	Over 180 acres of wetland and seven miles
14	of streams would be paved over. This is natural
15	habitat for our wildlife and drainage for our homes,
16	our farms and our businesses. Proponents for this
17	airport continue to tell us not to worry about our
18	future flooding problems, but no one has shown us on $3$
19	paper just how they plan to solve it.
20	As for our wildlife being constantly pushed
21	out of available natural habitat, how long can they
22	survive if we as a nation continue this urban sprawl?
23	How do we expect them to survive? It's been
24	mentioned many times today that for the past 17 years

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1 that the Illinois Department of Natural Resources has
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- 2 been funding a solution to this problem, along with
- 3 grants from the US Department of Agriculture and
- 4 private citizen, Anthony Rudis. They've created the
- 5 third licensed reforestation project in the State of
- 6 Illinois, over 600 acres of heavy forest unique to be
- 7 this area and icon to the State of Illinois. This,
- 8 too, would be sacrificed with the terminal built in
- 9 its place.
- 10 Can we justify destroying in a few weeks
- 11 what took years to build? Can we destroy more than
- 12 1,200 acres of flood plain? Can we pave over 15,600
- 13 acres of farmland? Can we accept the millions of
- 14 pounds of new air and water pollution that would be
- 15 dumped on the surrounding communities? I can't, and
- 16 I hope that you can't either.
- 17 As I said before, the truth is -- And I
- 18 pity you. I think, as an agency, you have a huge
- 19 task ahead of you, but I think it's going to come
- 20 down to two questions. Can we live with all the
- 21 negatives to this project, all the pollution and the
- 22 urban sprawl and all the negatives that this is going
- 23 to provide? Or is it just too much for the
- 24 environmental disaster to accept? I just hope that

1	you'll do the right thing.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
4	The next speaker is Mr. Wendt, followed by
5	David Lindberg.
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1	William Wendt 1643 Hubbard	
2	Chicago, Illinois	
3	My name is William Wendt, W E N D T, near	
4	west side of Chicago. I'd like to read excerpts of a	
5	letter I had in the paper about a modest proposal for	
6	airport sanity.	
7	Do we now or did we ever need a six runway	
8	O'Hare or a 23,000 acre Peotone while downtown	
9	doorstep Meigs is woefully underutilized? Can	
10	legitimate travel needs be met at considerably less	
11	economic and environmental cost?	
12	If, and that is if, the southern suburbs	
13	with a population greater than Cleveland really need	1-31
14	their own airport, how about a Midway size operation	, ,,
15	one mile by one mile, 640 acres? This would not	
16	devastate the entire area. Midway has service to	
17	just about everywhere im North America, can handle a	, ,
18	757 with a range of 4,300 miles. Nearby, little-used	1-11
19	Gary can handle jumbos at whatever cost to civic ego.	
20	And O'Hare is not that far, 50 miles or so, for	
21	anyone schlepping off to Melbourne or Capetown.	
22	The rationale for a six east-west runway	
23	O'Hare was maximum hub-and-spoke capacity, the plane	
24	changing capital of the world. Some 40 percent of	

- 1 O'Hare passengers, however, travel 400 miles or less.
- 2 The Tribune Camp O'Hare series of late 2000 featured
- 3 a family traveling from Grand Rapids, Michigan to
- 4 Fort Wayne, Indiana, changing planes at O'Hare for
- 5 some unfathomable reason, and getting stuck in a
- 6 snowstorm for ten hours, before finally getting home
- 7 on a bus.
- 8 Over the last two years, hub-and-spoke has
- 9 pretty well collapsed. It is very expensive to
- 10 operate, especially on short turnarounds, and
- 11 point-to-point travel times are often little better
- 12 than Depression era streamlined trains. Obviously,
- 13 it needs twice as much airport capacity as
- 14 point-to-point or more.
- Two pairs of the proposed six runways are
- only 1,200 apart, not the 4,300 required for
- 17 simultaneous operation in bad weather. Each
- 18 puddle-jumper requires the same airport capacity as a
- 19 747. If short haul traffic has to go by air, it can
- 20 go something into the size of Meigs, which is 90
- 21 acres.
- 22 If we really need extensive short haul air
- 23 travel, a new runway, improved instrument landing
- 24 systems and a resurrected Lockheed Electra could put

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1 Meigs into it big time. See the May 2003 air power
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- 2 on the Electra, a 1950s turboprop designed with C-130
- 3 Hercules technology to be profitable on stages 100 to
- 4 3,000 miles and use small airports. It flies as 400
- 5 miles an hour and is quiet. Quickly overshadowed by
- 6 jets four decades ago, perhaps it was just ahead of
- 7 its time. It gives away little to 500 miles an hour
- 8 jets on short hops, much less using small, close-in
- 9 airports. The Navy P-3 Orion patrol plane, in
- 10 production for 40 years, is merely an adapted
- 11 Electra.
- 12 High speed ground transportation would be 2-14
- 13 nice, but going back 30 years or so would still be a
- 14 big improvement today In the mid 1960s, the
- 15 Pennsylvania Railroad scheduled five trains a day,
- 16 Chicago to Fort Wayne, 148 miles, morning, afternoon
- 17 and evening departures, even the milk run taking
- 18 considerably less than three hours. Today, Greyhound
- 19 runs Chicago to Indiana expresses in barely three
- 20 hours, downtown to downtown, when it takes two hours
- 21 to check in at an airport.
- 22 To really improve ground transportation,
- 23 there is a monorail technology whose structure is an
- 24 overhead steel beam and whose vehicle is both

- 1 propelled and suspended by a linear induction motor.
- 2 Its footprint being only columns every 80 feet or so,
- 3 it does not need another swath through city or
- 4 countryside or create conflicts with existing road
- 5 and rail traffic. NASA is investigating the same
- 6 technology to launch satellites.
- 7 As far as development is concerned, it was
- 8 recently explained to me that a Type 1 city is where
- 9 you have a business center in the middle of the area;
- 10 a Type 2 is a semicircle along a coastline with a
- 11 business center in the center of the semicircle. And
- 12 eventually, the Type 2 business center moves west.
- 13 Now, that didn't happen in Chicago, so it's been
- 14 explained to me, for two reasons.
- One is the business lives on the north
- 16 shore, and they want to develop that area. And
- 17 DuPage, where the center would move, has been
- 18 traditionally anti-development. So all this stuff
- 19 about O'Hare being the engine of development I think
- 20 is just a very sleight-of-hand manipulation. It's a
- 21 very gross misimpression. You know, they're
- 22 complaining about all the -- Those people up there
- 23 are complaining about all the development over there
- 24 and they want to push it off on this area. I mean,

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how about all the pollution and cancer and everything
    from the airport? And they say hey, it's going to be
    a blessing to this area? I think there are other 2-18
    alternatives other than a monster airport.
5
        MR. REWERTS: Your time is up. Are you about
    done?
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1	David Lindberg 3428 Springwheat Lane
2	Rockford, Illinois
3	My name is David Lindberg. I'm the
4	president of the Greater Rockford Transportation
5	Coalition. And I'd like to thank you for giving us
6	this opportunity this evening.
7	Over 40 years ago, the father of Chicago's
8	present mayor recognized the overcrowding problem at
9	O'Hare and started to explore remedies. Four decades
10	later, this regional transportation problem remains
11	unresolved. Your office is now involved in examining
12	a proposed solution, the Peotone airport, but Peotone
13	is a solution driven by political and economic
14	interests, not regional transportation needs.
15	Viable regional transportation should be
16	the top measure of effectiveness for any proposal. A
17	second measure should be fiscal responsibility by
18	both the federal and state governments. We oppose $1-26$
19	further development of Peotone for the following
20	reasons: The original proposal was made prior to 911
21	when the economy and the airline industry were
22	enjoying prosperous times. Since 911, the economy
23	has suffered through a prolonged recession, and the
24	airline industry has been devastated.

1	Even during the prosperous pre-911 economy,	
2	the airlines indicated they were not interested in	1-2
3	serving Peotone if it were built. In today's climate	
4	of limited expansion by airlines, it is now more	
5	doubtful than ever that any airline would commit to a	
6	new facility.	
7	Second, in today's continued soft economy,	
8	local and state governments are struggling with	
9	larger deficits. The cost of O'Hare expansion was	
10	estimated to be in billions of dollars. To move	
11	forward in developing another expensive airport of	1-8
12	questionable value on top of O'Hare expansion would	
13	be completely fiscally irresponsible.	
14	Third, the Chicago region already has three	
15	airports capable of handling increased capacity: The	1
16	Northwest Chicagoland Regional Airport of Rockford,	1-11
17	General Mitchell Field in Milwaukee, and the Chicago	
18	Gary Regional Airport. These facilities are already	
19	built and operating and can absorb additional	
20	capacity now without further taxpayer expenses. The	
21	facilities at Rockford have adequate runway	
22	facilities to handle any type of aircraft operated	
23	today.	
24	Now, if I can get the second page turned,	

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the environmental cost of the Peotone airport is
 1
 2
     significant and includes noise, infrastructure
 3
     impacts on land use, destruction of over 1,000
     single-family homes, destruction of 95 working farms,
     relocation of a civil war cemetery, water quality on
     the Kankakee River water shed; and in addition,
 7
     15,600 acres of prime farmland would be destroyed,
 8
     and hundreds of thousands of additional farm acres
 9
     would be destroyed as a result of the sprawl.
              Perhaps our region could endure these
10
11
     significant environmental costs. Perhaps we could
12
     even bear the fiscal costs, but to bear these
                                                           1-17
     significant costs to build a facility that is not
13
14
     needed and to duplicate existing airport capacity
15
     which we already possess makes no sense at all.
16
               With this, we recommend the following:
    Immediately cease further development and spending
17
18
     for the facility in Peotone. Use existing regional
                                                            1-11
     facilities, such as Rockford, Milwaukee and Gary, and
19
     encourage them to grow to their full potential. And
20
21
     finally, divert a portion of the funds earmarked for
22
     the development of Peotone to the study of connecting
23
     the five existing Chicago regional airports with a
     rail network allowing the effective and efficient
24
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1	movement of travelers and residents in the region.
2	Studies have consistently shown that rail
3	is the most economic way to move large number of
4	people on routes of less than 200 miles.
5	Thank you very much for your time.
6	MR. MARK: Did you say Bob Mark?
7	MR. REWERTS: No, not yet.
8	The next speaker will be Maureen
9	Ochsenfeld. Then following will be Bob Mark.
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1	Maureen Ochsenfeld
2	28020 South Crawford Avenue Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Maureen Ochsenfeld, O C H S E N
4	FELD.
5	$\int$ The FAA should require IDOT to rewrite and
6	resubmit the entire environmental assessment
7	pertaining to a one runway airport they are not
8	requesting approval to build. The prior
9	environmental assessment and the FAA's EIS was based $23-15$
10	on a six runway airport. The resulting impact,
11	especially concerning economic development, would be
12	very different for a one runway airport.
13	Also, there are no alternatives listed for $\partial^{-3}\mathcal{U}$
14	economic development. And most importantly,
15	expansion of O'Hare Airport is not mentioned as an $2$ - $0$
16	alternative to meet the region's air travel needs, an
17	alternative that is now destined to become a reality
18	as the State of Illinois has legislated approval for
19	it, there is funding available for it, and the
20	Tairlines have said they will use it, unlike the $1-22$
21	Peotone airport which they are opposed to.
22	At a time of extreme uncertainty in the
23	aviation industry where a terrorist action of any
24	kind could severely cripple the entire industry, it

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is extremely irresponsible to build a new airport
     especially in lieu of expanding capacity at O'Hare
 2
                                                          1–11
 3
     Airport and Chicago Gary Airport and the untapped
     potential of Rockford Airport. (
 4
              It is absolutely immoral to pave over
 5
     24,000 acres of land, of which almost 16,000 acres is
 6
     prime farmland, some of the best farmland in our
 7
                                                             15-8
     country, for an airport that is not needed and will
 9
     not be used. An unused airport will devastate the
10
     area's economic development. It will wipe out the
11
     agriculture that now exists for unused concrete
12
     pavement.)
               Illinois has already built an airport like
13
     this, Mid-America in Mascoutah, Illinois. This
14
     farmland is an irreplaceable resource. It will be
15
     lost to us forever. Of course, IDOT has stated that
16
     there will be farming done between the runways. Any
17
     crops raised between runways that are used would be
18
19
     so contaminated with toxins, they would be unfit for
20
     consumption by humans and/or animals. To suggest
     otherwise is immoral.
21
            The proposed Peotone airport would destroy
22
     more than 1,200 acres of flood plains, 180 acres of
23
     wetlands and seven miles of streams. It will be in
24
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- 1 the flight path of the sandhill cranes that migrate
- 2 directly through the airport footprint every spring 12-6
- 3 and fall. How will they be prevented from being
- 4 sucked into the jet's engine? I hope to see this
- 5 addressed.
- 6 There is massive opposition to this
- 7 proposed airport by the people of Illinois. There is
- 8 no regional consensus. The airlines are opposed to 1-27
- 9 it and have said they will not use it  $\int$  Believe them.
- 10 Reputable environmental groups are opposed to it.
- 11 The acclaim and projections given by IDOT are invalid
- 12 and not based in reality.
- 13 To rubber stamp approval for this
- 14 outlandish and politically motivated project would be
- 15 a costly mistake, not only monetarily, but
- 16 environmentally. To destroy our most precious and
- 17 irreplaceable resources based on erroneous facts and
- 18 highly questionable speculation and political
- 19 maneuvering provide a bleak outlook for our future
- 20 generations. The only responsible and moral thing to
- 21 do is to shut this airport nightmare down now.
- MR. REWERTS: Next is Bob Mark, followed by Bob
- 23 Graves.

1	Robert Mark 2809 Central Street
2	Evanston, Illinois
3	My name is Dr. Robert Mark. I've been here
4	about 45 minutes, and I'm quite impressed by the
5	concerns that people have mentioned, and I will be
6	reiterating many of them.
7	I'm speaking on behalf of the five state
8	holders, namely homeowners, business people,
9	government representatives, conservationists and
10	sports people, in the four communities, Village of
11	Monee, Peotone, University Park and Governors State
12	University, that surround the entranceway to the
13	proposed south suburban airport.
14	These communities exist on the southern and
15	eastern down breeze of the proposed airport. I
16	facilitate their work in the Green Communities
17	Project, funded by the Illinois Environmental
18	Protection Agency, to provide a vision and a plan for
19	green space in these thriving communities. The group
20	has worked with IDOT, NIPSE and other planners
21	working on this proposed airport, as well as
22	significant amounts of data, existing plans and other
23	materials, to generate two Green Communities plans.
24	One that they could support if there is no airport

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1 built, and another if there is one built.
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- 2 The preparation of these plans has resulted
- 3 in a set of comments and questions to you. I want to
- 4 jump to something that isn't directly green space but
- 5 is imperative to the communities and green space.
- 6 And that is the issue of water and water quality.
- 7 You've heard a lot about that. This is a marriage
- 8 concern of the state holders. They have questions
- 9 that they believe will require your investigation and
- 10 response.
- 11 These questions are how much water will the
- 12 ongoing operation of the south suburban airport use
- 13 per day, Phase 1, 2, et cetera; what will be the
- 14 source of this water, both during construction and
- 15 during the ongoing operations; how will water be
- 16 returned to its source in the identical condition it
- 17 was taken; how will the water used for ongoing
- 18 operations be treated to remove pollutants before it
- 19 is returned; what measures will be instituted to
- 20 handle storm water runoff, and will they in some way
- 21 be set up to aquifer recharge.
- The Green Communities state holders are
- 23 concerned about these questions with regard to water
- 24 and water quality because of their dependency on the

- 1 aguifer beneath the proposed site for the airport.
- 2 They strongly, and I, believe responsibly recommend
- 3 that the FAA and associated agencies responsibly
- 4 establish guarantees regarding water for the area,
- 5 for the community, with regard to source, quantity,
- 6 quality, return, treatment to remove pollutants,
- 7 aquifer recharge, and that these guarantees be in
- 8 place and legally binding prior to the start of any
- 9 construction if there is to be a first phase the
- 10 airport.
- 11 We make this request because it is our
- 12 understanding that the proposed footprint of the
- 13 south suburban airport is over the only source of
- 14 water to these four communities, a deep aquifer that
- 15 has been identified by scientists as both fragile and
- 16 difficult to replenish. It is also understood by our
- 17 group that more water would not be forthcoming from
- 18 either the Great Lakes Water Commission or the
- 19 Kankakee Water Commission in the event that this
- 20 aquifer is compromised in some manner.
- 21 With regard to the green space, it is our
- 22 understanding that the initial concept for the
- 23 airport allowed for this green space within the
- 24 footprint of the airport and with funding or funding

9-7

- 1 assistance from the State. Our current understanding
- 2 from IDOT planners is that since 911, security
- 3 requires a completely fenced area around the
- 4 perimeter of the airport footprint. This would make
- 5 potential and current green space within the
- 6 footprint not accessible to the public. Therefore,
- 7 should the airport go forward? The Green Communities
- 8 state holders recommend that a green space area in
- 9 the one-mile buffer zone around the perimeter of the
- 10 airport outside the footprint be included as an
- 11 integral part of the environment contingencies of the
- 12 airport's development and financing. This would be
- 13 appropriate given the initial proposals.
- I see my time is up. I'll submit the rest
- 15 in writing.
- 16 MS. JOHNSON: Are you almost done?
- 17 MR. REWERTS: Are you almost done?
- 18 MR. MARK: I'm essentially done because the rest
- 19 you've heard multiple times.
- Thank you.
- 21 MR. REWERTS: Thank you very much.
- 22 Mr. Graves, you'll be followed by W. Lee
- 23 Deutsche.

24

29-21

## Mr 12/30 3 POC138

Т	353 Waverly Drive	
2	Park Forest, Illinois	
3	My name is Bob graves. I live in Park	
4	Forest, and I'm a private pilot. I've been flying	
5	for over 50 years.	
6	I think that I have a vision that possibly	
7	the politicians and the people, the beaurocrats, in	
8	the State of Illinois just don't see it. But I think	
9	that they are already ten years behind the times to	
10	go build a 6 to 8,000-foot runway airport because	
11	there's an aircraft flying today called a Tiltrotor.	
12	And if you people want to check it out and find out	
13	the accuracy, it's all out there. The Marines are	
14	flying it. It's called an Osprey. And the Tiltrotor	
15	doesn't need an airport.	
16	And I think the vision of the future is if	
17	this Tiltrotor is as successful as it appears it's	
18	going to be, all the communities that are not being	
19	served can be served by a Tiltrotor with no airports	2-13
20	required. These aircraft can pick people up all over	
21	the area in the community phase, bring them to the	
22	big airports of Midway, Rockford, O'Hare, Gary, drop	
23	them at the corners of these airports.	
24	You don't need another white elephant like	

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we built down there by St. Louis. Now, look what's
happened in St. Louis. Lamberg Field decided to
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expand, so they're further obsoleting that airport.

I think it's time for the people of the

- state to wake up to what the taxpayers want and what
- the State is doing with their money. Will County,
- what they're going to do to your infrastructure and
- your taxes. And I think if you check it out, you'll
- find the accuracy of the Tiltrotor is here.
- Thanks.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- State your name sand spell it for the court
- reporter.
- MR. DEUTSCHE: My name is W. Lee Deutsche,
- spelled D E U T S C H E.

1	Joe Palermo, Jr. 1209 Towpath Lane
2	Wilmington, Illinois
3	Back in the '90s, there was a bunch of
4	scoping sessions that were held here and in St. John,
5	Indiana. I attended most of them. Back then it was
6	the agency that was doing the study. It was a
7	six-year study and \$6 million. When it was just
8	about over with, the mayor of Chicago, Mayor Richard
9	Daley, he decided he wanted something to do with it,
10	so they threw in another million dollars and went
11	another year. So after seven years and \$7 million, I
12	think there were five sites that they were supposed
13	to decide on. Nothing ever came of the report as far
14	as the agency deciding.
15	And at one of the last meetings, which I
16	believe was here at Governors State, a woman asked
17	There was a committee, I believe, of 12 members or
18	something like that that was supposed to be
19	overseeing the airport, making some decisions. And
20	she asked how many of those members, along with all
21	the politicians, went to the office I believe it
22	was in the Chicago Heights that the agency had.
23	Everything was court recorded or taken movies of.
24	And she asked how many of these people went there to

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look at any of these reports so they can make their
 2
     decision, and the answer was none.
             So here we are going through another one.
 3
     Politicians decided on the Peotone site. So with all
                                                            23-5
     these studies, environmental and everything else,
 5
    who's going to make the decision when it's over with?
 7
     Is it going to matter, or is the politician just
    going to say yeah, we need it
 9
              Thank you.
10
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
11
              Mr. Penn, following you will be Mr. Fred
12
    Wolter.
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1	Fred Wolter 32156 South Route 45
2	Peotone, Illinois
3	I'm Fred Wolter, W O L T E R. I've lived
4	my entire life in Peotone Township. I'm at least the
5	fourth generation to live in eastern Will County.
6	Recently, one of my brothers appropriated a
7	piece of furniture that had belonged to my parents,
8	and in a drawer he found a local newspaper dated
9	1968. What do you suppose the headline was on the
10	front page of that newspaper, The Peotone Gazette?
11	We need a new airport.
12	35 years this has been. At that time it
13	was a second Chicagoland airport because Midway is
14	not a viable airport; it can't be used. We know
15	that's not true. Now we're being told that the area
16	in Rockford can't take up the slack. They're there.
17	They have the reduced capacity. O'Hare is expanding.
18	And to the extent that another airport is needed, it
19	will continue to fulfill that need.
20	The impetus for building an airport ought
21	to be from aviation, and it has never been from
22	aviation. It has been from business. It has been
23	from politics from the start. And we have the
24	airports I mantioned. Once the need somes to the

1	southland, Kankakee airport, is there enough room for
2	expansion? Let's not build this thing for the wrong
3	reason. Please stop spending our money and spend it
4	for better uses.
5	Thank you for this opportunity for all of
6	us.
7	MR. REWERTS: Thank you. It's now about three
8	minutes after 6:00. We will resume at 20 after.
9	(A short break was had.)
10	MR. REWERTS: Okay. It's 25 after 6:00. I'd
11	like to resume.
12	The first speaker will be Barbara Sturges.
13	Following Ms. Sturges will be William Browne.
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~ A	

1	Barbara Sturges
2	6 Chestnut Court Park Forest, Illinois
3	Hi. Thank you for this opportunity. My
4	name is Barbara Sturges, S T U R G E S, and I live in
5	Park Forest, and I work in Grant Park, Illinois. I
6	work in a business where we do insurance and
7	accounting work, and many of our clients are farmers.
8	As I said, I live in Park Forest, work in
9	Grant Park. And many times, when it's nice weather,
10	I ride my bicycle in between those two places. One
11	of my reasons for opposing this airport is somewhat
12	selfish. When I ride my bike, I have a quiet ride,
13	little traffic. I see the growing crops. I see deer
14	sometimes, often hawks. I'll see pheasant sometimes.
15	I guess I have trouble understanding why a
16	study is needed to understand that the impact of
17	paving over the land, having airplanes and lots and
18	lots of cars, why that isn't going to be more
19	negative than what we've got now for the environment.
20	I'm concerned that this supposed economic
21	engine will only damage the current rural and small $15-9$
22	town economy we have. I've heard people talk about
23	the potential jobs, but I'm concerned about the
24	damage to what we've already got. Cash rents for

- 1 farm ground will be forced upward as there is less
- 2 ground will be available for people to farm.
- 3 Elevators, seed and implement dealers will be
- 4 negatively impacted. And my own business, where we
- 5 sell crop insurance, there will be a negative impact
- 6 there as well.
- 7 This article that I'm sure others have
- 8 shown you and talked to you about, I think says it
- 9 all. Right now, the land that is considered for an
- 10 airport is a nature preserve, it's farmland and it's
- 11 homes. The United States Government has paid
- 12 Mr. Rudis, that the story is about, to preserve his
- 13 ground in a way that he has because they see this as
- 14 an important use of the land.
- 15 Many clients that I see in my accounting
- 16 and insurance business are farmers who are involved
- 17 in government programs and have been told by the
- 18 government that they must use no-till farming
- 19 practices in order to conserve the soil. We've
- 20 gotten sort of a laugh about that lately, that
- 21 they've been told to conserve the soil, and now the
- 22 government possibly will pave it all over.
- The federal government has supported
- 24 conserving farmland, wildlife and nature preserves as

15-1

10-8

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1 an appropriate use of this land. Please don't pave
    it all over
    MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
4
            Mr. William Browne.
5
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1	Barbara Leick
2	4537 West Eagle Lake Road Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Barbara Leick, L E I C K, and
4	I'm here representing a lady who could not be here.
5	The explanation will follow.
6	For the past three years, I was to prepare
7	my statement regarding adverse sound affects of
8	aircraft in a small community such as Peotone. I did
9	not want to focus on the emotional effects of an
10	airport being built here. I wanted to stick to the
11	facts. Yesterday at 2:00 a.m., I lost my
12	brother-in-law, Donald Stewart, the identical twin
13	brother of my husband, Ronald. He died from
14	complications associated to acute peritonitis. My
15	last three weeks have been spent in ICU as Rush
16	Hospital. Thus, why she is not here.
17	Donald frequently visited with us at our
18	home in the country in Washington Township. He loved
19	this area, and like my husband, always dreamed of
20	moving out here, but he hesitated because of the
21	airport issue. Many other people like Donald have
22	waited and are still waiting until it is safe to buy
23	or build a home here. Being out here was like heaven
24	for Donald. It was quiet, peaceful and near as God

- 1 could ever feel us to be.
- I ask the FAA, Jesse Jackson, Jr., Jerry
- 3 Weller and others who are pushing for this apathetic
- 4 injustice to God's country of building an airport out
- 5 here -- I know on a federal and state level you can
- 6 take anyone's property for a needed project such as
- 7 an airport. I'm aware of the Constitution and the
- 8 Bill of Rights, but I ask of you, are any of you the
- 9 prophets of God? Do any of you fear God? Do you
- 10 really think in our hearts that destroying this
- 11 bountiful area that produces food and that feeds you
- 12 and your family is the right thing to do? Perhaps
- 13 then it is time to listen to the true prophets.
- 14 Jeremiah: Woe to the shepherds who destroy
- 15 and scatter the sheep of my pasturing, says the Lord.
- 16 Therefore, says the Lord, the Lord of God of Israel,
- 17 concerning the shepherds who care for and feed my
- 18 people, you have scattered my flock and driven them
- 19 away. You have not visited or attended to them.
- 20 Behold, I will visit and attend to you for the evil
- 21 of your doings, says the Lord.
- 22 Deuteronomy: You shall not remove your
- 23 neighbor's landmark and the land which the Lord Dear
- 24 God gives you to possess, which the men of old set.

29-29

1	If any of those involved in planning this
2	airport in Peotone believes in the word of God, I
3	strongly recommend you pick up the Bible and read the
4	hundreds of scriptures about man destroying the gifts
5	of the earth. After all, you shall reap what you
6	sow.
7	My deceased brother-in-law always taught me
8	to do the right thing. He was truly a Christian and
9	believed in the word of the Lord. And hopefully you
10	will do the same.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
13	Sandra Foster will be followed by Anthony
14	Rayson.
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## SP00143

1	Sandra Foster 5216 West Beecher Road
2	Peotone, Illinois
3	My name is Sandy Foster, F O S T E R.
4	What I wanted to address today was kind of
5	the socioeconomic impact of what's happening now to
6	the current people of Peotone, not what the dream is
7	for the people of Hazelcrest.
8	I purchased a home in Peotone several years
9	ago when FAA took Peotone off the list of live
10	projects. I've spent my life savings remodeling this
11	home and making it a safe place for my child and
12	myself.
13	A year ago I became single again. I am not
14	able to sell my home; and working two jobs, I spend
15	no time with the child who I moved to the country for
16	a safe life. $\sqrt{\text{I}}$ can't sell my home because of the
17	Peotone airport. •
18	This has been going on since 1968. I'm in $6-2^3$
19	the second phase of this project; so when I called
20	and register a hardship case, I'm told no, they're
21	only buying homes in the first phase. Of course,
22	rich developers, such as Mr. Bine, got millions of
23	dollars in for empty lots in the second phase.
24	I have started two jobs. I have become

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1 severely clinically depressed and have been on
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- 2 medication. My son tried to commit suicide several
- 3 months ago because his mother is never there for him.
- 4 But it's okay to ruin our lives because it
- 5 may give tax relief to Hazelcrest. It may give bring
- 6 jobs like Mid-America Airport in Mascoutah brought to
- 7 those people. It brought a lot of jobs, didn't it?
- 8 But meanwhile, the people that are living this day in
- 9 and day out are ignored.
- 10 When I called South Suburban Airport
- 11 Authority and talked with land acquisition, he had
- 12 the nerve to laugh when I said I felt I was a
- 13 hostage. Is this how the government wants their
- 14 taxpaying citizens to be treated?
- I implore you to set people free that are
- 16 being held hostage. Look at this whole situation. I
- 17 know I can't stop the airport from coming if it's
- 18 going to. I don't believe in it. I don't believe it

1-96

1-11

- 19 will be used. I think it will be another travesty
- 20 like Mid-America. Like I said, we have a wonderful
- 21 community and town. It's a whole way of life.
- 22 Gary Airport and Midway Airport are closer
- 23 to Hazelcrest than Peotone. Why aren't your people
- 24 working there? I know people that live in the area

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of the other airports. Their taxes are higher than
    mine, so I don't know where the tax relief is coming
 3
     from.
 4
               I think that this whole issue needs to be
 5
     looked at on more than just a political background.
     I think it needs to be resolved one way or another,
 7
     and I really think that they need to let the hostages
     in Peotone go.
 9
               Thank you for your time and consideration.
10
          MR. REWERTS: I'd like to take a second and
11
     remind the folks here to turn off their cell phones.
12
     It's kind of rude when someone is trying to talk and
13
     it's going off in the background, so if you'd please
14
     turn off your cell phones, I'd appreciate it so
15
     people can speak.
16
               Anthony Rayson, is he here?
               Following Anthony will be Cory Singer.
17
18
19
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21
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22

23

1	Anthony Rayson
2	27009 South Egyptian Trail Monee, Illinois
3	Good evening. Before I read my statement
4	that I composed for this evening, I want to say
5	something about jobs. A few days ago I was at a
6	rally, an underemployment rally in Englewood. It
7	wasn't downtown with Jesse Jackson, although he did
8	glom on to our day and take all our media from the
9	event. But we were in Englewood because yeah, it's a
10	serious problem, no jobs. And why is that? Because
11	the jobs are in China because the corporations are so
12	damn greedy that they're going to China to hire
13	workers for under a dollar an hour.
14	This is what we've got to talk about. Talk
15	about the real enemy of what's going on with the
16	citizens in this country. Don't try to pretend that
17	a pie in the sky airport is going to solve the job
18	problem. There's a real definite problem here in
19	this country, but we've got to find out who our real
20	enemies are.
21	My name is Anthony Rayson, and my family
22	and Peotone Airport footprint since 1990. I know the
23	officials from the FAA here today are in a tough
24	position. What you may feel privately about this

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1 issue you cannot spell out in your report. The
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- 2 decision has pretty much been made for you; however,
- 3 you must go through the motions with this hearing and
- 4 then come up with a report to justify paving over
- 5 this well cared for, pristine land for an unneeded
- 6 airport.
- 7 But citizens can focus on the environment
- 8 without all the legalese. It's a political decision
- 9 insisted upon by certain sectors of big money who we
- 10 all know pull the strings of our politicians. The
- 11 environment and the citizens don't have stacks of
- 12 taxpayer money to stuff down their unethical pockets.
- 13 The State of Illinois has blown a hundred million
- 14 dollars already on this project.
- We know you're forced to wear blinders and
- 16 not consider the fact that there are already four -1
- 17 woefully underutilized airports ringing Chicagoland
- in Rockford, Milwaukee, Gary and Kankakee. Also,
- 19 you're not to factor ingenuously needful
- 20 transportation options such as high speed rail and
- 21 The embarrassment that the airlines want nothing to 1-22
- 22 do with Peotone.
- 23 Similarly, you're to ignore the reality
- 24 that our area has been a self-sustaining and

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1 economically productive entity in an unusually
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- 2 environmentally conscious manner for several
- 3 generations. I couldn't do your job. I'd quit.
- 4 Luckily for me, I can spit out the truth.
- 5 But, you know, citizens are fighting back.
- 6 This same area where big business in collusion with
- 7 government decides to force people off their land for
- 8 environmentally catastrophic profit making projects
- 9 is being sadly played out all over our planet. It's
- 10 our moral imperative as stewards of this area to
- 11 resist this assault being aimed by us for so long by
- 12 this awful and unnecessary project. We'll stand up
- 13 for what is right.
- 14 So what I intend to do is to help organize
- 15 people to be there for our neighbors if and when
- 16 imminent domain and/or quick take are forcibly
- 17 imposed. I guess you've all heard of Cancun. It's
- 18 called do unto others as you would have them do unto
- 19 you.
- 20 MR. REWERTS: Cory Singer.
- 21 Following Mr. Singer will be Dr. Charles
- 22 Dieringer.

23

1	Charles Dieringer 150 Grace Lane
2	Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	Charles Dieringer. It's D I E R I N G E R.
4	Like most American names, they don't spell the way
5	they sound, but that's some of the obstacles we have
6	living in this country.
7	I am a 30-year resident of Chicago Heights,
8	one of the more abused communities in our area in
9	terms of jobs and environmental issues. In 1913, our
10	stream, which is the Farm Creek water shed, which
11	abuts the airport on the south side, was deemed as
12	the most polluted stream in the state. And now it's
13	one of the most prized streams in the state, and we
14	are leading We have worked actively over the last
15	few years to form a very viable water shed
16	partnership with Governors State University. It is
17	involved in this leadership very definitely. And we
18	are receiving grants. We are doing all kinds of
19	constructive things in terms of improving our water
20	shed.
21	I'm here to tell you that this airport is
22	going to improve and enhance this community if we $2-28$
23	build it as a green airport.] Now, I'm also on the
24	green project that was described earlier. I've been

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1 sent by water shed for specialized training in water
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- 2 shed science to the University of Illinois. I'm one
- 3 of two people that have had such an experience. It
- 4 involved three years of summer intensive training.
- 5 So I've had a lot of learning to do.
- 6 My background is in education and business.
- 7 And I'm also an engineering person that worked with
- 8 the Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago for
- 9 many years involved with the reservoirs and deep
- 10 tunnel and all those kinds of things. So I've been
- 11 around infrastructure and those kinds of things for
- 12 many years. I do a lot of research before I get
- 13 involved in things and take a position.
- But I'm taking a position as an educator,
- 15 and I'm inviting everybody here to look at and use,
- 16 first off, the (Inaudible) which is a viable
- 17 resource. And it's a tremendous (Inaudible.)
- 18 Illinois is the leader and has always been
- 19 in uniting libraries and allowing the poor man
- 20 university to be right at our fingertips. In 1978, I
- 21 had access, and so did you, to 700 libraries in this
- 22 country. And it's phenomenal to be able to go on the
- 23 Internet and look up about water sheds and what
- 24 they're doing in the eastern part of the country and

- 1 how this all can work.
- 2 And you can give faith in technology. You
- 3 also have to give faith in our government to use it,
- 4 though. And that has been one of the obstacles and
- 5 one of the opening work chance that we came together
- 6 on this water shed activity for the green project.
- 7 How are we going to find a unit of government that's
- 8 going to be able to carry out this commitment? I
- 9 think Bob expressed that earlier.
- 10 And we have found a unit of government that
- 11 we think can do that. Many of you have probably
- 12 never heard of it, but it does exist in Illinois.
- 13 First off, its function is as a soil conservation
- 14 district, but it deals with natural environmental
- 15 projects that involve pollution in our streams. And
- 16 actually, the particular one would be a subsoil
- 17 conservation district. It's well defined in the
- 18 statutes. They do exist in the state, and it follows
- 19 people participating more so than in a drainage
- 20 district.
- 21 So anyway, that's just a little bit of
- 22 background. And I know my time is up, so I'm going
- 23 to come back to tell you more how this vision is
- 24 going to work for this community and it's going to

1	restore us to where we should be.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. REWERTS: Thank you. We have two more cards
4	Robert Ogalla. And following Robert will be Eileen
5	Olson.
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1	Eileen Olson
2	
3	Wow. Thanks for the opportunity to talk
4	today.
5	I feel a lot of passion against the
6	airport. I'm just a taxpayer. I am a mom and a
7	wife, and we moved out here because we like open
8	land. We like the farms. We love the forestry, and
9	I come to you today and say could you please consider
10	the impact that this is having on all of us families $24 - 6$
11	who moved out here who have so much pride in our
12	community. And we look to you to bring us business,
13	not an airport. We look to you to find job
14	opportunities and provide great learning experiences,
15	but we don't look for an airport. We look for you to
16	take advantage of the resources that you already have
17	in O'Hare and in Midway and to put great traffic
18	solutions down the road so that we can take advantage
19	of what's already been invested with our money, which
20	is so important.
21	Spend money on education and leave open
22	land for posterity, because if you don't, where are
23	the kids going to go to play and fish and, you know,
24	have great memories.

1	So pretty simple, but thanks.
2	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
3	We have no more cards, so we have two
4	speakers that had not completed their testimony and
5	wish to continue.
6	Is Gordon Wilson still here? Do you need
7	another four minutes or so?
8	MR. WILSON: No, it won't take that long.
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1	Gordon Wilson 925 Hodges Street	
2	Beecher, Illinois	
3	I don't know how you're going to connect	
4	this in your recording with what I said before, but	
5	let's try.	
6	I will repeat just a couple sentences	
7	because it's a good starting spot.	
8	There are currently several coalitions,	
9	South Suburban Airport Coalition, Will County	
10	Coalition, South Suburban Mayors and Managers	
11	Association and Kankakee River Valley Airport	
12	Authority, to name a few, all striving to do the same	
13	thing in the same place but in a different way. And	
14	I might add they can't agree.	
15	The Greater Rockford Coalition has called	
16	for an end to the new Peotone airport, correctly	
17	observing that Rockford, Milwaukee, Gary and Kankakee	- 11
18	already have infrastructure in place to accommodate	••
19	any increased transportation needs in the Chicago	
20	area.	
21	The cash-strapped State of Illinois has	
22	bought property in an anticipation of the start of	
23	this project with no mandate. The Jackson plan,	
24	South Suburban Airport Coalition, claims to have	

- 1 private capital backing them for this construction;
- 2 however, hundreds of millions of dollars of
- 3 infrastructure will be paid for by taxpayers. All
- 4 the land that has been purchased and will be
- 5 purchased is taken off tax rolls resulting in severe
- 6 shortfalls for schools and other local public needs.
- 7 It seems the major impetus for the project is
- 8 political ambition and the relatively few who stand
- 9 to reap large financial gains.
- 10 It's no secret that some proponents have
- 11 said, off the record, of course, that it's the south
- 12 side's turn for the lucrative, no-bid contracts that
- 13 the O'Hare area has enjoyed for many years. The
- 14 promoters of this idea have been trying for at least
- 15 20 years and have failed. How much more evidence do
- 16 we need to declare an end to this bad idea?
- 17 Many in this room are probably wondering
- 18 who I am and what expertise I have to substantiate
- 19 what I have said. I am Mr. Rural Peotone, or if you
- 20 wish, Iron Ring resident who has endured the very
- 21 expensive and ongoing futility and frustration of
- 22 this effort. I am a citizen very concerned about the
- 23 possibility of this gigantically expensive, largely
- 24 publicly funded project, ending up in failure. I am

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a citizen very troubled by elected officials from the
 2
     south side and even communities surrounding O'Hare
 3
     who are trying to force this plan on the residents of
     the Peotone site and the surrounding communities,
 5
     residents who are not their constituents. Lastly, I
     am a taxpayer.
 7
               Thank you.
         MS. JOHNSON: Thank you for coming back as well.
 9
         MR. REWERTS: Mr. Dieringer.
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# 5) 00148

1	Charles Dieringer
2	150 Grace Lane Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	I was just trying earlier to establish some
4	of my background and involvement because I was indeed
5	torn by many of the same obstacles that have been
6	expressed here by these people in the community. And
7	I really think that many of the obstacles that
8	they're identifying are being addressed by the Green
9	Communities project. And I really would encourage
10	them The project is not completed yet. But as Bob
11	expressed earlier, it will be done. It's got to be
12	completed by next June, so it's going to be done well
13	before our study here.
14	But we have been studying airports and
15	solutions that are green in nature. Now, if you
16	wonder about green communities, the closest one I can
17	point you to is Prairie Crossing. You may have heard
18	of them advertised. People up there pay extra to
19	live in Prairie Crossing. And I drive by there
20	frequently, and I check on them to see why do you
21	invest in this. Because there's an attitude there
22	about doing things the right way. I really think we
23	need to promote that attitude here, and we need to
24	get more informed about technology and how it can be

- 1 used. And we have a great opportunity to do
- 2 something very constructive for our communities.
- 3 I'll go -- Just to give you an idea the
- 4 water issue, which I also am a member of the Ground
- 5 Water Association, which is an international
- 6 organization. We have 33 inches of rain that falls
- 7 on this area on an average every year. Where does
- 8 that rain go? It's not being conserved here now, but
- 9 if we build this green airport, we're going to have a
- 10 series of lakes and recreational activities here that
- 11 you wouldn't believe. I mean, this won't have to
- 12 hold water because this is our major source of water.
- 13 This is what God gives us.
- 14 But we also have an opportunity via the
- 15 Thorncreek water shed, because if you were here this
- 16 morning, you would have heard the Thorncreek basin is
- 17 the in process of providing the basic sort of
- 18 infrastructure. Within two years, they'll have this
- 19 all pretty well (Inaudible) right now 90 percent of
- 20 the communities that are involved around here.
- 21 And it's flat plateau up here, so we're not
- 22 talking about rocket science to get sanitary services
- 23 and water services to work. We can direct them
- 24 either way. We can direct them down the Kankakee

9-29

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1 River or we can direct them down to Lake Michigan.
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- 2 There's a (Inaudible) to go with Lake Michigan. And
- 3 I (Inaudible) with Lake Michigan water shed because
- 4 my water shed is part of that. If we return water,
- 5 we will have that source available.
- 6 I've already posed that question to those
- 7 commissioners, but we have to return good quality
- 8 water and we have to install wetlands. Those are
- 9 called storm water treatment drains that clean the
- 10 water. And we have -- In the sanitary district, we
- 11 created this same concept along the sanitary ship
- 12 canal, a series of site variation waterfalls, one of
- 13 them which is in Blue Island. That concept has
- 14 brought back bass fishing tournaments. We're going
- 15 to have that on our streams around here, too.
- 16 We actually, right now in Chicago Heights,
- 17 through our efforts cleaning and recleaning our
- 18 steam, we have caught 38-inch long Chinook, 30 of
- 19 them in the last three months. Now, they've been
- 20 coming up that stream for the last 25 years, but they
- 21 haven't been getting through too well because of the
- 22 beavers and the lack of maintenance by the forest
- 23 preserves.
- 24 You may know that the forest preserves have

been getting beat up pretty well lately. Well, I've

- 2 been beating them up for five years, and I go to all
- 3 their meetings. They've delayed now their budget for
- 4 another week because we're going to get this \$50
- 5 million that's coming to put back in the forest
- 6 preserves and restore our streams.
- 7 So anyway, I don't want to bore you; but if
- 8 you would like to know more about it, you're welcome
- 9 to contact me. I will send you e-mails and
- 10 documentation about the research projects that I'm
- 11 involved in. But it's an exciting opportunity, and I
- 12 wanted to share that with you.
- 13 Thank you very much.
- 14 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- We have no more speaker cards. If anybody
- 16 would like to speak or make any comments, please fill
- 17 out a speaker card.
- 18 MR. WENDT: I filled one out already.
- 19 MR. REWERTS: State your name again.
- MR. WENDT: William Wendt, W E N D T.

21

22

23

1	William Wendt 1643 Hubbard	
2	Chicago, Illinois	
3	I've been following these airport	
4	controversies for some years, and I can't recall	
5	anybody from the southern suburbs complaining about	
6	not being able to get an airplane.	
7	Has anybody heard from anybody from the	
8	southern suburbs that can't get an airplane? I	
9	haven't heard any airlines complaining that they	
10	can't find airport space around here. We do hear	
11	lots of complaints about jobs, and it is a very	
12	serious concern. There has been a problem in the far	
13	south side and southern suburbs for about 30 years	
14	now, ever since the steel mills started disappearing.	
15	I'd like to suggest a little different	2-33
16	approach to developing industry. This same monorail	7,
17	technology that I suggested earlier for passenger use	
18	could also be very useful for freight use. I mean,	
19	what you have in factories and warehouses something	
20	called material handling system, and most of these	
21	are overhead monorails.	
22	What I propose is an external material	
23	handling system that can connect factories and	
24	warehouses and so on miles away and, in effect, make	

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1 them one assembly line. I think this will be far,
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- 2 far more productive for dealing with this very real
- 3 problem and getting some real industrial jobs.
- I hear Jesse Jackson. I listen to WDON a
- 5 lot in the morning, and I hear Jesse Jackson saying
- 6 he wants the south side to look like the north side.
- 7 Yeah, well, I don't think hotels and restaurants are
- 8 quite the way to do it. That's the kind of
- 9 development you're going to get around an airport.
- 10 I'm still steamed about this McCormack
- 11 Place development 10 or 12 years ago, which was
- 12 supposed to create 10,000 jobs at the expense of
- 13 capital \$670 million. That comes out to about
- 14 \$60,000 per hotel and restaurant job. I mean, a
- 15 cabbie -- It created a job for a cab. That's about
- 16 \$20,000. This industrial district that went into the
- 17 southwest side of Chicago, they created 10,000 jobs
- 18 on a \$475 million investment. That comes out to
- 19 about \$47,000 per job.
- 20 This Motorola plant in McHenry County that
- 21 closed up after only five years, \$100 million plant
- 22 for 5,000 people. That comes out to about \$20,000 a
- 23 job. But you figure so many jobs this would create,
- 24 and this is strictly the loss we hear. It's not the

hotels. It's not the restaurants. I don't think --

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2
     You know, I haven't seen the figures, but if it's
 3
     anything like McCormack Place, rip off. The only way
 4
     to get behind McCormack Place is tax-free bonds. If
 5
     we had tax-free bonds for a few other things, maybe
     we could get us out of (Inaudible.)
 7
              But no, there is a much, much, much better
 8
     way to deal with this very real problem. It's a very
 9
     real problem and it needs a real solution.
10
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
11
               The next speaker will be Rosemarie DeWitt.
12
     Following Rosemarie will be Lionel Trepanier.
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1	Rosemarie DeWitt	
2	16033 Debbie Lane South Holland, Illinois	
3	Yes. My name is Rosemarie DeWitt. I'm a	
4	director with Will South Cook County Soil and Water	
5	Conservation District. I represent from 22nd Street	
6	in Cook County and all of Will County.	
7	My major concerns with the airport at this	
8	point is that the evaluation hasn't been done on	
9	where the water source for the airport is going to	9-3
10	come. Indications that I had been given seven years	
11	ago was they were going to take the water off the	
12	Kankakee River.	
13	Earlier this year, EPA released a third	
14	annual drinking water (Inaudible) for Joliet. And	
15	the Chicago Tribune had an article in September that	
16	169,000 people in Will County are drinking water that	
17	is contaminated with radium. It's in this report	
18	that they will have to take the water out of the	
19	Kankakee River.	
20	I want to know where they're going to get	
21	the water. $\sqrt{I}$ want to know that the residents of Will	
22	County will not be ingesting water that's going to	9-7
23	cause cancer. They need to contact EPA, go online,	
24	find a certain report find out what's happening	

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The other thing is that I'm very concerned
 1
 2
     that the Rudis farm is the fourth largest in the
 3
     State of Illinois. I really don't understand why
                                                                 15-19
     they chose to put the one runway right on that farm.
 4
 5
     I believe that if they're going to do it, please
     conserve the farm. We's already expended state and
 6
     federal monies through USDA for the project.
 7
              /I'd also like them to start implementing at
     municipalities, the counties, decide what they're
 9
                                                               9-11
10
     going to do with storm water management and PDES
     requirements. I think all of this has to be taken
11
12
     into consideration before an airport is approved.
13
               I live in South Holland. I'm still waiting
     for my flood control project. That's a multi-million
14
     dollar project that probably will not be completed
15
     for another 20 to 30 years. Most of the people that
16
17
     are in this district right now in this area ran away
     from the problems from where I live. You're
18
19
     recreating the same issues, and you're going to have
20
     to come up with billions upon billions of dollars to
21
     correct it later. You do not have another material
22
     service quorum. It just does not exist.
23
               Thank you for your time.
24
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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1	Lionel Trepanier 11601 Artesian	
2	Chicago, Illinois	
3	My name is Lionel Trepanier. That's T R E	
4	PANIER. I'm with South Metro Greens.	
5	I just want to express appreciation for the	
6	people who have come out to advocate for their	
7	community and for the environment and for common	
8	sense. It seems like there's quite a large support	
9	in this room for a common sense approach to what's	
10	going on.	
11	In a common sense approach, one of my	
12	concerns that I wanted to share with you all tonight	
13	and with those making up the environmental impact	
14	statement is for the toxic chemical loading downwind	
15	from the facility. So those folks such as myself who	
16	would be downwind from this facility who already live	
17	with a heavy toxic chemical load, this would be added	
18	to. I want the FAA, I want the project proposers to	
19	come to our communities and talk to us about how are	7-9
20	we going to measure the amount of toxic chemical	+ 1
21	loading as a result of operations of this proposed	
22	facility.	
23	And particularly, I would point out to the	
2.4	EAR that this time of an analysis. What's needed	

- 1 here is the analysis of the facility as it's intended
- 2 to be built. To break this project into tiny pieces
- 3 to ask that those each be individually analyzed for
- 4 their environmental impact is evading the purpose,
- 5 the very purpose of this evening, this scoping.
- 6 So I do hope that the FAA sees to properly
- 7 address the scope of the proposal as it is intended.
- 8 So I've shared my one concern. I know that
- 9 there's practically enumerable concerns, and I could
- 10 just chime on that I've heard even the various
- 11 speakers before me bring up very important issues
- 12 that must be addressed if our community is going to
- 13 have an opportunity to look at what kind of a choice
- 14 is being made.
- You know, in my local green party, we
- 16 advocate for a rail system like a lot of people
- 17 advocate for that rail system. It just makes so much
- 18 sense. It's common sense that if we need more space
- 19 at our airports, more capacity, we look at why do we
- 20 need more capacity, and we see very clearly that a
- 21 high-speed rail between some of our Midwest
- 22 population centers would displace a huge percentage,
- 23 a huge quantity of the existing users of the existing
- 24 air travel facilities. So there's very clearly -- I

2-14

think for people in the community that -- In my

```
2
    community, I'm saying there's really people who see
    the fallacy of building this airport that we're going
3
    to be bettering our community. I think I see a very
4
5
    strong consensus that no, this airport is not going
    to better our community.
              So what is afoot? Why can that situation
7
    exist? I think that's something that at least we
 9
    begin to address when we do as you've done this
10
    evening and come out and raise your voice for, you
11
    know, such a project being proposed in our community,
12
               So I just want to close and thank you for
13
    your attention.
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
14
15
              Gloria Weidner.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
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1	Gloria Weidner 37445 Darby Road	
2	Wilmington, Illinois	
3	My name is Gloria Weidner, W E I D N E R.	
4	I represent KARE, Kankakee Area Research and	
5	Education.	
6	I was in the same very spot 13 years ago	
7	testifying. I never heard back. And ironically, I	
8	was right. I and my colleagues were right. I came	
9	into this deposition or this testament session with	
10	facts coming out of my ears, and I never heard back	
11	from you guys. And actually, like I say, I was right	
12	because the predictions of the experts that were	
13	hired to study the issue never came true. The demand	
14	never happened. So it's not market driven. And when	
15	it's not market driven, then the taxpayers paid for	1-12
16	it.J	
17	Also, it's not intelligence driven because	
18	then we'd have, like some others here say, we'd have	
19	the high-speed rail. In France, they just celebrated	
20	their billionth on the TTV Supertrain, and it's a	
21	huge success. There were complaints at first about	
22	this project in France, supertrains, and now they	
23	love it.	
2.4	So it's not market driven. It's not	

```
intelligence driven. It's politically driven.
1
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- 2 when we talk about politics and we're talking about
- 3 power and money, power corrupts, and we all know what
- money does from Enron.
- 5 And so there are other aspects, too, in the
- 6 environment like, for example, farmland. Farmland is
- 7 it being gobbled up at an alarming rate. So I
- 8 thought well, I'll get on the Internet and I'll look
- 9 it up and I'll see what's going on. And the
- 10 Internet, the sites I saw had some sources that were
- 11 saying oh, that's a bunch of hogwash, farmland is not
- 12 being gobbled up. And guess who wrote those
- articles? Association of Realtors. | So I think I'm 13
- pretty safe in saying that farmland is a concern. We 14
- have the richest farmland here in the world and we 15
- shouldn't be wasting it. 16
- 17 As far as jobs go, if you're trying to
- 18 create jobs, then we should be in a whole different
- 19 area. We should be addressing the outsourcing of
- 20 jobs, not building an airport. So any way you look
- 21 at it, like someone here said, any way you look at
- 22 it, the common sense is not to build this airport.
- We've got the airport in Gary, in Rockford, in 23
- Milwaukee that are all underutilized; therefore, this 24

15-4

1-11

```
is a lot of BS. So that's about where I'd like to
 2
     leave it.
 3
               Thank you.
 4
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
 5
               Do we have any more speaker cards? Anybody
 6
     else wishing to speak?
 7
               We'll take a break then.
               We got a videotape from Henry May, Village
 9
    Trustee of Monee. That's a videotape that someone
10
     was gracious enough to drop off for the record. So
11
    we'll review this and enter it into the record.
12
               Seeing no more people wishing to speak,
13
    we'll take about a 15-minute break or so until we get
14
     some cards.
15
                         (A short break was had.)
          MR. REWERTS: We have one more speaker card, so
16
17
     I'd like to convene so this person can provide their
18
     comments and we won't have to sit around. This
19
    meeting will go until 8:00 o'clock, but we'll take
20
     testimony from George Bolus, and then we'll adjourn
21
     again until 8:00 o'clock or until we get another
22
     speaker.
```

24

1	George Bolus 3633 South Peoria
2	Steger, Illinois
3	I have no prepared statement, and I wasn't
4	going to speak because it seemed like there was lot
5	of negativity, and I felt a little self-conscious
6	about speaking. But my name is George Bolus. I am a
7	landowner. I own a farm in Beecher which will be
8	impacted by the airport. Part of my farmland will be
9	taken, and I also have 47 acres just north of where
LO	the airport is projected to be, across from
11	Crete-Monee Road.
12	And I want to say I look at this basically
L3	from a historic perspective, and I look at what has
14	happened in the past hundred years and how violently
1.5	sometimes things have changed. And, you know, we can
16	go back to the days when England revolved around
L7	having a seaport, and the country developed around
L8	that. And we look at times in the early 19th century
19	when trains started to develop and how towns and
20	cities grew from that; and then in the 50s, from that
21	point on, it all seemed to resolve around the
22	airports.
23	I look at Illinois from a standpoint of the
24	economy and what's good for the people is good for

23-11

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1 If the economy is good, it's good for the people.
2 And I understand the impact that it has on some
```

- 3 people and that change is very difficult to accept at
- 4 certain points in our lives, but we know that things
- 5 have changed constantly. And sometimes our heaven on
- 6 earth is disrupted and things happen that way, but
- 7 things will change and things will change for the
- 8 better.
- 9 I like what the Will County member said
- 10 that when we leave this earth, we have to leave it a
- 11 little bit better than the way that we came in. I
- 12 take that approach in my life. And my understanding
- 13 is I really feel that this airport is going to be
- 14 good. I think it's going to be good. Maybe for some
- 15 individuals it's very bad, and I understand that.
- 16 And I want the -- And I'm very impressed with the
- 17 process of the environmental study and the way that
- 18 the government is doing this. And I enjoy being a
- 19 part of the process, and I think that it's very --
- 20 It's not a negative thing. I think it's a very
- 21 positive thing, and I think that the process is very
- 22 good. And I believe in it. I believe it's the
- 23 American way.
- 24 And I understand the problems that people

1 have with the direct impact that they have. Anytime

- 2 transportation changes or things happen, certain
- 3 people are impacted and there's problems. I think we
- 4 need to approach it from a very conscious and
- 5 intelligent manner and just say if it's going to
- 6 happen, let's do this thing the right way. And so
- 7 far, I see it happening that way. I think the
- 8 interaction is very good.
- 9 I'm a believer and a proponent, and I think
- 10 so that the airport should be built. I think that
- 11 when we experience change, we're all going to leave
- 12 this planet one day. We're not here forever. Things
- 13 are going to change, and things will get -- will
- 14 happen regardless.
- 15 And I think we all know deep down inside
- 16 that this is going to come about. We can lie to
- 17 ourselves and say it's not going to happen, but it's
- 18 coming and it will be here.
- 19 Thank you for the opportunity.
- 20 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 21 MR. DIERINGER: I'd like to address some issues
- 22 for a couple minutes.
- 23 MR. REWERTS: Sure.

1	Charles Dieringer 150 Grace Lane
2	Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	Charles Dieringer again.
4	Quite frankly, I will submit this all in
5	writing because I'm so actively involved and I have
6	been for many years. I was elected to office in 1992
7	in Bloom Township, which was flooded in 1997
8	significantly. In the meantime, I have been fighting
9	to solve flooding problems in my township for four
10	years, and I had some trustees that didn't want me to
11	spend the million dollars that they had stashed away
12	in the bank, so I cut taxes for four years.
13	Well, I'm not presently in office there
14	except that I also should be a school trustee for the
15	township. And I was the only one on the ballot last
16	spring that was qualified, and it's going to take the
17	Attorney General of the State to straighten out what
18	goes on with the ballots. But it's coming pretty
19	quick.
20	I've also been involved in a class action
21	lawsuit to stop the theft of \$700,000 of taxes in
22	Bloom Township for the benefit of the receivers,
23	which are the units of the local government. And the
24	Appellate Court upheld that action and said we were

7-10

```
right.
 1
               So there are good people out there, and we
 2
    have to communicate and work together on this. I
 3
 4
    want to talk just briefly about the (Inaudible.)
             I don't think there's any evidence that the
 5
     corn is going to be damaged by these planes and the
 6
     pollution. Now, I drive 18-wheelers in seven states,
 7
     and I look at the environmental projects. It's one
 9
     way to get around pretty economically. And I haven't
10
     seen any cornfields being damaged, and I've seen a
     lot of them. They do provide a good buffer for
11
12
     noise. If there is something that comes out of
13
     airplane fuel that's different than comes out a
     diesel truck, I think we all need to study that issue
14
     a little more carefully.
15
               As far as water and wetlands and wildlife
16
17
     and the birds, I would invite you to go to Lansing,
     Illinois. That is an airport that will be -- It's
18
     designed for another term for aviation type, for
19
20
     local, private aviation type. And it's a feeder
```

airport, and they have built that in a wetland.

this airport actually is in a flood plain in a flat

plateau as well. And they have restored that area,

and it holds more water, and it's on the Lincoln

21

22

23

```
1
    drainage district, which is a 28-mile drainage
 2
     district. And that's up the reservoir as well.
 3
               I mean, the technology is here. We have to
 4
     somehow make sure that it's applied and it's applied
 5
     fairly for the best benefit.
 6
               So thank you for hearing me out.
 7
               I am recording this, by the way, for
 8
    Chicago Heights cable TV. I am the secretary of that
    community, and we are one of 100 communities that of
10
     two cable systems, so we have competition at that
11
     level, too.
12
               Thank you.
13
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
         MS. MEYERS-HAFNER: May I have a minute?
14
15
         MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. State your name again.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
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1	Ellen Meyers-Hafner 5537 West Pauling Road	
2	Monee, Illinois	
3	My name is Ellen Meyers-Hafner.	
4	I would just like to make sure that the FAA	
5	has this brochure that was researched and written by	17
6	the Openlands Project. It's entitled "This is as	29-46
7	close as airplanes need to get to Peotone," and it	
8	shows a jet flying very high above in the sky.	
9	Please read this. It has very good information.	
10	MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.	
11	Anybody else? We'll adjourn then.	
12	Oh, Lois?	
13		
14		
15		
16		
17	•	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

1	Lois Arms 107 Nanti
2	Park Forest, Illinois
3	John Malone, who is one of the founders at
4	Governors State, says that he thinks air travel has
5	hit its peak. There are even air travel changes and
6	other ways of communicating. One other thing that
7	people quote, 60 job A couple of them said it
8	today. There are 60 people for every job. That
9	counts babies and retired people, people that aren't
10	even looking for a job.
11	MR. REWERTS: Thank you, Lois.
12	Anybody else?
13	If not, we'll adjourn until 8:00 o'clock if
14	we don't get any speakers, and then we'll reopen the
15	meeting to close it. So the meeting is adjourned
16	until such time as we get somebody that wants to
17	speak. •
18	MS. JOHNSON: Feel free to fill out cards.
19	(A short break was had.)
20	MR. REWERTS: It's about 3 minutes to 8:00. We
21	have a request from Mr. Dieringer to speak for a
22	couple more minutes, and then we'll go ahead and
23	close if nobody else has anything they want to say.
24	

1	Charles Dieringer	
2	150 Grace Lane Chicago Heights, Illinois	
3	There's only a few of you left, but I just	
4	want to dazzle you with this. This is a picture of	
5	Lake Michigan. This is done from our satellites.	
6	This is using new technology to identify this	
7	resource, so we know how to link with Michigan and	
8	get the water out of there safely.	
9	You may recall about ten years ago,	
10	Milwaukee had some serious problems. They are now	
11	the best water source out of all the Great Lakes, not	
12	just Lake Michigan, because they dealt with the	
13	problem.	
14	Now, we have to deal with that problem in	
15	Hammond. Hammond is down here, and that pipeline I	
16	was telling you about that goes to Chicago Heights is	
17	not the best quality drinking water. And people that	
18	are on dialysis and that are diabetic can be affected	
19	by the chemicals that are in that water, but that can	
20	all be eliminated if we bring our intake out here in	9-1
21	the deep part of the lake and we ozonate our water.	
22	Now, ozone And I know this is getting	
23	off the topic a little bit But we built an ozone	
24	plant in Lake Bluff 25 years ago, and I did a video	

1	tour of that 25 years ago when it was being built.
2	We can solve these water problems.) I don't think
3	people That will make this land more valuable. On
4	that I'm submitting all this in writing anyway, so
5	I mean, you don't have to struggle too hard with my
6	comments. I'm going to organize it a little better.
7	Thank you very much.
8	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
9	Does anybody else want to say anything?
10	MS. GREENE: Yes.
11	MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. State your name.
1.2	
13	
1.4	
<b>L</b> 5	
16	
17	•
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
2.4	

1	Aina Green 14801 East Riverside
2	South Holland, Illinois
3	Aina Greene, and I spoke before.
4	I would just like to say I was so very glad
5	I came today and I was so impressed with what
6	everybody had to say so much, but I would like to say
7	I was most impressed with the pilot that spoke and
8	pointed out that we are heading toward a time when we
9	don't even need those airports. The airplane is
10	already proposed that does not need runways to land.
11	Things are changing. We do not need the airports.
12	We're not going to need them because of changing $-40$
13	technology.
14	Twe're going to need fresh air and the $24-8$
15	quality of our lives and a cleaner environment, and
16	we need to preserve it. J We have to rethink it with
17	the systems that were outlined by this gentleman who
18	just spoke.
19	Thank you.
20	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
21	With that, I'm going to call the meeting
22	adjourned. Thank you for coming. And we will take
23	all your comments into consideration. Thank you.
24	(Meeting adjourned.)

#### : 1 9 2003

# STAND

Shut This Airport Nightmare Down

George Ochsenfeld, President Judy Ogalla, Vice-President 28020 S. Crawford Monee, Illinois 60449 (708)534-7319 12/3/

December 17, 2003

To: FAA, Denis Rewerts

Re: FAA Peotone Airport Scoping Process For December 2003.

From: George Ochsenfeld, President of STAND

I would like the following comments taken into consideration and entered into the record:

- 1. The FAA should question the validity of IDOT's enplanement projections. Two objective 23-20 facts contradict their assertions:
  - al the Gary Airport struggles to get passenger service. If there were a great demand in the South Suburban area, Gary would be booming.\_\_
  - b. Coach USA Airport Express (formerly Tri State Airport Services) has discontinued bus service from Matteson, Illinois to O'Hare and Midway, due to lack of passengers. Prior to September 11, 2001, they intended to discontinue service for the same reason, but were cajoled by south suburban business interests into continuing operations, but were eventually forced to stop by the lack of demand. This information can be verified by calling Coach USA at (312)374-7200.

Matteson is ten miles <u>NORTH</u> of the proposed airport and there is not sufficient demand to keep an airport shuttle service in operation. Obviously, there is not the demand that IDOT's politically influenced and highly questionable consultants report in their studies.

- 2 The FAA should require IDOT to rewrite and resubmit the entire Environmental Assessment pertaining to the <u>one runway airport</u> airport they are now requesting approval to build. The prior Environmental Assessment, and the FAA's EIS was based on a six runway airport. The resulting impacts, especially concerning economic development would presumably be very different for a one runway airport.
- 3. At a time of extreme uncertainty in the aviation industry, where a terrorist action of any kind could severely cripple the entire industry, it is extremely irresponsible to build a new airport, especially in lieu of expanded capacity at O'Hare and Gary and the untapped potential of Rockford.
- 4. The FAA should re-evaluate and dismiss the entire Environmental Assessment submitted by IDOT. There is strong reason to believe that the previous State of Illinois administration indulged in manipulation, distortion, and falsehood in promoting the South

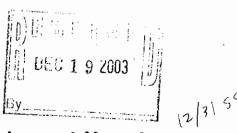
(Continued: STAND Scoping Comments)

Suburban Airport Project. Some reasons for concern:

- a The Project Manager, Brad Roseberry was indicated in a criminal corruption case, admitted wrong doing and was granted immunity by providing testimony at a criminal trial involving the George Ryan Secretary of State administration. Mr. Roseberry's reliability and integrity are therefore in question, and consequently all work on the Peotone project done under his administration should be rejected by the FAA.
- b. IDOT manipulated and double crossed the FAA by requesting a two tier study, the first of which concerned land acquisition. IDOT went ahead and began acquiring the land prior to the FAA finding. This not only made the FAA look extremely foolish, but is an example of the devious, untrustworthy behavior which has characterized this airport development project until the election of Governor Blagojevich.
- c Former Governor George Ryan has been indicted on various corruption charges. He was the major promoter of the Peotone airport for four years. There is reasonable suspicion that data given to the FAA to evaluate, as well as the process utilized by the State of Illinois under his administration is tainted by corruption. Therefore, the work submitted to the FAA during his administration is of questionable validity, and the FAA should require the current governor to resubmit the work. It was Governor Ryan who made a mockery of the FAA by ordering the purchase of land prior to FAA Tier 1 record of decision. This is but one example of the lack of respect the Governor had for the FAA process.
- 5./If the FAA suspects any impropriety concerning the promotion of the South Suburban airport, it is the duty of the FAA to contact U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald, and disclose such suspicions.

#### **COMMENT SHEET**

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



SP00160

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### PLEASE PRINT

Comments: I have many objections but will only list some of them . I live within 4 miles south of the proposed total site just inside Kankakee county and am very familiar with the area. #1. The people most affected who live on the site have never had an opporitunity to register their vote as a group 21-4 --only when lumbed together with other voters who are not directly affected. do not live nearby and may THINK they will get a good job there .Jobs are not needed in this area. We hire part time help on our sons farm -- try to find 6-29 people towork good jobs with good pay. They rather collect welfare . #2 Water An airport will need a huge supply and produce a huge amount of sewage. What could handle all this??. I have heard talk of some being diverted to Extine Creek and south to the Kankakee river. Exline floods now .. About 80% of the site drive scuth A 314 inchrain now will overflow from to the K3 river. DRAINS the creeks at Manteno. What would happen with run-off from another 19.000 acres??I can assure you that your retention areas would simply not be able to handle or retain the billions of gallongoof excess water and no doubt much of #3 You it would be polluted and hence cause pollution here in K3 County. would ruin thousands of acres of good farm ground--irmeplaceable. Remember. you like to eatand you do not get your food from the grocery stores. from the farms. NO FARMS-NO FOOD. #4The environment would be impacted tremendoueslv. Compare the area around O'Hare to this area. Do you want to ruin this area todas has been done there? We know why Elk Grove Village and Bensenville are pushing this airport so hard. They have had enough of the bad effects of O'Hare and want to shove their problems here on us. it as more and more NO/AIR Name. \_\_\_ A all Parkley We do not want it as more and more NO/AIR Name: PORT signs going up Organization: 6-56. in this area point out. Address: Mr. Ralph Paarlberg 6159 E 11000N Rd another Mascoutah??Not the Grant Park, IL 60940 airlines, not the Fed Govt .. Not the state, not the county, not the township. Hopefully you have cash on hand in your own bockets. The taxpayers have had it (Cummens mistereesinakee norbied had Desember 19 2003)

Note attached article--thousands of taxpayers \$\$\$ to build new bridges to be destroyed by government in a few years???Explains why the country in broke.

# AROUND THE

# Thanksgiving meals at Hopkins

HOPKINS PARK - Over 60 Thanksgiving meals will be served Thursday to Pembroke Township residents.

The meals are being prepared by Bishop Martin D. McNamara High School and will be delivered to the Hopkins Park Village

Those who have registered for meals can pick up their dinners at Village Hall between 11 a.m. and noon according to Michael Taylor, a spokesman for Mayor John Dyson.

McNamara will also be delivering "five or six meals to the Pembroke Senior Citizens Center," according to Sharon Jackson.

"We've got some good things going on in the community," Taylor said. "We've got a program now where we have different churches from up north coming down to help people out.

"Orland Park Missionary Baptist Church and Matteson Baptist Church worked with Church of the Cross — the mayor's church.

"The two churches brought over a hundred people. They provided food and clothing and went out in the community and did winterization (of homes) and they cut firewood and delivered it. I was just amazing to see. I was astonished."

# Bridge opens Monday

WILMINGTON — Improvements are now completed on the Interstate 55 river bridge near Wilmington.

The bridge opened to traffic today. The \$3.7 million project widened traffic lanes and created new access ramps. Contractor was D Construction of Coal City.

# Third airport discussion set

A meeting on the third regional airport will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Kankakee County Administration Building.

The hearing will be hosted by the Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission. It will be held in the fourth floor meeting

Speakers include Scott Berkhardt, of the Illinois Department of Transportation for update on the planning process, land acquisition and environmental impact; Ed Paesel of he South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association; Jamy Lyne of Will County and David Hinterleiter of the Kankakee River Valley Chamber of Commerce.

For information call the Kankakee County Planning Department at 9372940.

### Overtime OKed for Will County

JOLIET — The Will County Board has approved\$150,000 in overtime pay for the sheriff's department.

Sheriff Paul Kaupas said the overtime was for October through December.

Finance Committee Chair John Gerl, R-Joliet, told colleagues at Thursday's Republican Caucus that the original request was

Gerl credited Kaupas with instituting new procedures that "impact the overtime figures in a positive way."

# Four new bridges set

JOLIET — Four new bridges are in the works for Will County. Two of the bridges are in Will Township, on one Corning Road. over Exline Slough and another on Egyptian Trail over Black Walnut Creek.

Also planned are bridge on Quigley Road over Jordan Creek in Florence Township and over Jackson Creek on Baker Road in Manhattan Township.

December 15,2003 30212 S. Crawford Beecher, IL 6040, Dear Sir: It is high time that you and your associates realize that 1.38 new suports are built on the needs of aviation and NOT politics or jobs. The more money should be spent on nor should any more land be bought for the pipe 29.40 dream of a third Chiengo airport. The site being touted is a very poor choice. There is no infrastructure present. Use Gary or Rockford that have that, Air and water quality and floodplains should be left as is. should be left as is. The area does not reed when sprawl here. Soil has been and should continue to be conserved. 15-11. Please pass along my ideas and concern to Joseph Mikan and Yesse Jackson Jr. Sincerely,

Mrs. Koreen Keisner

SP 00161 12/3/55

P.O. Box 402 Sheridan, IL 60551 Dec. 17, 2003

Mr. Dennis R. Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airport District Office 2300 E. Devon Avenue - Room 320 Des Plaines, Il 60018 1/2/04

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

I want you to know that I **strongly oppose** the construction of **the Peotone** (-)6 **Airport** for a number of reasons. Aside from my personal disgust with the political manipulation of my family's lives, I'd like for you to consider other negative factors that will result if the Peotone Airport is constructed.

1) Ground water needed to sustain the airport will be impacted if not depleted, and exactly where will needed water come from as there is no municipal water company, only private wells? Also where will all the run off go from paved over former highly productive farm fields some of which have produced corn crops of 200 bushel to the acre? Think about how you may have to wade to your car in the parking lot as many of these fields already are prone to "ponding" when a heavy rain occurs.

2) Trash and hazardous and industrial wastes will add to a waste disposal problem. | | \( \gamma \cdot \)

3) Wildlife habitat will be only a thing you can relate to your children who will never see it in all its beauty. Consider that the Monee Reservoir (a 30+ acre lake which is not in the site but which is surrounded by it,) is home to deer and a large number of Canada geese which if one is sucked into one of the jet engines can bring down an airplane.

Consider the lawsuits that almost always result when an airliner crashes, and especially if the crash results from negligence.

4) Monee, Beecher, Peotone, and Will Townships will lose much of their revenue which with the multi-billion dollar deficit can only worsen an already terrible economic 6-27 condition. You are probably going to counter that the economy will be improved by the creation of jobs which would result if the airport were to be constructed; however, consider 6-28 how many of the existing agriculture and related jobs will be lost. Think too about the loss of food crops that will be GONE FOREVER by paving over this productive proposed 15-48 airport site; and, as far as I know, there is no master plan for the airport by the State.

5) Since no airlines have committed to use the Peotone airport, the State is gambling with tax money that the airline industry will be needing an airport, but just look at 6-29 many of the airlines which are in financial trouble just like the State We already have the Gary, Milwaukee, and Rockford airports, not to mention O'Hare and Midway in Chicago.

THERE IS NO NEED FOR ANOTHER AIRPORT, and expanding O'Hare and reopening Miggs should be your first priorities!

Respectfully,

(Frank Zirzow Trust) Linda Zirzow, Trustee

Linda Zerzow

CC: S.T.A.N.D.

DEGEIVE DEC 24 2003 By.\_\_\_\_

December 18, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

It is of great concern to me that any supporter of an airport at Peotone, 29-42 Illinois is involved with the enlargement of "takings" beyond the original Constitutional intent of the right of eminent domain. Citizens of the United States of America have the right to purchase, own, and hold their own property.

The right principle is present and available everywhere including planning meetings; principle will prove itself eventually. Justice is the reason, the basis for law. The Constitutional Amendment referring to eminent domain does 5-3 not clarify the right to take anyone's property to create employment or monetary gain for another. Many laws have been circumvented, imposed upon.

Secret meetings plan takings which owners do not know of until it is done. I have seen people involved in this kind of situation lose their sense of self-reliance and of self-confidence as a result of their homes and property being removed from their ownership.

Landowners of rural homes and farms were called to one public meeting at which, when assembled, a local developer entered the meeting gleefully waving a blueprint; this was the manner in which they were informed of what had been planned for their land which was going to be taken from them. I have seen this and what it does to very durable people.

Now, again, the government wishes private property and grouping itself with private segments providing funding, linking the two, sharing a project, for which private government does not have funds and with neither accepting the responsibility of transgressing private rights.

The United States Senate was established to safeguard the minority rights of the small states; who safeguards the minority rights of the citizen? We are concerned with a bird's nest being disturbed, a cat caught in a tree or a dog 29-6 appearing to be without a home.) How could anyone bear to know of anyone being routed from their own property without going to their aid. Where do those people ever again feel secure? Individually, these intruders know this is putting the hardship of stress and tears for a long time on people; one does not take the property of anyone for the wants of another. Supporting such procedure would put your own homes and families in eventual uncertainty.

In your meetings no cause is greater than righteousness and justice. What others on your committee are urging cannot manipulate you from doing what is right. Anything can be presented as being for the common good; do not overlook

the right of the minority view.

The Peotone area is not the place for an airport. This land has been owned by someone else for a very long time. What occurs in this area is not the prerogative of people or politicians from somewhere else.

The Illinois Transportation Secretary was quoted in The Daily Journal (Kanka-kee 12-4-03) that the state would demonstrate a need for the airport even with expansion of O'Hare, full use of Midway, expansion of Rockford airport and improvements at Gary. When is enough enough?

We elect our officials to take care of necessary business, not to relocate our lives. There is a very deep concern involved here with the excitement of many groups coming together to win a point and make a lot of money; there is so much concern about those values and the harm they are doing throughout our country.

Where are all of these travelers coming from? Is there a need to control the number of visitors to our state, our home? Our homes are sacred to our lives, please do not try to make other plans for them. Please do not let anyone impose the wishes of others here. This is first a homeland. Who will support the right of the citizen of the United States to own and keep his own property?

There should be no compromise regarding an airport at Peotone, Illinois; people on either side of the issue can understand that any compromise is a step towards further "inching" and attempted negotiations. There is a need for agricultural space and there are people who feel a need for open space; some people for urban areas; neither should dominate all space. The United States was founded with consideration of both the majority and the minority. Defense of the rights of the owners of the land of the area should be understood. This land belongs to someone; it is not for sale; you do not covet and take what belongs to someone else

Other people's thoughts, wishes or poll-taking should not be put before the public as credible for any proposed taking of land belonging to someone else.

I am very concerned with anyone imposing over another's property rights. Some very courageous people came here in three little ships a long time ago to establish new homes, live in peace and hoping to not be uprocted again.

A documentary on PBS "River of Iron" told of Robert Brewster Stanton (1889) setting out to put a railroad in the Grand Canyon following the Colorado River. Stanton failed to change the Grand Canyon, rather he became enthralled by it and it transformed him.

Everyone needs open space and the solitude it provides near to them, not just at some distant place.

There are people who love the land they live on, their relationship to it and their home in a rural setting often the home of an ancestral farm. These need to be respected and valued by all of us for the sense of permanency and security they provide for our country.

Foanne Mandall Fost Office Box 56 Gilman, Illinois 60938



# League of Illinois Bicyclists

2550 Cheshire Dr., Aurora, IL 60504 www.BikeLIB.org



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#### Staff

Ed Barsotti, Executive Director Aurora 630-978-0583 ed@bikelib.org December 17, 2003

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

On behalf of our members and others who bicycle by choice or necessity, I would like to ask that planning for the South Suburban Airport include paths and accommodations on roadways associated with the airport's development.

We request a continuous bike path encircling the airport perimeter with connections to the east, west, north and south, plus access to the airport proper. In addition, bicycle access to the terminal buildings and work areas is needed.

Specifically, we ask that the following connections be considered:

- 1. From the north connections near Ashland, Kedzie, Will-Center and Ridgeland.
- 2. From the east a connection to Eagle Lake Road.
- From the south connections from Ashland, Kedzie, and Will-Center Roads.
- 4. From the west a connections from Pauling Road.

Development of the airport will severely impact existing bicycle conditions, while increasing the demand and needs of future recreational and utilitarian bicyclists.

Sincerely,

Ed Baintle

Ed Barsotti, Executive Director



# ierra Club

Illinois Chapter

200 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 505, Chicago, IL 60601-5908 (312) 251-1680 • (312) 251-1780 (FAX)

December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

**Proposed South Suburban Airport** Re:

Tier 2 EIS Scoping

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Please accept these comments on behalf of the 27,000 members of the Sierra Club, Illinois Chapter, who are committed to protecting Illinois' environment for our families and our future.

Sierra Club believes that the proposed Peotone airport project, including the development and 29/50 further decentralization of the Chicago region that it will induce, has the potential to do more environmental harm than perhaps any other single project currently proposed in Illinois, The impacts to land, air, and water resources from turning a largely rural area with valuable ecological assets into a region dominated by suburban sprawl are massive, irreversible, and demanding of an honest and thorough assessment. \

Therefore, the Tier 2 EIS must ecompass a wide enough geographical area and range of issues to estimate the impacts of converting, over time, virtually all of Will and Kankakee counties, from largely rural and open landscapes into urban and surburban ones. Indeed, the long-range impacts would likely extend beyond even these borders, encouraging or accelerating sprawling development in Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, and Grundy counties in Illinois, and Indiana counties to the east. 23-29 There will also be impacts on southern Cook County.

For the purposes of our comments, please interpret the project area to include all of these counties.

Estimating and attempting to quantify these impacts is indeed a large undertaking, but given the potential economic and environmental costs of the South Suburban Aiport, and the apparent availability of alternatives to it, taxpayers deserve no less than an honest and full accounting of these 29-51 impacts from this process.

Some of the environmental questions that must be answered include:

Water Resources

Where will the water to supply this massive urbanization come from? What will be the impacts on the drawdown of the ground or surface water resources?

Where will rapidly growing communities discharge their treated wastewater? What are the expected water quality impacts on the Kankakee, Mazon, Vermillion, Iroquois, and Des Plaines River watersheds, including all of their tributaries? [Your analysis should reflect the fact that Illinois does not regulate nutrient discharges, so there are no protections in place for these waters from increased loadings of phosphorus and other nutrients.] [Your analysis should also be informed by the fact that the great majority of streams in already urbanized areas of the 9-3 Chicago region are now listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as failing to comply with state water quality standards. [You should assume that, given historic patterns of development and wastewater treatment practices, that a similar fate awaits the prairie rivers and 9-33 streams of these counties. [You should also project the impact of substantial new wastewater discharges on aquatic life in these watersheds, particularly from endocrine-disrupting 9-34 chemicals now known to be common in municipal effluents.

The Tier 2 EIS must also examine the certain fundamental changes to the flow regimes of the rivers and streams in these watersheds, both due to increased wastewater discharges but also due to changes in the nature and volume of runoff due to land use changes in these counties.

An attempt must also be made to quantify the impacts on water quality and siltation downstream in the Illinois River from the urbanization of such a substantial piece of its watershed.

In general, an attempt must be made to assess the impacts of the project on river and stream quality, quantity, habitat, and the wildlife, biotic communities, and endangered species that depend on surface waters in the region.

Habitat

What are the natural areas of concern in these counties? What is the projected consumption of wetlands and riparian habitat, grasslands and prairies, forest and savanna habitat, and other natural areas in these areas? Your analysis should reflect the fact that the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers has been substantially curtailed in the protection of "isolated" wetlands, and that no state or local programs are currently in place to provide protection for these areas.

What will be the impact on the Grand Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge project? How will increased demand and prices for real estate affect the prospect of purchasing and 10-9 protecting habitat for this project in light of current and future funding for the Refuge?

How will similar changes in the real estate market affect other conservation land acquisition efforts by federal, state, and local agencies?

Air Quality

Please specify how the increase in vehicle traffic and emissions from the development encouraged or accelerated by the project will need to be reflected in the State Implementation. Plan for attaining ozone standard for the Chicago region. Please include in your analysis all projected expansions to interstate highways and arterial roads necessitated, encouraged, or accelerated by the project. Please also estimate the impact of these new emissions on the state's ability to attain the new, more protective standards for ozone and fine particulate matter.

Please estimate the localized increased cancer risk from new diesel and other emissions along arterial routes in these counties, in light of recent studies regarding the health impacts of busy arterials on nearby communities.

What will be the impacts of aircraft and airport operations on regional and local air quality?

<u>Alternatives</u>

In light of all these, and many other, potential impacts, establishing the need for this project, and honestly assessing available alternatives, are essential. Please consider all the available alternatives to the project, including more efficient use of existing airports, and improvements in rail travel.

Thank you for your attention to these and other questions as you prepare the Teir 2 EIS. If this process does not provide answers to these questions, then it is apparent that no one will.

Jack Darin

Director

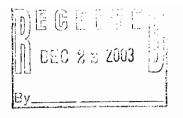
Dec. 18th, 2003 SP00166 Mr. Denis Rewerts-Chicago Airports Vistrict Office 2300 East Devon Ave. Nes Plaines, IL 60018 NO PEOTONE AIPPORT Mr. Kewerts -This Scatone Airgart Is a désastrous idea mi many mays! Let will, first of all, displace me and my spanse (male 70's) as well as hundreds, r of other citizens in this peaceful farm-Lond area, destroying the lond and destroy aur hours. The less of this prime form.
loud a The cost of restructuring the
roots & highway system. The negative 27mignet it would have on the husiness schools wave police of fire protection district, the bazardons waste materials dumped 6-30 in aux water ways & rwers all is a 18-1 disastronis idea. The Large Major

There are many more regatives I could white about, but you get the idea - NO PEOTONE AIRPORT

1-26.



Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Sharp, Jr. 33 Sandpiper Ln. Beecher, IL 60401-9774



SP 00167 115/04

December 12, 200

Dear Mr. Rewerts.

This is a letter logical comment on one environmental aspect of the proposed Peotone Airport. Imagine if you will 5 years after the first jet lands on the runway this scenario...

1) The underwater pollution estimates originally projected as favorable are GROSSLY underestimated. The solvents, accidental spills and jettison fuel find Q-38 themselves leaching into the underground water supplies.

2) ALL the residents of this area (unlike O'Hare Airport vicinity families with Lake Michigan water) have wells to supply water to our families for drinking, bathing, washing and maintaining farm animals. Imagine toxins in our water supply.

What Do They Do? Will the Federal, State or Local Government supply bottled water to these rural farms and homes as well as the small towns with wells?

3) Toxins begin to creep into the Kankakee River slowly killing wildlife and fish. 0-40 Polluting the river and reducing the quality of Kankakee State Park. 0-10

4) Toxins into the Kankakee River flow into the Illinois River and eventually the Mississippi River. Killing more fish and wildlife and destroying habitat areas that have purposely been set aside and protected by the law.

Mr. Rewerts the cost will be enormous if skewed reports are given to the final decision makers. Please make sure the Environmental Projection Agency gets their due on this issue. There is no need for biased reports from an engineering concerns that are only looking to gloss over the fact that this will be an environmental disaster in the years to come.

Mr. Rewerts we thank you for the time spent reading our letter.

Sincerely,

Stephen and Karen Anczer 31149 Cottage Grove

Beecher, Il. 60401

(708) 227-0916

(708) 946-0196

115/04

MR DENNIS REWERTS

PEC. 16, 2003

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

CHICAGO AIRPORTS DISTRICT OFFICE

2300 EAST DEVON AVE.

DEI PLAINES, IL. 60018

DEC 707 2003

GENTLEMEN:

FIRST LET ME GIVE YOU A LITTLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT ME. I AM A GRADUATED MECHANICAL ENGINEER (ASME) FROM PRUDUE UNIVERSITY, HAYE BEEN INVOLVED IN ENGINEERING POR OVER PIFTY YEARS, ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT SINCE 1965. RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND INSTALLATION OF 80% OF THE FACILITIES IN ONE PLANT OF A MULTY PLANT STEEL MILL CORPORATION. DELT WITH THE COAST GUARD, CORP. OF EVENEERY, FEDERAL EPA, STATE EPA, CITY EPA, AND METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF GREATER CHICAGO (ORIGINALLY KNOWN OF MSD). GAVE A DEPOSITION BEFORE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF STATE OF ILLINOIS LAWYER AND MID LAWYER RELATIVE TO THE PLANT'S ENVIRONMENTAL EQUIDMENT OPERATION. SHORTLY THERESFIER I WAS PUT IN CHARGE OF ORERATING ALL THE PLANT'S ENVIRONMENTAL PACILITIES. THIS INCLUDED DUCUMENTING ALL HATADOOUS MATERIAL DISPOSAL, BTHER PLANT SUPERVISORS WERE

TRAINED AT OUR FACILITIES. OUR DRAWINGS

WARE USED TO ASSIST OTHER PLANTS IN

THE DESIGN OF THEIR FACITIES. I WAS

REQUESTED TO REVIEW SOME OF U.S.S.'S

DRAWINGS BY A CORPORATE V.P. DUR

PLANT WAS THE MOST ECONOMICACLY

OPERATED WITH THE BEST ENVIRONMAT

QUALITY, I INCLUDED THE ABOVE SO

MAYBE YOU WILL AGREE THAT I MIGHT

KNOW ALITTLE OF WHAT I AM WRITING,

I COULD HAVE INCLUDED A UST OF WHAT

I DID WHICH KNOW ONE HOD DONE BEFORE.

LET) START WITH WATER ASSUMING THE

SIX RUNWAYS WOULD BE BUILT. WHERE IS ALL
THE WATER REQUIRED TO COME FROM? IT 9-3

CANNOT COME FROM LAKE MICHIGAN BECAUSE DE
THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S.A. AND

CANADA ON THE QUANTITY OF WATER WHICH

CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM THE GREAT CAKE.

YOU COULD NEVER GET THE REQUIRED AMOUNT

FROM THE KANKEE RIVER WITHOUT AFFET

THOUSAND) OF PEOPLE, THAT ONLY LEAVED THE

GROUND WATER TABLES EXTRACTING SUCH A

LARGE QUANTITY OF WATER WOULD ASUREDLY 9-41

LOWER THE GROUND WATER CEVEL, THEREFORE,

EVERYONC EXTRACTING WATER WOULD NEED TO

DIG DEEPER WELLS. THIS WOULD RESTRICT

AREA GROWTH BECAUSE MORE GROWND WATER WOULD BE REQUIRED THUS LOWERING THE WATER TABLE GVEN FURTHER. HENCE, WE HAVE A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

NOW, LETS LOOK AT THE TREATED

SANITARY WATER DISCHARGE, WHERE WILL

IT GO? CANNOT BE INJECTED INTO THE

GROUND BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF CROSS

CONTAMINATION, THIS CERVES THE KANKAKEE

RINGR, WHAT WILL THIS QUANTITY OF WATER 935

DUE TO THE RIVER'S FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE? No MORE FISHING.

[HOW WILL THIS AFFECT ALL OF THE

COMMUNITIES DOWNSTREAM OF THE INJECTION

POINT? WE SAW HOM SOME OF THE TOWNS 9-42

ON THE MISSISSIPRI WHERE AFFECTED DURNS

RAIN STORMS. FLOOD PLAINS? WHERE WILL

ALL OF THE SOLIDS FROM THE TREATMENT.

DARE ALL OF THE CHILDREN BE GIVEN

EAR PLUGS OR EARMUFFS TO PROTECT THEIR

HEARING? HOW WILL ALL OF THE SCHOOLS, 3/8

CHURCHS AND HOMES BE PROTECTED FROM

THE NOISE, AIR POLLUTION AND OCCASIONAL

DUMPING OF FUEL? REMEMBER I CAME

PROM A STEEL MILL WHERE WARKERS

NEEDED AND STILL DO NEED EAR PLUCY, MUFFS

AND RESPIRATORS INDRDER TO DO THEIR JOBS,

WILL OUR CHILDREN WEED TO WEAR RESPIRATORS

INDROER TO PLAY OUTDOORS, GO TO SCHOOL AND

PROTECT THEIR HEALTHS MOST FARMERS TODAY?

HAVE EQUIPMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTALY

CONTROLLED CABS, THOSE WHO DON'T, DO WEAR

EARPLUGS, MUFFS AND FACE MASKS,

I COULD WRITE ALOT MORE BUT I AM SURE YOU WILL RECEIVE MANY (ETTER) DEALING WITH THE ROBES, GARBAGE, TETC.,

PLEASE IZEEP INNIND THE INTENTION IS

TO TAKE 24,000 ACRES OUT OF FARM

PRODUCTION AND BUILD SIX RUNWAYS NOT

ONB, AS THE SUPPORTERS OF THE THIRD

AIR PORT WOULD LIKE YOU TO BELIEVE,

WHAT IS WRONG WITH USING THE CINICAGO
CORY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT? I HONB FLOWN

OUT OF IT, IT IS A VERY NICE FACILITY, I-D

EXCUSE THE IHAND WRITEN LETTER AS MY

COMPUTER IS TEMPORARILY OUT OF SERVICE,

Dichard Cotionali 2608 W. BALLE CAKE ROOD BEBUHER, IL. 60401 P.S. LET ME KNOW IF I CAN HAVE ADDITIONAL

#### JOHN J. RADEMACHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

8035 N. Oconto Avenue Niles, Illinois 60714 Phone: (847) 967-7565

Denis R. Rewerts, Capacity Officer Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

December 19, 2003

Re: Proposed South Suburban Airport Tier 2 EIS

Dear Sir:

These comments are provided pursuant to FAA Notice and are submitted for the record.

May I say simply that "the Emperor has no clothes." The airport project proposed for Peotone and Beecher in Eastern Will County, Illinois is unsound for a wide variety of reasons, many of which you heard on December 3, 2003 at Governors State University:

1. The area consists of fertile farmland including glacially deposited Drummer Soil (Illinois' official state soil) 14 inches deep and recognized by state conservationist Bill Gradle as being crucial to "our quality of life and our future. It is arguably one of the best, if not the best, soils in the world." Even former Governor George Ryan frequently opined on the importance of agriculture to Illinois. Eastern Will County is a rich agricultural region.

2. The "Inaugural" facility with its runways and acres of buildings under roof will sit like a dam amidst the Exline Slough and interconnected creeks and streams, will destroy drainage in the immediate area and into Kankakee County and will add pollutants throughout the watershed. To access the "Inaugural" site will require further insults to the environment in the form of additional highways, 27-17 service roads, widening of existing roads, paved lots and the like.

3. Loss of habitat for migratory birds. 13-4

4. Destruction of archaeological anomalies and artifacts.

And all of these adverse environmental effects will be realized even if the "Inaugural" airport is never used, which is the most likely scenario. The only way to really appreciate what will be taken environmentally is to visit the targeted area on foot with the consent of the landowners and without the politicians in tow. With the perspective of biologists, botanists and soil scientists, the area farmers and other residents can point out what

29-63

15 - 3

9-1

Denis R. Rewerts December 19, 2003 Page 2

cannot be grasped simply by examining aerial maps, engineers' reports/drawings and the studies/rhetoric of politicians. I urge that the opponents who reside and farm in this area be taken seriously as they state the basis for defeating this proposal. It is catastrophic, in my mind, to devastate an environmentally rich agricultural region such as this for an 15-4 unsustainable airport.

In the view of many, there never has been a need for this airport, again for a variety of reasons including:

- a. The presence of O'Hare, which will expand.
- b. The viability of Gary/Chicago Airport already years ahead of "Peotone." 1-11
- c. Midway is up and running and vastly improved.
- d. Rockford and Mitchell Field are up and running.

In a related concern why, in fact, has there never been a public hearing in Peotone itself? 121-6 It has large fairground and atrium facilities adequate to sponsor large attendance. It is very proximate to the people most adversely impacted by this proposal. Other than University Park, I do not believe one meeting or public hearing on this matter (including any held by Governor Ryan's office or IDOT) was held outside Cook County which certainly served the convenience of the South Suburban and Northwest Suburban politicians, mayors and their followers. I think the decision to not sponsor a single 21-6 hearing in Peotone, Beecher or Monee was unfortunate.

The proponents of this airport stake as their main reason jobs and the economy, first for the South Suburbs, then for Will County, and now for the region. Why not the state and the nation and the world while they're at it? They project 500,000 jobs, 9 billion dollars in wages and 4 billion dollars in recreation/visitor spending. This is not realistic. It staggers the imagination, especially if this is to be generated just from a starter airport!! What they do not measure is the loss to the region if the airport is never used

Will County has experienced as good or better job and economic growth as the other "collar" counties and Cook County since 2000 without an "Inaugural" airport. Why is that bad for the region?.

The proponents submit their overwhelming economic "growth" figures to bolster their novel theory that such an economic hypothesis trumps environmental and quality of life concerns. According to the Chicago Tribune (12/04/03), airport supporters at the December 3 public hearing argued that "any adverse environmental impact would be more than offset by the economic benefits reaped by the south suburbs." By that statement, the supporters are now conceding that there are environmental impacts (and likely conceding quality of life issues, too) associated with this proposal. That is progress. But their assertion that the supposed economic juggernaut to be created by this project will more than offset environmental problems is a red herring. Just how would that work

Denis Rewerts December 19, 2003 Page 3

- expanding (allegedly) the economy at the expense of the environment, thousands of farms and homes and thousands of acres of irreplaceable topsoil? I do not believe that is the legal standard for this EIS exercise. \

The environmental and quality of life concerns are objective and demonstrable while the economic arguments are just that - arguments. In light of the other substantial concerns with this airport proposal raised at the December 3, 2003 hearings (and at the October 4, 2001 hearings), the economic claims of what this airport might produce must be dismissed. The proponents' announced goal of promoting economic development must not be allowed to outweigh the numerous other more serious, weightier environmental 6-28 issues associated with this project and the negative economic impact they will create.

I also think you need to be keenly aware that the "Peotone" airport issue is in front of you because of local politics which were eventually carried to Capitol Hill. At the core is a battle being waged by Northwest Suburban and South Suburban mayors, legislators and congressmen whose only goal is to thwart the City of Chicago and Mayor Daley's plan to improve, expand and modernize the world's largest and best run airport, O'Hare Airport. These politicians have latched onto "Peotone" as their pawn to try to accomplish their political agenda to stop O'Hare. It is absurd to think that O'Hare can or should be 29-64 matched or replaced by an airport in Peotonel If it really is only about building a desperately needed airport (but can wait ten years to bring on line!), just to go along with the charade, then do the logical thing and expand Gary/Chicago Airport or expand Kankakee Municipal which has, I believe, runways comparable to Midway already. Peotone has no runways and should never have any.

1-11

The proponents have no state or federal authority or financial backing and have turned to private investors (with help from Northwest Suburban mayors) to fund studies to entice private interests to finance the building of what is best described as a "private" airport. IDOT now admits to Monee area landowners that "mistakes were made" in acquiring land and announcing IDOT's intent to take other private properties over the past two years. Former Governor George Ryan was adamantly in favor of an airport at Peotone and during his tenure IDOT and its engineer agents proceeded to demand that landowners negotiate with them or else their "office will re-instate the Eminent Domain proceedings." (Emphasis added.) This is a clear threat designed to intimidate landowners into moving against their own best interests and to ratchet up the state's leverage against neighboring landowners to acquire more land in a swift and advantageous manner. This is not the intent of Illinois law (SWIDA v. National City, IL Supreme Court, 2002). Those properties never should have been acquired as the state had no authority to do so.

Whatever this new group of private promoters calls itself, it is certainly not an impartial government agency with authority to acquire lands for an airport. What this says to me is that there is clearly no public convenience, necessity or public use for taking or

Denis Rewerts December 19, 2003 Page 4

threatening to take private lands for an airport in Peotone, and, because this is true, the EIS process should be terminated and abandoned.

Allow the true economy of Eastern Will County to be revived. Not to do so is to effectively preserve a status quo that is harmful to the economic rights and interests of all landowners in the vicinity of the "footprint." Finally, let us not create Mascoutah II at "Peotone." After it was built, no one came The air carriers have told us many times they will not come to "Peotone" either.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proceedings.

Yolm Jalamache

To: The FAA C10 Mr. Denis Rewerts

Dear Sin-

the Proposed Peoton airport. It 1-26.
strongly oppose this project and anything to do with ut I What a waste of precions formeand, that We are depend on. We have got some of the richest plans 15-4 soil in the world, we should all protect ut. on our environent and wiedlige 5-8 Could river be replaced. Our Schools are in trouble. Town 29-55 Seniors can't apporel medicine and Health care, Hotalesoness and Hunger amongst the working poor, program are cut, Jobs 24-15 are lost and to add to are these problems. mellons of dollars are being wasted on a project that

is being should down our throats.

It's hard to take. There are 2-35 too many alternatives to accept 2-35 anything but to Stop this mess. By the People For the People'? 29.56 Is it that easy to forget? Because this is pot for the Sood of the People. Thy in this mot put degoe the People for a vote? I would like to know that I again 13-34 NO Peotono airport. It not meeded or wanted in our 1-26 Orea . Davin Mari Smith 7740 E9000 NIRD

leogyo

Grant Park IL

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# Aina Melita Greene Designer P.O. Box 108 Riverside, Il 60546

December 18, 2003

Mr. Dennis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Rewerts,

After attending the Scoping Meeting on December 3rd, I left with the clear impression that promoters of the Peotone Airport were motivated by purely economic motives rather than a sincere desire to solve transportation problems. What a pity we have to consider displacing persons from their homes and the land on which they earn their livelihood, at a staggeringfinancial 6-3 outlay, in hopes of providing jobs for some others.

Recently the Governor closed various state facilities, and thereby cut many jobs, in order to balance the deficient Illinois budget. Yet somehow we can always consider huge new building projects that would pave over more and more of our greenspaces at least a portion of which will become the burden of the average taxpayer. Isn't this sprawl at its worst?

Perhaps people are moving to Will County, but they are doing so in hopes of finding a cleaner and more peaceful life, not because they intend to become frequent flyers. Their flying needs will be seasonal and sporadic; and when they do fly they will continue to use full-service airports such as O'Hare and Midway instead of one that offers an "Inaugural" schedule.

Could not the Gary Airport be promoted to handle seasonal demands for airtravel in the south suburbs? I understand that they would welcome the business. I heard a statistic recently that estimates with the present rate of development, virtually no open lands will be left within 20 years. Do not be a party to this. Do not let this multi-million dollar monstrosity to happen.

Sincerely,

Aina M. Greene

Noise impacts on the surrounding communities have never been adequately estimated. The Governors State University is immediately adjacent to the north of the proposed runway. This is a new university still in the process of becoming the intellectual center of our region. Fifty thousand students have graduated since its inception; it is an economic engine already in place, requiring no expensive infrastructure changes, causing no pollutants to our atmosphere or drain on our water resources. The taking off and landing of large aircraft make study and concentration and thoughtful discourse impossible. It is a serious misuse of 2-38 the land to build a runway next to a University.

The air quality in our region has never been adequately tested and reported upon. I suggest that you begin with local hospital and death statistics from asthma and other lung diseases over the last twenty years. Any analysis or claims measuring air quality without vastly expanded monitoring and health statistics is unreliable. We are a nonattainment area. No action, use of existing airports or alternative modes of transportation are much better alternatives for our region.

There is no need for a large third airport in the south suburbs. The airlines have indicated that from the beginning of this real estate development propoganda effort. Air travel has been in a state of flux for a number of years. The extra security problems that must be addressed now indicate that mid-sized airports better serve our air travel needs. Surface travel is easier to secure, can be used in almost all kinds of weather and is more energy efficient. Rockford, Kankakee and Gary are potentially mid-sized airports that can serve the region with minimum infrastructure costs and less disruption to the existing communities.

This proposed airport is not needed in the next century. We will need more farmland and more skilled use of the land to be able to provide better food without the use of pesticides and herbicides. We will need cleaner air and nonpolluting economic development to protect our citizens from an unhealthy environment. We need economic development within the areas which already have roads and water and sewer lines and utilities so that we do not waste our limited resources and economic support. Sprawl is expensive and drains us of the time and resources to improve the quality of our lives.

We have a chance in the south of the city region to choose a better way of life.

Please do your environmental research meticulously and consider carefully the consequences of your report.

Hatherine Jest a motorno

#### COMMENT SHEET

### **FAA SCOPING MEETING December 3, 2003** South Suburban Airport **Inaugural Airport Program Environmental Impact Statement**

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### **PLEASE PRINT**

Comments:	
Name: 9	Katherine Felt Armstrong
Organization: _	
Address:	
	Park forest, 1L
_	60466



SP 00173

## Lincolnway South Corridor Against the Tollway

1008 Bjork Drive New Lenox, IL 60451

December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, IL 60018



#### Dear Sir:

This letter is sent in comment to the scoping meeting held on December 3, 2003 in University Park regarding the proposed South Suburban Airport in Peotone. LSCAT (Lincolnway South Comidor Against the Tollway) is a grassroots organization representing thousands of residents in Will County and Southern Cook County who support intelligent transportation choices and smart growth. These comments are meant to register our opposition to the proposed South Suburban Airport in Peotone. This opposition is based on several very sound reasons, and we ask you seriously consider these issues in any final decisions regarding the construction and operation of the airport:

- Noise Impacts
   Only negative impacts will result for residents of Cook, Will and Kankakee counties, not only due to construction and jets, but also due to the resultant increase in truck and auto traffic, and the residual effects of cumulative development related to the airport.
- Social Impacts

  This airport will result in the destruction of over 1000 single family homes, 95 working farms consisting of 15, 600 acres of prime familiand, 7 general aviation fields, 18 additional small businesses, and a Civil War cemetery. Most important of all is the loss of entire communities and the rural way of life in this area.
- Surface Transportation Impacts
   Existing roadways will not be able to handle the traffic related to construction or use of the airport. Congestion mitigation on local roads and existing highways will cost billions of additional dollars, particularly if the extension of I-355 will be required to handle traffic from the western suburbs and Indiana.
- Economic Impacts
   Nearly 3 million dollars in local revenue has already been lost due to the State's land banking for this airport. Existing local businesses that will not be physically lost to the construction of the airport will be forced to close due to a lost customer base, including grain elevators, farm implement dealers, and feed stores.
- Solid Waste and HazMat Impacts
   The estimated 3.5 million pounds of hazardous and industrial waste to be produced annually by the airport itself pose a danger to both the environment and potable water supplies.
- Environmental impacts

  The footprint for this airport includes two premier Will County Forest Preserves. Serious consideration must be given to the tremendous impact this airport and related development will have on the entire region in terms of air, water, soil, light and noise pollution not only for the surrounding area, but for the entire South Cook and Will County region. No real consideration has been given to a water source for the millions of gallons of water this airport and related development will require.

Page 2 December 19, 2003

This airport cannot be considered in a vacuum. The cumulative Cumulative Impacts impact will include miles and miles of shopping malls, parking lots, roadways, and subdivisions. IDOT itself estimates the airport would result in an additional 400,000 residents 5-9 in the surrounding area. Consider the cumulative impact all of this development and all of these people would have on the entire region.

These issues must be seriously and carefully studied before any decision can be made regarding the construction and operation of this proposed airport. It is our belief that serious and careful study will result in the decision to SHUT THIS AIRPORT NIGHTMARE DOWN!

Sincerely,

Daylyn A. Grimm President

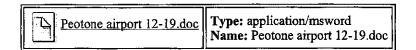
**LSCAT** 

bcc: Subject:



Dear Mr. Rewerts, Attached is a comment on the scoping process for the Peotone EIS from Dunelands Sierra Club. Please let me know if you get this all right.

Thank you. Sandy O'Brien



December 19, 2003

Dennis Rewerts
FAA, Chicago Airports District
2300 E. Devon Ave, Room 320
Des Plaines, IL 60018
Email 7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FAA.GOV2

Dear Mr. Riwerts:

The Dunelands Group of the Hoosier Chapter would like to comment on the scope and extent of environmental issues that should be analyzed before considering the development of the new airport near Peotone.

We have been following and commenting on the "third Chicago airport" issue all along, so we know that there are some wetlands and wildlife habitat as well as a great deal of farmland that would be lost with a huge new airport at Peotone, which could happen once this airport gets started.

The above environmental effects should be analyzed for the footprint of induced development that wouldn't have otherwise occurred. The airport would bring a cascade of reinforcing causes of suburban sprawl. The airport-induced development itself would fuel sprawl. In addition, the proposed Illiana expressway would likely be built to support the airport, and it is well known that new expressways foster sprawl development.

The Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission (NIRPC) in the past testified against the Peotone location for the third Chicago airport because the sprawl generated would make Northwest Indiana unable to meet its air quality budget.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Sandy O'Brien Group Chair, Dunelands Sierra Club, ecorealm@msn.com 5500 S. Liverpool Rd., Hobart, IN 46342-5720, phone 219-942-2956

December 19, 2003

Dennis Rewerts
FAA, Chicago Airports District
2300 E. Devon Ave, Room 320
Des Plaines, IL 60018
Email 7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FAA.GOV2



Dear Mr. Riwerts:

The Dunelands Group of the Hoosier Chapter would like to comment on the scope and extent of environmental issues that should be analyzed before considering the development of the new airport near Peotone.

We have been following and commenting on the "third Chicago airport" issue all along, so we know that there are some wetlands and wildlife habitat as well as a great deal of farmland that would be lost with a huge new airport at Peotone, which could happen once this airport gets started.

We think the environmental effects of the airports' footprint should be analyzed for both the immediately expected size and the future major "third airport" size. This should include wetlands, water quality and quantity, farmland loss, natural area and wildlife habitat loss, and air quality.

The above environmental effects should be analyzed for the footprint of induced development that wouldn't have otherwise occurred. The airport would bring a cascade of reinforcing causes of suburban sprawl. The airport-induced development itself would fuel sprawl. In addition, the proposed Illiana expressway would likely be built to support the airport, and it is well known that new expressways foster sprawl development.

The Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission (NIRPC) in the past testified against the Peotone location for the third Chicago airport because the sprawl generated would make Northwest Indiana unable to meet its air quality budget.

The City of Gary's Gary Chicago Airport is in a good, already developed location in need of revitalization. If it can be developed without impacting the endangered species in the dune and swale habitat nearby, Gary is the environmentally preferable place to have reliever airport functions. Peotone should not get airspace priority over the already established Gary-Chicago Airport.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sandy O'Buen

Sincerely,

Sandy O'Brien Group Chair, Dunelands Sierra Club, ecorealm@msn.com 5500 S. Liverpool Rd., Hobart, IN 46342-5720, phone 219-942-2956

The reason's I oppose A Peotone 1808 2003 Airport are the following.

1) No need; with O'hare set to be expanded, and GARY, Rockford not even Near their potential, why are people's 1-39 homes, farms a town's being threatend?

2) Pollution; It's not hard to tell the effects of an airport. On a warm day I see the brown haze over the city on 7-18 my way to work. That is why me a my family live out here, in the country.

3) WASTE; The day of, If you build
it, they will come mentality is gone!
The taxpayers in this town are not dumb.
We see what happened with the Mid America 6-26
airport in Mascoutah Illinois and say
No Way II All zirlines are opposed toit 1-22
and refuse to use it If this
was a company trying to get a loan from a
bank, they would be shown the doorso fast
their heads would spin

Thouk you for your time.

BRIAN BIRMINGHAM

SP 00175

116104

Warren L. Gottwald 28312 S. Western Ave. Beecher, IL 60401 December 17, 2003

DECETOR

Denis R. Rewerts: Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 E. Devon Ave. Room 320 Des Plaines, IL 60018

Subject: comments against the Chicago South Suburban Airport (SSA)

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Is it ironic or planned that the deadline for these comments, December 19th, falls on the 100th anniversary of flight by man. The December 2003 issue of National Geographic magazine celebrates this event with an article on flying which includes the future of flying. I highly recommend that this be reviewed by the responsible parties of the FAA before making a final decision, if in fact that decision hasn't already been made, on approving the building of the proposed airport. Also a review of the existing airports in the immediate area surrounding the city of Chicago will show there are plenty of airports existing that can readily satisfy the needs of air-traffic far into the future.

If the predictions of the above mentioned article are anywhere near accurate, then there already exists, within the proposed airport footprint, an airport to handle future commercial air-traffic from hubs such as Ohare airport. Sanger Airport, a private airport that adjoins my property to the West, is operational and well suited to take care of the shuttle flights to this area from, say, an Ohare airport hub.

With the Gary airport on its way to full development and expansion of Ohare and the existence of Midway Airport, airspace would be a considerable premium for these airports to be operational if indeed SSA were to be built at the present proposed site. The airport is not wanted here by the residents of the area as far reaching as Kankakee and Indiana.

There is no need for an "economic engine" as the economy is flourishing; 6-34 witness the development in the town of Monee which would be the entrance to the SSAJ Rockford has an airport which is looking for business and which residents of Rockford strongly support for the "Third Chicago 2-36 airport".

Finally, the topography of the proposed area is totally unsuitable for an airport site: the terrain is rolling incorporating five different streams which are tributaries to the Kankakee River; there are many residences as well as farms within the footprint with many more scheduled to be built in the near future. If not farmland, then the area would be next suitable for residential development. Indeed, there are planned developments being built as close as 3 mi. from the east end of the proposed runway. Residential and business expansion is well on the way. At \$20,000 per acre to the developers, cost of purchasing this land to build the airport would be cost prohibitive (providing of course that just compensation would be provided during acquisition by the state of Illinois).

I, as well as hundreds of other residents, advise that this airport is ill conceived and should be abandoned immediately in order that fair market value to the real estate can be returned.

Hund

Sincerely

Warren L. Gottwald

#### COMMENT SHEET

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement

SP 00177

Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### Please Print

#### Comments:

The U.S. Forest Service Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is located a short distance west of the proposed South Suburban Airport. It appears that the proposed east - west alignment for runways at the proposed South Suburban Airport is such that approaching or departing airplanes will pass nearly directly over the U.S. Forest Service Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. What effect will the noise from approaching and departing 3 - 12 airplanes have on Midewin and its visitors? Is it intended that Midewin serve as an extended noise buffer area for the proposed airport? Is Midewin included in the environmental impact study area for the proposed airport?

Please conduct environmental impact studies, including noise modeling studies, as necessary to ensure that Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is not adversely impacted by the proposed South Suburban Airport. Significant federal resources are being expended to restore the land at Midewin and to provide for habitat protection, outdoor education, environmental research, and recreational opportunities.

Midewin is designed to provide a serene prairie experience for visitors to Midewin. Will the noise from approaching and departing airplanes from the proposed airport affect the desired tranquility at Midewin? How much noise will be contributed by airplanes? What will the maximum instantaneous, maximum short term, and average long term noise level 3/4 be (due to air traffic) at the east boundary of Midewin? Noise levels even as low as 40 dB can affect prairie ecology, wildlife, and visitors at Midewin.

Midewin National Tallgrass Praire is a significant natural environmental resource. Midewin is likely our last opportunity to restore and preserve a part of our Illinois prairie heritage for the benefit of future generations. Please help ensure that this opportunity is not jeopardized.

Gerald W. Heinrich, Vice President Midewin Tallgrass Prairie Alliance 1770 S. Vista Drive Wilmington, IL 60481 Bull 12-14-03





- 150 to

### Environmental Law & Policy Center

ILLINOIS INDIANA MICHIGAN MINNESOTA OHIO WISCONSIN

December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts, Project Manager Federal Aviation Administration 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

RE:

Scoping for the Tier II Environmental Impact Statement Concerning a Proposed South Suburban Airport

Dear Mr. Rewerts,

The Environmental Law and Policy Center ("ELPC"), a not-for-profit Midwest environmental quality and economic development advocacy organization, hereby submits these comments on the scoping for a Tier II Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the construction and operation of Inaugural Airport Facilities for the [Proposed] South Suburban Airport.

As detailed below, ELPC is concerned that the purpose and need for the proposed action is not well articulated in the scoping document. We offer substantive suggestions on how an appropriate purpose and needs statement should be drafted, and we call on the FAA to issue a draft purpose and needs statement for public review. Once an appropriate purpose and needs statement is developed, the alternatives analysis must include an impartial evaluation of all reasonable alternatives, including the use of existing airports and high-speed rail. Though the TIER I EIS documented severe impacts from a fully developed airport at Peotone, additional 23-37 analysis in the TIER II EIS is needed.

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#### I. Introduction

To provide a framework for our comments on the scoping documents, we will begin by outlining the purpose and requirements of the primary applicable environmental law, the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq.

35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1300 Chicago, Illinois 60601-2110

PHONE (312) 673-6500 FAX (312) 795-3730

www.elpc.org elpc@elpc.org

ROBERT L. GRAHAM - CHAIRPERSON HOWARD A. LEARNER - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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#### A. NEPA serves an important need.

Through NEPA, Congress declared a "broad national commitment to protecting and promoting environmental quality." Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, 490 U.S. 332, 348 (1989). Congress' chosen tool for achieving such environmental protection is a procedural one – NEPA requires an agency proposing a major project to prepare an environmental impact statement ("EIS") for such project. The EIS process involves three main elements. First, the agency must define the purpose and goals of the proposed project. Second, the agency must "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" for achieving the purpose and goals of the project. 40 C.F.R 1502.14(a). Finally, the agency is required to take a "hard look" at the environmental consequences of the reasonable alternatives. Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, 462 U.S. 87, 97 (1983).

The EIS process serves two critically important functions. First, it helps agencies make fully informed and well-considered decisions by ensuring that significant environmental impacts are not overlooked or underestimated. Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, 490 U.S. 332, 349 (1989). Second, the EIS process provides important information about a project to the public, which may then, in turn, assist the agency in making better decisions through the comment process. DuBois v. U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, 102 F.3d 1273, 1285-86 (1st Cir. 1996). The goals of NEPA, however, will be achieved only if the agency fully and objectively analyzes all reasonable alternatives and their environmental impacts, and this analysis is fully provided to the public.

## B. The multi-tiered NEPA review must not lose sight of the fundamental question: the need for, impacts of, and alternatives to a fully developed airport at Peotone.

According to the Record of Decision for the Tier I EIS, "determinations have yet to be made on the extent to which regional aviation capacity needs may be accommodated at a new airport site" [p. 5]. All that has been determined to date is that the site at Peotone is "technically and environmentally feasible" [p. 5].

Thus, we believe the Tier II EIS process provides the opportunity to address very significant questions concerning the proposed development of an airport at the Peotone site.

There is a very real danger, though, that the multi-tiered analysis of Peotone may allow the fundamental issues – the need for, alternatives to, and environmental impacts of a large airport in Peotone – to fall between the cracks. The Tier I study came to the mundane conclusion that if the FAA approved the State of Illinois' plan to purchase land without changing its use then there would be no significant impact. One can envision a scenario under which a Tier II study concludes that an inaugural airport has little impact, and a Tier III study concluding that the only viable alternative for constructing a full-scale airport is at the site where the inaugural airport was built. In essence, the inaugural airport would be the proverbial "camel's nose under the tent" for a full-scale airport at Peotone.

2

This scenario would fail to comply with NEPA because it would allow a full-scale airport to be built at Peotone without a thorough and objective analysis of the need for, alternatives to, and impacts of the full-scale airport ever occurring. Therefore, we call on the FAA to take into consideration the potential for a proposed full-scale airport at Peotone during the Tier II EIS, Vi rather than addressing issues related only to an inaugural airport.

#### A Purpose and Need II.

#### A. The FAA should draft a Purpose and Needs Statement for public review.

An agency's first step in preparing an environmental impact statement is to "specify the underlying purpose and need" for any project that it proposes. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.13. The purposes and needs identified by an agency are of critical importance because they are the baseline by which the reasonableness of various alternatives are to be measured. City of Carmel-By-The-Sea v. U.S. Dep't of Transp., 123 F.3d 1142, 1155 (9th Cir. 1997); Simmons v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 120 F.3d 664, 666 (7th Cir. 1997). Therefore, an agency may not set forth a purpose and need that is so narrow that it excludes otherwise reasonable alternatives. Simmons, 120 F.3d at 666.

Unfortunately the FAA's scoping document does not clearly state what purpose and need is being filled by the proposed action. Because the purpose and needs statement is so critical to 1-49 the NEPA review process, we request that the FAA draft its purpose and needs statement and seek public comments on this statement before proceeding to the analysis.

The fundamental question that the FAA should confront in the Tier II EIS is whether there actually is demand for additional long-distance travel capacity in the greater Chicago region and, if so, what the most environmentally and economically sensible way to satisfy that If the FAA demonstrates that there is unmet long-distance travel demand in the greater Chicago region, the purpose and need statement must be sufficiently broad to allow for a rigorous and objective exploration of all reasonable alternatives (including a broad range of >500 management options, transportation modes, and improvements to existing transportation facilities) to meet this need.

In other words, the purpose and needs statement should read as follows: the purpose of the proposed action is to provide the travel capacity needed to meet the projected long-distance travel demand of the greater Chicago region.

#### B. The scoping document suggests that FAA's current approach to purpose and need is flawed.

The FAA's scoping document, unfortunately, defines the purpose and need for the project \ 5 too narrowly and, therefore, does not get at this fundamental question. First, with regards to need, the scoping document states that "the proposed action is needed to serve supplemental demand for air carrier, special and general cargo and general and corporate aviation use within

the south suburban area of the greater Chicago region." We see two possible meanings of this statement, both of which raise problems:

- a. The purpose and need to could be construed to mean that region-wide demand for air service should be met only through a facility located in the south suburban area of greater Chicago. If this interpretation is correct, then the need statement illegally excludes alternative ways of meeting a region-wide need if such alternatives are not located in the south suburban area.
- b. The need statement could also be construed to mean that there is a local, southsuburban demand for additional air capacity. If this interpretation is correct, then the Tier II EIS is proposing to meet a fundamentally different need than that proposed by the Tier I EIS, whose justification for action was growth of airport demand in the Chicago region. This localized south suburban need was never discussed in the Tier I purpose and needs statement, and no quantification of this alleged need was provided in the EIS. The Tier II EIS must therefore quantify travel demand and explain why additional capacity (eg. beyond that provided by Gary, Midway, and O'Hare) for the south-suburban area is required.

Second, the scoping document states that the purpose of the proposed action "is to satisfy the need to provide supplemental facilities to meet existing and anticipated demands for air purpose is to provide "supplemental facilities" - a needless constraint that would appear to eliminate from consideration the use of existing facilities such as Gary Airport.

Third, the scoping document presumably relies on the determination in the Tier I EIS that there is a need for additional airport capacity in the Chicago region. The Tier I determination, however, is outdated and should not provide the foundation for the Tier II analysis. Since the Tier I EIS was developed, there have been significant changes in both the supply and demand sides of the air capacity equation:

- The FAA is preparing a draft environmental impact statement for the modernization of O'Hare airport to increase its capacity, thus dramatically changing the finding from the Tier I EIS that this alternative "is not yet ripe for environmental review" [Tier I EIS, page 3-10];
- The FAA has approved a new Master Plan by the Gary-Chicago Airport Authority to expand its capacity significantly;
- The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is working to develop a railroad station at General Mitchell Field, thereby increasing the attractiveness of this facility to passengers in Chicago's northern suburbs; and
- The FAA has already reduced its estimate of air travel demand in Chicago for the year 2015 by 4.5%. Moreover these revised Terminal Area Forecasts "do not or the war in Iraq" [FAA web site]. We note that this "structural change" includes the bankrupter of Chicago's Israed and Translation of C fully reflect the ongoing structural changes occurring within the aviation industry the bankruptcy of Chicago's largest carrier, United Airlines.

Taken together, these factors mean that air capacity in the Chicago region is likely to continue to exceed demand without the construction of an airport at Peotone.

#### III. All reasonable alternatives should be examined.

The heart of an environmental impact statement is the consideration of alternative means to achieving the purpose of the project. Therefore, agencies are required to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" to the proposed action. 40 C.F.R. 1502.14(a). The duty to consider alternatives applies to "all alternatives that appear reasonable and appropriate for study," DuBois v. U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, 102 F.3d 1273, 1286 (1st Cir. 1996), and extends to significant alternatives presented by other agencies or the public. Seacoast Antipollution League v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n, 598 F.2d 1221, 1230 (1st Cir. 1979). An environmental impact statement is insufficient if it fails to fully study a reasonable alternative. Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. U.S. Forest Serv., 177 F.3d 800, 813-14 (9th Cir. 1999); see also Simmons v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 120 F.3d 664, 666 (7th Cir. 1997).

Alternatives to a proposed action are reasonable if they "accomplish the general goal of an action" (Van Abbema v. Fornell, 807 F.2d 633, 648 (7th Cir. 1986)) and are "practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense." Council on Environmental Quality, "40 Most Asked Questions," Question 2a, 46 Fed. Reg. at 18027. An agency may not refuse to consider an alternative merely because it does not offer a complete solution to the problem. See City of New York v. U.S. Dept. of Transportation, 715 F.2d 732, 742 (2d Cir. 1983); Natural Resources Defense Council v. Morton, 458 F.2d 827, 836-37 (D.C. Cir. 1972). Moreover, the consideration of alternatives should "include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency." 42 C.F.R. 1502.14(c); see also Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, 177 F.3d at 814; Natural Resources Defense Council, 458 F.2d at 836-37.

Thus, all reasonable alternatives for meeting any demand for increased long-distance travel capacity that might exist in the greater Chicago region should be considered – both individually and collectively -- in this Tier II analysis. These alternatives include:

- Implementation of high-speed rail as proposed in the Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI), a 9-state collaborative which includes the Illinois Department of Transportation. (Authors of the Tier I EIS were apparently confused about the role of high-speed rail in the Midwest when they characterized the proposal as "unproven technology" {Response #2-174}. As noted throughout the MWRRI's technical reports, the program relies entirely on proven technology.) High-speed rail provides downtown-to-downtown travel times that are the same or shorter as flying for trips of less than 400 miles. Nationwide, 41% of flights are less than 300 miles long. Therefore, high speed rail has the potential to free up substantial amounts of flight capacity at existing airports in the greater Chicago region.
  - The construction of METRA's "Star Line," which will make O'Hare and Midway airports far more accessible to the South suburbs. (As noted in our discussion of purpose & need, there is some ambiguity about whether the purpose

of the Peotone airport is to serve the south suburban population. If so, then the Star Line is just one of numerous alternative means which should be examined for enhancing access to existing airports from the south suburbs.)

- The use of the Center Terminal Automation System ("CTAS") as a viable technology for increasing capacity at existing airports through more effective air traffic control. In other documents, the FAA acknowledges that technology improvements can and will play an important role in increasing airport capacity. For example, in its "Airport Capacity Benchmark Report of 2001," the FAA concluded that "technology and procedural improvements at O'Hare are expected to increase O'Hare's capacity benchmark by 6% (211-213 flights per hour) in good weather over the next ten years" and by 12% in adverse weather.
- Economic literature is robust in suggesting how <u>demand pricing</u> can help to relieve the need for new transportation infrastructure. Even the FAA elsewhere acknowledges the potential power of these market forces. In an August 21, 2001 Federal Register notice seeking comments on market-based actions to relieve airport congestion (66 Fed. Reg. 43,947 (2001)), the FAA observes that:

"The adoption of market-based approaches to improve the use of scarce resources is an established economic principle.... Market-based approaches conceivably could reduce the need for airport proprietors to make investments to accommodate new flights that, if assessed an appropriate market fee, would be uneconomic to operate during peak periods...."

This Federal Register notice goes on to ask: "Should the use of market-based approaches be linked to airports and airlines vigorously pursuing ways to expand airport capacity?" The Tier I EIS rejected pricing on the narrow grounds that "peak hour pricing" is designed solely to shift demand from peak hours to off-peak hours. The broader question of whether price signals can effectively dampen demand for expensive new airport facilities should not be ignored in the Tier II EIS.

- Full utilization of the Gary Airport as envisioned in its approved master plan.
- The expansion of **O'Hare airport** as currently conceived in the ongoing environmental review of this project.
- The expanded use of **Rockford Airport** for air freight needs.
- Expanded use of General Mitchell Field. While south suburban travelers are obviously unlikely to go to Milwaukee to catch a plane, it is quite conceivable that Mitchell Field could draw north suburban travelers, thereby freeing capacity at O'Hare and Midway for additional regional and south suburban travelers. (Again, we point to the ambiguity in whether the purpose of the Peotone Airport

is to meet the travel demands of the larger metropolitan region or the south suburbs specifically.) The state of Wisconsin is working to build an Amtrak station adjacent to the airport, which will soon make this facility much more accessible to the Chicago region.

While each of these alternatives should be studied individually and collectively, we are particularly anxious to see an evaluation of the combined alternative of using existing airports and high-speed rail to meet the region's long-range travel needs.

#### III. Impacts

#### A. The impacts of a fully-developed airport would be dramatic.

As part of the NEPA process, the FAA is required to take a "hard look" at the environmental consequences of its proposed action. Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989). The FAA must consider not only the direct environmental impacts of its proposed action, but also the indirect effects and cumulative impacts of the action. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(c). "Indirect effects" are those that "are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable." 40 C.F.R. 1508.8(b). "Cumulative impacts" are the "incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7. The discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts is designed to provide a "scientific and analytical basis" for comparing the various alternatives for achieving the agency's goals. 40 C.F.R. 1502.16; DuBois v. U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, 102 F.3d 1273, 1286 (1st Cir. 1996).

As the Tier I EIS documented, the indirect and cumulative impacts of the fully built-out airport in Peotone would be severe. They would include:

- Inducing a population increase of approximately 403,000 people in the area. "Projected expansion of residential, commercial and industrial development in the south suburbs and northwest Indiana would come with the conversion of agricultural land.... This would have major land use impacts on New Lenox, Frankfort, Monee, Green Garden, Peotone, Manteno, Will, Washington and Bourbonnais townships..." (p. 5.23-13).
- Vehicle travel would significantly increase if the proposed new Peotone Airport were built. Regional auto travel would increase by 4.1 million vehicle miles traveled ("VMT") on arterial roads and 685,000 VMTs on freeways, (p. 5.23-49) resulting in increased air pollution and congestion. "The capacity analysis indicates that the segment along I-57 south of the Wilmington-Peotone Road interchange is forecast to decline to LOS "E" due to the heavy traffic from or to the south. There are also numerous merge/diverge areas, which are expected to drop to a LOS "E" or "F". " (p. 5.23-128). The air pollution impact of these additional 4.1 million VMT should be thoroughly analyzed in the Tier II EIS.

- "This increase in population and households and the development associated with this population would place additional strain on surface water resources in the area. Without adequate controls at the municipal and county levels, such as stormwater runoff ordinances and water quality protection plans, new development could negatively impact the existing surface water resources." (p. 5.23-59).
- "The projected increase in population would require an additional 47.6 million gallons of water per day" (p. 15.23-59). However, the water source has not been identified. This may prove to be the single most critical issue related to such a population migration, and deserves a more thorough analysis in the Tier II study. The Tier II EIS should identify the likely source(s) of water and the impact on wetlands, endangered species, etc. of withdrawing it.

#### B. Additional analysis of the impact of a fully developed airport is necessary.

In addition to those impacts identified in the Tier I EIS, there are several other potential impacts that need to be considered:

First, although the Tier I EIS notes the impacts associated with job and population growth in the area surrounding Peotone, it fails to address the corresponding loss of people, jobs, and tax revenues for other areas in the Chicago metropolitan region. These impacts are likely to be quite significant. Moving 400,000 people to the Peotone area who would otherwise live, work, and pay taxes in other parts of the metropolitan region could prove devastating to Chicago and its inner ring suburbs. In particular, the Tier II EIS should examine the environmental justice impacts of such a massive emigration.

Second, the impact of highway infrastructure planned for the ultimate airport needs to be fully considered. For years, the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois Toll Highway Authority have advocated the construction of an extension of I-355 to Peotone specifically for the purpose of serving the proposed airport. In addition, the Chicago Area Transportation Study's 2030 Regional Transportation Plan for Northeastern Illinois identifies 2 several recommended projects whose purpose is to serve an airport at Peotone. environmental impacts of all these proposed road improvements should be examined in the Tier II EIS:

"IL 394 connects southeastern Will County to the rest of the region. The highway is also expected to be a key access route to the proposed South Suburban Airport. The initial proposal is to add lanes from I-90/94 to south of the proposed IL394/I-57 connector road and to convert from the existing high-type arterial to freeway design from U.S. 30 to south of the proposed IL394/I-57 connector road.....The project passes through the Thorn Creek Forest Preserve and Thorn Creek in south Cook County, the location of numerous threatened and endangered species communities and a concentration of palustrine wetlands." [p. 167]

- "I-57 also provides a regional link to the proposed South Suburban Airport. The corridor is expected to grow in the coming years. The initial proposal is to provide an additional lane in each direction on I-57 from I-80 to the proposed I-57/IL394 connector. The proposal then continues the additional lane from the I-57/IL 394 connector to Peotone Road.....Additional interchanges should be considered to accommodate future growth. In addition, transit service and carpool priority access alternatives should be considered in coordination with development of the proposed South Suburban Airport....The project is located in an area of concentrated wetlands and streams and is partially located in the Calumet River Watershed, classified as very high priority for protection and restoration." [p.168-169]
- "The initial proposal is to extend the proposed South Suburban extension from its proposed terminus at I-57 east to IL 394 in the vicinity of the proposed South Suburban Airport. This project connects to the proposed Illiana Corridor. The proposal is intended to provide improved highway accessibility for northern Will County and the South Suburban Airport." [p. 201]

Third, we call on FAA to carefully consider the air quality impacts of the full-scale Peotone airport, and the additional highways outlined above, as part of this Tier II EIS. Sierra 33-42 Club v. U.S. Department of Transp., 962 F.Supp. 1037, 1045 (N.D. III. 1997).

#### VI. Conclusion

The Environmental Law and Policy Center appreciates this opportunity to comment on the scope of the Tier II EIS. We request that the FAA provide ELPC with the draft Environmental Impact Statement and all public materials that are subsequently issued. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kevin Brubaker, High-Speed Rail Project Manager

Shannon Fisk, Staff Attorney

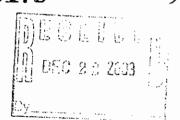
For the Environmental Law and Policy Center

COMMENT SHEET

SP00179

117104

FAA SCOPING MEETING
December 3, 2003
South Suburban Airport
Inaugural Airport Program
Environmental Impact Statement



Please state your comments clearly and concisely regarding the Environmental Impact Statement:

#### **PLEASE PRINT**

Comments: THE LAST THING ILLINOIS NEEDS IS ANOTHER	
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Name: WENDELL SMITH

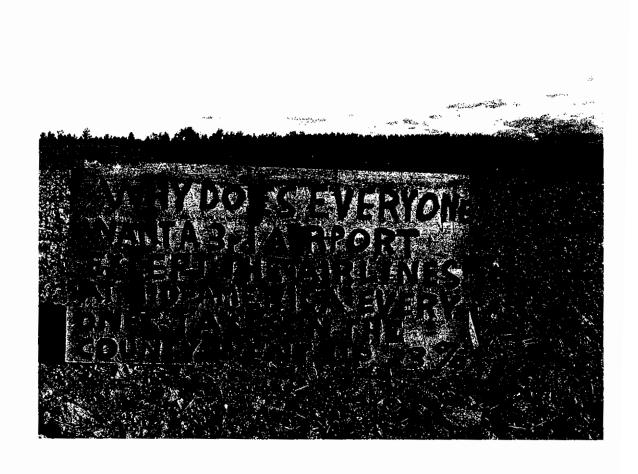
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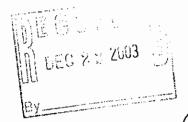
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SP 00180



Da 17, 2003

Mr. Deni Pernett Dedard Ceviston Celmenitation Chicago Chiport Protein Office 2300 last Olum Cene. On Plane Il 60018

### RE; South Sububan air part of Peatons

Mr. Rewests; Topou con municipalité miles aux duitate 29-60 what should be done in our community? (In air port would be disastores for our 12-8 barning community + our small towns - tax dollars lost to ein schools, buis protection distrute, police and town ships. I dealth issue aboundwoise pollution, an pollution and water quality 3-10 would surely all be problematic . an aipent is met needed - our town and 1-26 rual Communitie are needed. Lardy, the proposed South Subular Chiport of Partone is forme Cov. Ceorge Ryans pet project. In light of the federal lacketering in deitment linger against the boims Coremon any and all of his pro- 29-61 jest should be stapped immadesty and bully in-. vestigated. (long of he dealing during his last 12 years à public office shared he suspect. Consider me a concerned cityen toladly against the proposed South Sububa appart of Peolone. 1-26.

Dinewy,
Duson Haman
3637 W. Coming LO.
Proton, Co 60468

SP 00181 1/11/04 SS

TAA COODING MEETING

COMMENTS: I AM A RESIDENT OF A NEARBY COMMUNITY AND TBELIEVE IT IS A DEEP SHAME 29-62 THAT THIS AIRPORT IS STILL BEING SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED. IT WILL BE COVERING USEFUL FARMLAND AND EVICTING SMALL FAMILY FARMS 15-21 WHICH ARE BOTH RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING IN THIS COUNTRY. IT IS A HUGE RISK CONSIDERING THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. THE LACKOF INTEREST OF MAJOR AIRLINES IN THIS PROJECT. THE WASTED TAX DOLLARS IF THIS PROJECT FAILS, WHEN THERE ARE SO MANY OTHER AREAS WHERE OUR MONEY COULD BE BETTER SPENT. **ESPECIALLY SINCE THIS AIRPORT MIGHT NOT EVEN** BE USED ONCE IT IS BUILT. IT WILL BE A GAMBLE FROM EVERTTHING I HAVE HEARD AND UNDERSTAND IT ESPECIALLY DO NOT WANT AIRPLANES CONSTANTLY FLYING OVER MY HOUSE AND I DONT WANT THIS LOVELY AREA I LIVE IN BUILT UP WITH UNSIGHTLY COMMERCIAL SPRAWL 5-10 AND EVERYTHING THAT GOES ALONG WITH THIS KIND OF DEVELOPMENT. IN MY OPINION, IT WILL BE A HUGE WASTE, AND BEFORE THIS PLAN GOES ANY FURTHER, EVERYONE SHOULD SIT DOWN AND CONSIDER ALL THE PROBLEMS WE FACE IN TRANSPORTATION AND CONSIDER ALL THE 23-43 SOLUTIONS. THEN WE SHOULD COME UP WITH A WISE AND LONG RANGE PLAN, NOT SOME IDEA DREAMED UP BY POLITICIANS AND DEVELOPERS TO BOOST OUR LOCAL ECONOMY.

Name:	ELAINE + LAD MARTIN
Organization:	
Addiess.	1344 BrACBURN AUC Floss Moor IL 10422





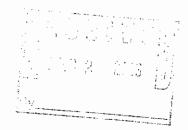
### S.T.A.N.D.

Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433 Monee, IL 60449 George Ochsenfeld, President (708) 534-7319



December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis R. Rewerts
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office
2300 E. Devon Ave.
Room 320
Des Plaines, IL 60018



Dear Mr. Rewerts,

We hope to convey to the FAA that the general public does not support building an airport in Peotone, Illinois. Enclosed you will find just some of the signatures from Illinois residents' who signed STAND's petition against building the Peotone airport. In signing our petition they agreed that an airport should not be built in Peotone and that no additional spending for the airport should be incurred for staffing, consulting, engineering, and studying. You should know that the many of the people who signed our petitions are not members of STAND. But people who live or work in northeastern Illinois who believe we, the taxpayer, have spent more than enough money on this venture and it's time to put an end to it once and for all.

H22

This airport has been studied and surveyed since the mid-1950's and during this lengthy period of time no airline has showed an interest in using the proposed South Suburban Airport. The state of Illinois has already proven that you can't build an airport for the purpose of being an economic engine and expect it to become a success. Mid America airport in Mascoutah, Illinois is a prime example of what happens when an airport is built without the support of the airlines and taxpayers are paying dearly for this mistake.

The Federal Aviation Administration is responsible for doing the right thing for the aviation industry and for the general public. Building of an airport in the agricultural area between the towns of Monee, Peotone, Crete and Beecher is not the right thing!

Sincerely,

ice President, STAN

www.nothirdairport.org blues@corecomm.net

## 21VND

Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433 Monee, IL 60449

Because the state has experienced such dramatic budget deficits, the undersigned believes that one of the best places to cut costs would be through the elimination of the South Suburban Airport, a folly for more than fifteen years.

In addition to no more spending for the project, all related expenses, staffing, consulting, engineering, and others should halt. The third airport information clearinghouse, a South Suburban Project Office and any other entities related to the project should be closed. Contracts with all employees should be settled. Land owned by the State of Illinois should be sold, back to original owners where possible, (or turned into open spaces.) No further money should be expended for this project.

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Jon Cary		Howood
Vale Westlund		Mohana, Il.
Lary Logger		,
Ryan Goebel	526 W Oaket 22757 Jown Ceder Rucd, Manhattan IL 600	142 \$15-462-1961
Pat Kelly	12423 Forest 66en	Palus Park IZ
Kaun mmir	rock 4530 w Chur	ch Rd 60468
alisa Ser	0 5433 Chur	y Lane 60449



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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Melin A. Bodin 1.	318 SANGAMON CRETE ILL. 60417
Cheryl Leugoet	2358 Wordhel Oct Plainfield
Roy A De Groof	3905] S.PARK Beecker Oll 60401
Joann Pattar	W 11040 Third St. Mokena 60448 11040 Third St. Mokena 60448
Vincent Pattara	11040 Third St. Mokena 60448
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0 1 1 1	Address / City / State / Zip
Debbie morrissy 15	345 OAKTORST -111-60452
MARY ANN STEMPORA 13	71 THERESA LN. BOURBONNA'S ILI 60914
Shen Schubbe 28	4155. Harlem Peston, Il 60\$48
	415 S. Harlem. Beston, De 60468
	5 E. Concord Sheldon IL 60966
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U Courtney Danis	125 EMcin St. Peolone 711 60468
Arry Jansen 194	15 Bottschelle Homewood, IL 60430
Nancy Koogrya	1004 Bounse LA PROTONE
Becky Dunn	3/13/ 5. Kedzie Pertone



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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Name Address/City/State/Zip  Jim Nolan/ 9135W. Dralle Rd FRANKfort, IL 6042
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Mike Lahn 13751 CHIC- BLOOM TR. HOMER CLER ILL 604
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Rose Toslowski Oak Lown Al 60453 allison Korenic Featons
Roe Toslowski Oak Jawn Al 60453 Allison Knemic Featons Steve Lapez 33-37 East end Stege
Rya Dun 31131 S. Kedzie Peatone
Roefler 630 May live St Aurel
Sophie Mueller 15355 Larane Oak-tout, H. 60452
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Joan Hill	_	may	
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Sandra Tan		I, tailot	L60435
Maurice Hell		okena , IL.	60448
Ruth Hoehn	29647 5 Googar M	lanhattan, 1	60442
DAN HOEHN	29647 S. GOVGAR Rd	Manhattar	1 60442
Johns Garz	n 19701 Lixbe mont dr.	Tinley Par	K. I 16047
	GTON- 999 S. VEATES -		
Roy Slewant	14828 E. 10500 N. Rd. Grant	Park II.	60940
Liz Morgan	2301 Lynwood Cr	estHill	60435

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
William	a Madia 20045 BUBBOALLIN MOKENA ILL 604
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Daris	Black 201 St Just 50; A IL 60936
Pati	umpkins 2206 Marmeon Johnt 2 60 436
	Plinley 4940 MARGARET MONER 71 60449
Elu	RUATE 253 MJAMIST PARK FINEST II 60466
Ken	Denn 550 htsdevol Beechen 14 60401
	CWalker 9449N350OWRS Martine IZ 60950
	Wilmelia 10415 W William Gestone, 11 60468
	Labruile 17571 DRYMMOND DR Tinley Park 60477
	Sypi 8720 STVENKEL RO FRANKFORT 60423



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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Mati Cann	15400 w. 91st Ave St. John IN
Solon	(1)
dealast	1240 WArmour od BBB IL
Brian Romitor	
Rodney Ledy	413 5. Windmere Circle Malleson 11. 60443
Leveleus	279 Blackthorn Matteson
Tym Hames	662 KAKENCY CREE IL 6041
Vernon Kampe	1016 W. Comma Belcher St. 6040 12339 50 02ARR TINEY PK 6042
Ralph Konech 1	17339 50 02AKK TINEY PK 6047
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Jul Paukert-Vill	18814 Toynlin Rel Ingkeng sel 60495
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Name / Address / City / State / Zip
Michael K Glenon 418 EAST South ST Pootone IL 60465
Dona M Ruantt 337 W. Corning Peotone, Il 60468
Shortan Breast 10536 S. Trupp Oak four
Mary L. Mehochko 29655 Alyates Beeches Il 60401
James f. Loydelle 261 TS ROYAL CREST CI CRETE
Cheryl Fite 10908 La Costo Son Frankfort 60423
Satural 10902 La Costa Lane Frankfort 66423
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Dail Dehard 316 BLAME PETONE 1LL 60468
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Name JUANE GONOVEL	Address / City / State / Zip	
DUANE CONONEL	2 1637 CLEVE	LAND Whiting, IN. 46394
Thickie Offeill	8137 Hillwest	<u> </u>
Parial Dan	1428 CARSON	<i>'</i>
Comelius Buness	1515 E 1724	South Holland IL GO473
Gregory Wushington	158 Frederick	
Steph South	456 Talala	Park Forest 60466
Dina P.Exchar	1329 Scott Que.	Chicago 4to, Dl. 60411
Luke lignots	7660 Thatlurd In	**
Love Barry	16001 Jeach	Joshput el 6044/
Gund Marthale	3052 Aresnola	Homewood 12 60430
Medane	915 BURNS	FLOSSMOOR IL 60422
Debu Z Handin	915 Burns	Flossmoor 12 60422

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Andr Strong	5455 Orchard Irul Moree, el 6044
	29330 104 nave Pertone 201 60468
A 1 (/ -	on 11103 W. DRALLE, RD MONEE IL 60449
Lynder Caly	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Alaron Eastman	11103 Droller Moree De 60449
Ruhl 2 ordin	5116 Murguret St Monre IL 60449
Kateler J. Suforah	732 Usion homeoulle Il 60496 will
Muse Shis	447 Polests Blenwood Ill 60425
Jone Dan	1428 Carson Ct. Honewood At 60430
Jedith Wloder	18913 Creekview In mokena, ll 60448
Michole Pint	
N. W. M. M.	8/05 PARKSIDE DR. FRANKFORT 60423
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Carmen	Porrata 4629 N. Winchester apt,
Sagath Finite	Muso 10412 Michael Told ter Apt GF OTENNEW GOOD, CHGO IL 60625 2542 W. EASTWOOD, CHGO IL 60625
ASINA D	1AZ 16245.60th C+CICEN ICL 60804
Dracy & MC	BUDO 27505 S. 80TH AVE Monee, IL 60449
- 91	-5339 DIAMAND DR O.F. M 60452
	2025 CHERRYWOOD CR. NAMERNILE, 12 60565
JIM LENTIN	0 1129 TAMARACK LM. LIBERTYVILLE IL 6004
2303 Chic	en D. Hoban Apt 4C N Clybourn Ave ago, IL 60614  Ablan  Ablan
Pat R.	5155 So Notchez Chicago 60638
Willia	2 Tuffir 6400 N. Spervados
	rasuk 439 N. Brainard Aue Lagrange Pk Gosza

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Dannayal Davis	32W-29th St S. Chgathts IL 60411
LUN Bailey	24648 Wolnut Crese IC 60417
William Westervett	1 11
Doris Bady	5427. W. Seeley Chicgo 74 6060
ROBERT GRANGER	8325 BURNHAM, CHICAGO, 12. 60617.
Sanford Mink	8325 BURNHAM, CHICAGO, 12. 606/7. US 6246 N. LAWNDALE CHICAGO, IL. 606/57
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& parago 13	8 N. Fairman Chao 60641 1 N. 1959/18 (hp 6060)
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Susan C. Roth	887 Country Rd.	500 E Joledo St. 62468
Sharon Kuhma	2 3750 Lake Rd	500 E Joledo, St. 62468 Mattoon St. 61958
morth Sylce		
Kenneth anspad		#3, Chicago, 16 6062I
Bertan Havaler		Pals Hels 60465
Beyond de la Tor		ticello cho, TL 6064,
Showta Rhades	5515 5. Winchoste	, ·
aaron Patterson		Chgo IL 60636
JOHN HALABURT	3941 ALPINEBROVE	CHICAGO IL 60623
BRAD WINDBIGLER	212 Prospect St.	Westfield NJ 07090
Chystal Windbigle	r 212. ProspectS+	Westfrew WT 07090
Sharu Habard		Ri-edole, Ic. 6082>

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Name Address/City/State/Zip 11601 Artcsian Chicago 60655
JEFT KANOZA 831 N MAY (1 CHICAGO 60622
Notest a Rudner 1409 W. Lunt Chirago K 60626
Notest a Rudner 1409 W. Lunt Chicago IL 60626  James C. Rogers Gunsison St III GOGZa
KEITH PRAIRIE 2224 220THST SAUK VILLAGE 16,60411
Bell Went 1943 Hybbard Chgo 60622
Darrell Gorda Starwayster Chicago, IL 60651
Lydia, L. Drong 65425. Whipple Chicago Il 60629
BUN 6A . 3755 W 674 PL Chiray 14 60629
En Yulanume 7600 V. Eastlake Chicago IL 60000
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Ulmace (mark sex bathrop forest Parts, IL 60150

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
. 1	AS Challe 25330 S. WILL CENTER RO. MONEE I 1.60449
1	Latwell 107 Red Cedas Dr Streamwood 14 60107
	Borney 408 Rubeley RD SPRINGS IL 60558
7	Nough 21240 XILDARE MATTESON 16 60443
1/1/1	L21240 Uller Methop
	RGE WAGHINGTON 9139 ELLISAVE CHICAGO ILLIGOOT
	ext HASE 12328 Dealle Marhathan IL 60442
	Lady 230 Mardon Romenille IZ 60446
<i>V</i>	Kracke 300 Janush Bay CT, Ellow MD 2921
$\mathcal{L}^{\Lambda}$	mi Drie 1921 Malborrhed Dos, Ic 6090)
Name	Nieminskie 5922 S MENARD 60638
	Datet - 4913 WGUNNISMN CHGO IL 686301

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town Du	MOVSKy 1632 S. Indiania are Chan IL	606/6
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^	Judician 1649 S. Dobson Chicago	
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' '	2 Banoff 3048W. Leland Checago.	•
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PEOTONE	AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Rober	of Goldsbury 9348 S. Rodge way Ave Evergranph, 116080
Denis	suige Hermann 8701 SunshineLa. Orland Park, 12 6046,
Elit	I Schmitt. 4408 Teau St. Alsia 11, 60803
	Zuon Zachruski
Miche	Godonski 25 Elm St. Yark Forest, IL 60466 Michely walters lle Walters 3842 w. 8151 Street Chicago 12 60652
Pan	Dowlen, Sankading 1118 Rosewood-Shorewood II. 60431
Kulu	A. Heller 3912 Genden der Western Spring 60558
	Civil 183175. Mason Daklawn 1 60453
U	Barloucisk 11959 Skechale Alsip IL 60803
	John Schaar 9225 S. Mody Onk Lawn, IL 6045
	Bigd's 9932 S Homan Evergreen Park, IL 608051
	Dry Shout 1507 S. Natchen Worth S. 60803
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PEC	OTONE AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Nam	e Address / City / State / Zip
	Thannon O'Rul 13035 S. 704n Ct. Palot Height Le 60463
	nine Tustin 9801 D. Ridgeland Que Got 3W Oak Lavn Ald 60453
4	mondo Duandu. 7827 w. 16 THA PI TINLEY Park, II 60477
\$a	un Dinance 12316 S. Loveland Alsip, 12 60803
be	mico & newell 1426 Joshick Napewill (6056)
2	Nary margano 429 W15 Upl. Chicago Heights 20 60411
C.	Nary margano 429 W15 THR. Chicago Heights, 20 60411 Landy Margano 429 W15 THR. Chicago Height, Dr. 60411
M	hu howing 6675 W. Hayes Rr. Chicago, III. 60631
M	ay E. Dordnews 1645 Linder Road Homewood, IZ 60430.
Jan	ment 310 Westgate Chapo Hts TC, GOY11
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PEOTO	NE AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Joa	nn Burrelow 3970 E 3000N Rd Bourbonnis, Il
	uel Harri 3839 Cantebort Ot-Ridton Park, Ill
Delfe	whole 2625 Commercial Schrage HG3
	of 1093 Cecil DR KANKAKEP IC
K.1	Moran 4961 W. Main St. Moner !
_:	man Word 361 Forest Blad. Park Forest, 200. 60466
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	R. LAKE 624 E. STEWART DOLFOR IL GO419
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~	of Hound 8052 GORDON PL HIGHLAND IN 46322
	ron Scott 1438 = 3500 N Rd KEMPTON, 11 60946

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Seonna Mann	265 Magnew Clays Stry His Del-
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San Barker	
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Swell	Johnson 7023 9. Offner Rd. Money Al 60449	
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Marie	Dohniett 1548 OLIVIA LN. HANDUFR PH, JLGO	<u> 133</u>
0 / ) 2 2 3 3	DuBon 41 W. HIGHLAND DR. BRISTOL, IL 60512	
A contract to	Je Bane Reezer 410 Newberry Dr. Cek Grove Je 60007	_
	Mrs. 89101 S. WILL CENTER R. a. Peotone	511
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Vame	Address / City / State / Zip
RON BIERNAT	3541 ASHLAND AND STEBER, IL 60475
Way WARD	101 W. RIULROALE CL. Stow, IL 60950
The crivokapill	330 FOX TRAIL BOWRDONNOIS GUGAY
Eva Remal	213 Marquette st. Park Forest 60466
En STucky	196-2-2- mateno I16
Rob Betson	2940 224th Pl. Sauk Village, Fl. 60411
MACKY SHAR	P 536 IRVING PL. Utwersity Park IL.
Sue Manning	
Man-William	14416 Homen Midlother CO445
Sie Whitne	604L/3
Jerry Well	
Kim Cingra	

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Name		Address / City / State / Zip	
<u> Sue</u>	Sigles	26055 Highland	Monee IL 60449
Sherr	Sigler ill Lehman	429 Indiana Ave B	Beecher IL 60401
	nie Petersen	555 E. Corning	Beecher Il. 6040
	I LACHETA	13044 E ST. RT 17	GRANT PARK
LAD	ONNa Schultz	1042 Catalpa Ct	Beecher Thogol
Don	ald Schultz	1842 Cata (pa Ot	Beecher Thbo401
Auda	oy Hery	615 Woodward St	Beecher, 200 60401
Save	Smiley	11184 N9000 ERd	Grant Park, T60940
	10th L. Richner		Buche ILLOHO
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Judith My Getzings	. 26931 S. Junijer D	1. Crety IL 60417
Daniel & Mcky	544 Park St	Beecher II 60401
PamSchuelh	1045. Maple	Grant Fark II coldo
Modrak Janul	y 2844 Corning	Postore 60468
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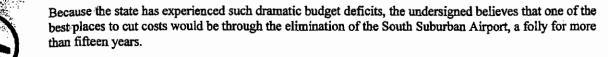
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Name Martin Bruss Address/City/State/Zip Bereher Ill
Searl Kuhlman Beecher All-
Dand Meyer Beechon of
nelle beakers Racher Oo
Richard View CRETE, F1.
Sorlene Vren Crete Il.
Joan D. Welmann 13735 E 6500N RD GRANT PARK 120
Tangle: Phomas 30724 S. Racine Beacher Il 60401
Koreen Heisner 30212 S. Crawford Beecher IL 60401
Madrie Pouboli 8833 STREAMWOOD DR Bucher, IL WO
We plant 1459 Main St CRETE IL
June Genas 24/17 Thumballey Dr. Crotes 12 60417



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Name /	Address / City / State / Zip	
Sinda L Epperson	~ 26805 50 Em	din to Moree Il
Elgype Howlan	26763 Meg Fran	, ,
Carrio Huge	4116 W Corning Ave	
	518 Woodwan	Beech
Linda Fredukam	/ 1/2	Perlone
Sandra Lobmann	707 Oak Park	Bucher
munifadan	544 Willowhn	Becher
Celia Tourers	851 Holges	Bereher Il.
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Denen Mark	412 Pasaler	Buch el
Roger Call	S. Storpholod are	Beeche
Horia Flalentin	)	Av. Lowell Ind-
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Vert Sayage	Box 1195	Breecher
Month our buker	18549 Stown	Jepseny De
Dorma Jorgunam	5191 Coulter A	of Oak Forest
Keich Jozum		oak Forest
CINDY Steury fatts		Kankakoe
Jesn Hudehruge		•
Mary Tarrant	20725 Brianwooden	Mokena, 12. 60448
Carlen a Son	_	Peotone 1604
Dennis L. Slaan		
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Mark R. Mehochlo	29655 YaTes Be	echen
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PEOTONE AREA SHOULI	D END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Cardice Dis	belshi 26155 Royal Crest Ct. Crete, IL 60417
1 AU	forenz P.O.Box 1411 Homewood IL 60430
Denise Lo	Renz P.O. Box 1411 Homeward 11 60430
Juan Goez	
Angula Lisa	ta 519 W. Stanton L. Crate 60417
Jossia Ju	Stice SII Spreedy vave apt lo Reston Con
Selina	Irwin (
Jacke Stank	15 21 Sandpiper Ln. Beecher IL 60401.
R. aquile	~~
mille &	erts 7909 Brus Rd Mores De 60449
Marbules	grun 265 W 3RD AVE CLIPTON, IC 60927
Mesel Weg	265 W. 3rd Ave. Ctufton, el. 60927

## SIAND

### Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433 Monee, IL 60449

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Thanann & Shiper 11819 W. STAKCONCH RO. OKLAND Pt II. 61/6)
Connet Bidinger 12343W. Swaps & Pelante St.
Yoth Mungly 22757 Sath Cake Road Manhattan, Illinois 60442
Phylli Mc Cormid 14120 Chickasaw Trl. Homer Glen, Do 60491
Carl McCornick 14120 Chickpsaw Trl. Homen Hen, De.
Geli Engelma 2251 Birchwood In. Northfield 60093
Payling 357 OFAGE PARK FOREGT IT GOYLOG
Virginahin 337 Osage Park Forest IL 60866
Down Boule 635 LEONARD DOWNERS GROVE IL 66516
Machin Hand 155 N. Hanhar Dr., Chicago, 60601
Maple 4/der 9/12 S. ST LOVIS EVERTHEN POR GOFOS
Pam D'angelo 742 RIDGE St. Wilmington, IL 60481



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PEUTONE AREA SHOULD	END ONCE AND FOR ALL:	***************************************	***************************************
Name	Address / City / State /	Zip	
Vickie Quast	1094 Beauchamp	Mantena	I160950
Joyce Basile	521 mill	Peotone	60468
Dielela			
Robertul	on 1015 Duntas St	Beecher	6040
Bearl m Sty	Pru 100 S Poplar	Mante	10 60 950
Patent Mahn	in 620 WF3T CHU	MEHRID BEL	ECHER 60401
	- 1272 E WASTENTE		•
AMALION SIET	XX 05836 LINDEN	ALE Mor	nee, l
LINDA SIEI	PKA 4258 W.CH	VRUH B	EERHER 6040
Ski MALME	608 258 36 LINDGE	v Ave M	ONE FEL
Source D. So	) 17/2 & Dixi	E-thuy CRE	te tilon
	1009 Walnut DR		

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PEOTONE AREA SHOU	ILD END ONCE AND FOR	ALL!		
Name	Add	ress / City / State / Zip		
SHERRI	MICHALSKI	_1211	Toda C	n. Bourbonnais
J. BUTLER		PO BX 74	6 Pe	FONE
Bran Lua	XX.	1094 Beau	champ )	Manteno, IL
766gh	·/	725N-75	AUR I	ELMWOODPK 1C
On Este		Brunks	WAST	ha Il loso
Minhael	Wiald 3921	W. 147th Pl.	Mid	lothian 1L
Diane Basic	e 521	mi//	les to	ne 16
Morro d. Yo	PALE 3647	Tablli w	Chicago	14
Thomas To	eace 324	1 W. 111th	Chicago	JI
ElEANORE H	ELIS 621	Ogdon	NEWLER	y Il
Denise Ne	eubauer 1	2729 We	staate	Palos Hts II,
Shum Hahn	/	()	$\mathbf{O}$	II. 60449
/ / /	,			

### PIVNI

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PEOTONE AREA SHOULD	END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Chester ch	son 1 9261 "Elm Mokena St. 60448
$\sim$	La Lesse 34 Big Chief Dr. Bourbonnais 0914
//	Max Grantont, Ic
	monkatton & l. 60492
<b>/</b> )	stury 819 w. Kent are Opete A 60417
Patricia	anis 12315 W. Kennedy Rd Peotone APG0468
Maharel	Mendt 30912 WILL CENTER RD PEUTONE, IL
DAVE MANC	
Pata Leonas	205 E SOUTH, PEOTONE, 12 60468
	ewicz 2913 Grand Prairie Drive Joliet, Ill 6018
	luson 7449 Pauling Road Monee IL 6044

### OIVUN

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Da Mbs	1621 wood St	arte, D. 60417
Jone Com	1823WILCOX	CREST HELL, IL. GOYSS
Deain Comme	1823 Wilcox	Crest Hill , IL 60135
Kein Leonand	176 WFirst St.	Manteno, 21 60950
RAN		martens DC 60850
Judy Cowges	31605 Slexter Reston	e. IL 60468
Lei Bedling ye		By (, 0/0/
Jae Ladiolas		Peotore 60468
Linda Ladidas		- Rectone 60468
ROSEBODIE		MONEE 60449
STEE BODIE	25809 McCakle	Monee II 60448
Sami Fransı	830 Mase, La	Pertone Il 60468

## JIANU

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Name		Address / City / Sta	ate / Zip		
Luis	Solorio	16728	35- woo	D Hazel	crest Il
604291	na Solario	16728	5. Wood	Hazel Cre	est, 12.
4508	Office Rd				
Charles	Buche	4508 1	N Offer	Honte D	71 boxhefy
FRED	CASALI	14723 /	4.c KORY	LEMONT 1	160439
Donna	GORMAN	19400 E	verett h	Mokena	IL 60448
bhn	Scherer	19360 u	belant St	Molene	Dl 60448
Geno	d Michale		dd Car. B		
John	Run	437 N.	CANNOR AVE	Kankake	e T. 16090
Diana	Reese		Pannon Ave		
Mike	ENGUNO 2252	7 R. 170W17 1		Un 6047)	
Bellit	zpatrick Po	(Box 224	Monee, IL	· Le0449	

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
TheresA	SAUNDERS P.D. BOXI4 Thorrow A
	Smusoers 7-0. Box 14 Thorston IL.
	11678 e 35Wn Morrence
Sals Mate	52045. Datoma Chicago 60635
Roch Hyer	ggh 5204 J. Natona Checkyo Ir. 60638
Lisa Power	r 25608 Jonqu'i Lane Mones, IL 60449
	ice Moelle 13813 I ste lour Plansfido, I 605 CK
	a Beng 21010 W.RT 113 CUSTER BARKIL
	132 ST-Paul Aire Dourbourge 60914
/1 //	- 833 Gettyslug Bowlorsais 609(~1
Frank a	Showed 8656 44 to 140WS 60534
Pat Sch	mit 8656 44TH ST LYONS 60534

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Infe Drye	1 19548 Buckingen OK Mok- F1 60448
Luca trene	
Pam Br	
Slevi M	6
	Ouhlie 378 Marigoel Matteson, Il 60443
Cheryl &	Zidgley 18103 Violet Rd. Lansing, Il 60438
Wall	George 18103 Violet Rd Langung, Il 60438 am J Gora 17654 SDr. Ftwood Homer Glen, Ebyg,
	Hamilton 111 Stillwell Au Rockdale, IL 60436
Kaither S.	hannon 2307 HutchisonRV Flossmou. It 60422
Mary Both N	
Mark No	ranjo 14420 S. Francisco Posen II. 60469
Mary	Japan Boll 170 E 154 St. Martino, II (00950

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
alene Farrell 11313 w. Kennedy Ro Peotone IL
Ster Buzuchy 1031 Heron Peotone el
Les 5 Kul 424 E Crowford Peday Il 60468
Lucile Satterihu arte 603 chostnux vana Beeche Il 60401
Knipton Scalotta 12613 Elm Blue Island, IL 60406
TODS CHITTENDEN 856 YORKSHIES TER. CRETE. 14 60417
Nancy Contenden 856 Yorkshire Ter Crete 12 60417
Kelly Deutsche 856 Yorkshire Crete, 11 60417
gradhygrantly 115 Bush GLWOOD ILLOHO
Rose Bentalamen 1522 SANTAFE CHILOCOTHE IL.  MY BU 170 Elso Speed Manteno IL
MY6 BU 10E 150 Speed Marteno IL Senda Darabais 800 E Kahler Rd #18 Welmington

### DIVID.

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Address/City/State/Zip  MM R. Olin 7340 ETHAN COURT MONEE, IL COPYA  Ruth Schnicker WILL LUCK PORT  Mysphrich 9242 W. 7457 Bridgereie Och.  127 CONSTANCE CHAO. HTS. TL COYII  Charles Muller 11 East Church Boecker, 21. 6040/  Thances Huffmann 192 M 26 St. 6041/  Son Lovelieure 224 Anta Dr. Bourto III 60914  Dann Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankaleee 6090  Domise lauruch 24158 S. Cree Dr. Channahon 6040					
Ruth Schnick  Mysghrult 9242 W. 7457 Budgereie Del.  Mysghrult 9242 W. 7457 Budgereie Del.  Mysghrult 9242 W. 7457 Budgereie Del.  Mathy Sochton 1133 Parkinen Ale Chicogo Hts. IZOO411  Blaire Musler 11 East Church Boecker, Df. 60401  Thances Hubbymann 192 M 26 St. 60411  Park Delegare 229 Anta Dr. Boots III 60914  Prent Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankalee 10090	Name	Address / City / State / Zip			
Mysghrult 9242 W. 745T Budgereie Del.  The ASK CHAO. HTS. The COYII  Kathy Stockton 1133 Parkwar Aus Chicogo Hts. ICOOYI)  Plaine Musike 11 East Church Boscher, Dl. 6040/  Thances Hubbmann 192 M 26 St. 60411  Prom Lovelieure 229 Anta Dr. Bourto III 60914  Prent Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	My R. Olin	7340 ETHAN C	OUNT	MONEE,10	60949
Mysghrult 9242 W. 745T Budgereie Del.  The ASK CHAO. HTS. The COYII  Kathy Stockton 1133 Parkwar Aus Chicogo Hts. ICOOYI)  Plaine Musike 11 East Church Boscher, Dl. 6040/  Thances Hubbmann 192 M 26 St. 60411  Prom Lovelieure 229 Anta Dr. Bourto III 60914  Prent Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	Ruth Schniger		WILL	Lucicpo	RT
CHAO. HTS. TL COYII  Kathy Sockton 1133 Parkinen Ale Chicago Hts. ICOOYI)  Blaire Muller 11 East Church Boecher Dl. 6040/  Thances Hubbranen 192 M 26 St. 6041/  Som Dovelsience 229 Anta Dr. Bourb III 60914  Prent Hopper 7379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	//		Bu	genere.	el.
Slaine Musler 11 East Church Boecher, 21. 6040/ Thances Huffmann 192 M 26 St. 6041/ Son Doubleauer 229 Anta Dr. Bourto III 60914 Brun Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	Ch ASK	137 50113111116	_		·
Drun Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090			~		
Drun Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	Elaine Mulle	11 East Church	Boil	aher Il	60401
Drun Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	Trances Hop	Amoun 192 or	126	80 C	411_
Drein Hopper 2379 N. 2750 W. Rd. Kankakee 6090	Jam Doulieux	Jag Anta C			
Danise lauruch 241585. Cree Dr. Channahon Cott					
	Donise laures	241585. Cree	Dr. C	Lannah	<u>m 6040</u>
SANDRA PALIJAS 305 SELM HERSCHER IL 60941	SANDRA PALIJAS	305 s ELM	HER	schen il	609.41
Debi Swidergel 408 N Conemp Protone TZ 60469	Debi Swidergel	) 408 N Conem	o G	ofone. Is	26046

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	REA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	VAN DRUNGN Address / City / State / Zip - 708-946-9538
- Shar	was Von Domannan 1305 East Corning Rd. Beecher Fl
	whilm 25654 FIRESTONE MONES TL
<u> </u>	m Nager Peolones
	sa Mateshi 105330 CLAN. HIS. RD. Hinsdale
7 -	R- Miller 950 Prairie Clover Dr. Romovilles II. 604
Mark 1	
$\sim$ //	n Lacky He938& Egyptin TRAIL Money 6040
1/	MIAND 225 Willow Ave Joliet. IC 60476
Mad	we Heft 27544 S. Kleenten Rd. Monel
_	I hickolo 865 Brush Hell Lane Lake Zurich 6004
Danie	Tinches 14500 Kecting I/ 60445 midlothian IZ.
Dan Pla	
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PEOTON	E AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
San	di Moosmann 14608 Keeler Nidlondo0445-2727
Ed	Proctor 15156 Drexel 30 Holland 60473
Mille	E MOOSMOND 14608 KEETER MIDLETHION CO445
GARY	R. NICHOLS 865 BRUSH HILL LAKE TURICH 60047
CORINI	NE PUTTS 15809 W BAKER 70 MAINHATTAN IL 60442
dim	Ailes, 1067 Lincoln Dr. Mantena, IZ 60950
Ehs	ie Christensen 1385 So. NAKARea 60901
Ada	m Schultz 281045.120th Aueles fore IC 60368
Hay	Robordy 24736 MEADOWZARK & CHANNAHON EL.
Dal	1 Roper 23708 Reuben Plainfield, IL 6054
ilage	Cipariani 273 SWalnut Manten, d-6950
You	Duguet 17656 CRYSTA LAKEDA HOMER GLEN IL 60491
V	

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PEOTONE AREA SHOULD END ON	CE AND FOR ALL:	
Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Semen & Witt	17836 Man rehunts	Orland Port Se
Richard E. With	17836 massachuse	
Joan Hill	1429 Frederich Jo	
R. Mm Domild		K Foresq. Il 60460
D. Shunts		Jely Il 6043 =
- // /	i 100 aglan Du	
1	1390 For Hound Ir.	Beecher, 1L 60401
•	D LZ3 CLEMENTST	JoliET 68435
Jama Wilhelm	i 1808 Brandon	Jolet, De 60436
Dan Story	5460 W. Parling	Monee, IL 60449
arlene Kline	P.O. Box 42	Mone, Il 60449
Da Phillips	836 Signature St	Babonna J IC
/		



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***************************************	• • • •
Name Address / City / State / Zip	
Kalph Loci 27653 STOPEY ISLAND CRET	EIL
Loretta Heber 10229 no maple, mantens,	
Rhollin a. King 162 Judys. Ct. Manters, Del.	
LANE MARTMAN 11123 WASHTENAU CHICAP, ILL.	
LINDA MAATMAN 11123 WASHTENAW, CHGO, IL 606	<u>55</u> 5
Bill Delaney 60 South Eastern manhattan 60	
Bonnie Thomas 11641 arterian, Char Ill 6065	<u>.</u>
Class Strawson 36247 Smary Ryron, Wilning to.	& = 481 <u>D</u>
Kristen Kungan 2 Elm Park Forest, 12 60466	
Bugn To 10845 W. BAR PETTONE IL 60463	2_
Laure Aleul 10845 W Born Pertone Il 60468	<u></u>
Lovoi Quidatti 4507 Jonquil Mones De 6044	9



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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Undrew Uhnerett P.OB 428 BEEGHER ICC 6040/
Day arenat P.O.BOX 408 BEECHER, 12 60001
TOURS TOURS TO BARCHER, 12 ESSO!
Kind. Morrison 4165. West St Prestone Well world
"Capy " Dehn Newids 510 Adodward Boster
Fred Fal 24547 Dore De Chambron K 6410
Dura Kirmarch 24542 Dove OR CHANNAHON IL 60410
Juish Spran 18119 Maple Medwa Al John 1464 Brondley Way Bounbowwar IC
Homen R. Casur 19701-Ridgemont TiNEFYPK. IC
Chery Charg 19701 Redgement Tinley Park, de
Jay Inest 2671 & Lencoln Huy. New Lenox
Kin Plott 10401 Dawn Ave. Nagerville IL.



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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Delone a Yviang	340 OSWEED ST. PARK FOREST, IL. 60466
Millet	21/3 GRAND PRIAIR DR , Joliet, IL. 60/3/
CDe U- Zd	
Lieu (a)	/
/	27942 S X 00 zu Nonce 16 60449
Pat Dalis	,
Randy Dob	if 24350 5 Plum VALLY CRETE II, 6041
Gail J. L	Dunia 7407 S. BANKS Justice, II. 60458
June Dun	447 Roberts Dr. Glenwood I 60425
GerenScren	ente 561 Wesson Beener 60401
(A)	-
Louk S.	Sonder 9213 W. 170th pl. OR CAUD Hills WATT



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Timothy Atlain Steger, IL 60475
Low Jun 313Nbritter ST, Wort PAK 60940
Court John 12/ W Line of Color Color
Mary Defrank 370 W: Crawford 60468
Churt Shilm 3009 Somme CT Jolies Il 60435
Hetry & French 4590 S. 6000 E. Road St are, Il 60964
Vermica Borino 19020 Birch Azenne Country Club Hills, IL
Nick Mehalh 29655 Yates Beecher II 60401 Governo
Mary Best Hapen-Phebrus, 21155 Magle, Mattison, 1 60443
Cip Morger 19921. S. Spruce DR FRANKFORT IL 60423
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PEOTONE AR	EA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Elisabeth	Dosi 3520 Peoría St. Steger. IL. 60475
Judge	1/0
Rudu 1	Loca 32323 WIN COTT PENTON I GOVER
J. Mo	1. 9425 W. Bar Rd.
Manga	Nauders 237 Parts Lange Saub Villiage Ill. 60411
	Block 32500 5: CENTER RD. MANTON IN 6095
$\sim$	A Frank 320 W Crantere Peopone IL 60468
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	In Hale 4139 5 western Blue Island DI 60406
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Name		Address / City / State / Zip
Mich	ad Brown	586 Jean St. Peotone, 60468
1 1	March	608 Hans Brinker Cd. Reasone 604
	Schernes	- 13665 W. Dourgalla Main Hon
1	ia Witcia	Ü
	2 tells	328 S Oak Monteno IC. 1001.5 WEST BARR ROAD
Jene	Man Henry	
	ean Hentz	
_	L L Karas	6000 W. North Peotone Rd. Peotone IL
Rick "	hacos	6000 W. North Peotone Rd. Peotone IL
	KARAS	6000 W NORTH PEOTONERO PEOTONELL
_		3409 Kings Rd Apt 306 Stesce IL 60475
JOHN		841 WELMS COURT LANE CRETE ICC 60417



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told faron	308135. (RAWFORD	•
Dold marshu		Bralle Il.
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Pan Ware	819 Louise	Peotore Il
Ken Ware	819 louise	Peolon IL
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
RICK STREZ	0 26517 S. 80ZA AV MONEE 60	0449
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Day PRENDERS		<b>V</b>
Dave Cla		
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Busan	Miller 950 Prairie Clover DK	
Benw	elsh 410 N. West St. L	utone Il 60468.
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Name Address / City / State / Alp  Noz GARL DR. JOLURY, IL GORS
Jen Ducksworth 1102 Gael Dr Joliet, 12 60435
C. TRILL 1375 S. 5TH KANKAKEE 60901
Carol Schultz 281045 1204 Ave Peotone, II 60468
Jan Heideman U826 S. Melvose Cref IZ 604/
Donic Herdena 26836 S Mowar Crob & LOG
Joan Kopen 33708 Ruelson Plainfield In bosty
Jim 7 Lane 18416 Sakley Lansing St. 60438
Peter C. Frager 34638 Old Chicago Rd Wilmigton 60481
Brenda & Frager 34638 S. Chicago Rd Wilmington 60481
Chors Golfier 27714 5. KEDZIS Nowlot 16 GCH49
The Ball 924 W 355T Chio IC 60609

# STAND

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Rebecca Dailydis	7930 Mulligan Burbank 21 60459
	7930 5 Mulicuis Res Buck 60459
	3240 W. OFFNER RIV. MONEE 11
$\sim$ /	5355 ARROYO DR Ochtores IL
	209210 8. 484 MANE FRANKFINET IL
$\wedge$ ' $\circ$	10624 Bailey ST Johns IN 4073
ANDY LAMONTAGE	6808 SAHARA DR PLANNEIBLO, IL 60544
_	9354 Merrion Ln Merrione HeACIL 60803
	10728 S. SPANLDING CHO, 16 60655
//	109 E. Lincoln St. PeoTone, IT.
	5808 Schora Dr. Plainfield, IL 60544

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Address / City / State / Zip Name MEYER 5250 W. ROBERTS RIDGE 8031 JEFFERSON LOS N NARROH PA 3240 W. OFFINER 7673 NIZOUW, RENSSELHER 1310 Andrea DR. NEW LENOX, IL



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PEOTONE AREA	SHOULD END ONC	E AND FOR AL				
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Andy Pea	60 P.	0. Box 96	2 Persone IL	60468		
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achie	Buthi	Sin Sin	1345 W	Stener	Fran	KART 11 COOL
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Name	Address / Cay / State / Zip
Mestoul	449 Kasky Bourbonnais, Vel
Mr. Ungwood	40 Prostone Hy h School, 605 W. Nower St., 16
Mr. Preuss	% Peoplone thing School 605 W. North St. IL
Juli Shum	124N. 2ndSt Peotone II 1004108
Vinona Anderson	26046 S. Chestnut Monee, ell. 60449
Jody Andriano	995 Malland A. Bradbey Bi 60915
Auzabeth antoul	2426 W. 183rd St. Homewood, IC 60430
Neather D. Soller	424 Come St.; Bourbonaus, 11 10914
Cindy Welsh	29614 S. Cedar Rd. Manhatton 00442
Sugan Bardelo	315 N. Conrad St. Pertone, IL 60468
Log Willy	30506 STORELINE RD Bracken A 60401
	te 295205 Westeen Brechen IL Goyo

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Debl	ow Chesler 51 APPle Lu Park Forest IL 60460
200	1. Muny 249207. Halen AUR MONDE, IL. 6044P
San S	Dave Justos. Howar Aus Morre 60449
Les	loretor 300 Herndae TF leo Heb
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91	and If. Reng 150 Shabbar On PARK FORCE, Il 6046
	7 M. Schutz 1359 E. LYNC1. HOMOWOOD III.
	BILMINGHAM 23119 CENTRALPK AUC RichtONPK II. 60401
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Bar	o McDonough 13560 MOHAWK Lane ORland Park, Il
	2 Swedler 20109 CYPRESS LYNWOOD IL GOYLL
Don	a Brafild 19426 Tventon Way Makena, Il 60148
JONA	ILD TINCHER 14500 Kernin, MIDLOTHIAN ILL 60445
JANI	es Trucher 14500 Kestini Miolothim Ill 60445
Rog	Dople 432 Colorado Ave Francfit, In 60123
	Thomas 7282 W. 174th Pl. Tinley Park, IL 604-77
Bol	LYOUS 2519 MATFAIR Westchester IL. 60154
San	dia Thomas 18408 Poplar Homewood 12 60430
Skar	on 9 Sokes 11527 Francis Rd Mokens IZ 60448
Mich	and attively 107 A ED CEDAR AR. STREAMWOOD IN 60107
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	- 1. Tre
Hein Srus	20721 Acoky Ki	Obe Franklie 60 423
Karry Hoffee		Paotone, IL 60468
Linda Zirsow		Monee Il 60449
Sinder Felle		Beecher Il 60401
Wendell South		Beecher Il 6040/
Morm Pounder		PK FORST, IL. 60466
michael m. Serran	1482 Main St. C	Prete, Il. 60417
Lilia Belli		
Lebon H. Rayon	1 Shoraward h.	inste Para 60466 De. 60466
Mary Jun Cosculleur	211 Krotiale Park Forest ell	
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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Boulte Greene 21828 Chrisosoftere Wilmington, IL. 6048/
Davis Kenger 1168 Course Lecton IL 60468
Dynnis A. Baran 1024 Mallach Lane Peatons, 16000
1 1 504 wiloh Coullah 46356
Jank Run 500 Jean et Parter Del.
Hussell Clarger 1168-CONRIFU-60468-045
The 1. Holy 280 Borryto Dr. Bourbours, the 60914
De hy 10050 w 1834 # 34 Tinlay Park, 11, 10477
1 2 20934 East Drive Richton Porte 74, 60471
Americ 3914 W 2/30 87 Matteren el 60413
Marya Some 20721 acon Ridge Stanfort Sl 60423
Dolon Inn MATIESW De 60493

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Jun	e Kinses 2MW. Lincoln St. Peotone Dl. 60468
Thomas	Sheppard 12970 Silver Fox Dr. Lemont, II 60439  Subjected: F. Warki 16846 Riverside Dr. Timbey Park IC 60477
Tu	in 3 mbondi 8536W. 162rd Pl. Tinling Park De 60477
th	eg Lace 18033 Voss Dr Orland Park II 60467
Ohr	Estine O. Halwey 520 W. Joliet Rd. Pertone 12 60468.
Ina	Mergan 30429 S. Egyptian Ital Rotone IL 60468
Edy	The François 704 HAUERT ST., PEOTONE, IL
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	y done 4/28 E. Main ST. Protone I!
	bParker, 209 E. Wilson Peotone, FC
	by Vacko 21604 Elmwood Wilmington Il
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Pogan	Hou.	2326 Mac I	onald In Fl	oss mook]
Andre	Walker	D 10123 S.	A . A	
Barry	A. Johnson	900 Louise	Protone, Ic	
EmilyS	Yer	509 Walnut St.	Rotone, II.	·
Test,	Hong	433 W. Hood	Peotone	
Nichelle	Haaq	433 N. Wood	Peotone, IL	
Sparen .	Salreiber	304 E. Wilson	Peotore el	•
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	•
Hacky Oslorne	5313 Mill St. Mone, Ml. 10449	_
. //	648 Joliet Road Protone, Il 60460	
Crain M'Coffee	538 Bak Perton, IL 6046.	8
	713 Morganel LN. Pootone, De, 6046	
	713 Mergasser Dr. Feotore: +L 60/68	
	11010 Wear Kd Peoton I 60468	
	2 297335. Redseland Levton Al 60	
	4115. Third Peotone 1L 60468	-
	2526 5. 104 AveIL 604	19
•	948 Louise In Perfore Ill 60468	
Carol Nalia	1004 Hauest Peotoxe el 60468	_
Joe Malier	1004 Hauert Peakone 16 60468	_

## 2 I V N D.

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Maylan	Majkeushi 11700 haParte, Aling St. 60803.
Charles	Punto 27308 Egyptian T- MONES 60449
Karenx	Punte 27308 Egyptian T- MONES 60449 Overly 9213 10. 70 449! Ovanthille Il.
10 -	my brown 1442 W. BroAD VIEW AV. CRETE 1L. 60417
	matul 7000 w Avunu-Ro Mones 1260749
7 7	intullo 7000 w Parling Rd Transcell 60009
A . #	Buchner 3531 Green St 5 Leger / 60425
/	Bunto 2919 W. CORNINGRO PEOTONE, III 60468
1 /	12 20521 Minker will De Frankfast x 11 6923
	2. April 11712 1974 St. Modern, St. 60448
	James 9163 W. KOLADST. TINLEY PARK, IL GOV77
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## DIVUN

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Address / City / State / Zip Name BEIAN BIKMINGHAM 23119 CENTIL PKAUE RICHTONPK II. 60471 348 PRAIRIE CALUMET CHU, IC 16607 Holland AUS. South Hol BUTTERFIELD ARMU6H P.O. Box 132

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Katheyr Lokalie 4125. Prairie Bradley. IL 60915
Of X caline 412 S Main Blodly DD. 60915
Lois Palmer 19817 W. Schweitzer RJ Joliet ILG
Delates Meddengh 10 N Danisons Polit 60433
Karren Keare 9406 Montratten-Nome Stankfortal
Brue Sammen 37/31 Essex Rd. Wilmington, IL 60481
AFTAPOR 501 W. JEFFERY MANTENO 6095
LISA SEEMAN WLAWIAK III NEWGATE NAPERVILLE, 160565
makine Boemas 1125. OAKST MANTENO
UNDA PHAGIS 1901 5 Bugge Gleer
Mark albern Western Ave. Beecher, III. 60401
Structante 2300 Hasting: Dr PlAINField IL 60549

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Name		Address / City / Sta	-		_ ,	
John	Berens	119 Kyle	ct ma	nteno 1c.	60950	١.
Howa	Bevers NV.Smi	TH 4350	€ 200	on RIM	ANTENU	
Sheila	Berens	119 Kyle	C+ m	anteno 1	- 6095	S
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Name

Address / City / State / Zip

Traine Traine Traine	
BOOKLOCKSIESEN 5460 PAULING MONEE, 1	<u></u>
Haran Agna 8240 S. 78 PL. Bridgena, Il	
Veronica Sweiney 1004, W. Shientel Rd. Frankfort IC.6. WENTETRIS JANTUAL 9936 58200 Cent PALOS HIN 6041	65
Mary and Popek 1708 Sunsice Lane Joliet 60433	
ann Johnson 512 Hapre Pestone Il 6046	
Shile Got 21130 OAK ST MATTESON, Ih. 6044	
Marge Hynes 6/36 Rob Roy DK Oak Forest IL 604	
Gotanlen 397 Indiamond Park Forest I 60466	
Stephnic Kollock 15 Finch Beach & 60401	_
Jammes Minderson 300Rbou Pedon Al 6046	$\overline{\mathbf{Y}}$
Lance Del Boebel Lance Del Goebel 22757 Jouth Cedar Road	_
Manhattan Illinois 60442 815-462-1961	

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Name Address / City / State / Zip		
Diana Parter 5099 W8000A	Rdn	Nantero
town Romy 3420 Love Rock	- AV 57	eg ext. Gots
Randy Stand 9101 WILLT'ST BOLO	wo PK	_
Kristi Washing 84 Kay D. Manteno, 1	6,6095c	<u> </u>
Dicki wondard & Kay Dr. Monteno, III		
Charles Pering 5747 W. Timber Ln, M	lonee, IL	60449
Posemarie Roering "	((	U
Barry Conley 708 vage polit	DP. 6	044/
Barry Conley 708 reage Johnst 10,111, 14 Johnson P.O. Box 2422 Count	try Club	Hills IL
Tana Heavner, 14131 Wilmington-Reston	,	
Jack Chilled 221 E. CORNARL DR. CA		
On Nelsh 7525 PANLING RD, MOI	vee,IL	60449
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
John Barlo	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OFFORDE BARL	
andis Ward	
Deary, OB	· ·
Dawn Melche	
JOHN DOUGH	TERTY 10513 5 KOLEN CARLOWN IC CO455
/ /	Taggard 17609 Golfview Homewood, IL 60430
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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Charles Yeeman 12531 Pamels Lo Orland Ph 60467
BURIL 313 W. Corning Are Pestere, IL 60468
Wanda Carnahan-Joliet, IL.
Alonda Eviston 924 Louise Lane Pestone IL
Enle Wilke Restone
Engle Wilho Postone Damon Lucero, Tinley Park, IL 60477
David Stensland 5235 W. Cornelia Chicago 16 60691
Nalker John 11535 Walker & Long 60439
Chy's Opell 27730 5.1044 At. Peotone 60468
Sendra Nalotic 6238 W Bast Busbank 6045
Heid Eland 7455 Hawtton La Frathet 60423
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John Dekoku	~ 12001 74 AVE	PAhos HJS-IL 463
Carol Deany	22040 Ridgeman	Richton Park
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	1318 Sangamon	
Oat De Groot	29257 So Park	Beeder, St.
Harold Koell	ling	Gertone
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Lu Clary 444 Divisim 4, Crete, IL 60417
Kathy John 3220 E. Reichert Nr. Crete, IL 60417
Barbara Brin 20WIL Blearand dale Semond St. 60437
about 21, mauselund 181-5. Poplar manters, Il 60950
Marylance Mr 20116 5 Woodland Rich Moham, IC
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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Denise Asbrand 10211 W. Barr Pestone, Il 60468
Deona Ashline 317 E Corning, Protone IL 60468
Michael Uckinney 3704 Carpenter Steger, 12 60475
Dan Kin Bopere It Buckenfan FL 60917
Karen Jacksuch 12622 E Metealf momence Il 6095
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Donaheadylian 712hoestation a split, Al 1045
Jack Mauschurd 181 S. Poplar Monteno Il 60950
Dynica Krska 51235 Neerah Chro 60638
Danica Krska 51235 Neerah Chro 60638 MICHBEL SHANBMY 14851 Chickway Coulingat 60441
LARRY WHITE 10606 RIPEMONT LANCE TILL 6045
SUE GROENENDAL 907 WESTWOOD JOLIET, 14 60436

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Name / Address / City / State / Zip
Duntet Nebr 18340 Western Homewood 1L 60430
Serne Karmold 5639 W Corning Rd Pestone, 60468
Porjai Je Kayned 15639 W. Coming Kon Destora 60468
Lakt und enhough. 4305 W. Bercher Bo. FEFONS-66468
Julie Dolgoung 305 w. Earle BR Rd Booker, Il 60401
Sue Walder 36233 Irish LW Coster Park IR 6048/
Sandra albers 26016 & Eastgate Monee De 60449
Roll Ratine 1463 N. KANKAKIGST Wilmington, IL
Ausan Jessen 265 Dogwood Park Forest Se 6046,
Donald & Setties 265 Dog wood Park Forest 41.6046
Jon Neuto 11816 v- offer rd Protone 11 60968
John Wick 6918 W. Couning Rd Destone 11 60468

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Jim U	el. 1851 W. Church Rd Beecher J	U 60401
Fuctail	1. Mets 32154 50. Rover 4.5 Deotone, Smin 13505 W. Offmen Po Manhattan	1260468
Richard	Smin 13505 W. Offmen Po Manhattan	1 6044
Lillian Sy	mery 13505 W. Offner Rd. Manhattan	, IL. 6045
Delreal	Buston 191W Allows Markey 12 6	0950
Thomas	Kopples 16135 Combridg Mohend D	160998
	Woden 608 Hauert Peotone IL 60	
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Sun &	Behrend 428 Plain ""	60468
Just	Frankrice 616 She Hogue Peuto	mell.
Haye	. Roy 76THCT TINLEY PARK 6	1477
MARIA 6.	ANSORF DASIY FARMULEW RS. HEW LE	NOX, II
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
arde	Riele 10260 SOLDMAZON Rd GARDWER 126042
Zathy	- R. R. 10=60 S. Old Maron Rd Gardner 17 6042
	Ruhheek 3140N 2250 W. Rd Bourb, IL 60914
	Riper 855471. 11,000 E. Road Grant Park, M 60940
Bot of	Oherty P-0 BOX 431 Grant Park, Oll, 60940
	Olkow 6413 W. Eagle-Jake Rd Restone, 12 60468
V	Aumbri 5149 W. Eogle Lt. Re 18000 12 60468-9531
//* /	plan Box 286 Pertone, il 60968
	chlegelmilch 3758 W 217 THST MATTESON, IL 60443
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700 E. ILL. HWY NEW LENOX IL. 6045 22757 South Cedar Rd Manhattan IL 360 Lee St ter 16300 W Dayle Rd Marhallan,



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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Deorge Melon	24561 de Harlem Monce
John Joyley toh	20 CW MAIN ST Geotone
Gride Pombtek	2884 Min Peotos
Brook Sutter	716 REEF RD LOCKPURT-
Snothy Meyer	29924 Silptes Ove. Beecher
Courtes Lunde	418 Bramble Mantino
Daniel Lyrwus	418 Bramble Mantend
Bevely Heuring	9415 = 10000 N. Grent Park
	West Gregg Street.
april Vanderbent	t, Cieta
Carle lebelet	208 Pfoff Dr. Frankfort Il
Robert Schulh	

### DIVID

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Heorge Orland. 26760 Megkan Monee H.
David Smit 601 ROYAL CANE PEOTONE IC.
Sandra & Faster 5216 W. Belcher Rd Restone, 11 604168
Vivai Mother 26424 5th se Mone el 60449
Sexhaul B Eskhold 11518 GHOOD NIRD Front Ponts Del.
FLORENCE EKHOFF 11518 E11000 NRO GRANT PARK, IL 60940
Dinmurran Plainfield
But tarky Protone ZL 60468
W. Duenand Tockprd, Il 60441
D. Taderic 5318 W. BEECher Rd. PEstone
D. Ogle 3315 W 185+b Homewood Il 60430
Marie Esch 245618 Hadenam Moneyell
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	221 E CORNWall	<b>~</b> .
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	ew 304 W. CRAWFOR	
Jeffry Smert	304 W. Crawfor	<u> </u>
Hanto Ray	262 LIONEZRD	Brownle, Albor
Girald Dute	100 n. Main	Flanogon 26/76
Jeruh Bradi	326 LANGE LOT CT	Posling brook & boyy
Karen Diefenbach	326 LANGE OT CT Herscher, Del 60941 12637 W 1000 S Rd	Herscher Del 60941
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	aby Alex In Monee 60449
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	wir cu la. Pertoup 60468
Mal Motto 25700 M'conk	EAUE MONEE, 12. 60449
John M. M. Seoghege 1/33/ N	! 4000 End Peotone IL
	10 10
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Marie a. Mendy 123 Care	lual Dr. Gueles, 6 6040/
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Lun J	Buttumm 24904 S. Riogishamo MONER IL
Olyeli	Matthia 3470 W Corning Rd. Pertone Il.
	Shila Vickery 485 NRR. Mr. Momence, Le 60954
Mari	ine Satterlee 23022 S. Belle In Channahon, H. 60411
(	a B. Dun 14746 Leavith Harney, It 60426
	K. Deven 1369 East At Crete Al 60417
11/	que Jos 25833 Premon Et. Monee 60449
Hill	Let Jones 25833 TRUMANCI. MONEE 60449
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New	Nogel	744 Calai Boul	L. le	60914	
Arlene H	U	12600 Meade	Palos	v Ato 60	463
Sent He	ssey	37241 DARBY RD	CUSTER	PARK IL	60481
norely	Hussey	37241 DARBY	CUSTE	RPAKK.	IL604
TEVE C	SONKA	4034 E. 112 ST	CHICAG	50,166,	
loss Ka	rms	4691 Tulip Ave	Monee	IL 604	49
Yang P	essura	32314 SEQ	yption	IR Rei	tore 6
eifard	meeter	~ 6667 Hubban	rd T	inley Park	, 1604
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Name  Address/City/State/Zip  Address/City/State/Zip  Address/City/State/Zip  Address/City/State/Zip  Dauletto Dosale 650 Center avail Inanfort of 6042  Dauletto Olosto 615 May Frull Lockport, II-6044  Tracey Noereau 11246 N 1000 ERR Mankero, 266956  Sabrina Swait 125 nicole (+ Mankero II 16096)
Saulette Oberte 615 May knoll Lockgott, Fl- 6044, Tracey Iserea 1246 N1000 ERR Mankero, 26095
Saulette Oberte 615 May knoll Lockgott, Fl- 6044, Tracey Iserea 1246 N1000 ERR Mankero, 26095
Tracey Noevear 1246 P1000 ERR 11 Centro, 26095
Debbie Swaite 125 Nicole Ct Manteno 10 609
Manuer Pourseld 28020 A. Crownfood
James Shambi 22960 Cog Hill Frank Sort II.
Warleni Slusarski 22960 Cog Wie Fronkfort, Il
Sharon Schoffer 7729 Moret held In- Tenter
Tim Schaffer 77 29 Worthfield In - Timber for
DARRIN HATTIMAN 1036 HERON AVE, PETRONE IL GOULG
Ann Negel 28 Kim Dr. Peotone IL 60914



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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Karen Schauber 28901 S Harlem Ave Peofone LL 60468
Cerri Madrak 2844 W. Corning Rd. Peotone 60468
Barton Stunly 29521 Ridgeland Pertone, 60467
Sporth Meador PO BOX364 Bowbonnies FL 60914
Keth Nopperberger 601 Merganse In lestone 12 60488
Marcha Napamberger 601 Mergenser in Penstone IL 60468.
KUU Osuch 1/08 Kurry In 12 Johist 60431
Ton Varnale 25777 Firestone Da Monere It.
Pauline Schloss 26450 Poot Dr. Crete St.
Valarie Scheh 15043 So Hale Dr. Orland Park. K
Ryan Hornback 18940 Springhield Flossmoor IC
Lais Hossback 650 Center Rd. Frankfort, Il.



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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Carl Van Kaneyan 6157 Coming Rd. Pertone, St 60468
Dewid Cabelles Z4 F 30 PL Steger MIC
Andrewy 44 Baker St, K3 (L 6090)
Bosto Gara 932 Bornie lane Rotone Il Cooled
Sur Sat 932 BONNIK LAND FESTEND, N GOYGT
1228 Columbia Oute, Il
det Kolis 31244 S. Center Perfore, Il. 60168
Collitary 2085-UESTST Porture fol 6046
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Swan Okkar 4615N. 800WRd Bonfield &
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Ethe 5 Stylen	413 Dot Constant , People . IL
Calleen De Staphens	413 E. Wawford St. Balone IL
Shirley Lausted	5820 W. Stegen Rd Monee 11 60449
Helly a andrew	26727 U.S.Rt.52 Manhattan, Ill. 27940 S. Rte 45 Restone, IL
Karen Heisner	27940 S. Rtc 45 Restone, IL
	517 Linden lane Peotone IL
	- 517 Linden Lane Persone Il 60468
las & whole	26357 5,80+4 are more al. 60449
Cod Ix polish	28441 5.88 Revtone IL 60468
	284415.88 <sup>T5</sup> Certain Il. 60468
Sign Weeder	50 W. Strasma Drin Kankaker, IL
• • • • • •	6157 Corning Rd. Pestone, St 60468
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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	monleno
Barbara	Mats 1067 Beechn	ut 500959
1 1 A	1067 BEECHNU	
•	32058 S. Ridgeland An	<b>1</b> 0 / 10
	32058 S. Ridgeland Ave	Danton IL
	2ff /6423 S. PK S	
	Harth 17063 Elm Lane Drive	
Hug J. Vigy	4 1	
Julie Bruley Vo	ger 123 Julians man	Pattar - R1: 60441
Kim ysse	•	
Kam Bales		Janhattan 60442.
exal n R		C7 UNIV. PRE 60466
RICK KUROT	263 E 323 21 Beech	6 R 6 0401

## JIAND

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
David Schmarder P.O Box 202 Beecher, Il 60401
Cirdy Reed 11930 N. 5000 Eld Manteno FL 60050
Mile ALBANO 270 Mallords cove Beecher IL, 60401
Delh ? Oller 270 mallarts com Bercherk Gorsol
Park Prum 6549 W. Kennedy Plotone 1L 60968
Lee Broke P.O. Box 218 Peotone 16. 60468
Majaret & Barke 80- Boy Peotoso, Q. 60468-0210
JET LEMELE 1506 MAIN (RETE, JR 60417
DoBMANSON 6429 D. EAGLE LK RD PEOTONE HIL 6 0468
Ader, Phy 2826 Walnut Rd. Homewood Q 60430
Hoten Holles 7/2/ w. 1750 St T. P. 60477
Their Ham 240 JANST P.O. BOX 638 MANHATTAN, IL 6049

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Mame Jus Junan	117E34Th ST STEGER IL 60175	
Ticis sulta	117E3451 Steger 1L 60475	
Flere Derries	25657 So. Pinewood In Monee 60149	
namy Devir	256575. Pinewood In Monee 6049	49
Eslew Consadi	503 S. Clevelard Bourbonnais Il 60914	
James Comadi	5035. Cleveland Bourbonnais Il. 60914	<u>′</u>
Cuptagl Consodi	503 S Claveland Burbamais 11, 60914	
Ent Consoli	503 8 Cleveland Fourbonnais, IL 60914.	
Amy Ingalls	135 Contral New Lenox, Il 6045	1
Chris Falkn	135 Contral New Lenox, Il 6045 er 11825 W. Pauling Rd Manhat	tar
	21 175th Street Tinley Park IL. 60477	
V		
Kelly Rice 312	CEPOS )1 becaused Homewood 1C 60430	

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Sue préawake 1418 W. Palos Ly St. 60463
Mary Mestath ON274 Reter W. Winfield IL 60190
Roberta Contay 19559 Kirkstone Way Mokens, SX 60448
Donna Makie 12219 5.44 Hore Alsip, IL GOP 03
Jean Lainer 12417 5. Loveland Alsip, IL 60802
Maurem Fournes 5114 W. 100th St D Lawn Ts.
Justich Sterwig 12432 45 thave alsip 2016000;
Lim Lipho 6908 Westview Dr. Oak Forest, FL 6045
Liffany Shomas 6428 W. 151st St. Oak forest, UL 60452
Kincklogut 4505 & Claston Forest View, I 60402
JAM Schoole 7570 CLAREMONT DR. TINLEY PARK 60479
How Endalon 501 Forest Glew Ellen 60137

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
Sarah Danahey	2773 N. Semman	Chicago 11 60614
Jan Lenn	7 1	ALSIP IL 60803
Diane niedy		alsip, 21 60803
Reggy Duggan	•	Oak Lawn, Al 6045
Dakhie arrenton		Alaip, IL 6080:
acan mitte		Usis -Il 60803
Soura Mobile		OSKISWIN, JC 60453
Diloux a Otto	and the second s	Deland PK, IL Godb
Paula Thomas		Lockport, IL 60441
Shuly Partman		Bridgered 16 60455
Cheuf Wagner		Alsip , 4l. 60803
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For the benefit of the all of the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, the undersigned believe that the proposal to build an airport in the PEOTONE AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL! Address / City / State / Zip Name S. KIDGELAND RIDGELAND Na DRECKSLERRO PEOTONE II 451

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PEOTONE AREA SHOULD	END ONCE AND FOR ALL:
Name	Address / City / State / Zîp
Crystal Page	12344 Post Rd Polos PKIC 60464
Colette In	
	spich 1717 Herder le. Chistice 60435
Brie fru	tag 1607 KITh MOKENG
Make	4530 W CHURCH RD. PEOTONE 16 60468
Sen Rije	8065 Yorkskine In. 60449 Monec-
Dolous Famil	lo 1007 Teal Ave Pestono, Il. 60468
	thur 15484 Lakoview. Manhortan 12 Leou 42.
and Strapes	Leband 29251 5. Walling for Rd Montrattan 11 60142
•	hrisman 340 Hillsid Rd. N.L.
\	25122 Essteen Av. Manlattan 16.

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Name

...........

Address / City / State / Zip

GREG FRANKS 9544 MCVICKER OAK LAWN ILL.
CHAPLES COWLEY 246 WILLOW MOMENCE, ILL.
Nancy Weefelman 19729 & 114 ac Moleng Il 60448
Danul W engeline 19727 3, 114 av nokuall 60448
Walter of Fab lante 177 VALLY How Gior De 60504
George Duleric 2415. anderson Rd. New Levox, A. 60451
Dennis Jadin 11451 Wilmington Rl Peatons 60468
Kelly Jadin 11451 Wilminston Rd Reotone 60468
Lu Fondi 13:12 Vincento ave, Chas Itt 60411
Selina Massey 525 Chades State Lockport 6044
2-77 Cm J 5950 LAKEBURF DR TINEY PARK, FL 60477
Susan Hoetzel 22011 Ridgeway Ave. Richton Park IL 60471

# 21 ANU

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Louella Byrnes	1105 Michael Lockport De 60441
Don Mahood	212 S Rathye Peotone IL 60468
Susaw Powell	402 W Richan Crete, 2060417
Linde Brown	PO BOX 13 Steger, IL 60471
May Low Borny	231 H. Wenost Stayon IL 6415
alla DBo-	POBOXIS Steger, IC 60478
Sue Karoterse	PUBOX 842 Beech IL 60401
FRANK & Markense	Box 39936 S. Khemme Loyol
Mary Nichols	205 So. Eastern Markotan I. 6-44
MIKE CLEVELAND	118335 KOMENSKY AUF ALSIP IL 60803
MARY CLEVELAND	11933 S. KOMENSKY AVE. ALSIP IL. 60903

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Scare R. Peterson 19456 Hunter Trail Mokera, IL 60448
Sunara Reterson 1945 thater Truit Moking II 60442
Don Show of 17217 oketo Tiley PARK II 60477
GROFF SCHNIST 17717 OKOTO TIMEY PARK IL 6047
JAMI RADTRE 1095 W. 78th Ave Merrillville, INVE
Paul Nicland 24336 S. Harlem moree IL 60449
Paul Nieland 24836 S. Harlem moree IC 60448  Dand Scharf 30651 S will custer Rd Restaur 10  Mark DeHatogh 145th Street & 91th fre Orland Park IL code 2  Patricia J. De Hertogh St. + 94th Ave. Orland Park, IL code  Dave Ikna 27712 S. Klemme Creat R. 60417
Mark DeHatogh 144th Street & 91th Are Orland Park IL 60462
Patricia J. De Hertogh St. + 94th Ave. Orland Park, II GOKE
Dave Tenna 27712 S. Klemme Crest 2. 60417
Ginda Meering-13117 Osborne Cedar Lake 4630=
Trank Miner 542 Johnson Av. Frankfed IT. 60423

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
ALTAYLOR 501 W. JEFFERY MANTENO 60950
Bernie Stray 20 ChOATE But Forest D 60466
CURTIS SPAGNOLA 3374 Phillips Steger IC (20175 PROTONE PROTONE PROTONE PROTONE FROM BOYCE  CHUCK COURVILLE 30831 S. WILL CENTER ILL. 6046
Heather Spagnola 10821 B. lloyo Dr., worth, 12 60482
Rosenbry Lucker 10664 B.W-9000 ERd Grant Pk I Toose
Ed Galyean SAME
Wile Pal. 19901 PATRICIA " MOKERA IL 60498
JOHN ASANTLA 17130 OKETO TINLEY OK GOST
David Ridenous 908 Bonnie In- Peotone, IL- 60468
MARK BRADFORD 3002 FAIRVIEW AVE SO CHICAGO HEIGHTS IL GOYII
Fluid HKnom 8912 W. COUPTYLINE RD, PEOTONE, \$11-604Cl

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Name	Address / City / State / Zip
Forraine	Engelrand 3759 Sangamon Str. Steper, De. 60475
FRAMIC	KRUSE 485 TALALAST, PANK FOREST IL 6046
C.CLP	yton 24409 laure in Creta X 60417
Panula	attatterell 305 E. Wilson Peotone IL 60468
Dan	Tottersell 305 E. Wilson Peotone IL 60468
// .	XCOMN 2586Klemmerce Cute II 60417
	ku Colum 414 & North Restone II leoyles
	Momban 251010 Jon Quil Monee -12 60449
	Morahan Dow Jon Buit Horse De 60449
Jugar	18400 JI, WOTONERD, WILMERD, WILMOTON, IL GOY81
	Idhu 22 400 11 Kankakee River Dr. 11 Minesotor, 60481
,	len Couly 246 Willow Manure 12 60954
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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Raymond J. Solbrit 10609 5 Keeler are Oak Sun, cle. 60453
Jane L'Hadfout " " "
Rosanne MTaben 9015 w Jolet Rd, Restone 60468
chimie Todsen 9015 W clottet TO Tectore 60468
Warm I Attend 28312 s. Western Ave. Beecher, 6040/
Michelle Storel 1464. E. MAN DAM Road South Holland
Clarice Stand Westword are Lansing el
But Stal 1464 8. VAN WAN Road South Holland 72 60013
Kathleen S. Kramer 8912 W. Crunty line Pd Pettone De 60468
Shoman 28952 S. WESTERN AUG BETICHTER, IL GOYO!
analusante Shrift 17217 Okers Ave Tinlay Park, IZ 60477
IngloSaute Shrift 17217 Okets Ave Tinlay Park, IZ 60477 Junita Jullian 3208 Emez Lone Rollins Y 60172



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Name	Address / City / State / Zip	
JEANEN BOCKER	32349 5. RATHE	Ro. Bedar, D. 60168
Dove Kus-k	10284 174	"h East Hazdus
Negoe Hayerage		
Maria Luisa		1 ST MONEE IL
Sanutte T. Wade	•	^
Ange il accumot		New Linex 60451
Purly KSmith		Wilmington II, L0481
JIM Pigath 13	_	
Evon Sohmaedeke		Beecher, IL 6040
Jereen Ralgel Sats		
Dorothy Syman		
		Le. Beecher IL. 60401

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Name Address / City / State / Zip
Guth Dans 311 Consid-Cectone Il 60460
Roger Heldt 752 miller St Roecher [16040]
Donna, ganan 670 Franker Sevend De Balingbræck.
Jahn Lowaleyek 840 Phillips Beacher De
Janutowaleyk 548 Phillips Beacher Dle Dand Lwis 18145 1124 & Minh PK, Il 60467
Relad But 300 Berglin Creto 6041>
Jacquelini Kennes 17531 Tamela Fin Orland Pork 60467
Jonet Wilke 7130 W. N. Pestone R. Pestone, al 604
Type Johnsto Hold Relmont Holat, Il 601/32
DOWN MECKLENSURY 530 YARMONTH RD. ELICGROVE VICLAGE 16 60007
Stephanie Mecklenburg 485 3. Bartlett Rd Streamwood  Dow Mixter 45Leffield Ct Streamwood, IC 60107

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PEOTONE AREA	SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!
Name	Address / City / State / Zip
	t 28044 Cottage Stone Beacher U 60401
Paul	Fintet 28044 COTTAGE GROUD DEOCHENIL
	Bussey 447 Manor Dr Peotone II 60468
Mulla	Hayrraft 1428 E. Cass Joliet 2h. 60439
Muha	l Walker 7333 Pauling Moree / L 6049
Loriel	is 323495. Rathre Rd. Pentone, 12 60418
Jane !	Vis 323495. Rathye Ad. Pentone, 12 60418 Straton 1028 W.174th St. E. Hard Crest Il 60429
Rusen	FRAURO 2341 W. CANAL ST MONEE ILL.
Jonathus	B By 543 5 House Chingo IC
Margon	0 Du 4/34 dunte matter, l.
Joh C.	Last 17848 W. Thornton Rd Wilmington IL 6048
	James 1392 mill CREAR 16 604/17



### Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433 Monee, IL 60449

Because the state has experienced such dramatic budget deficits, the undersigned believes that one of the best places to cut costs would be through the elimination of the South Suburban Airport, a folly for more than fifteen years.

In addition to no more spending for the project, all related expenses, staffing, consulting, engineering, and others should halt. The third airport information clearinghouse, a South Suburban Project Office and any other entities related to the project should be closed. Contracts with all employees should be settled. Land owned by the State of Illinois should be sold, back to original owners where possible, (or turned into open spaces.) No further money should be expended for this project.

For the benefit of the all of the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, the undersigned believe that the proposal to build an airport in the PEOTONE AREA SHOULD END ONCE AND FOR ALL!

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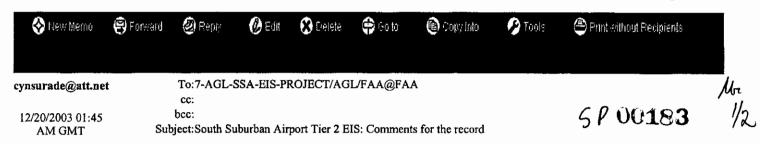
Shut This Airport Nightmare Down P.O. Box 433 Monee, IL 60449

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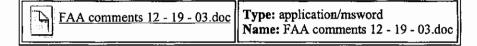
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Therea Lantoni 24508 8.80th Frankfort 1609
James & Leenerman 6009 WW KOTONE FD ROTONE I
JA PBELL 3146/50 JUHM FESTONE IL
Genrifer Ochrane 14522 Shuman Bosen, Ol
Morralold Technic Grant Park IL. 60940
John Scarth Peotone 16 bouck
Richard Josepher Box 631 Jedne Allin 60462-0631
JEAN DOWLING FOLLOW POUTING IL GUYGB



Please find attached comments for the public record regarding  $Tier\ 2$  EIS for proposed South Suburban airport.

John Rademacher





### JOHN J. RADEMACHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

8035 N. Oconto Avenue Niles, Illinois 60714 Phone: (847) 967-7565

15-3

27-17

13-4

11 - 3

29-63

Denis R. Rewerts, Capacity Officer Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

December 19, 2003

Re: Proposed South Suburban Airport Tier 2 EIS

Dear Sir:

These comments are provided pursuant to FAA Notice and are submitted for the record.

May I say simply that "the Emperor has no clothes." (The airport project proposed for Peotone and Beecher in Eastern Will County, Illinois is unsound for a wide variety of reasons, many of which you heard on December 3, 2003 at Governors State University:

1. The area consists of fertile farmland including glacially deposited Drummer Soil (Illinois' official state soil) 14 inches deep and recognized by state conservationist Bill Gradle as being crucial to "our quality of life and our future. It is arguably one of the best, if not the best, soils in the world." Even former Governor George Ryan frequently opined on the importance of agriculture to Illinois. Eastern Will County is a rich agricultural region.

2. The "Inaugural" facility with its runways and acres of buildings under roof will sit like a dam amidst the Exline Slough and interconnected creeks and streams, will destroy drainage in the immediate area and into Kankakee County and will add pollutants throughout the watershed. To access the "Inaugural" site will require further insults to the environment in the form of additional highways, service roads, widening of existing roads, paved lots and the like.

3 Loss of habitat for migratory birds.

4. Destruction of archaeological anomalies and artifacts.

And all of these adverse environmental effects will be realized even if the "Inaugural" airport is never used, which is the most likely scenario. The only way to really appreciate what will be taken environmentally is to visit the targeted area on foot with the consent of the landowners and without the politicians in tow. With the perspective of biologists, botanists and soil scientists, the area farmers and other residents can point out what

Denis R. Rewerts December 19, 2003 Page 2

cannot be grasped simply by examining aerial maps, engineers' reports/drawings and the studies/rhetoric of politicians. I urge that the opponents who reside and farm in this area be taken seriously as they state the basis for defeating this proposal. It is catastrophic, in my mind, to devastate an environmentally rich agricultural region such as this for an unsustainable airport.

15-4

In the view of many, there never has been a need for this airport, again for a variety of reasons including:

- a. The presence of O'Hare, which will expand.
- b. The viability of Gary/Chicago Airport already years ahead of "Peotone." 1-11
- c. Midway is up and running and vastly improved.
- d. Rockford and Mitchell Field are up and running. /

In a related concern why, in fact, has there never been a public hearing in Peotone itself? It has large fairground and atrium facilities adequate to sponsor large attendance. It is very proximate to the people most adversely impacted by this proposal. Other than University Park, I do not believe one meeting or public hearing on this matter (including any held by Governor Ryan's office or IDOT) was held outside Cook County which certainly served the convenience of the South Suburban and Northwest Suburban politicians, mayors and their followers. If think the decision to not sponsor a single hearing in Peotone, Beecher or Monee was unfortunate.

21-6

21-6

The proponents of this airport stake as their main reason jobs and the economy, first for the South Suburbs, then for Will County, and now for the region. Why not the state and the nation and the world while they're at it? They project 500,000 jobs, 9 billion dollars in wages and 4 billion dollars in recreation/visitor spending. This is not realistic. It staggers the imagination, especially if this is to be generated just from a starter airport!! What they do not measure is the loss to the region if the airport is never used

6-36

Will County has experienced as good or better job and economic growth as the other "collar" counties and Cook County since 2000 without an "Inaugural" airport. Why is that bad for the region?.

The proponents submit their overwhelming economic "growth" figures to bolster their novel theory that such an economic hypothesis trumps environmental and quality of life concerns. According to the Chicago Tribune (12/04/03), airport supporters at the December 3 public hearing argued that "any adverse environmental impact would be more than offset by the economic benefits reaped by the south suburbs." By that statement, the supporters are now conceding that there are environmental impacts (and likely conceding quality of life issues, too) associated with this proposal. That is progress. But their assertion that the supposed economic juggernaut to be created by this project will more than offset environmental problems is a red herring. Just how would that work

- expanding (allegedly) the economy at the expense of the environment, thousands of farms and homes and thousands of acres of irreplaceable topsoil? I do not believe that is the legal standard for this EIS exercise.

15-3

The environmental and quality of life concerns are objective and demonstrable while the economic arguments are just that – arguments. In light of the other substantial concerns with this airport proposal raised at the December 3, 2003 hearings (and at the October 4, 2001 hearings), the economic claims of what this airport might produce must be dismissed. The proponents' announced goal of promoting economic development must not be allowed to outweigh the numerous other more serious, weightier environmental issues associated with this project and the negative economic impact they will create.

6-28

I also think you need to be keenly aware that the "Peotone" airport issue is in front of you because of local politics which were eventually carried to Capitol Hill. At the core is a battle being waged by Northwest Suburban and South Suburban mayors, legislators and congressmen whose only goal is to thwart the City of Chicago and Mayor Daley's plan to improve, expand and modernize the world's largest and best run airport, O'Hare Airport! These politicians have latched onto "Peotone" as their pawn to try to accomplish their political agenda to stop O'Hare. It is absurd to think that O'Hare can or should be matched or replaced by an airport in Peotone. If it really is only about building a desperately needed airport (but can wait ten years to bring on line!), just to go along with the charade, then do the logical thing and expand Gary/Chicago Airport or expand Kankakee Municipal which has, I believe, runways comparable to Midway already. Peotone has no runways and should never have any.

29-64

1-11

The proponents have no state or federal authority or financial backing and have turned to private investors (with help from Northwest Suburban mayors) to fund studies to entice private interests to finance the building of what is best described as a "private" airport. IDOT now admits to Monee area landowners that "mistakes were made" in acquiring land and announcing IDOT's intent to take other private properties over the past two years. Former Governor George Ryan was adamantly in favor of an airport at Peotone and during his tenure IDOT and its engineer agents proceeded to demand that landowners negotiate with them or else their "office will re-instate the Eminent Domain proceedings." (Emphasis added.) This is a clear threat designed to intimidate landowners into moving against their own best interests and to ratchet up the state's leverage against neighboring landowners to acquire more land in a swift and advantageous manner. This is not the intent of Illinois law (SWIDA v. National City, IL Supreme Court, 2002). Those properties never should have been acquired as the state had no authority to do so.

Whatever this new group of private promoters calls itself, it is certainly not an impartial government agency with authority to acquire lands for an airport. What this says to me is that there is clearly no public convenience, necessity or public use for taking or

Denis Rewerts December 19, 2003 Page 4

threatening to take private lands for an airport in Peotone, and, because this is true, the EIS process should be terminated and abandoned.

Allow the true economy of Eastern Will County to be revived. Not to do so is to effectively preserve a status quo that is harmful to the economic rights and interests of all landowners in the vicinity of the "footprint." Finally, let us not create Mascoutah II at "Peotone." After it was built, no one came The air carriers have told us many times they will not come to "Peotone" either.

6-37 -42 -22

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proceedings.

Very Truly Yours,



FYI- a hard copy is in the mail

Subject: Peotone airport

JS

Denis Rewerts

12/22/2003 10:53 AM

EST

December 18, 2003

FAA, Chicago Airports District

Please add our comments to public comments regarding the Environmental Impact Statement of the proposed Peotone airport.

The Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League, would like to comment on the scope and extent of environmental issues that must be addressed before the airport is allowed to proceed.

Environmental concerns need to be defined and addressed regarding the cumulative impact of the entire airport, the Illiana Expressway proposal, and all the resulting development. This development can not be ignored, indeed, it is the main force behind the airport in the first place.

The EIS must address the physical impact of the airport and attendant development, the loss of wetlands and riparian areas, runoff from impervious surfaces, water quality, air quality from the air and car and truck traffic, the loss of habitat and green space and this impact on plant and animal species of concern in Illinois.

Because of the federal permits needed, the impact in Indiana must also be addressed regarding air quality in northwest Indiana. We are already non-attainment and the airport would just about guarantee that we would never be able to meet clean air standards.

Several tributaries of the Kankakee River flow through the footprint of the Peotone airport. The Kankakee is one of the cleanest river in Illinois and has most of its original biological diversity. Polluted water and sedimentation from runoff will have a dramatic impact on the river and must be addressed in the EIS.

The Gary airport already exists and should be utilized instead of building on top of some of the best farmland in the United States.

Jim Sweeney Kankakee River Committee Indiana Division Izaak Walton League c/o 1773 Selo Dr. Schererville, IN 46375 219-322-7239 23-28

23-27

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9-5

Page 1 of 2

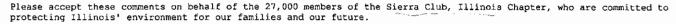
Original in the mail

December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

Proposed South Suburban Airport Tier 2 EIS Scoping

Dear Mr. Rewerts:



Sierra Club believes that the proposed Peotone airport project, including the development and further decentralization of the 29-50 Chicago region that it will induce, has the potential to do more environmental harm than perhaps any other single project currently proposed in Illinois. The impacts to land, air, and water resources from turning a largely rural area with valuable ecological assets into a region dominated by suburban sprawl are massive, irreversible, and demanding of an honest and thorough assessment

Therefore, the Tier 2 EIS must ecompass a wide enough geographical area and range of issues to estimate the impacts of converting, over time, virtually all of Will and Kankakee counties, from largely rural and open landscapes into urban and surburban ones. Indeed, the long-range impacts would likely extend beyond even these borders, encouraging or accelerating sprawling development in Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, and Grundy counties in Illinois, and Indiana counties to the east. The state of the east of t There 23-29 will also be impacts on southern Cook County.

For the purposes of our comments, please interpret the project area to include all of these counties.

Estimating and attempting to quantify these impacts is indeed a large undertaking, but given the potential economic and environmental costs of the South Suburban Aiport, and the apparent availability of alternatives to it, taxpayers deserve no less than an honest and full accounting of these impacts from this process.

Some of the environmental questions that must be answered include:

### Water Resources

Where will the water to supply this massive urbanization come from? What will be the impacts on the drawdown of the ground or surface water resources?

Where will rapidly growing communities discharge their treated wastewater? What are the expected water quality impacts on the Kankakee, Mazon, Vermillion, Iroquois, and Des Plaines River watersheds, including all of their tributaries? waters from increased loadings of phosphorus and other nutrients. Your analysis should reflect the fact that Illinois does not regulate nutrient discharges, so there are no protections in place for these waters from increased loadings of phosphorus and other nutrients. Your analysis should also be informed by the fact that the great majority of streams in already urbanized areas of the Chicago region are now listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as failing to comply with state water quality standards. You should assume that, given historic patterns of development and wastewater treatment practices, that a similar fate awaits the prairie rivers and streams of these counties. You should also project the impact of substantial new wastewater discharges on aquatic life in these watersheds, particularly - 33 from endocrine-disrupting chemicals now known to be common in municipal effluents.

The Tier 2 EIS must also examine the certain fundamental changes to the flow regimes of the rivers and streams in these watersheds, both due to increased wastewater discharges but also due to changes in the nature and volume of runoff due to land use changes in these counties.

An attempt must also be made to quantify the impacts on water quality and siltation downstream in the Illinois River from the urbanization of such a substantial piece of its watershed.

In general, an attempt must be made to assess the impacts of the project on river and stream quality, quantity, habitat, and the 12-8 wildlife, biotic communities, and endangered species that depend on surface waters in the region.

### <u>Habitat</u>

what are the natural areas of concern in these counties? What is the projected consumption of wetlands and riparian habitat, grasslands and prairies, forest and savanna habitat, and other natural areas in these areas? I Your analysis should reflect the fact that the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers has been substantially curtailed in the protection of "isolated" What are the natural areas of concern in these counties? 12-9 wetlands, and that no state or local programs are currently in place to provide protection for these areas.

What will be the impact on the Grand Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge project? How will increased demand and prices for real estate affect the prospect of purchasing and protecting habitat for this project in light of current and future funding for the Refuge?

l How will similar changes in the real estate market affect other conservation land acquisition efforts by federal, state, and 5-6local agencies?

Air Quality Please specify how the increase in vehicle traffic and emissions from the development encouraged or accelerated by the project will need to be reflected in the State Implementation Plan for attaining ozone standard for the Chicago region.) Please include in your analysis all projected expansions to interstate highways and arterial roads necessitated, encouraged, or accelerated by 27-18 the project. Please also estimate the impact of these new emissions on the state's ability to attain the new, more protective standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. Please estimate the localized increased cancer risk from new diesel and other emissions along arterial routes in these counties, in light of recent studies regarding the health impacts of busy arterials on 7-13 nearby communities.

Twhat will be the impacts of aircraft and airport operations on regional and local air quality?

7-3

Alternatives

In light of all these, and many other, potential impacts, establishing the need for this project, and honestly assessing available alternatives, are essential. Please consider all the available alternatives to the project, including more efficient use of existing airports, and improvements in rail travel.

Thank you for your attention to these and other questions as you prepare the Teir 2 EIS. If this process does not provide answers to these questions, then it is apparent that no one will.

Sincerely, Jack Darin Director Jack Darin
<jack.darin@sierraclub.org>

To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

bcc:

12/19/2003 10:37 AM

Subject: Scoping Comments

### Original in the mail

December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts
Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
2300 East Devon Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

Re: Proposed South Suburban Airport Tier 2 EIS Scoping

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Please accept these comments on behalf of the 27,000 members of the Sierra Club, Illinois Chapter, who are committed to protecting Illinois' environment for our families and our future.

Sierra Club believes that the proposed Peotone airport project, including the development and further decentralization of the Chicago region that it will induce, has the potential to do more environmental harm than perhaps any other single project currently proposed in Illinois. The impacts to land, air, and water resources from turning a largely rural area with valuable ecological assets into a region dominated by suburban sprawl are massive, irreversible, and demanding of an honest and thorough assessment.

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Habitat

What are the natural areas of concern in these counties? What is the projected consumption of wetlands and riparian

"leland freberg" lfcpa@hotmail.com> To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA cc:bob@flyrfd.com

12/19/2003 01:36 PM

Subject: Tier II Environmental Impact

Mr. Denis Rewerts Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue Des Plaines, IL 60018

Re: Proposed airport at Peotone, IL.

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

 $\lceil$  I am strongly opposed to the development and construction of the proposed airport at Peotone, Illinois:

\* Common sense would dictate that the investments in existing regional airports be utilized

to their fullest potential before considering a new airport in the Chicago area. Anything

else is fiscally irresponsible. Considerable unutilized capacity exists not only in Milwaukee

but also in Gary, Indiana and Rockford, Illinois.

\* The proposed Peotone airport is not desired by the airline industry, even before 9/11/01

much less in the environment after 9/11/01. Don't forget that we already

excellent example of a "white elephant" airport in Southern Illinois -Mid America Airport,

which sits largely unused. )

\* The Greater Rockford Airport (RFD) already has sufficient infrastructure to provide significant

expansion of service to the Chicagoland area and its long term, growing demand for

passenger, cargo, and other aviation services. RFD can also serve the needs of Northern

Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Eastern Iowa. The airport is already serving the forementioned

areas efficiently and will continue to expand in doing so. RFD, also known as the Northwest

Chicagoland Regional Airport at Rockford, has a state of the art Category III landing system,

Two runways of 10,000' and 8,200' capable of landing any aircraft, Uncongested airspace

which is independent of Chicago's, and a modern, expandable terminal building

In summary, I recommend discontinuing the spending of precious taxpayer funds on Peotone,

utilize RFD and other existing airports in serving the current and future

consider a passenger rail system which links the airports in Chicago, Rockford, Milwaukee, and

Gary in a efficient manner both in terms of transportation and fiscall responsibility.

Sincerely,

Leland L. Freberg Rockford, Illinois

1-26

SP 00186

1-22

2125 W. Norh Avenue Chicago, IL 60647 Phone: (773) 278-4800 x119 FAX: (773) 278-3840



# **Fax**

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Mr. Denis Rewerts, P.E. Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 312 Des Plaines, IL 60018

BY FAX: (847) 294-7046 and e-mail: 7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FAA.GOV

Subject: Tier Two EIS for Proposed South Suburban Airport

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Tier Two Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Inaugural Airport in Will County. We are especially interested in how the sponsors of the project will portray the second and third of the three criteria outlined in the scoping document, namely:

- alternatives to be explored and evaluated and those that may be eliminated.
- key or significant environmental issues to be studied in the EIS.

Neither the alternatives nor the environmental costs have been adequately dealt with in any previous planning conducted by the Illinois Department of Transportation. Unfortunately, some of the planning products have obscured rather than illuminated the assets and challenges.

We document below a few past instances of data and analyses that were distorted to fit the desired outcome, lest there is any question about why the FAA needs to very carefully monitor this process.

• The Draft EIS contradicted the Illinois Department of Transportation's own Phase I Engineering Report in several transparent ways. Peotone was referred to as 35 miles from the Central Business District in the EIS, but the Engineering report more accurately describes the site as 40 miles distant from the city center (p. 41). Five miles may seem a trivial difference, but consider the five mile differential in light of the Draft EIS's discussion of airport distances from CBDs:

29-54

23-31



STRATEGIES FOR LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

A few, such as Washington (Dulles) and Denver, are located at distances slightly greater than 20 miles. At a few international locations, such as Montreal, Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur, new airports have been situated at distances up to 40 miles from the CBD. (3-12)

• The Engineering Report says, "A few State endangered or threatened species are known to exist within the project area, mostly during migration. State endangered and threatened reptile species are known to exist outside the project boundary in Goodenow Grove Nature Preserve." (p. 48) The Draft EIS omits mention of state endangered species that would be affected by the Will County Alternative (3-26) and neglects to mention that the airport scenario envisions migratory animals being confined to a 200 foot wide perimeter path (shared with bicyclists and hikers). "This vegetative zone would also contain a bike trail for recreation purposes and would provide a wildlife corridor linking Raccoon Grove Nature Preserve and Monee Reservoir on the west to Goodenow Grove Nature Preserve on the east." (p. 51)

13-5

### Alternatives

The proposal to build a sixth airport in the region ignores important investments already made and planned with federal funds. It will have serious detrimental effects on existing residents and the agricultural industry in Will County. The proposed airport would be the sixth major airport at the southwest tip of Lake Michigan. It is proposed as the result of limited vision, a failure to work in partnership with adjoining states to better utilize their airports. Improved surface transportation to the Gary-Chicago Regional Airport, Milwaukee Mitchell Field and the underutilized Greater Rockford Airport, as well as to Chicago Midway and Chicago O'Hare would allow the federal government to better capitalize on investments already made. Lake County, IL citizens are already voting with their feet by using Milwaukee Mitchell Field, an out-of-state airport. The fact that it is closer and smaller than O'Hare is what matters, not in what state it is. The Gary-Chicago Regional Airport is closer to population centers in northeastern Illinois than this proposed sixth airport and would provide greater choice to a greater number of people.

1-35

2-14

We suggest that the following be considered during the FAA's review of the airport.

First, to truly measure the Socioeconomic Impacts and the Cumulative Impacts, the right geographic area must be the basis for all analyses. The region for intercity air-travel is actually a tri-state area stretching from southern Wisconsin through northeastern Illinois to northwestern Indiana. Therefore, this airport should be considered as the 6<sup>th</sup> airport in a strongly linked socioeconomic and geographic area, not a 3<sup>rd</sup> airport. Considering the existing five airports, versus two airports, will change the results of your study in many areas.

23-32

Other federal programs for transportation, planning, and economic analysis recognize the multi state area as a region. To consider the South Suburban airport as only the third regional airport would negate the reasoning behind the other federal programs that identify the region much more broadly. Additionally, air travel has a broader range than other issues that define a region. Whereas land use planning might be confined to the six counties in the Northeastern portion of Illinois, but even that is changing, intercity travel should address a greater area, including the

northwest portion of Indiana, the northwest portion of Illinois and the southern area of Wisconsin.

The following is a list of programs that recognize a larger area as the "region" for long and short term federal planning, funding and analysis:

- 1. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Priority Corridor: The goals of the ITS Priority Corridors were to test and deploy ITS systems to assess how they can improve operational efficiency, reduce regulatory burden, improve commercial productivity, improve safety and enhance motorist and traveler performance. The ITS Priority Corridors were selected according to a number of specific criteria. Severe or extreme ozone non-attainment was the primary criterion. In 1993, the U.S. Department of Transportation selected Houston, Southern California, Gary/Chicago/Milwaukee and I-95 Northeast Corridor as the ITS Priority Corridors.

  (http://www.fta.dot.gov/research/fleet/its/pricor.htm).
- 2. Federally Designated High Speed Rail Corridors: There are five high-speed rail corridors authorized under ISTEA and six under TEA-21 for a total of eleven corridors. To date the Department of Transportation has designated ten corridors and numerous corridor extensions. The corridor in the Midwest is the "Chicago Hub" with branches into eight states. The Chicago Hub corridor has successfully added extensions and stops to cities in the Midwest from its beginning designation in 1991 under ISTEA to its current designation. The route is now intended to service these ten major cities: Chicago, Twin Cities, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis. The HSR Chicago Hub network will be an integral component of the larger Midwest Regional Rail Initiative.
- 3. Bureau of Economic Analysis: BEA Economic Areas: BEA Region number 64 includes 26 Midwest area airports, including O'Hare, Midway, Greater Rockford, Gary Regional, Palwaukee, and Kenosha. Milwaukee Mitchell is not included but is in the adjacent BEA, number 63. The regional classifications, which were developed in the mid-1950s, are based on the homogeneity of the states in terms of economic characteristics, such as the industrial composition of the labor force, and in terms of demographic, social, and cultural characteristics. BEAs are used for economic analysis.
- 4. The Tri-State Regional Accord: In April, 2002, four state regional planning agencies (NIPC, CATS, NIRPC, SEWRPC) from three states signed the nation's first tri-state regional planning accord. A mayor from the area stated "The four agencies signing the accord acknowledge that the multi-state region is characterized by socio-economicenvironmental interdependence".

When studying Section V. Alternatives, a new capacity study and revised demand projections should be conducted. The previous capacity study was finished in 1988 and therefore did not include and account for the events and advancements in the last 15 years that will and have had an impact on capacity, including changes at the region's airports, in airline economics, in airport and air traffic technology, in rail plans, and the nation's economy. Specifically, the following list refers to some of the changes that should be taken into account for updated capacity and need studies:

### 1. Existing and planned rail assets

Currently, the Midwest is the rail hub for the U.S. and serves 1.5 million passengers a year in eight Midwest states. However, the area has been designated as a high speed rail corridor, The Chicago Hub, and the resulting plans, coordinated through the Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI), are expected to expand the ridership to 9.2M passengers by 2010 at a cost of \$4.5B. This federally designated entity's projections and plans should be considered for the alternatives portion of the EIS. While poor performance and declining investments in the existing rail assets have led to rail's low share of the intercity travel market, the plans, financing mechanisms, committed funds, and supporting laws to improve the capacity and service of the rail system in the region will result in additional rail lines at faster speeds with increased frequencies and direct connections to airports.

Such a system will free up substantial capacity at the region's existing airports. Of the total ridership in the larger Midwest, about one third of the projected passengers, 3 Million, will originate from the NE Illinois - SE Wisconsin - NW Indiana region. This ridership is slightly less than half of the passengers Midway currently handles or one tenth of O'Hare's annual passengers. Yet, these projections may even be conservative, as ridership would be even higher if rail could capture the majority of short flights, those under 500 miles. As of 2003, 33% of all seats and 45% of all flights, from Midway, O'Hare, and Milwaukee, were for distances less than 500 miles away. This translates into roughly 13 million passengers per year that could alternatively travel by rail. If the improved rail system is also coordinated with air schedules, so passengers can use rail as a portion of a two or three leg trip in combination with air, as it is currently practiced by customers of Continental Airlines and Amtrak at the Newark International airport, additional passengers could also be diverted to rail. The MWRRI's estimated 9.2 million passengers is a forecast, it is not maximum capacity. If more funds were diverted to help establish a quality rail system, rather than a sixth airport, the number of passengers choosing rail over air for short distance trips would be higher. Additional funds to the rail program would also help to guarantee, and possibly advance, the pace of development of the proposed rail program.

### 2. New technologies in aviation:

Airlines, aeronautical/aviation engineers, and the FAA are making changes and improvements to airline schedules, airplanes, air traffic control, and other airport processes and technologies that will result in increased capacity at currently overburdened airports, including O'Hare.

• The FAA Delay Task Force Programs: Through the FAA, as the result of the FAA Airport Capacity Benchmark Report in 2001, several studies were commissioned at the nation's busiest airports with the highest delays. The O'Hare 2002 report recommended 47 options to increase flight capacity and reduce flight delays at O'Hare. The capacity and on-time improvements resulting from the implementation of new air traffic control procedures, collaborative decision-making processes, and airspace technology, should be used to determine the region's updated flight and passenger capacity.

2-37

- New airplanes that are more fuel efficient, carry more passengers, and have longer ranges may also reduce the number of flights at hub airports. Airplanes such as the Airbus A380 or the proposed Boeing 7E7 Dreamliner (scheduled for release after 2008), will allow airlines to schedule more cross country trips without stopping to refuel in hubs like O'Hare. Carrying more passengers at a time may also allow the airlines to reduce the number of flights per day for a city pair and still meet demand, lowering the number of operations at the origin and destination airports.
- 3. New business models in the airline industry as a result of changes in the economy. The airline industry has suffered tremendously since the September 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center. Losses in passengers and revenues have led to airline bankruptcies, corporate downsizing, schedule reductions, and gate-lease renegotiations with airports. While the industry is expected to bounce back in several years, it is no longer expected to grow at the rate forecasted prior to September 2001. The FAA and Airports Council International recognize this and both have since adjusted their forecasts for passenger growth. Additionally, some of the changes the airlines and airports have made to survive this crisis may be permanent rather than temporary measures; cost reductions have been needed in this industry for decades.
  - Discount carriers: Airlines like JetBlue, Southwest, and ATA have gained a larger share of the air travel market across the country and industry experts expect this trend to continue. Part of the discount-airline low-cost strategy is the use of secondary medium or small hub airports rather than the more expensive large hub airports. Midway Airport's growth is in part due to Southwest Airline's hub and exemplifies this strategy. As more people opt for the lower cost airlines and the airlines continue to occupy the smaller airports in the region, such as Midway, Gary, Milwaukee, or Rockford, the rate of passenger growth at O'Hare may decline. Already, passenger enplanements at O'Hare from 1999 to 2002 declined by 7.4%. Over the same period, passenger enplanements increased at Midway by 21.1%
  - Regional Jets: In addition to higher capacity, longer range jets, the airline industry is also opting for smaller more fuel efficient jets for short to mid-range distances, up to 1,200 mile flights. Several airlines have canceled their leases or retired their large aircraft and have replaced them with regional jets. Regional jets at large hub airports have increased by 76% since 1999. Regional jets are less expensive to fly because they require fewer staff, they have lower landing fees, and they are more likely to sell-out. The higher load factors increase the revenue per passenger per flight. Additionally, regional jets can also fly into smaller airports as they do not require the longer runways or other facilities demanded by larger aircraft. This reduces the need to route passengers through hub airports, allowing more direct flights between smaller airports. This issue should be addressed when studying the capacity and projected operations of all airports in the region. It should also be considered when figuring the economics of a newer airport. The shift to regional jets lowers revenue for airports: lower aircraft weight means lower landing fees and lower fuel tax revenue, fewer passengers means fewer PFC's and lower non-aeronautical fees.
  - Gate leases: At large hub airports with a dominant carrier, that carrier generally has contracted rights to a high percentage of the airport's gates. Often, the gates sit empty but because of the air carrier's lease rights, the airports are not always allowed

- to let other airlines use those gates. This leads to overcrowding and lines for other gates causing delays. However, as air carriers restructure financially and are not able to afford numerous long-term gate leases, they are renegotiating their gate leases. As a result, airports are securing more favorable circumstances in which they are able to permit competitor airlines to use the empty gates. This could have substantial impact on the gate capacity at O'Hare since their two dominant carriers, American and United, are both undergoing severe financial difficulty.
- Business Travel: The advent and improvements in telecommuting and video conferencing, especially since the original capacity study in 1988, has allowed electronic conferencing to replace face to face business meetings. The downturn in the economy has also led to a reduction in business travel. According to Business Travel News magazine, "The 100 companies that spend the most on trips have cut their travel budgets by 27 percent since 2001 in response to a downturn in the economy, the rise of terrorism and war with Iraq." Business travel has dropped from 50% of air travel to approximately 15%. From the airport's perspective, this significantly reduces flights at peak travel times. If more trips are for leisure, passengers are more flexible and don't require trips at the beginning and end of the business day allowing the flights to be more evenly distributed throughout the day. Airports won't need to accommodate such high peaks and instead can build to accommodate a flatter flight schedule.
- 4. Capital and Commercial Activity plans for the other regional airports.
  - Approved capital projects, and proposed increases in commercial activity, at the other five (or six with Southbend) regional airports will increase their capacity, reduce delays, and increase total operations. These projects were not in the planning stages when the 1988 capacity study was conducted and therefore the new alternative study should incorporate these capital improvements into a new capacity study for the region. By 2015, without major Peotone or major improvements to Gary and Rockford, the five existing regional airports are expected to handle 72,300,000 enplanements per year. With the Inaugural Peotone, the region would handle just one million more enplanements. With improvements to the existing airports of Gary and Rockford, the region could handle 101,200,000, which is 28,899,705 more enplanements than the addition of Peotone would achieve.

1. 1.1.1

- World Gateway Project: a \$3B project to construct two new terminals
- O'Hare Modernization- a \$6B project to handle twice as many passengers as it currently does, 76 million versus 31.7 million. At the current rate of growth at O'Hare, -7.4% from 1999-2002, it may be years or decades before O'Hare reaches future capacity.
- Gary/Chicago Airport: According to the FAA NPAIS report, an airport with a single runway can handle over 200,000 operations annually, which is 548 flights per day and approximately 15-24 million passengers a year, depending on seats per flight. Other studies of Gary Airport have estimated a capacity of 150,000 flights per year. In 2002, Gary had just 8,275 enplanements. Using these figures, Gary is operating at just 0.05% of its total capacity. Using Gary airport also has significant surface transportation advantages and could improve the congestion on the roads in the south and southeast Chicago suburbs. Airport traffic to and from Midway and O'Hare

could be diverted to northwest Indiana. Traffic scenarios should consider this diversion.

- Greater Rockford Airport: despite improvements and the desire to increase traffic at the Greater Rockford airport, it is also drastically underutilized, handling only 1,406 passengers in 2002, down from 32,608 passengers in 1999. Using the same capacity estimating figures used in the Gary estimate above, Rockford is potentially operating at 0.01% of its capacity.
- General Mitchell International Airport: Milwaukee airport is in the process of connecting Amtrak services to its airport. This will allow passengers to take the train to Milwaukee airport then fly to their final destination. Feasibly, passengers from both the north and south sides of Chicago could use the train to take a flight out of Milwaukee instead of using O'Hare or Midway. A 90-120 minute train ride from the Chicago region to the Milwaukee airport is competitive with the time it would take to drive to O'Hare or Midway from Ford Heights, then park, check-in and arrive an hour early.
- South Bend Regional Airport: This airport has already added a commuter rail and
  intercity rail stop at their airport. This additional intermodal capability, accompanied
  by more commercial air service, could also divert traffic from O'Hare and Midway.

### Economic Impact

Other attempts at new airports in regions with other dominant airports, such as Mascoutah, IL, have not been successful. Additionally, new airports without competitors, such as Denver, are facing poor fiscal conditions.

An initial issue which must realistically be considered is possible carriers for the airports. Airports cannot survive without carriers and currently the existing air carriers are not looking for new airports. Most, if not all, are in a financial position to help fund a new airport. In contrast, several existing airlines have already signed long-term lease agreements and have committed to capital programs-albeit in smaller amounts than originally planned--at existing airports; United and American are helping to fund the O'Hare Modernization program.

The airline industry is also very competitive and difficult to enter, therefore it is unlikely that any new air carriers will enter the market and set-up as the main tenant for a new south suburban airport, especially since all the major air carriers, including American and United, and two of the successful discount carriers, Southwest and ATA, already have such a strong presence in the region and are financially committed to O'Hare and Midway.

1-43

### Energy Supply and Air Quality

Before any attempts are made to address the region's intercity travel needs by building another airport and adding more flights, the energy efficiency of travel modes should be considered. Inherently, rail and intercity bus are much more efficient than either air or auto. Overall, airplanes are the most energy intensive form of travel. The table below compares the energy intensity of transportation modes.

Passenger Travel and Energy Use							
	Intercity Bus			Air Cert. Route	Personal Trucks		
Btu/passenger-mile (Load factor)	964 (n/av)	1,800 (20)	3,149 (1.8)	3,795 (88)	3,908 (1.8)		

Sources: "American Travel Survey", BTS 1995; "Transportation Energy Data Book", Ed. 22 U.S. DOE; Emission factors, U.S. EPA, "G-7 Countries; Transportation Statistics" U.S. DOT, BTS Nov. 1999.

Note: Rail energy use based on U.S. BTS/DOE 2000 data, btus/passenger for intercity rail and Amtrak's 2000 system wide average occupancy per car, approximately 20 passengers rather than 15.

Energy use is also directly related to carbon emissions. The more energy used, the greater the emissions. Accommodating increased travel in the region through increased air travel will add more emissions than if more travel were handled by rail. These energy and emission scenarios should be considered when considering the benefits of alternative modes of travel.

7-15

Given federal mandates for air quality standards and for energy conservation, transportation funds should be directed at the mode that can perform the same service, but is most energy efficient.

### Environmental Justice

In addition to the detrimental effects of the airport itself on existing communities in rural Will County, we are extremely concerned with the implications for surface transportation and the social, socioeconomic and induced socioeconomic consequences of constructing this airport on existing communities in Chicago and south Cook County. Recently a suit against the Department was announced because communities along the Dan Ryan Expressway believe that IDOT plans breach environmental justice law and policy. It is poor stewardship of public resources to abandon communities the taxpayers have invested in while trying to create a job generator in a cornfield. We postulate that this airport will either be spectacularly unsuccessful (wasteful, expensive, underutilized) or if "successful" will suck the remaining life out of south Cook County communities in which we should be re-investing.

In addition, the purpose of the Inaugural Airport is clearly to attract air traffic that is currently using the Gary Airport, or that could be attracted to Gary in the future. The result of the Inaugural Airport would, therefore, be to reduce the viability of an existing airport in a minority community that is working hard to build a job base with their airport as a key component. Most low income or minority residents in Illinois, and all of the residents of Indiana, would be closer to future jobs at the Gary Airport than at the Inaugural Airport. The use of federal resources to undermine the existing Gary Airport in favor of the Inaugural Airport would, therefore, appear to be another breach of environmental justice law and policy.

1-44

### Residential and Business Relocations

The number of residents that will lose their homes both for the Inaugural Airport and the Ultimate Airport must be identified. In addition, the number of businesses lost that are represented by working farms, their suppliers and their marketers must be identified. Additional farm families and farm businesses lost due to the projected population gains claimed for the Ultimate Airport must also be accounted for.

### Socioeconomic Impacts

The five municipalities surrounding the airport all depend upon groundwater for their water supplies and are projected to continue to depend on them in the future. The two reports "Water Supply Management Options for Northeastern Illinois", Illinois/Indiana Sea Grants College Program, University of Illinois at Chicago, 2001, and "Strategic Plan for Water Resource Management", Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, 2002, are instructive. They indicate that there is ample shallow groundwater in the area for the future, but do not project anywhere near the population growth that is not only projected, but counted on, for the Ultimate Airport. The reports also discuss the concern with limited future growth prospects for water withdrawals from the Kankakee River. The issue of availability of secure water for the airport, future growth, and secondary growth effects must be dealt with realistically, since water supplies may not be flexible.

9-1

### Water Quality

The stormwater and wastewater from any future airport and nearby population growth must be accommodated by one or more of several streams that originate in the project area. Three of these streams flow north though high quality natural areas and populated areas into the Little Calumet River. Four of the streams flow south into the Kankakee River. The addition of large, constant flows from sewage treatment plants and detention basins into the upper reaches of any of these streams will have profound effects on their morphology and habitat. Below are brief summaries of issues that must be addressed for any of the streams that will be affected by the airport proposal.

- Thorn Creek drains the northwest corner of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. The
  stream flows for most of its length through forest preserves, including a dedicated Illinois
  Nature Preserve. It flows through the city center of Chicago Heights. Additional flows will
  have severe effects on the stream through erosion and will overwhelm the ecology of the
  upper reaches.
- Deer Creek drains most of the northern portion of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. The
  stream flows through the villages of University Park, Crete and Ford Heights, which is
  looking forward to flood relief from a major project that would be impacted by additional
  flows from the airport. Residents of these communities would be in a position to challenge
  any attempt to add major new flows to their streams.
- Plum Creek drains the northeastern portion of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. It flows
  through high quality forest preserves into Indiana, where Hart Ditch has been constructed to
  relieve existing flood hazards. Additional water would seriously affect all of these areas.
- Rock Creek, Black Walnut Creek, the South Branch of Rock Creek, and Exline Slough drain
  the Inaugural Airport and the southern portions of the Ultimate Airport. All these streams are
  of high quality and drain through farmland to the Kankakee River, which is a regional source
  of drinking water.

### Conclusions

We have a long history of attempting to help IDOT conduct meaningful public involvement processes on less contentious issues. Because of our extensive knowledge of deficiencies in the area of public involvement, we are very skeptical about IDOT's ability to conduct a good faith public involvement effort that meets the letter or the spirit of NEPA.

In sum this project is unnecessary, unwieldy, based on faulty and outdated premises, destructive to human and biotic communities, will exacerbate inequalities in the region and will deplete resources needed to maintain existing investments. The federal government and the taxpayers of Illinois deserve better stewardship of their funds.

1-31

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn D. Grimshaw, Vice President for Policy

Jacquegne D Gremodaco

Forward

New Memo

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S Delete Go to

(a) Capy Into

Print without Recipients

Mabusa100@aol.com

To:7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT/AGL/FAA@FAA

01/02/2004 10:20 PM

Subject: No Third Airport

it around the other way, let me tell you about how it is nothing more than a land scam for developers, after all, is it not the developers that are trying to get Hi. I don't believe that you need to hear any more about environmental issues about this proposed site. There is enough to make your head spin! To spin

the land from the tax payers? What they, the developers do is what they do best, and that is stealing. From us taxpayers. The scheme is what they call is O'Hare International Airport. Indiana, very close to Chicago, with roads and trains and even boats if needed already there, the Mitchell Field in Wisconsin, and Midway and the enlarged land flips. Once they acquired the almost free land from the State, they turn around and sell it for more to a bogus company, then to another and so on till they make a 1000% profit! Why else would anyone want this land? Not for an airport, too many around now. There are of course! The Gary/Chicago in

What more is there to say? It's about money not jobs! Thank you, Michael a. Brown 26115 S. Victoria Lane

Crete, IL. 60417 708-672-8628

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# The state's secret land deals

December 31, 2003

real estate deal. Despite attempts at reform, it's still too easy for hidden owners of land to do profitable business with state and local governments. Federal corruption charges against former Gov. George Ryan and his lobbyist friend Larry Warner bring to light a staple of Illinois politics: the secret

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substantial stakes in property leased by the Illinois secretary of state. moribund casino project in Rosemont. In the Ryan and Warner indictment unveiled this month, federal authorities allege that Warner held hidden Questions have been raised in the past about who bought and sold land designated for the proposed Peotone airport, Illinois toll highways and a

in on public real estate deals. The disclosures are supposed to be in writing and under oath disclosed." The law states that it "shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purpose of requiring the identification of the actual parties" who cash or local government buys or rents a piece of property, every owner or beneficiary with more than a 7 1/2 percent stake in the property "must be sounding laws. For instance, the state's Public Officer Prohibited Activities Act, which governs the actions of public officials, says that before the state The perception that hidden owners--presumably linked to public officials--reap fortunes from sweetheart land deals has given rise in Illinois to fine-

In practice, however, the law seemingly counts for little. Take, for example, a building at 605 Maple Road in Joliet that was rented by the secretary of state's office under George Ryan and then under his successor, Jesse White. (The lease was abruptly canceled this month.)

brought him \$387,500 from 1995 to 1999. In 1994, as the Tribune reported three years ago, a group nominally headed by landlord Jerome Purze bought the building, once used as a railroad office, for \$202,000. That same year, the state leased the office for an ungodly sum, paying \$222,000 in rent the first year. Federal authorities now charge that the property had secret ownership ties to Warner that

State officials to this day maintain they do not know all owners of the property-that is, the identities of any other hidden investors

been listed as Joliet Office Center Ltd., whose shareholders remain a mystery, according to White's office. Corporation. Joliet Maple is partly owned by Purze, who has been listed as having a 10 percent ownership stake in the property, according to White's office. The big owner has The real owners remain shrouded behind an all-too-common, Russian doll-style series of corporations. On paper, the property is owned by Joliet Maple Limited Liability

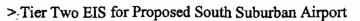
corporate information and we still aren't privy to who the actual shareholders are of that corporation." "Our problem is in that third level, we don't know who the players are," White's assistant general counsel, Terrence J. McConville, told the Tribune. "We're the repository of

McConville says that, technically, the owners of the property complied with state disclosure law, since the law recognizes corporations as "persons." The office of Illinois Atty. Gen. Lisa Madigan disagrees, insisting that existing law allows the state to pierce the corporate veil to ascertain flesh-and-blood owners behind any real estate deal with the state.

The legislature needs to clear up what should be a basic point: Any time government buys or leases property, the public deserves to know who benefits from the deal

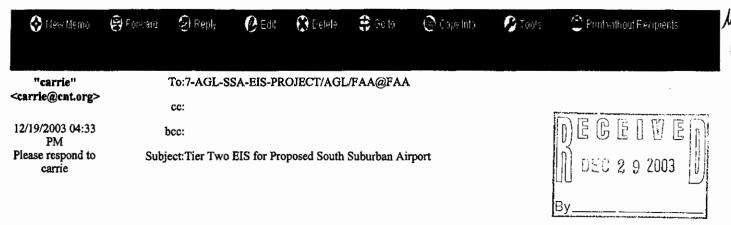
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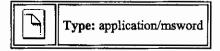
> Tier Two EIS for Proposed South Suburban Airport

Page 2 of 2

Attached, please find our comments for the Scoping Process of the proposed South Suburban Airport.

Sincerely, Jacquelyn Grimshaw, Vice President

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December 19, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts, P.E.

Federal Aviation Administration Chicago Airports District Office

2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 312

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BY FAX: (847) 294-7046 and e-mail: 7-AGL-SSA-EIS-PROJECT@FAA.GOV

Subject: Tier Two EIS for Proposed South Suburban Airport

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Tier Two Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Inaugural Airport in Will County. We are especially interested in how the sponsors of the project will portray the second and third of the three criteria outlined in the scoping document, namely:

- alternatives to be explored and evaluated and those that may be eliminated.
- key or significant environmental issues to be studied in the EIS.

Neither the alternatives nor the environmental costs have been adequately dealt with in any previous planning conducted by the Illinois Department of Transportation.) Unfortunately, some of the planning products have obscured rather than illuminated the assets and challenges.

We document below a few past instances of data and analyses that were distorted to fit the desired outcome, lest there is any question about why the FAA needs to very carefully monitor this process.

The Draft EIS contradicted the Illinois Department of Transportation's own Phase I Engineering Report in several transparent ways. Peotone was referred to as 35 miles from the Central Business District in the EIS, but the Engineering report more accurately describes the site as 40 miles distant from the city center (p. 41). Five miles may seem a trivial difference, but consider the five mile differential in light of the Draft EIS's discussion of airport distances from CBDs:

29-54

23-31



STRATEGIES FOR LIVABLE COMMUNITIES









A few, such as Washington (Dulles) and Denver, are located at distances slightly greater than 20 miles. At a few international locations, such as Montreal, Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur, new airports have been situated at distances up to 40 miles from the CBD. (3-12)

• The Engineering Report says, "A few State endangered or threatened species are known to exist within the project area, mostly during migration. State endangered and threatened reptile species are known to exist outside the project boundary in Goodenow Grove Nature Preserve." (p. 48) The Draft EIS omits mention of state endangered species that would be affected by the Will County Alternative (3-26) and neglects to mention that the airport scenario envisions migratory animals being confined to a 200 foot wide perimeter path (shared with bicyclists and hikers). "This vegetative zone would also contain a bike trail for recreation purposes and would provide a wildlife corridor linking Raccoon Grove Nature Preserve and Monee Reservoir on the west to Goodenow Grove Nature Preserve on the east." (p. 51)

13-8

1-35

2-14

### Alternatives

The proposal to build a sixth airport in the region ignores important investments already made and planned with federal funds. It will have serious detrimental effects on existing residents and the agricultural industry in Will County. The proposed airport would be the sixth major airport at the southwest tip of Lake Michigan. It is proposed as the result of limited vision, a failure to work in partnership with adjoining states to better utilize their airports. Improved surface transportation to the Gary-Chicago Regional Airport, Milwaukee Mitchell Field and the underutilized Greater Rockford Airport, as well as to Chicago Midway and Chicago O'Hare would allow the federal government to better capitalize on investments already made. Lake County, IL citizens are already voting with their feet by using Milwaukee Mitchell Field, an out-of-state airport. The fact that it is closer and smaller than O'Hare is what matters, not in what state it is. The Gary-Chicago Regional Airport is closer to population centers in northeastern Illinois than this proposed sixth airport and would provide greater choice to a greater number of people.

We suggest that the following be considered during the FAA's review of the airport.

First, to truly measure the Socioeconomic Impacts and the Cumulative Impacts, the right geographic area must be the basis for all analyses. The region for intercity air-travel is actually a tri-state area stretching from southern Wisconsin through northeastern Illinois to northwestern Indiana. Therefore, this airport should be considered as the 6<sup>th</sup> airport in a strongly linked socioeconomic and geographic area, not a 3<sup>rd</sup> airport. Considering the existing five airports, versus two airports, will change the results of your study in many areas.

Other federal programs for transportation, planning, and economic analysis recognize the multi state area as a region. To consider the South Suburban airport as only the third regional airport would negate the reasoning behind the other federal programs that identify the region much more broadly. Additionally, air travel has a broader range than other issues that define a region. Whereas land use planning might be confined to the six counties in the Northeastern portion of Illinois, but even that is changing, intercity travel should address a greater area, including the

northwest portion of Indiana, the northwest portion of Illinois and the southern area of Wisconsin.

The following is a list of programs that recognize a larger area as the "region" for long and short term federal planning, funding and analysis:

- 1. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Priority Corridor: The goals of the ITS Priority Corridors were to test and deploy ITS systems to assess how they can improve operational efficiency, reduce regulatory burden, improve commercial productivity, improve safety and enhance motorist and traveler performance. The ITS Priority Corridors were selected according to a number of specific criteria. Severe or extreme ozone non-attainment was the primary criterion. In 1993, the U.S. Department of Transportation selected Houston, Southern California, Gary/Chicago/Milwaukee and I-95 Northeast Corridor as the ITS Priority Corridors. (http://www.fta.dot.gov/research/fleet/its/pricor.htm).
- 2. Federally Designated High Speed Rail Corridors: There are five high-speed rail corridors authorized under ISTEA and six under TEA-21 for a total of eleven corridors. To date the Department of Transportation has designated ten corridors and numerous corridor extensions. The corridor in the Midwest is the "Chicago Hub" with branches into eight states. The Chicago Hub corridor has successfully added extensions and stops to cities in the Midwest from its beginning designation in 1991 under ISTEA to its current designation. The route is now intended to service these ten major cities: Chicago, Twin Cities, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis. The HSR Chicago Hub network will be an integral component of the larger Midwest Regional Rail Initiative.
- 3. Bureau of Economic Analysis: BEA Economic Areas: BEA Region number 64 includes 26 Midwest area airports, including O'Hare, Midway, Greater Rockford, Gary Regional, Palwaukee, and Kenosha. Milwaukee Mitchell is not included but is in the adjacent BEA, number 63. The regional classifications, which were developed in the mid-1950s, are based on the homogeneity of the states in terms of economic characteristics, such as the industrial composition of the labor force, and in terms of demographic, social, and cultural characteristics. BEAs are used for economic analysis.
- 4. The Tri-State Regional Accord: In April, 2002, four state regional planning agencies (NIPC, CATS, NIRPC, SEWRPC) from three states signed the nation's first tri-state regional planning accord. A mayor from the area stated "The four agencies signing the accord acknowledge that the multi-state region is characterized by socio-economic-environmental interdependence".

When studying Section V. Alternatives, a new capacity study and revised demand projections should be conducted. The previous capacity study was finished in 1988 and therefore did not include and account for the events and advancements in the last 15 years that will and have had an impact on capacity, including changes at the region's airports, in airline economics, in airport and air traffic technology, in rail plans, and the nation's economy. Specifically, the following list refers to some of the changes that should be taken into account for updated capacity and need studies:

### 1. Existing and planned rail assets

Currently, the Midwest is the rail hub for the U.S. and serves 1.5 million passengers a year in eight Midwest states. However, the area has been designated as a high speed rail corridor, The Chicago Hub, and the resulting plans, coordinated through the Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI), are expected to expand the ridership to 9.2M passengers by 2010 at a cost of \$4.5B. This federally designated entity's projections and plans should be considered for the alternatives portion of the EIS. While poor performance and declining investments in the existing rail assets have led to rail's low share of the intercity travel market, the plans, financing mechanisms, committed funds, and supporting laws to improve the capacity and service of the rail system in the region will result in additional rail lines at faster speeds with increased frequencies and direct connections to airports.

Such a system will free up substantial capacity at the region's existing airports. Of the total ridership in the larger Midwest, about one third of the projected passengers, 3 Million, will originate from the NE Illinois - SE Wisconsin - NW Indiana region. This ridership is slightly less than half of the passengers Midway currently handles or one tenth of O'Hare's annual passengers. Yet, these projections may even be conservative, as ridership would be even higher if rail could capture the majority of short flights, those under 500 miles. As of 2003, 33% of all seats and 45% of all flights, from Midway, O'Hare, and Milwaukee, were for distances less than 500 miles away. This translates into roughly 13 million passengers per year that could alternatively travel by rail. If the improved rail system is also coordinated with air schedules, so passengers can use rail as a portion of a two or three leg trip in combination with air, as it is currently practiced by customers of Continental Airlines and Amtrak at the Newark International airport, additional passengers could also be diverted to rail. The MWRRI's estimated 9.2 million passengers is a forecast, it is not maximum capacity. If more funds were diverted to help establish a quality rail system, rather than a sixth airport, the number of passengers choosing rail over air for short distance trips would be higher. Additional funds to the rail program would also help to guarantee, and possibly advance, the pace of development of the proposed rail program.

### 2. New technologies in aviation:

Airlines, aeronautical/aviation engineers, and the FAA are making changes and improvements to airline schedules, airplanes, air traffic control, and other airport processes and technologies that will result in increased capacity at currently overburdened airports, including O'Hare.

• The FAA Delay Task Force Programs: Through the FAA, as the result of the FAA Airport Capacity Benchmark Report in 2001, several studies were commissioned at the nation's busiest airports with the highest delays. The O'Hare 2002 report recommended 47 options to increase flight capacity and reduce flight delays at O'Hare. The capacity and on-time improvements resulting from the implementation of new air traffic control procedures, collaborative decision-making processes, and airspace technology, should be used to determine the region's updated flight and passenger capacity.

2.54

- New airplanes that are more fuel efficient, carry more passengers, and have longer ranges may also reduce the number of flights at hub airports. Airplanes such as the Airbus A380 or the proposed Boeing 7E7 Dreamliner (scheduled for release after 2008), will allow airlines to schedule more cross country trips without stopping to refuel in hubs like O'Hare. Carrying more passengers at a time may also allow the airlines to reduce the number of flights per day for a city pair and still meet demand, lowering the number of operations at the origin and destination airports.
- 3. New business models in the airline industry as a result of changes in the economy. The airline industry has suffered tremendously since the September 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center. Losses in passengers and revenues have led to airline bankruptcies, corporate downsizing, schedule reductions, and gate-lease renegotiations with airports. While the industry is expected to bounce back in several years, it is no longer expected to grow at the rate forecasted prior to September 2001. The FAA and Airports Council International recognize this and both have since adjusted their forecasts for passenger growth. Additionally, some of the changes the airlines and airports have made to survive this crisis may be permanent rather than temporary measures; cost reductions have been needed in this industry for decades.
  - Discount carriers: Airlines like JetBlue, Southwest, and ATA have gained a larger share of the air travel market across the country and industry experts expect this trend to continue. Part of the discount-airline low-cost strategy is the use of secondary medium or small hub airports rather than the more expensive large hub airports. Midway Airport's growth is in part due to Southwest Airline's hub and exemplifies this strategy. As more people opt for the lower cost airlines and the airlines continue to occupy the smaller airports in the region, such as Midway, Gary, Milwaukee, or Rockford, the rate of passenger growth at O'Hare may decline. Already, passenger enplanements at O'Hare from 1999 to 2002 declined by 7.4%. Over the same period, passenger enplanements increased at Midway by 21.1%
  - Regional Jets: In addition to higher capacity, longer range jets, the airline industry is also opting for smaller more fuel efficient jets for short to mid-range distances, up to 1,200 mile flights. Several airlines have canceled their leases or retired their large aircraft and have replaced them with regional jets. Regional jets at large hub airports have increased by 76% since 1999. Regional jets are less expensive to fly because they require fewer staff, they have lower landing fees, and they are more likely to sell-out. The higher load factors increase the revenue per passenger per flight. Additionally, regional jets can also fly into smaller airports as they do not require the longer runways or other facilities demanded by larger aircraft. This reduces the need to route passengers through hub airports, allowing more direct flights between smaller airports. This issue should be addressed when studying the capacity and projected operations of all airports in the region. It should also be considered when figuring the economics of a newer airport. The shift to regional jets lowers revenue for airports: lower aircraft weight means lower landing fees and lower fuel tax revenue, fewer passengers means fewer PFC's and lower non-aeronautical fees.
  - Gate leases: At large hub airports with a dominant carrier, that carrier generally has contracted rights to a high percentage of the airport's gates. Often, the gates sit empty but because of the air carrier's lease rights, the airports are not always allowed

to let other airlines use those gates. This leads to overcrowding and lines for other gates causing delays. However, as air carriers restructure financially and are not able to afford numerous long-term gate leases, they are renegotiating their gate leases. As a result, airports are securing more favorable circumstances in which they are able to permit competitor airlines to use the empty gates. This could have substantial impact on the gate capacity at O'Hare since their two dominant carriers, American and United, are both undergoing severe financial difficulty.

• Business Travel: The advent and improvements in telecommuting and video conferencing, especially since the original capacity study in 1988, has allowed electronic conferencing to replace face to face business meetings. The downturn in the economy has also led to a reduction in business travel. According to Business Travel News magazine, "The 100 companies that spend the most on trips have cut their travel budgets by 27 percent since 2001 in response to a downturn in the economy, the rise of terrorism and war with Iraq." Business travel has dropped from 50% of air travel to approximately 15%. From the airport's perspective, this significantly reduces flights at peak travel times. If more trips are for leisure, passengers are more flexible and don't require trips at the beginning and end of the business day allowing the flights to be more evenly distributed throughout the day. Airports won't need to accommodate such high peaks and instead can build to accommodate a flatter flight schedule.

4. Capital and Commercial Activity plans for the other regional airports.

Approved capital projects, and proposed increases in commercial activity, at the other five (or six with Southbend) regional airports will increase their capacity, reduce delays, and increase total operations. These projects were not in the planning stages when the 1988 capacity study was conducted and therefore the new alternative study should incorporate these capital improvements into a new capacity study for the region. By 2015, without major Peotone or major improvements to Gary and Rockford, the five existing regional airports are expected to handle 72,300,000 enplanements per year. With the Inaugural Peotone, the region would handle just one million more enplanements. With improvements to the existing airports of Gary and Rockford, the region could handle 101,200,000, which is 28,899,705 more enplanements than the addition of Peotone would achieve.

World Gateway Project: a \$3B project to construct two new terminals

- O'Hare Modernization- a \$6B project to handle twice as many passengers as it currently does, 76 million versus 31.7 million. At the current rate of growth at O'Hare, -7.4% from 1999-2002, it may be years or decades before O'Hare reaches future capacity.
- Gary/Chicago Airport: According to the FAA NPAIS report, an airport with a single runway can handle over 200,000 operations annually, which is 548 flights per day and approximately 15-24 million passengers a year, depending on seats per flight. Other studies of Gary Airport have estimated a capacity of 150,000 flights per year. In 2002, Gary had just 8,275 enplanements. Using these figures, Gary is operating at just 0.05% of its total capacity. Using Gary airport also has significant surface transportation advantages and could improve the congestion on the roads in the south and southeast Chicago suburbs. Airport traffic to and from Midway and O'Hare

- could be diverted to northwest Indiana. Traffic scenarios should consider this diversion.
- Greater Rockford Airport: despite improvements and the desire to increase traffic at
  the Greater Rockford airport, it is also drastically underutilized, handling only 1,406
  passengers in 2002, down from 32,608 passengers in 1999. Using the same capacity
  estimating figures used in the Gary estimate above, Rockford is potentially operating
  at 0.01% of its capacity.
- General Mitchell International Airport: Milwaukee airport is in the process of connecting Amtrak services to its airport. This will allow passengers to take the train to Milwaukee airport then fly to their final destination. Feasibly, passengers from both the north and south sides of Chicago could use the train to take a flight out of Milwaukee instead of using O'Hare or Midway. A 90-120 minute train ride from the Chicago region to the Milwaukee airport is competitive with the time it would take to drive to O'Hare or Midway from Ford Heights, then park, check-in and arrive an hour early.
- South Bend Regional Airport: This airport has already added a commuter rail and
  intercity rail stop at their airport. This additional intermodal capability, accompanied
  by more commercial air service, could also divert traffic from O'Hare and Midway.

### **Economic Impact**

Other attempts at new airports in regions with other dominant airports, such as Mascoutah, IL, have not been successful. Additionally, new airports without competitors, such as Denver, are facing poor fiscal conditions.

An initial issue which must realistically be considered is possible carriers for the airports. Airports cannot survive without carriers and currently the existing air carriers are not looking for new airports. Most, if not all, are in a financial position to help fund a new airport. In contrast, several existing airlines have already signed long-term lease agreements and have committed to capital programs-albeit in smaller amounts than originally planned--at existing airports; United and American are helping to fund the O'Hare Modernization program.

The airline industry is also very competitive and difficult to enter, therefore it is unlikely that any new air carriers will enter the market and set-up as the main tenant for a new south suburban airport, especially since all the major air carriers, including American and United, and two of the successful discount carriers, Southwest and ATA, already have such a strong presence in the region and are financially committed to O'Hare and Midway.

1-43

### Energy Supply and Air Quality

Before any attempts are made to address the region's intercity travel needs by building another airport and adding more flights, the energy efficiency of travel modes should be considered. Inherently, rail and intercity bus are much more efficient than either air or auto. Overall, airplanes are the most energy intensive form of travel. The table below compares the energy intensity of transportation modes.

Passenger Travel and Energy Use							
	Intercity Bus	Intercity Rail	Autos	Air Cert. Route	Personal Trucks		
Btu/passenger-mile (Load factor)	964 (n/av)	1,800 (20)	3,149 (1.8)	3,795 (88)	3,908 (1.8)		

Sources: "American Travel Survey", BTS 1995; "Transportation Energy Data Book", Ed. 22 U.S. DOE; Emission factors, U.S. EPA, "G-7 Countries: Transportation Statistics" U.S. DOT, BTS Nov. 1999.

Note: Rail energy use based on U.S. BTS/DOE 2000 data, btus/passenger for intercity rail and Amtrak's 2000 system wide average occupancy per car, approximately 20 passengers rather than 15.

Energy use is also directly related to carbon emissions. The more energy used, the greater the emissions. Accommodating increased travel in the region through increased air travel will add more emissions than if more travel were handled by rail. These energy and emission scenarios should be considered when considering the benefits of alternative modes of travel.

7-15

Given federal mandates for air quality standards and for energy conservation, transportation funds should be directed at the mode that can perform the same service, but is most energy efficient.

### Environmental Justice

In addition to the detrimental effects of the airport itself on existing communities in rural Will County, we are extremely concerned with the implications for surface transportation and the social, socioeconomic and induced socioeconomic consequences of constructing this airport on existing communities in Chicago and south Cook County. Recently a suit against the Department was announced because communities along the Dan Ryan Expressway believe that IDOT plans breach environmental justice law and policy. It is poor stewardship of public resources to abandon communities the taxpayers have invested in while trying to create a job generator in a cornfield. We postulate that this airport will either be spectacularly unsuccessful (wasteful, expensive, underutilized) or if "successful" will suck the remaining life out of south Cook County communities in which we should be re-investing.

In addition, the purpose of the Inaugural Airport is clearly to attract air traffic that is currently using the Gary Airport, or that could be attracted to Gary in the future. The result of the Inaugural Airport would, therefore, be to reduce the viability of an existing airport in a minority community that is working hard to build a job base with their airport as a key component. Most low income or minority residents in Illinois, and all of the residents of Indiana, would be closer to future jobs at the Gary Airport than at the Inaugural Airport. The use of federal resources to undermine the existing Gary Airport in favor of the Inaugural Airport would, therefore, appear to be another breach of environmental justice law and policy.

1-44

### Residential and Business Relocations

The number of residents that will lose their homes both for the Inaugural Airport and the Ultimate Airport must be identified. In addition, the number of businesses lost that are represented by working farms, their suppliers and their marketers must be identified. Additional farm families and farm businesses lost due to the projected population gains claimed for the Ultimate Airport must also be accounted for.)

### Socioeconomic Impacts

The five municipalities surrounding the airport all depend upon groundwater for their water supplies and are projected to continue to depend on them in the future. The two reports "Water Supply Management Options for Northeastern Illinois", Illinois/Indiana Sea Grants College Program, University of Illinois at Chicago, 2001, and "Strategic Plan for Water Resource Management", Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, 2002, are instructive. They indicate that there is ample shallow groundwater in the area for the future, but do not project anywhere near the population growth that is not only projected, but counted on, for the Ultimate Airport. The reports also discuss the concern with limited future growth prospects for water withdrawals from the Kankakee River. The issue of availability of secure water for the airport, future growth, and secondary growth effects must be dealt with realistically, since water supplies may not be flexible.

9-1

### Water Quality

The stormwater and wastewater from any future airport and nearby population growth must be accommodated by one or more of several streams that originate in the project area. Three of these streams flow north though high quality natural areas and populated areas into the Little Calumet River. Four of the streams flow south into the Kankakee River. The addition of large, constant flows from sewage treatment plants and detention basins into the upper reaches of any of these streams will have profound effects on their morphology and habitat. Below are brief summaries of issues that must be addressed for any of the streams that will be affected by the airport proposal.

- Thorn Creek drains the northwest corner of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. The
  stream flows for most of its length through forest preserves, including a dedicated Illinois
  Nature Preserve. It flows through the city center of Chicago Heights. Additional flows will
  have severe effects on the stream through erosion and will overwhelm the ecology of the
  upper reaches.
- <u>Deer Creek</u> drains most of the northern portion of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. The stream flows through the villages of University Park, Crete and Ford Heights, which is looking forward to flood relief from a major project that would be impacted by additional flows from the airport. Residents of these communities would be in a position to challenge any attempt to add major new flows to their streams.
- <u>Plum Creek</u> drains the northeastern portion of the Ultimate Airport and nearby areas. It flows through high quality forest preserves into Indiana, where Hart Ditch has been constructed to relieve existing flood hazards. Additional water would seriously affect all of these areas.
- Rock Creek, Black Walnut Creek, the South Branch of Rock Creek, and Exline Slough drain the Inaugural Airport and the southern portions of the Ultimate Airport. All these streams are of high quality and drain through farmland to the Kankakee River, which is a regional source of drinking water.

#### Conclusions

We have a long history of attempting to help IDOT conduct meaningful public involvement processes on less contentious issues. Because of our extensive knowledge of deficiencies in the area of public involvement, we are very skeptical about IDOT's ability to conduct a good faith public involvement effort that meets the letter or the spirit of NEPA.

In sum this project is unnecessary, unwieldy, based on faulty and outdated premises, destructive to human and biotic communities, will exacerbate inequalities in the region and will deplete resources needed to maintain existing investments. The federal government and the taxpayers of Illinois deserve better stewardship of their funds.

1-31

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn D. Grimshaw, Vice President for Policy

Jacquegne D'Gremohaw

December 24, 2003

Mr. Denis Rewerts FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION Chicago Airports District Office 2300 East Devon Ave. Des Plaines, Ill. 60018

Subject: Proposed Peotone

Airport project

Dear Mr. Rewerts:

I am enclosing an article in last weeks Southtown Newspaper regarding a Mr. Brad Roseberry who is being linked to potential criminal activities under the Governor George Ryan scandel recently under indictment in Federal Court.

Mr. Roseberry was the Peotone Airport project manager under Governor Ryan and has been very evident in the States effort to force the project through local, State and Federal channels.

I felt it is extremely important for your office to be made aware of the character of the people who have been involved in this project. It is being alleged here in the area that the real reason behind these politicians pushing for the airport construction is to control the contracts and vast amount of Federal money that will pass through hands with the potential for large scale fraud.

29-53

It is very difficult for honest taxpayers such as you and I to be able to have any impact on such big major project with such obvious suspicion of ulterior motives. Certainly this information being exposed should raise many more questions for your department to want answers for.

I want to thank you for taking time to read this information, and trust you will seriously consider further investigation of the motives behind such a ill conceived project.

Yours truly,

Robert W. Graves 353 Waverly Dr.

Park Forest, Ill. 60466

708-481-1324

# stationed in Southland had loyal soldiers

Several key players in indictment hail from area

By Kristen McQueary Staff writer

years, but Republican George Ryan still had his share of solleaned Democratic in recent South suburban voters have

diers residing here.
From a university trustee to friends and employees of the newly indicted former governor, several key players targeted in Operation Safe Road live in the Southland. Identified repeatedly in Wednesday's indictment was former state Sen. Ronald Swanson

of Homer Glen, who profited from his relationship with Ryan for more than a decade.

From high-powered consulting clients to a \$50,000 contract with the downstate town of Grayville, Swanson is accused of lying to a grand jury about his activities even though prosecutors gave him immunity if he told the truth.

Swanson is accused of accept-

the small community land under the auspices of helping ing a contract with Grayville

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Prosecutors say he duped the community, however, because he already knew through Ryan that exceeding the \$10,000 mark that would have alerted federal offi-After receiving the money, Swanson structured withdrawals from his bank accounts without Grayville was the chosen site.

He reportedly paid Ryan pal Donald Udstuen \$4,000 in a men's room for helping him win other lobbying contracts even though he did little or no work, accord-

The company Doyle owned with Roger Stanley, Midwest CompuService in Bridgeview, between Ryan's cronies. for helping launder money

See RYAN, page A4



INSIDE

of political graft in Illinois. Page A5 Ryan allegations part of a tradition

ing to the indictment. Earlier this year, a Midlothian cials, prosecutors say. man, Robert Doyle, was indicted

Continued from page A1

would use the money to pay off price for securing that business was paying take legal fees to lawyer Stanley Stewart, who Metra board member Udstuen did business with Metra. The

al officials and was sentenced in September to 27 months in Stanley cooperated with feder-

trustee, allegedly treated Ryan to free vacations, then landed a retary of state's office. in Harvey, according to the sectract. Klein serves as president of Chicago Financial Enterprises fruitful secretary of state con-Governors State University Harry Klein of Homewood, a

He is reportedly friends with Manny Hoffman, former Rich teeman and outgoing chairman of the Southland Chamber of Commerce. Township Republican commit-

tioned by investigators during the Operation Safe Road probe. the years that he and Ryan are Though he made it known over Hoffman has not been men-

> in Ryan's politics. close friends, Hoffman has said he was never intimately involved

campaigns. They asked me to nothing to do with the governor's Hoffman said last year: "I had hold a couple fundraisers, and I "My role is friendship,"

Hoffman nor Klein returned calls campaigns on state time. Neither of state employees worked on place to hide proof that secretary prosecutors say shredding took runs his insurance business. Hoffman provided space for Ryan's campaign in 1998 in the Homewood building where he Wednesday or Thursday. Inside those campaign offices,

of Transportation's project manager for the proposed third airatives port, was one of Ryan's top operformerly the Illinois Department Brad Roseberry of Frankfort and he oversaw the

> offices, top Ryan aide Scott Fawell ordered that documents Worried about a possible federal raid of their campaign shredding of papers. be destroyed.

When Roseberry, head of Ryan's Homewood campaign wouldn't find them. garbage cans across the south papers. Roseberry ordered the ders, according to the court office at the time, got the directhrough the office's trash bin suburbs so investigators sifting documents dozen garbage bags of shredded store and purchased two shredtive, he drove to a local computer spread out in

Township Republican Committeeman John Doria has federal probe. remained on the periphery of the Meanwhile, former Orland

employee, Doria helped coordi-A former secretary of state

> Pier Authority after Ryan won. Metropolitan Exposition paign and followed Fawell to the nate Ryan's gubernatorial cam-

son. He declined comment on his role, if any, with Operation Safe nent engineering firm as a liai-Road when reached Thursday. has been working for a promi-Since Fawell's downfall, Doria

Southland residents on the other side of the Ryan administration the whistle-blowers.

were for sale in the secretary of they realized driver's licenses Berlin gathered evidence when state's office. Tammy Raynor and Tony

Kristen McQueary may be reached at or (708) 633-5972. kmcqueary@dailysouthtown.com Southtown politics writer

reta

licer

whistle-blowing activities. Raynor lives in Lockport. Berlin lived in Summit during his Finally, there were and Larn and state kick and ecut state men R frier retu a pe leer two and is ac day uled bene year inte

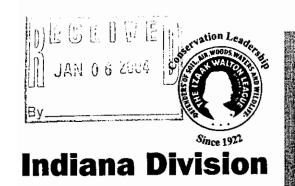
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## The Izaak Walton League of America

INCORPORATED

### DEFENDERS OF SOIL, AIR, WOODS, WATERS AND WILDLIFE

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NORTHEAST VICE-PRES. ETHYLE BLOCH EAST CENTRAL VICE-PRES.
JULIA REISMILLER

Dennis Rewerts FAA, Chicago Airports District December 18, 2003

Please add our comments to public comments regarding the Environmental Impact Statement of the proposed Peotone airport.

The Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League. would like to comment on the scope and extent of environmental issues that must be addressed before the airport is allowed to proceed.

Environmental concerns need to be defined and addressed regarding the cumulative impact of the entire airport, the Illiana Expressway proposal, and all the resulting development. This development can not be ignored, indeed, it is the main force behind the airport in the first place.

23-28

The EIS must address the physical impact of the airport and attendant development, the loss of wetlands and riparian areas, runoff from impervious surfaces, water quality, air quality from the air and car and truck traffic, the loss of habitat and green space and this impact on plant and animal species of concern in Illinois.

23-28

Because of the federal permits needed, the impact in Indiana must also be addressed regarding air quality in northwest Indiana. We are already non-attainment and the airport would just about guarantee that we would never be able to meet clean air standards.

7-5

Several tributaries of the Kankakee River flow through the footprint of the Peotone airport. The Kankakee is one of the cleanest river in Illinois and has most of its original biological diversity. Polluted water and sedimentation from runoff will have a dramatic impact on the river and must be addressed in the EIS.

9-5

The Gary airport already exists and should be utilized instead of building on top of some of the best farmland in the United States.

1-6

Jim Sweeney

Kankakee River Committee

Indiana Division Izaak Walton League

c/o 1773 Selo Dr.

Schererville, IN 46375

219-322-7239

# SECTION 3.6 TRANSCRIPTS

# Agency Scoping Meeting Wednesday, December 3, 2003

1	
2	
3	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION HEARING
4	
5	AGENCY SCOPING MEETING
6	
7	
8	
9	South Suburban Inaugural Airport Program
10	Environmental Impact Statement
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	Held December 3rd, 2003
16	10:00 a.m 12:00 p.m.
17	Governors State University
18	University Park, Illinois
19	
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1	I N D E X	
2		
3	PAGE	Letter
4		Code
5	TIMOTHY MARTIN	SS00005
6	TIMOTHY O'DONNELL	SL00034
7	PAUL LOHMANN	SL00035
8	MIKE EINHORN	SL00036
9	KARL KRUSE	SL00037
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21	BOB HERRICK	SL00049
22	MARGIE WOODS61	SL00050
23	JOHN PAIGE 64	SL00051
2.4	MADY ANN DELITICOLE	CTOOOEC

- 1 MR. REWERTS: Good morning. I'd like to call this
- 2 meeting to order.
- 3 Let the record show that it's now 10:00 a.m.,
- 4 December 3, 2003. My name is Denis Rewerts. I'm the Airport
- 5 Capacity Officer for the Federal Aviation Administration in
- 6 the Chicago Airports District Office. To my right is Barbara
- 7 Johnson, Assistant Manager of the Airports District Office.
- 8 In addition, we have a number of FAA employees here and
- 9 employees from URS, our FAA EIS contractor, they're here to
- 10 assist you in answering questions that you might have. You
- 11 can identify them by the name tags they're wearing. They
- 12 have their name and organization on them.
- 13 On behalf of the FAA I want to welcome you this
- 14 morning to the scoping meeting for the Tier 2 Environmental
- 15 Impact Statement Study for the proposed construction and
- 16 operation of the inaugural airport facilities at the South
- 17 Suburban Airport site. The south suburban site which is
- 18 located here in Will County was one of the several locations
- 19 considered in the Tier 1 EIS and approved in the FAA Record
- of Decision dated July 12, 2002.
- 21 Our reason for being here today is to hold a
- 22 scoping meeting. The scoping meeting process is the initial
- 23 step in the FAA preparation of an Environmental Impact
- 24 Statement for the State of Illinois' proposed action. The

- 1 regulations for implementing the National Environmental
- 2 Policy Act otherwise known as NEPA defines the scoping
- 3 process as "an early and open process for determining the
- 4 scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the
- 5 significant issues related to the proposed action;" therefore
- 6 we are here today to inform you about the State's proposed
- 7 action and to listen to your comments on the environmental
- 8 impacts that should be addressed in conjunction with the
- 9 environmental study being prepared.
- 10 We have a court reporter to my left who will be
- 11 recording all verbal testimony to ensure that all comments
- 12 are documented so that they are adequately considered and
- 13 addressed in preparation for the Environmental Impact
- 14 Statement.
- We are not here today to debate the merits of the
- 16 State's proposed action. We are here to receive your
- 17 comments concerning the environmental issues that should be
- 18 addressed during the environmental study. This is your
- 19 opportunity to tell us what specific areas you think need to
- 20 be examined in the conduct of an environmental study.
- 21 FAA regulations stipulate that an EIS normally
- 22 require -- excuse me, FAA regulations stipulate that an EIS
- 23 is normally required for first-time airport layout approval
- 24 and Federal financial participation in a commercial services

- 1 airport located within the standard metropolitan statistical
- 2 area.
- 3 This Tier 2 EIS will be prepared to comply with the
- 4 requirements of FAA Order 1050.1D, Policies and Procedures
- 5 for Considering Environmental Impacts, and FAA Order 5050.4A,
- 6 Airport Environmental Handbook. These are FAA's
- 7 environmental requirements for complying with the NEPA. A
- 8 tiered EIS focuses on issues that are right for decisions and
- 9 excludes from consideration those issues already decided or
- 10 not yet right. Tiering is appropriate for environmental
- 11 documents concerned with the development and operation of
- 12 inaugural airport facilities, issues relating to development
- 13 and operating of airport facilities beyond the inaugural
- 14 airport program which would be described in later
- 15 environmental documents and issued from the Federal review
- 16 and decision.
- 17 The scoping document has been prepared and provided
- 18 to you which summarizes the project and the scoping process.
- 19 Page five of the document shows the flowchart of the
- 20 Environmental Review Process.
- 21 After the draft ESI is prepared, it will be
- 22 circulated for a 45-day comment period which will include a
- 23 public hearing and an opportunity for written comment. The
- 24 issues brought up during the public review period will then

- 1 be addressed in the final EIS. No action being taken until
- 2 30 days after the notice of the availability of a final EIS
- 3 has been published in the Federal Register.
- 4 Prior to taking any action, the FAA will issue a
- 5 written decision otherwise referred to as a ROD on the
- 6 State's proposed action. The ROD states what that decision
- 7 is identifying all alternatives considered and discusses any
- 8 mitigating measures that may be taken to minimize adverse
- 9 impact.
- 10 After the ROD is issued, the actions outlined in
- 11 that ROD can then be taken. Let me say clearly now that the
- 12 FAA has not made any decision to approve or disapprove any
- 13 part of this project that is under consideration. A Notice
- 14 of Intent to prepare a tiered Environmental Impact Statement
- 15 and to hold scoping meetings were published in the Federal
- 16 Register dated October 28, 2003. Publication of the notice
- 17 started the process of complying with this. This notice was
- 18 mailed to Federal, State and local officials. The FAA also
- 19 placed notice of scoping meetings in several newspapers of
- 20 general circulation within the project area.
- 21 This morning we are holding the scoping meeting for
- 22 Federal, State and local agencies. The second meeting will
- 23 be held later today between the hours of 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.
- 24 in this same room. That meeting will be for the public and

- 1 local elected officials who were unable to attend this
- 2 morning's meeting.
- 3 If you have a copy of your testimony and would like
- 4 to leave it for the record, you may give it to Barbara
- 5 Johnson to my right. Written comments can be submitted until
- 6 December 19, 2003 to me, Denis Rewerts, my address is: FAA,
- 7 Chicago Airports District Office, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des
- 8 Plaines, Illinois 60018. My name and address are also
- 9 listed in the scoping document and on the written comment
- 10 sheets, both of which are available at the sign-in desk.
- 11 If you wish to provide written comments today,
- 12 please either leave them at the sign-in desk or deposit them
- in the written comment box located in the workshop area
- 14 outside this room. Written comments may also be submitted to
- 15 me by mail. Comments submitted by mail must be received no
- 16 later than December 19th. My email address is listed on page
- 17 three of the scoping document.
- To assure that the court reporter accurately
- 19 records all comments, members of the audience are requested
- 20 to remain quiet during the testimony. No interviews are to
- 21 be conducted in this room. Also, it is requested that all
- 22 cell phones be turned off.
- 23 If the media have any questions, Mr. Tony
- 24 Muldonaro, our public affairs officer, will be available to

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State and Local agency representatives here today to provide
 2
 3
     you an opportunity to express your concerns about the State
 4
     of Illinois' proposed action and clarification of their
 5
     conduct of the Environmental Impact Statement.
 6
               Does anybody have any questions?
               Seeing no questions, I would like to call Mr.
 7
 8
     Timothy Martin, Secretary of Transportation, State of
 9
     Illinois Department of Transportation. Mr. Martin.
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assist you. I would like to open up the meeting to Federal,

1	Timothy Martin
2	Secretary of Transportation State of Illinois Department of Transportation
3	
4	Thank you. I would like to take this opportunity
5	to thank the FAA for conducting this scoping meeting. It's
6	an exciting time for aviation in Illinois. I'm not sure how
7	many states can say that there are two major aviation
8	projects going on simultaneously.
9	Governor Blagojevich has stated that he believes
10	South Suburban Airport should be built for a number of
11	reasons: First, we believe that there's a demonstrated need
12	for this airport, even with the eventual completion of the
13	O'Hare Modernization Program, even when Midway Airport
14	reaches its capacity, even with the expansion of service to
15	Rockford Airport, and even with the proposed improvements to
16	the Gary-Chicago Airport. Once there is agreement on
17	projections of landings and take-offs, we believe that
18	greater interest will be shown by a number of people,
19	organizations and the airline industry.
20	Second, the proposed South Suburban Airport will
21	bring much needed construction and economic activity to the
22	Southern Suburbs in the Chicagoland area. Governor
23	Blagojovich has developed the Opportunity Returns Program
24	which is focused on developing projects and programs which

- 1 will bring jobs and economic growth to regions throughout the
- 2 state of Illinois. While this project may not have an
- 3 immediate impact on the economy in this area, it will have
- 4 long-term benefits to the entire South Suburban area.
- 5 Third, there appears to a consensus to build this
- 6 airport. While there is discussion on how best to build the
- 7 airport, it is just that, discussion on how to bring the
- 8 airport to an opening quickly. There are however those who
- 9 would rather leave this area as it is now. The concerns of
- 10 these people who are against the airport should not be taken
- 11 lightly, and we believe that the process we are embarking on
- 12 will address the issues fairly and adequately.
- I would also like to discuss how the State of
- 14 Illinois views the South Suburban Airport as it relates to
- 15 the O'Hare Modernization Plan. Governor Blagojevich has
- 16 strongly supported the bill passed by the Illinois General
- 17 Assembly in May 2003. The Governor, the Speaker of the House
- 18 of Representatives, members of Congress and the Illinois
- 19 General Assembly have all stated that the success of the
- 20 State of Illinois is partially based on the success of the
- 21 O'Hare Modernization Plan. Given these two factors, progress
- 22 of the environmental and design studies for the O'Hare
- 23 Modernization Plan should take precedence in the process.
- 24 The State of Illinois believes that the progress of

- 1 these two projects should be kept separate. While we
- 2 understand that there may be common elements, these should be
- 3 coordinated and there should be no combination of the
- 4 studies. The combination of the studies we believe would
- 5 most likely delay both projects with probable negative
- 6 impacts.
- 7 IDOT is considering the development of a
- 8 public/private process which would result in the construction
- 9 and operation of this airport. Should the process that we
- 10 are starting today lead to an approval of construction for
- 11 the airport, the partners in this authority should be made up
- 12 of the governmental agencies in South Suburban Cook and Will
- 13 Counties.
- 14 The State of Illinois fully supports this process
- 15 and looks forward to being a key sponsor in the development
- 16 of this airport. Thank you very much for your time.
- 17 MR. REWERTS: Thank you, Mr. Martin.
- 18 We have two microphones here, so what I am going to
- 19 do is I'm going to call two names so we can have one person
- 20 speak and the other person ready to speak so that will move
- 21 things along a little quicker. So the first speaker is
- 22 Timothy O'Donnell, and the next speaker will be Paul Lohmann.

23

1	Timothy O'Donnell
2	5130 West Court Street Monee, Illinois 60449
3	
4	Good morning, my name is Timothy O'Donnell. I'm
5	Village President of Monee, Illinois. The first thing I
6	would like you to know is the Village of Monee which is one
7	of the main communities next to and around the airport
8	involved is adamantly opposed to the building of this airport
9	at this location.
10	The first negative impact of our Village is the
11	proposed east/west access road. This road was designed in
12	such a manner to shield off Monee's little area. This road
13	further damages the homes of our neighbors to the south in
14	Heather Brook subdivision and in what is known as the Raccoon
15	Road area.
16	The second direct impact of our Village is the
17	supply of water. Monee has an adequate water supply from our
18	aquifer. The building of the airport will endanger the
19	future of Monee and surrounding areas. Where will they get
20	their water? There have been statements made they could get
21	it from the Kankankee River. Will this drain the river down
22	the stream from there? How will this water be replaced?
23	The surface run-off from the runways will be going
24	into the aquifer and damaging our water supply. The

- 1 pollution that will accompany the jet planes will destroy the
- 2 vegetation and wildlife in the Will County fishing area
- 3 located in and down Ridgeland Avenue and Pauline Road. The
- 4 dumping of fuel will permeate the air and pollute the
- 5 surrounding areas. Also, there is no provision for
- 6 wastewater treatment in the plans that I could see. Where
- 7 will all this wastewater go?
- 8 Lastly, I believe that the intrusion of the two
- 9 northern suburbs of the Chicago area that are pushing for the
- 10 construction of this airport should not be allowed. Their
- 11 motives for this airport is to stop the expansion of the
- 12 Chicago O'Hare Airport which the Governor has signed into
- 13 legislation. Their plan is to do it their way and not have
- 14 local authority by the four towns that are directly affected
- 15 by this construction of this not-needed airport.
- 16 I'd ask the FAA to see in their wisdom that this
- 17 airport is not essential in the future aviation process for
- 18 the Chicago area. I will be supplying further documentation
- 19 for that which will be submitted by the December 19th
- 20 deadline. Thank you for your consideration.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 22 The next speaker is Paul Lohmann. Spell your name
- 23 for the record.

1	Paul Lohmann
2	707 Oak Park Beecher, Illinois 60401
3	
4	Paul Lohmann, L-O-H-M-A-N-N. Thank you. On behalf
5	of the Village of Beecher, I would like to add the following
6	ten concerns as part of the record for the FAA Tier 2 scoping
7	process for your consideration:
8	1. The need to include an eastern public passenger
9	access to the airport. We are of the opinion that a
10	substantial portion of the market demand for the airport will
11	come from Northwest Indiana. Limiting access to the west
12	side of the airfield will increase drive times and may reduce
13	demand to some extent. There will also be potentially more
14	economic benefit to the south suburbs if an eastern access
15	were included.
16	2. Limiting the size of the airport to four
17	runways. With the expansion of O'Hare, we feel there is no
18	long-term need for more than four runways at this facility.
19	Passenger demand will be affected by the expansion of O'Hare
20	and new enplanement forecasts will probably verify our
21	assumption that six runways are no longer needed. The
22	elimination of the south runway in the six runway
23	configuration would also reduce the detrimental effects of
24	flyovers of our community.

- 1 3. Consider shifting the four runway airfield
- 2 further north to reduce flyovers of the existing residences.
- 3 Since 1995, 300 homes have been built on under the DNL noise
- 4 contours of the two furthest south runways with the addition
- 5 of another 300 homes within the immediate future. If the
- 6 first runway can be shifted to the north side of Eagle Lake
- 7 Road and the second runway to the north of this runway, new
- 8 noise contours will fall over less-populated areas.
- 9 4. Airport expansion phasing. The Village of
- 10 Beecher would like to have the second and third runways built
- 11 to the north of the first runway and the fourth runway be
- 12 built south of the first runway. This phasing pattern also
- 13 reduces flyovers of existing homes.
- 14 5. Compel the use of a regional facility for sewer
- 15 treatment. In lieu of a stand-alone facility for sewer
- 16 treatment, the State of Illinois should be encouraged to
- 17 examine and provide a cost-effective analysis of a regional
- 18 plant operated by a sanitary district shared by other
- 19 communities close to the airport. The Village has had
- 20 discussions with Thorn Creek Sanitary District on this matter
- 21 and they are agreeable to considering an expansion of their
- 22 district into eastern Will County including the airport if a
- 23 cost-effective approach can be attained.
- 24 6. Operating conditions of the airport should

- 1 limit flyovers of existing residences. The Village would
- 2 encourage parallel take-offs off the runway for at least
- 3 several miles to avoid flyovers of communities located north
- 4 and south of the airport. Nighttime operations should also
- 5 be sensitive to existing residential communities.
- 6 7. Construction traffic patterns need to be more
- 7 detailed and avoid Route 1. Route 1 from 394 to the Kankakee
- 8 County Lane is currently operating above capacity during peak
- 9 traffic periods and will only get worse over time. It is
- 10 also not constructed to Class II truck standards. The use of
- 11 Route 1 for construction traffic without a significant
- 12 improvement to the roadway is not feasible. The Village is
- 13 also opposed to any construction traffic using Route 1
- 14 through our community. The use of rail for construction
- 15 materials is a more feasible alternative or the construction
- of a roadway directly off of I-57.
- 17 8. A regional plan for protection of the water
- 18 supply as a result of airport development. The airport
- 19 itself may not require a significant amount of water, but
- 20 development associated with an airport may stress water
- 21 supplies. Aquifer capacities should be considered in the
- 22 analysis.
- 23 9. Controls on airport-related development inside
- 24 the airport fence. We are deeply concerned about potential

- 1 property tax revenue from the airport-related development
- 2 within the airport property being used to finance the
- 3 construction and future expansions of the airport while the
- 4 communities around the airport are to be deprived of funds
- 5 for offsite improvements and demands for municipal services
- 6 which will increase as the airport grows. The use of TIF
- 7 districts and Enterprise Zones to fund airport improvements
- 8 deeply disturb us. The airport should be able to financially
- 9 sustain itself without siphoning off revenue which should be
- 10 going to the appropriate taxing jurisdictions.
- 11 10. And final, funding for offsite improvements
- 12 necessary for a successful airport. Many of the proposals we
- 13 have seen for construction of the airport do not include
- 14 necessary offsite improvements which are not only important
- 15 to the success of the airport but also to the sustainability
- 16 of the surrounding communities. Roads which lead to the
- 17 airport entrance must be expanded and improved to handle the
- 18 volumes of traffic anticipated. We have not seen a funding
- 19 mechanism in any of the plans for offsite improvements. With
- 20 that I would like to thank you.
- 21 MR. REWERTS: Thank you. Let's take a break.
- 22 (Brief recess taken.)
- 23 The next two speakers while we're waiting if you
- 24 want to get ready, Mike Einhorn and then Karl Kruse. In

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2
     speakers, I would like to go ahead and continue.
             Mr. Einhorn is speaking and we have Karl Kruse on
 3
    deck.
 4
        State your name and spell it for the court
 5
    reporter.
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1 order to save some time because we do have a number of

1	Michael S. Einhorn
2	P.O. Box 337 Crete, Illinois 60417
3	
4	Michael S. Einhorn, I'm the representative for the
5	Village of Crete, I'm the Village president. Einhorn is
6	spelled E-I-N-H-O-R-N.
7	The six-runway plan in the current configuration is
8	too large to conceptualize let alone plan for effectively.
9	It illustrates an attempt to capture the airport superiority
10	crown from O'Hare, when such was never the stated purpose.
11	Having dealt with this issue for the last 18 years,
12	I recognized early on that the overall size made effective
13	planning nearly impossible. As we all know, accurately
14	planning for 20 to 30 years is difficult at best, so planning
15	for 50-plus years is a hopeless struggle, and the present
16	six-runway plan proposal is just that. It should be dropped
17	or modified to bring it back into the boundaries of reality.
18	I would also suggest that we plan for what we know to be
19	factual and plan to accommodate 90 to 95 percent of the
20	airport's operational impact. Trying to mitigate 100 percent
21	of the impacts will render this site and most other urban
22	locations unusable and cost-prohibitive. The same is true
23	with operational delays. Designing for total delay-free
24	operation under all circumstances will prove to be

- 1 impractical and cost-prohibitive. I suggest setting
- 2 realistic goals and making sure they are attained. This
- 3 approach will assure that costs are contained and the airport
- 4 is sized appropriately.
- 5 Throughout the process, demand forecasts have
- 6 supposedly driven the design of the airport. I would suggest
- 7 that a different approach be used to guide the design-build
- 8 process. Using verifiable observed information from existing
- 9 airports across the country, determine the maximum number of
- 10 commercial operations that can be accommodated by a specific
- 11 runway configuration within operational constraints. When
- 12 the number of operations is determined, project the maximum
- 13 number of passengers based upon historic load factors. I
- 14 would assert that operations are the limiting factor to
- 15 airport capacity in this circumstance. Getting the passenger
- 16 to the terminal and terminal design will not be the
- 17 constraining elements to this airport. Developing these
- 18 numbers can then be loosely tied to the population of the
- 19 greater metro area to help determine how much urban growth
- 20 has to take place before the capacity is in danger of being
- 21 exceeded.
- 22 Having spent considerable time contemplating this
- 23 process and reviewing FAA design criteria, I have concluded
- 24 that designing beyond a four parallel configured airport is a

- 1 needless waste of time and effort and deserves to be
- 2 justified by the State. Four parallel runways have the
- 3 ability to handle one million operations per year and with
- 4 the addition of a 13-31 fifth runway on the south perimeter,
- 5 additional flexibility and enormous operational impacts can
- 6 be achieved with minimal need for additional land in areas
- 7 that are deemed sensitive at this time. Current development
- 8 trends surrounding the site as well as realistic constraints
- 9 on available funds dictate this type of construction to the
- 10 plan. I would ask that the State of Illinois reconsider its
- 11 position regarding the full buildout in favor of a more
- 12 realistic approach based on real world conditions and not
- 13 theoretical designs unconstrained in land requirements or
- 14 construction dollars.
- On behalf of the Village of Crete, an adjacent
- 16 community that will no doubt be impacted by this project as
- 17 well as other communities similarly situated, I respectfully
- 18 ask that the State of Illinois and the FAA consider the
- 19 following issues and design suggestions:
- 20 Keep overall cost of operation foremost when
- 21 considering how to design this airport and related
- 22 facilities.
- 23 Pay very close attention to projected flight
- 24 patterns when determining runway layout. Noise contours do

- 1 not paint the complete picture to overflight impacts.
- 2 Provide for local use of or participation in
- 3 infrastructure improvements designed to serve the airport,
- 4 such as sewer and water services and stormwater detention.
- 5 Sharing these assets just makes good business sense.
- 6 Concentrate on developing as compact a plan as
- 7 possible that makes the best use of all land involved,
- 8 particularly if federal dollars are to be used.
- 9 Chose a development type, private or public, before
- 10 affixing a plan design. There is no doubt that where profits
- 11 flow is a very big issue to all stakeholders. Also, control
- 12 of surplus land around the site is a serious concern
- 13 depending upon which type of financing is chosen. Land
- 14 planning, zoning and development control of this land needs
- 15 to be resolved if the adjacent communities and the county are
- 16 to take full advantage of direct and indirect airport-related
- 17 development.
- 18 Plan to fully utilize mass transit as soon as
- 19 possible to access the airport from both sides. Thought
- 20 should be given now to a ground link between O'Hare and the
- 21 South Suburban Airport.
- 22 Utilize forward thinking ideas such as shared
- 23 access gates to better utilize assets, increase margins of
- 24 operation and cut down on land requirements.

- 1 Plan for multiple access sites to the terminal gate
- 2 area via light rail. It is cheaper to build and requires
- 3 less land to operate on than conventional highways.
- 4 Consider meeting electrical demands of the airport
- 5 through the use of gas turbines supplied by methane gas
- 6 extracted from the adjacent closed landfill. The hardware is
- 7 already in place for this to take place.
- 8 Consider the attached runway layout and phasing
- 9 scenario with the accompanying rationale.
- 10 Fully utilize existing roads for opening day
- 11 operation and until demand can be assessed. Local input is
- 12 critical in this area.
- 13 If allowed by the FAA, consider long-term leasing
- 14 of land from present owners as an option to purchasing to
- 15 reduce the front-end loading the development costs. Present
- 16 landowners then become partners in the operation, and this
- 17 approach can reduce or eliminate land value arguments.
- 18 Consider the following in airport design: This
- 19 plan assumes primary operations 90 to 95 percent of the time
- 20 are east to west operations. Move the entire plan north by
- 21 approximately one-half mile and contain the entire operation
- 22 (four runways configuration) within a band two miles wide.
- 23 The inner runway separation will be 5,000 feet and the outers
- 24 will be 2,500 feet beyond the inners.

- 1 Based upon current housing locations, the first
- 2 runway centerline should be located one-third of a mile north
- 3 of the centerline of Eagle Lake Road and extend west from
- 4 Kedzie Avenue for 10,000 feet. This provides for the least
- 5 impact to current housing in either east or west
- 6 configurations and allows for potential continued use of
- 7 Eagle Lake Road as an access point from the east. This
- 8 runway will be used for both landings and take-offs with the
- 9 terminal area located north of the runway.
- 10 The second runway will have a centerline 5,000 feet
- 11 north of the initial runway, thus creating a terminal
- 12 corridor between the two. This second runway will extend to
- 13 the west 10,000 feet from approximately one-quarter mile west
- 14 of Western Avenue. This stagger moves all operations farther
- 15 away from the Heather Brook Estates area of Monee. In the
- 16 east configuration this runway will be used for take-offs and
- 17 in the west configuration it will be used for landings. The
- 18 first runway will be used exactly opposite of the second.
- 19 Runways three, four and possibly five will be
- 20 located immediately outside and lateral to runways one and
- 21 two, separated by 2500 feet. Both of these runways will be
- 22 used exclusively for landings in either configuration.
- 23 The value of a 13-31 cross wind runway should be
- 24 evaluated for possible inclusion in the plan at the location

- 1 noted on the map. This multi-use runway could provide needed
- 2 relief in high-volume times and critical landing capabilities
- 3 during extreme northwest wind conditions. This configuration
- 4 requires no additional noise contour land on the north and
- 5 minimal land to the south.
- 6 This plan keeps traffic away from most residential
- 7 areas better than the present proposal and will allow for
- 8 continued use of Beecher-Peotone Road, which has been of
- 9 serious local concern. It provides flexibility and capacity
- 10 without the need for enormous amounts of land.
- 11 MR. REWERTS: Excuse me, do you have a lot more?
- MR. EINHORN: This much.
- 13 MR. REWERTS: Okay, because we've got a number of
- 14 speakers and we have about an hour-and-a-half left.
- 15 MR. EINHORN: I'll leave it.
- MR. REWERTS: Go ahead, you can finish. I just
- 17 want to -- if the speakers could try to limit themselves to
- 18 about five minutes or so and summarize it. If you want to
- 19 leave it in writing -- go ahead and finish.
- 20 MR. EINHORN: It maintains the local road system as
- 21 much as possible. It eliminates the need to close
- 22 Beecher-Peotone Road in the future. It relocates runways to
- 23 accommodate present and expected residential development and
- 24 reduces potential over-flights of parts of Beecher and Monee.

	it allows for multiple access points to the
2	terminal area in the one runway configuration using several
3	existing roads. This allows opening day traffic to be spread
4	over a wider area and will reduce the level of off-site
5	access improvements needed until more concrete direction is
6	established regarding the level of use of the airport.
7	The greater runway separation allows for
8	simultaneous take-offs and landings that are presently
9	prohibited in the new O'Hare plan and other airports such as
10	Atlanta. It increases the total number of possible
11	operations without need for additional runways.
12	This plan does a better job of handling today's
13	anticipated operations and is better suited for long-term use
14	if the remainder of the airport is not built for many years
15	because of lack of growth in demand. In addition, by
16	staggering the runways, moving them north will not be any
17	more significant than what is presently proposed. Thank you.
18	MR. REWERTS: The next speaker is Mr. Kruse.
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

1	Karl Kruse
2	189 East Court Kankakee, Illinois 60901
3	
4	Karl Kruse.
5	MR. REWERTS: Could you spell your name?
6	MR. KRUSE: K-R-U-S-E.
7	MR. REWERTS: The next person on deck is Joe Mikan.
8	MR. KRUSE: I'm the chairman of the Kankakee County
9	Board and have been for the last three years. I want to let
10	you know that the Kankakee County Board on two previous
11	occasions has passed resolutions in support of the third
12	airport, and this past summer we did pass a new resolution in
13	support of the Will County efforts to form the coalition to
14	continue on with the airport, especially in cooperation with
15	the FAA and federal government agencies along with the
16	various State agencies.
17	I'm here also because of two reasons, first is the
18	Kankakee County border or Kankakee County line is actually
19	two miles from the southern part of this airport, so we
20	understand the impact that this is also going to have on
21	Kankakee County, and we would hope that as this study
22	progresses and various studies progress with the airport,
23	that Kankakee County Board does continue to be included in
24	everything along with the northern municipalities that it

The second thing is that we do understand and know that the vast majority of the water shed that is with the airport will flow through Kankakee County to the Kankakee River, so we would ask that as we look at that, that the EIS statements do address anything that the water shed may have and any effects that that could have on through our County down to the Kankakee River. We would just like this to be a safe, efficient airport if this study shows it is needed, and we would like to be a part of the continuing on-going studies that are going on, so that's all I have. Thank you. MR. REWERTS: The next speaker is Joe Mikan, and on that mike will be Rick Bryant. 

will affect.

1	Joe Mikan
2	Chief Executive Officer for Will County
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4	MR. MIKAN: Good morning, my name is Joe Mikan,
5	M-I-K-A-N, I'm the Chief Executive Officer for Will County.
6	Good morning and thank you for this opportunity to comment on
7	the South Suburban Airport Inaugural Airport Program in the
8	Tier 2 EIS.
9	The County of Will has been interested in the
10	development of an airport in Will County for many years.
11	When the Tier 1 received its recommended decision over a year
12	ago, Will County embraced the need for this airport and began
13	the transition to one of a leadership role on the planning
14	and development of the airport in our unincorporated area in
15	Will and Monee townships.
16	The Will County Airport Coalition was formed as the
17	Will County government initiative to provide the forum where
18	government, private, non-profit and public agencies and
19	citizens could convene to coordinate on matters associated
20	with the development of the airport. Those matters include
21	the planning, marketing and financing of the airport
22	construction and general preparation for both on and off-site
23	facilities associated with the project.
24	The Will County Airport Coalition has been deemed

- 1 the local agency advisory group by IDOT for the Tier 2 master
- 2 plan process and represents the interests, issues and
- 3 concerns of the communities and townships closest to the
- 4 airport site as well as many other agencies interested in the
- 5 benefits and concerns with the impact that the airport will
- 6 bring. Due to the tremendous business and residential growth
- 7 over the last decade, Will County has become one of the
- 8 fastest growing counties in the United States, and forecasts
- 9 indicate that this trend will continue in the years to come.
- 10 Also, as Will County grows, the entire Chicago and
- 11 its people as a whole grows. Our demographic information
- 12 alone indicates that we are capable of sustaining and are in
- 13 fact in need of another airport. Aviation demands in our
- 14 region continues to increase due to national and global
- 15 markets, and Will County hopes to see that demand met by
- 16 building the Will County South Suburban Airport sooner rather
- 17 than later.
- 18 We believe that delaying the airport construction
- 19 further would be a detriment to the region and to the
- 20 country. As indicated in the resolution passed by the Will
- 21 County Board this past October, it is the intent of Will
- 22 County to provide local sponsorship for this project.
- 23 It is also important to note that Will County is
- 24 not waiting for the completion of the Tier 2 process to move

- 1 forward with this effort. Attached to the written comments
- 2 that I will be submitting this morning is a timeline of our
- 3 activities planned for the next two years.
- 4 Will County has taken the position of leadership on
- 5 this project for the following reasons, and I would just like
- 6 to highlight three of them quickly:
- 7 Development cited in the proposed ultimate site are
- 8 within Will County and it's our responsibility to see that
- 9 the development is done in a manner that meets the needs of
- 10 the County and region and is done in such a manner that
- 11 represents the best interests of our citizens.
- 12 2) To be directly linked to the work that the FAA
- 13 and IDOT are performing so that we can be part of the
- 14 decision-making process and ensure that local plans are
- 15 coordinated and integrated for the airport.
- 16 3) The importance of knowing the impact on our
- 17 natural resources, the needs and costs associated with
- 18 transportation, infrastructure and utilities, the impact on
- 19 our tax base, to ensure onsite and offsite land use
- 20 compatibility and to be aware of noise impact and mitigation
- 21 measures, to have input on the design and layout of the
- 22 airport facility and to know the justification to the size.
- 23 Staff from various County departments will be
- 24 testifying later this morning with concerns on land use,

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1 natural resources, transportation impact and cost.
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             At this time I would like to thank you for the
   opportunity to address you this morning.
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1	Rick Bryant
2	2 Town Center Drive University Park, Illinois 60466
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4	MR. REWERTS: Rick Bryant. Next on deck will be
5	Dennis Baren.
6	MR. BRYANT: Good morning, my name is Rick Bryant,
7	and I am the Executive Director of the South Suburban Airpor
8	Commission. This organization, we believe, is the only duly
9	constituted governmental body established for the exclusive
10	purpose of building the South Suburban Airport.
11	Before I explain more about the Commission, let me
12	thank two organizations. First, the Commission conveys its
13	appreciation to the FAA for keeping the South Suburban
14	Airport project alive. Your energy and diligence have kept
15	this process moving, and we thank you for your past guidance
16	and leadership. Equally, the State of Illinois and three
17	consecutive governors have assumed the mantle of sponsorship
18	and committed the State's substantial resources - both
19	financial and human - to this project, each knowing that
20	without an airport, the Chicago region and the State would
21	suffer. The State is well on its way to purchasing 4200
22	acres needed for the inaugural site.
23	As I stated, the South Suburban Airport Commission
24	is duly constituted under Illinois law. The Commission

- 1 derives its authority to develop, own and operate the airport
- 2 from multiple sources, including, but not by way of
- 3 limitation the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, the Joint
- 4 Airports Act, various municipal -- Illinois Municipal Codes
- 5 and the Airport Zoning Act.
- 6 The Commission became a governmental body September
- 7 29th when the initial communities signed an Intergovernmental
- 8 Agreement. This IGA gives the Commission extensive home rule
- 9 powers and today 31 municipalities have placed commissioners
- 10 on the Commission. They include Bensenville, Calumet City,
- 11 Calumet Park, Chicago Heights, Country Club Hills, East Hazel
- 12 Crest, Elk Grove Village, Flossmoor, Ford Heights, Glenwood,
- 13 Harvey, Hazel Crest, Homewood, Lansing, Lynwood, Markham,
- 14 Matteson, Midlothian, Oak Forest, Olympia Fields, Park
- 15 Forest, Phoenix, Richton Park, Riverdale, Robbins, Sauk
- 16 Village, South Chicago Heights, South Holland, Steger,
- 17 Thornton and University Park. The Commission is chaired by a
- 18 Will County mayor and remains open to all South Cook and Will
- 19 County municipalities.
- 20 The commissioners are elected officials from their
- 21 -- excuse me, are mayors from their communities, and they're
- 22 enthusiastic about this project. They uniformly believe that
- 23 an airport is needed for the region, and they're committed to
- 24 making it happen because of the economic engine it will

- 1 provide for their communities.
- 2 The State has long professed that it has no
- 3 intention of owning or operating the airport. They are
- 4 committed to building it, and our commissioners are committed
- 5 to helping the State build it. As Secretary Martin mentioned
- 6 earlier today, this plan -- or his concern mentioned earlier
- 7 today was that this plan does not compete with O'Hare or
- 8 Midway for funding, passengers or airline subsidies.
- 9 As I said, the Commission has the authority to own
- 10 and operate an airport. It is the most broad-based logical
- 11 entity designated as a sponsor, and it is moving
- 12 aggressively, with the State's blessing, on an innovative
- 13 public/private partnership to make this concept a reality.
- 14 On November 10th we issued a RFQ/RFP to select a
- 15 developer and operator. We have received numerous inquires
- 16 from qualified firms, and we expect to have a
- 17 developer/operator under contract by the spring of 2004.
- 18 Tomorrow, the Commission will hold a meeting with more than a
- 19 dozen potential national and international bidders on this
- 20 project.
- 21 We know this public/private partnership will work;
- 22 that it can produce the best airport solution in the shortest
- 23 time; and that it will be economically viable. How do we
- 24 know that? Because the Commission had two leading world

- 1 experts on public/private airport partnerships to do a
- 2 year-long study, and they concluded that this proposal
- 3 through a partnership is viable, economical, flexible and
- 4 perhaps even essential.
- 5 Additionally, the State did an extensive study and
- 6 reached similar conclusions. We have shared these results
- 7 with the FAA regional office and the FAA's Washington office,
- 8 the Secretary of Transportation, and several members of
- 9 Congress, and the feedback from all of them is very positive.
- 10 Now let me focus on the scoping process. We
- 11 believe that this airport should be built to meet a
- 12 conservative level of traffic for the year 2008, for the
- 13 traffic originating in or destined for the south suburbs. We
- 14 should not rely on any forecasts that reduces or "steals"
- 15 traffic from Midway or O'Hare. We believe that five gates
- 16 and one runway will be an adequate initial build.
- 17 The Commission believes that this modest airport
- 18 can attract 370,000 enplaned passengers per year after
- 19 opening in 2008, and we believe that the five "common use"
- 20 gates that we propose will attract one more of the low-cost
- 21 carriers, one or more regional jet carriers and even one or
- 22 more of the low fare operations that the legacy carriers are
- 23 now introducing. As we see it, this airport's cost per
- 24 enplaned passenger will be very attractive to these carriers,

- 1 which are the fastest-growing segment of the aviation
- 2 industry but which lack access opportunities to Chicago's
- 3 existing airports. Additionally, this airport's catchment
- 4 area of 2.5 million people is an ideal target for this
- 5 segment of the airline business.
- 6 But while the airport will start small, it must be
- 7 designed to be a long-term aviation asset for the region.
- 8 The long-term environmental impacts should be based on the
- 9 ultimate build-out, not just the inaugural footprint. We
- 10 need to place before the public the potential size of the
- 11 airfield, the number of operations and associated
- 12 consequences for the years 2008, 2025 and beyond.
- 13 Because we should build for today but design for
- 14 tomorrow, the purpose and need, as well as the scope, for
- 15 this project should reflect three time periods: One, in near
- 16 terms the delivery of the airport by 2008; two, mid term, the
- 17 ability for the airport to assume a greater percentage of the
- 18 Chicago region's traffic demand if and when O'Hare and or
- 19 Midway reach congestion levels; and three, land-banking for
- 20 an expanded airport when the region needs additional runways.
- 21 These three distinct phases should be reflected in
- 22 the FAA's statement of purpose and need. The South Suburban
- 23 Airport we believe can meet all of these needs through proper
- 24 planning.

- 1 In closing let me say that transportation has been
- 2 Chicago's economic lifeline since its inception. The City
- 3 was born where the river met the lake, it boomed as a
- 4 railroad hub, matured as America's crossroads; and ascended
- 5 as the nation's aviation hub. We need an efficient,
- 6 effective system of aviation connections in this region, and
- 7 it is crucial to our future and our nation's future. The
- 8 South Suburban Airport we believe will do that.
- 9 Finally, the FAA recognized in 1985 that Chicago
- 10 needed a third airport. We have introduced an innovative,
- 11 for us, but proven model to achieve these goals and demands.
- 12 We are extremely pleased that the FAA and the State are
- 13 moving forward with the EIS process. Our plans are designed
- 14 to maintain and complement your timetable, thus we look
- 15 forward to working with you to enhance the national aviation
- 16 system with the quickest, cheapest, cleanest and safest
- 17 solution possible. After all, that was your charge, and that
- 18 is our commitment to you. Thank you very much.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 20 Dennis Baran I believe it is. State your name and
- 21 spell it for the court reporter. The next speaker after Mr.
- 22 Baran will be Al McCowan.

1	Dennis J. Baran
2	1024 Mallard Lane Peotone, Illinois 60468
3	
4	MR. BARAN: I'm Dennis Baran, B-A-R-A-N. I'm the
5	Village President of Peotone. Good morning.
6	Historically the Village of Peotone has not been in
7	favor of this project, but its effect upon us is obvious.
8	We have been we, the Village of Peotone, have been working
9	with the other mayors in Eastern Will County that surround
10	the proposed site and are formally known as the "Iron Ring."
11	We have prepared a NIPSE study and also have participated in
12	the Green Communities Grant study in which many of the
13	specifics and concerns that we have about the project are
14	included in that. Also Mayor Lohmann of Beecher and Mayor
15	Einhorn of Crete have expressed some specific concerns very
16	well, and I'm not going to repeat them except to say that I
17	believe that the eventual full build scenario, if it is to
18	come, should be diminished perhaps to possibly four runways
19	and by all means include Beecher-Peotone Road repair, and
20	that will be able to maintain as a very important link in our
21	group between the communities, the growing communities of
22	Peotone and Beecher.
23	And, again, I thank you for your time, and while we
24	hope specifically in Peotone that the EIS will happen

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1 quickly, we are prepared to work with all responsible
 2 entities to make sure that this provides the best for Peotone
   and alleviates some of the worst. Thank you.
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1	AL McCowan Mayor - University Park
2	Mayor Oniversity rank
3	MR. REWERTS: Mr. McCowan, is that correct?
4	MR. McCOWAN: Yes, that's correct.
5	MR. REWERTS: Would you spell your name for the
6	record?
7	MR. McCOWAN: Al McCowan, M-C-C-O-W-A-N.
8	MR. REWERTS: The next person on deck is Dennis
9	Koehn.
10	MR. McCOWAN: I'm the mayor of University Park
11	which is located in Will County and also the Chairman of the
12	South Suburban Airport Commission. I won't repeat the things
13	that have been said by Rick Bryant, but I just want to kind
14	of state where our community stands.
15	The construction of the South Suburban Airport to
16	be located in Eastern Will County has been under
17	consideration for many years. My town, one of the five
18	towns, not four, five towns that surround the airport
19	footprint and is also located in Will County has long been ar
20	adequate outspoken advocate in support of the airport.
21	Economic development in my town has suffered.
22	Actually economic development in Eastern Will County has
23	suffered over the past several years. My town has the
24	highest tax rate in Will County with little hope for

- 1 assistance or radical improvement without the airport.
- 2 Reference to concerns and the impact on both communities,
- 3 townships and districts are viable concerns to be addressed
- 4 in any growth scenario, whether it be an airport or any other
- 5 major growth scenario and requires an on-going resolution
- 6 process which should be put in place by the Airport
- 7 Commission in partnership with the local communities.
- 8 We anticipate that that's going to happen in this
- 9 scenario. One of the tremendous benefits provided by our
- 10 proposal of a public/private partnership enables the
- 11 municipalities participating in the intergovernmental
- 12 agreement to manage the infrastructure and quality of life
- 13 impact in any communities that will be most affected. This
- 14 partnership enables the creation of an off-site
- 15 infrastructure management authority inclusive of all the
- 16 towns that are affected, not just the surrounding towns, but
- 17 other towns as well in the region. Another benefit is the
- 18 airport distributed cash flow in the public/private
- 19 partnership can be utilized by municipalities who are off
- 20 site with the structured improvements.
- 21 We, our community, University Park, does not want
- 22 to squander this opportunity to have a meaningful, viable
- 23 impact on the future of our town, the County, the region
- 24 and the State, so we're very strong supporters of this

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1 process. Thank you.
            MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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             Mr. Koehn, and then the on-deck speaker will be
 4 Richard Sygulla.
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1	Dennis Koehn
2	626 Catalpa Street Beecher, Illinois 60401
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4	MR. KOEHN: Hello, my name is Dennis Koehn with
5	Washington Township, I'm the trustee there and also the
6	drainage commissioner in Washington Township.
7	MR. REWERTS: Spell your last name.
8	MR. KOEHN: K-O-E-H-N.
9	Basically we agree with the proposals of the
10	Village of Beecher, and we would like to see an eastern
11	entrance for customers and not a service entrance to the
12	airport. We would basically like to see the runways moved
13	further north away from the Village, avoid exhaust and other
14	detrimental things that can happen with that. Replacement of
15	lost property tax from the land the State has purchased.
16	Basically provide for necessary infrastructure as a result of
17	the airport and construction of the airport. Arrangement and
18	condensation from the excessive use of township roads as a
19	result of the airport. A maximum of four runways.
20	And on my drainage commissioner side we like to
21	protect our natural resources. We need to make sure that all
22	the streams, creeks and all the surrounding area is not
23	disturbed and is protected the way it is now so that we don't
24	have adverse effects in the future. Thank you.

1	Richard Sygulla
2	P.O. Box 428 Sheldon, Illinois 60966
3	
4	MR. REWERTS: Richard Sygulla.
5	MR. SYGULLA: Richard Sygulla, S-Y-G-U-L-L-A.
6	MR. REWERTS: The next person on deck is James
7	Daugherty.
8	MR. SYGULLA: I represent several drainage
9	districts that will be impacted by the proposed airport.
10	There are at least two other districts that will also be
11	affected. Union Drainage District Number 1 Monee and Will
12	will experience the most impact, if in fact all land proposed
13	to be included in the plan will take in about 90 percent of
14	the district. Black Walnut Creek crosses right through the
15	middle of the proposed area, and from that standpoint a
16	destruction of that creek to deter water to another area or
17	some other prospect such as rerouting will have to be taken
18	place.
19	Rock Creek Drainage District will be affected
20	mostly by the access proposed from I-57. Significant
21	problems will be created by the extensive impervious surfaces
22	of runways and parking areas. Surface water will increase
23	dramatically. Drainage districts are charged with the
24	responsibility of movement of runoff in an orderly manner.

- 1 The funding source is an assessment on land owners.
- 2 At the present time the State of Illinois is exempt
- 3 from real estate taxes but not from drainage assessments.
- 4 There is an effort under consideration to exempt the State
- 5 and its association from drainage assessments. If that
- 6 should take place, then the drainage district will be without
- 7 any source of revenue.
- 8 It has been suggested that Black Walnut Creek will
- 9 be re-routed. Now this can also cause not only problems for
- 10 Black Walnut Creek but whereever they remove the water which
- 11 could be Rock Creek to the west.
- 12 In summary, all drainage districts need to be
- 13 included in the planning process at an early stage so that
- 14 they can be in a position to respond to the increased water
- 15 flow. Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 17 Mr. Daugherty, and I have Bruce Hamann on deck.

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1	James Daugherty
2	700 West End Avenue Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411
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4	MR. DAUGHERTY: Good morning, my name is James
5	Daugherty, D-A-U-G-H-E-R-T-Y. I'm the manager of the Thorn
6	Creek Basin Sanitary District.
7	The Sanitary District is a local municipal
8	government created under Illinois statutes. The District
9	services a total of six communities in the south suburbs with
10	a population of 100,000. The District is a separate unit of
11	local government that overlays the six cities and villages
12	that we serve. In our 75-year history and most significantly
13	in the past three decades the Sanitary District has expanded
14	service areas to include additional communities.
15	As effluent discharge laws become more stringent
16	for wastewater treatment facilities, the need for and the
17	benefits of regionalizing wastewater treatment have become
18	apparent to all communities. The District currently serves
19	the communities of Homewood, Chicago Heights, Park Forrest,
20	South Chicago Heights, Steger and Crete. All wastewater
21	treatment is performed in our treatment plant in Chicago
22	Heights.
23	In mid 2002 the District began working with the
24	communities of University Park and Monee to determine the

- 1 benefits of adding those communities to the District's
- 2 service area. Discussions have included Consumer Illinois
- 3 Water Company due to the fact that the District would be
- 4 purchasing their wastewater infrastructure. The current
- 5 Thorn Creek facility plant area now served by the District
- 6 and the Deer Creek facility area now served by Consumers
- 7 under our plan will be combined into one large facility
- 8 planning area all served by Thorn Creek Sanitary District.
- 9 The District will build a line of wastewater basins
- 10 from University Park to the District regional collection
- 11 system in Crete and then the treatment plant in Chicago
- 12 Heights. This plan will result in more specific services to
- 13 the residents and businesses and industries in University
- 14 Park and Monee according to the feasibility study conducted
- 15 by the District. The District is in negotiation with
- 16 Consumers to purchase their wastewater infrastructure.
- 17 Recently the communities of Beecher and Peotone
- 18 including the Eastern Will County Council of Mayors have
- 19 requested that the District join them in studying the options
- 20 of regionalized wastewater treatment in Eastern Will County.
- 21 After the addition of University Park and Monee to the
- 22 District, the District will be servicing all the communities
- 23 in Eastern Will County except for Beecher and Peotone.
- The District has agreed to undertake this study and

- 1 is seeking funding to conduct a preliminary engineering study
- 2 on regionalizing the wastewater treatment in Eastern Will
- 3 County. The study area along with the current proposed
- 4 district boundaries will completely surround the proposed
- 5 airport site.
- 6 Thorn Creek Basin Sanitary District is proposing
- 7 that wastewater treatment for the regional airport be
- 8 included in its evaluation of regionalizing the wastewater
- 9 treatment in Eastern Will County. The District requests that
- 10 the master plan and environmental assessment include an
- 11 option for wastewater services provided by Thorn Creek.
- 12 Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- Mr. Hamann, and on deck we have Stella Zajakala.

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1	Bruce Hamann
2	3637 W. Corning Road Peotone, Illinois 60468
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4	MR. HAMANN: Good morning, I'm Bruce Hamann,
5	H-A-M-A-N-N, Will Township Highway Commissioner. I'm excited
6	to be here just like Secretary Martin, however my excitement
7	is of the negative nature. I'm not in favor of this project.
8	Residents of Will Township do not have the
9	go-forward attitude of the people wanting to destroy our
10	community. I'm going to relate to a quote by Barry
11	Goldwater, "A government large enough to give you everything
12	is large enough to take it all away." We in Will Township
13	believe this describes this project.
14	As recently as yesterday a meeting with government
15	representatives showed how they can flex their muscles to
16	take what you will not voluntarily give to them. I have a
17	local project of replacing a bridge in the township for
18	safety reasons which was asked to be put on hold because
19	others believe their project should be foremost of
20	importance. One gentleman stated that we have lived with
21	this bridge for 70 years, why now replace it? Will Township
22	residents asked we have lived and prospered without an
23	airport development for 150 years, why now? There has not
24	been a proven need.

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1 The money spent to date on this project would
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- 2 certainly relieve school districts of debt, provide funds to
- 3 police departments, both local and state, to help enforce
- 4 laws, reduce crime and drug trafficking. Countless children
- 5 are hungry in our communities. Food programs would be better
- 6 for our community than an airport. Building up industry in
- 7 our community, we are an (inaudible) community, energy bills
- 8 are being talked about to provide vital energy alternatives
- 9 by the diesel plants ethanol plants. If we have all the
- 10 amenities in our community for an airport being
- 11 transportation, water, human resources and funding, why not
- 12 build something that will build the community and not destroy
- 13 it?
- 14 Thank you, and I would like also to thank the
- 15 mayors of Beecher, Peotone and the other members of the "Iron
- 16 Ring." Residents of Will Township do not have a village in
- 17 our community, we are between these villages. We rely
- 18 heavily on these men to express our concerns, and I thank
- 19 them for that.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 21 Stella, will you pronounce your name and spell it
- 22 for the court reporter?

1	Stella Zajakala
2	4127 West Church Road Beecher, Illinois 60401
3	
4	MS. ZAJAKALA: Yes, I'm Stella Zajakala,
5	Z-A-J-A-K-A-L-A.
6	MR. REWERTS: The person on deck is Ed Paesel.
7	MS. ZAJAKALA: I'm the Assessor for Will Township.
8	As you can tell from the maps, most of the airport would be
9	in our township. For the inaugural site, they are estimating
10	a need of 4,200 acres. So far IDOT has purchased 1,538 acres
11	from willing sellers. Now, the remaining 2600-plus acres
12	need yet to be acquired. Now do you think our loyal farmers
13	like the Deutsche's, Rudis' and the Ogalla's are going to sit
14	there meekly and let the State do as they please? I'm sure
15	they're going to fight, and they have the support of the rest
16	of us "mini-farmers."
17	I will give you some figures so that you can see
18	how this "State land banking" is affecting our townships and
19	the county. In the inaugural site IDOT has purchased 1538
20	acres which has an assessed value of \$2,218,711, this
21	translates to a market value of \$6,653,133. They also
22	purchased other property listed as "hardship and protective
23	parcels" in the "big footprint site" consisting of 201 acres

24 with assessed value of \$600,865 or market value of

- 1 \$1,802,595. These two total \$8,455,728 yet the State paid
- 2 their "fair market value" of \$23,000 -- pardon me,
- 3 \$23,049,464. Where is this extra 15 million coming from?
- 4 You guessed it, the taxpayers, you and me.
- 5 Now how do these negotiations affect our tax
- 6 revenues? Figuring our tax rates are anywhere between 6
- 7 percent and 8-and-a-half percent, we'll just take a low
- 8 average of 7 percent. On that assessed value figure of
- 9 \$2,819,576, the taxes figure to approximately \$200,000 which
- 10 will be lost annually. The taxing bodies still provide the
- 11 same services and still have to levy to obtain the dollars
- 12 they need.
- 13 The school district, the County, the townships, the
- 14 fire district, the library, the forest preserve and college
- 15 district all put their levies in, and with the loss of
- 16 assessments, since the State is tax exempt, the shortfall
- 17 will have to be made up by, you guessed it, you and me.
- 18 Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Mr. Paesel.
- 20 After Mr. Paesel we have Jerry Meyer.

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1	Ed Paesel
2	1904 West 174th Street East Hazel Crest, Illinois 60429
3	
4	MR. PAESEL: Hello, my name is Ed Paesel,
5	P-A-E-S-E-L. I'm Executive Director of the South Suburban
6	Mayors and Managers Association.
7	I'm pleased today present this testimony on behalf
8	of the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association, an
9	organization representing 43 communities, 650,000 resident in
10	the Southern Cook and Will counties.
11	The Association has long supported the development
12	of the South Suburban Airport near University Park as the
13	best way to provide additional air capacity to serve the
14	rapidly growing and long-established communities in the
15	southland as a supplemental facility to O'Hare and Midway
16	Airports.
17	We believe that environmental studies previously
18	conducted by both the State of Illinois and the Federal
19	Aviation Administration have clearly shown that the South
20	Suburban Airport can be developed to meet the stated purpose
21	and need and do so in an environmentally sound manner.
22	The proposed facilities can be developed within the
23	airport footprint outlined by the State of Illinois and
24	currently under active acquisition by the State using funds

- 1 appropriated by the General Assembly over the past four
- 2 years. This can be done in a manner that will minimize and
- 3 mitigate any impacts anticipated, while at the same time
- 4 providing much needed aviation capacity for the southland and
- 5 the entire Chicago metropolitan region.
- 6 The Association calls your attention to a "white
- 7 paper on public/private partnerships" which I will provide to
- 8 you, it was recently published to assist in the dialogue as
- 9 to how the South Suburban Airport might be financed. We are
- 10 encouraged by the public pronouncements of several national
- 11 and international private firms who have expressed an
- 12 interest in working with the State and local officials to
- 13 explore the possibility of developing a public/private
- 14 partnership to construct this facility.
- 15 Finally, we support the efforts of local, County,
- 16 State and Federal officials to continue long-standing
- 17 cooperative efforts to do proper planning for areas outside
- 18 the footprint of the airport and along highway and rail
- 19 corridors which will be used to provide excellent access to
- 20 the airport.
- 21 And, finally, we thank the FAA for its support of
- 22 this process and for providing the funding to complete the
- 23 Tier 2 EIS. Thank you.

1	Jerry Meyer
2	301 East Indiana Avenue Beecher, Illinois 60401
3	
4	MR. REWERTS: Mr. Meyer, and after Mr. Meyer will
5	be Bob Herrick.
6	MR. MEYER: My name is Jerry Meyer, M-E-Y-E-R. I'm
7	the Washington Township Road Commissioner. Washington
8	Township is on the east side of the proposed airport.
9	These are some of my concerns with this airport if
10	it is built or when the airport is being built:
11	Roads for infrastructure. The road outside the
12	airport boundary cannot handle the increased traffic brought
13	to us with this airport. Roads as they are right now are
14	country roads only there to handle resident traffic of people
15	who live there. They're not made or designed to handle any
16	truck loads or high volumes of car traffic.
17	With property of the airport being removed from the
18	tax roles, we do not have the funds in our tax base to
19	improve these roads to handle the airport traffic or the
20	construction traffic as it's being built.
21	Number 2, when this airport is built, I'll have
22	some roads on the northern end of the airport property that I
23	will not be able to serve because of the property of the
24	airport cutting off access to these people. These residents

- 1 will not have the service they have now.
- When this airport is built, I think the township
- 3 residents should have an eastern entrance to the airport.
- 4 This will help generate extra growth on the eastern part of
- 5 the grounds and it will help the tax growth on our side.
- 6 Four, the drainage of the airport. As the airport
- 7 property is right now, there are two water sheds. With the
- 8 land around the airport being formed now, how will the farm
- 9 ground be affected by this airport and what will it do to
- 10 both of the water sheds?
- 11 Five, a concern to the Village of Beecher and ours
- 12 also is if the runways could be moved north to give the
- 13 residents of Beecher free from planes flying right over their
- 14 houses where they're building now.
- Six, as the airport is being part of the township,
- 16 we should be informed on how and when the project is going to
- 17 start and how we can cope with the airport when it is done
- 18 and not read about it in the newspaper and being misinformed.
- 19 And, last, the airport should have a maximum of
- 20 four runways for the reason of not to take large amounts of
- 21 property away from the township so, in turn, it can grow with
- 22 the airport. Thank you.

1	Bob Herrick
2	116 North Chicago Street Joliet, Illinois 60432
3	
4	MR. REWERTS: Mr. Herrick, state your name and
5	spell it for the court reporter.
6	MR. HERRICK: Bob Herrick, H-E-R-R-I-C-K.
7	MR. REWERTS: After Mr. Herrick will be Margie
8	Woods.
9	MR. HERRICK: I'm Bob Herrick, I represent the Will
10	County Center for Economic Development, commonly known as the
11	CED. The CED is the economic development agency of record
12	for Will County. We support not only the development of
13	South Suburban Airport at the state-designated site in Will
14	County but also inclusion of Will County as a full partner
15	with the Federal Aviation Administration and the Illinois
16	Department of Transportation.
17	As aviation experts predicted a long time ago,
18	almost 20 years ago, Chicago ran out of capacity to absorb an
19	increasing demand for commercial flights, which of course led
20	to the City's plan to rebuild O'Hare Airport. Growth in the
21	south and southwestern segments of the Chicago region has
22	exacerbated the need for more aviation capacity and has
23	actually created a sub-market of 2.5 million people who live

24 within a 45-minute ride drive of the South Suburban Airport

- 1 site. Will County will continue to fuel much of that
- 2 growth.
- 3 I'm going to cite just a couple of statistics for
- 4 you. Will County is now the ninth fastest growing county in
- 5 the nation (of counties with more than 200,000 people) and
- 6 will be the fastest growing county in Illinois in terms of
- 7 jobs and population for the next 20 years. The Northeastern
- 8 Illinois Planning Commission estimates Will County's
- 9 population will exceed 1.1 million by 2030.
- 10 Will County accounted for nearly 40 percent of all
- 11 industrial project completions in the Chicago MSA since 2000.
- 12 There are now 115 business parks in Will County
- 13 with an inventory of 80 million square feet.
- 14 Will County is especially attractive for logistics
- 15 and distribution, given its location and a nexus of
- 16 interstate highways, Class 1 freight railroads and commercial
- 17 barge terminals. The new CenterPoint Intermodal Center along
- 18 with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad logistics park
- 19 as the centerpiece, made Chicago the third largest container
- 20 port in the world behind Hong Kong and Singapore. The
- 21 regional, national and international development communities,
- 22 with whom we work, were quick to see the benefit of
- 23 connecting freight logistics at CenterPoint with the air
- 24 cargo operations at South Suburban Airport.

Τ	As the Illinois Department of Transportation and
2	the FAA proceed with the environmental assessment, two
3	additional issues deserve consideration in our opinion.
4	First is the need to identify and develop a plan for building
5	local infrastructure to accommodate a project of this
6	magnitude, a concern you heard this morning; and, secondly,
7	we believe Will County should be recognized as a full partner
8	in the planning process with the Illinois Department of
9	Transportation and the FAA. Thank you.
10	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
11	Margie Woods, and after Ms. Woods will be John
12	Paige.
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1	Margie Woods
2	561 Dover Street Joliet, Illinois 60432
3	
4	MS. WOODS: Mr. Rewerts, FAA officials, good
5	morning. I am Margie Woods, the minority leader on the Will
6	County Board. Thank you for allowing this opportunity to
7	comment on behalf of the Will County Board regarding the SSA
8	Inaugural Airport Program and Tier 2 Environmental Impact
9	Statement.
10	In 1987 Will County Board passed its first
11	resolution supporting our involvement in the development of
12	an airport in the south suburbs of Chicagoland. Will
13	County's desire for involvement in that development stemmed
14	from our understanding that the development of an airport in
15	our area meant not only benefits, but also that it meant that
16	there would be impacts. Now that the airport site has been
17	selected and identified within the County of Will's
18	jurisdiction and the Tier 2 EIS begins, we have positioned
19	ourselves to take a leadership role in its development.
20	Will County government has established the Will
21	County Airport Coalition to represent the interests of our
22	townships, communities, businesses and other agencies
23	interested in and affected by the development of this
24	airport.

- 1 Will County has also either formed or is
- 2 participating currently in several other forums or focus
- 3 groups that are working on issues associated with legality,
- 4 land-use planning, marketing, development and finance, open
- 5 space and natural resources, and transportation services and
- 6 infrastructure pertaining to the airport. Will County
- 7 recognizes the importance of working with many jurisdictions
- 8 on this project, and we believe in a spirit of cooperation as
- 9 a means of fostering consensus.
- 10 We have formed a team of experts who can guide the
- 11 County and the Airport Coalition through the airport
- 12 development process.
- 13 Will County will work as a team with the FAA and
- 14 IDOT towards sponsorship to ensure that the airport in Will
- 15 County is developed in the most beneficial manner for our
- 16 county, our region and our state and that all of the
- 17 necessary environmental issues have been addressed.
- 18 We want this EIS to address the following:
- 19 Transportation infrastructure needs and costs, including
- 20 construction routing; estimated jobs created on-site and
- 21 off-site and the fiscal impacts from these jobs; information
- 22 on any economic development planned on-site airport;
- 23 environmental issues such as ground water, streams, lakes,
- 24 wetlands, floodplains, drinking water, stormwater,

- 1 wastewater, waste disposal and other impacts on natural
- 2 resources in the area; agricultural loss and its financial
- 3 impacts on all taxing bodies; impacts on parks, preserves and
- 4 conservation areas; how parks and preserves that currently
- 5 exist on inaugural airport property can be integrated into
- 6 the inaugural design; mitigation plans for all impacts; how
- 7 to effectively plan land-uses on property that may be needed
- 8 for future airport expansion.
- 9 The Will County Board feels that it is vital that
- 10 the County be privy to all information associated with this
- 11 project and that we be a part of the many decision-making
- 12 processes associated with the most appropriate development of
- 13 an airport facility within our jurisdiction.
- 14 County staff will be submitting written comments in
- 15 addition to mine. I would like to take the opportunity to
- 16 thank you for allowing me to speak.
- 17 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 18 John Paige is the last speaker card that I have.
- 19 If anybody else wishes to speak, I ask that you go out and
- 20 fill out a speaker card. If I don't have anymore speakers at
- 21 the end of Mr. Paige, we'll take a recess for 10 or 15
- 22 minutes and reconvene and see if we have any additional
- 23 speakers at that time. Mr. Paige?

1	John Paige
2	222 South Riverside Plaza, #1800 Chicago, Illinois 60606
3	
4	MR. PAIGE: My name is John Paige, P-A-I-G-E. I'm
5	the Director of Planning Services for the Northeastern
6	Illinois Planning Commission. I'm speaking this morning on
7	behalf of the Eastern Will County Council of Mayors.
8	I would like to point out that the Northeastern
9	Illinois Planning Commission will also be sending in
10	comments. The Commission is meeting tomorrow to consider
11	those. They are drafted and will be sent in.
12	This morning I'm speaking on behalf of the Eastern
13	Will County Council of Mayors who have actually hired MC as a
14	consultant to do planning land use planning in the area
15	around the airport, the proposed airport.
16	I have these comments are being submitted on
17	behalf of the Council. This intergovernmental group consists
18	of the villages of Beecher, Crete, Monee, Peotone and
19	University Park and the County of Will. While each of these
20	governments have, in fact, presented individual comments,
21	they've asked me to present these five points on behalf of
22	the Council.
23	First, involvement of local governments. Each
24	member of the I'm going to refer to the Council, I'm just

- 1 saying each member of the Council desires to be consulted on
- 2 the airport design and the EIS early in the process and
- 3 continuing at each juncture as the process moves along.
- 4 Regular presentations and review sessions should be held with
- 5 the Council at each of their scheduled meetings during the
- 6 airport design and EIS process.
- 7 The second point is regarding coordination of the
- 8 plans. As the airport design and the EIS process proceeds,
- 9 the land use plans and zoning ordinances of each of the
- 10 members of the Council should be incorporated into the
- 11 airport design and the EIS. Additionally, the Council is
- 12 developing two regional land use and development plans for
- 13 the eastern Will County area, one with the airport and one
- 14 without the airport, a "no build." The "no-build" scenario
- 15 is nearly completed. The Council will soon begin preparation
- 16 of the build scenario, however, it is critical to the
- 17 function and validity of these plans that the Council have
- 18 access to all the alternative airport scenarios in order to
- 19 effectively do this kind of planning. Hence, the Council
- 20 requests information from IDOT and the FAA on the proposed
- 21 airport design, all potential designs at the earliest
- 22 possible moment so that they can complete their regional land
- 23 use and development plans for the build airport scenario as
- 24 well.

- 1 The third point is in regards to impacts on
- 2 municipal governments and Will County. The members of the
- 3 Council desire to know the impacts of the proposed airport on
- 4 their communities as early as possible. Impact information
- 5 sought by the Council includes transportation, especially
- 6 impacts on local roadways during construction and after,
- 7 impacts on economic development including estimates of jobs
- 8 created and how local residents can obtain these jobs; any
- 9 economic development plans and any economic plans associated
- 10 with the airport; environmental impacts including
- 11 groundwater, streams, lakes, wetlands, floodplains,
- 12 stormwater, drinking water, waste disposal, wastewater and
- 13 other natural resources in the area such as parks and forest
- 14 preserve lands, and fiscal impacts on local governments
- 15 including impacts on all taxing authorities, and especially
- 16 impacts on municipal, county and township revenues.
- 17 Mitigation plans for all impacts should be discussed and
- 18 reviewed with local governments for comment early before they
- 19 are finalized.
- 20 The fourth point is regarding regional sewer
- 21 service. The members of the Council would like the FAA and
- 22 IDOT through the airport design and EIS process, to work with
- 23 the Council members to explore the possibility of a regional
- 24 sewer service system, exploring all alternatives for both the

- 1 airport and the incorporated areas around the airport.
- Finally, the final point is regarding the size of
- 3 the airport. Some members of the Council would like the
- 4 proposed airport, the full build-out scenario, to have no
- 5 more than four runways as there is a concern that too much
- 6 land is being consumed by the airport footprint; however, not
- 7 all of the members agree with this. In particular,
- 8 University Park and Will County believe the size of the
- 9 airport should be based on demand factors. In any case all
- 10 members of the Council agree that they would like any
- 11 information that the FAA and IDOT can provide on how to
- 12 effectively plan for land use beyond the inaugural airport
- 13 facility in case there is a need for airport expansion.
- 14 That concludes my remarks, and thank you for this
- 15 opportunity to present them.
- MR. REWERTS: We did get another card, Mary Ann
- 17 Deutsche. State your name and spell it for the record.

19

20

21

22

23

1	Mary Ann Deutsche
2	3417 Steger, Illinois 60475
3	
4	MS. DEUTSCHE: My name is Mary Ann Gearhart,
5	G-E-A-R-H-A-R-T, Deutsche, D-E-U-T-S-C-H-E. I have been a
6	representative of the Will County Board for the last 18 years
7	in Concord District 1, that area mostly impacted by this
8	airport, although as I know, we all listened this morning
9	many, many, many people will be impacted with the effects of
10	this airport.
11	In that period of time I have been a mother, now a
12	grandmother and my children have grown old enough to buy
13	homes, but I still remain and many people will remain as this
14	goes forward. When you take that big large square out of the
15	middle of our community, there are roads that we transverse
16	to reach families, reach schools, reach businesses. My
17	family also is in the farm business in the middle of this
18	airport site. We will still try to grow crops we hope as you
19	go forward. If I had a voice that had a vote, I would say I
20	absolutely want this thing to go away, no, I do not want an
21	airport, and, no, many of the people in my community do not
22	want an airport, but certainly that's not mine to say.
23	I certainly hope as you go forward you go in the
24	spirit of fairness and look at everything and make sure that

- 1 those of us that remain can still live here, still get to our
- 2 families, get to our businesses, still conduct our business,
- 3 and make sure as the process goes forward those people who
- 4 are beginning to purchase property do so in a fair way. We
- 5 find some purchases of property have been way off the site
- 6 for a road that may be 20 to 40 years from now and they say
- 7 that's protective. I dare say in my opinion that would be
- 8 protective of the cost that they have to bear as they
- 9 continue to buy land because the impact of the people in that
- 10 part of the community, they're left in their homes surrounded
- 11 by state-owned property, so I dare -- I hope as you do your
- 12 scoping you do it fairly. Keep in mind who pays all our
- 13 salaries, I'm a government worker as you are too, and make
- 14 sure that the taxpayers are protected and the whole region
- 15 that needs this airport knows that. Thank you.
- 16 MR. REWERTS: Thank you. Do we have -- are there
- 17 any other speaker cards? No? Seeing none, let's take about
- 18 a 15-minute break. Let's come back at quarter to 12:00.
- 19 (Brief recess taken.)
- 20 May I have your attention? We still have no more
- 21 speakers. It's now one minute of 12:00, and having seen no
- 22 more speakers, we're going to adjourn until 4:00 o'clock. At
- 23 that time you're more than welcome to come back and sign up
- 24 to speak at that time, if you so desire. Seeing no more

1	speakers, I now adjourn this session. Thank you for coming.
2	(Which were all the proceedings had in the
3	above-entitled matter.)
4	
5	STATE OF ILLINOIS )
6	) SS:
7	COUNTY OF COOK )
8	
9	
10	
11	I, Susan M. Pudlo, R.P.R., C.S.R., Notary Public, do
12	hereby certify that I am a court reporter doing business in
13	the State of Illinois, County of Cook; that I reported in
14	shorthand the proceedings at the given hearing held on the
15	3rd day of December, 2003, and that the foregoing is a true
16	and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken as
17	aforesaid.
18	
19	Cugan M. Dudla
20	Susan M. Pudlo Registered Professional Reporter
21	Certified Shorthand Reporter
22	
23	
24	

## Public Scoping Meeting Wednesday, December 3, 2003

## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION HEARING

## PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

South Suburban Inaugural Airport Program

Environmental Impact Statement

Held December 3rd, 2003
4:00 p.m. -- 8:00 p.m.

Governors State University
University Park, Illinois

1		
	I N D E X (cont'd)	
2		Letter
	SPEAKERS PAGE	Code
3	Eileen Olson 138	SP00146
	Rosemarie T. DeWitt 150	SP00150
4	Lionel Trepanier 152	SP00151
	Gloria Weidner 155	SP00152
5	George Bolus	SP00153
6		
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1 MR. REWERTS: Good afternoon. I would like to
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- 2 call this meeting to order. Let the record show that
- 3 it's now 4:00 p.m. on December 3rd, 2003. My name is
- 4 Dennis Rewerts, and I'm the airport capacity officer
- 5 with the Federal Aviation Administration in the
- 6 Chicago Airports' district office. To my right is
- 7 Barbara Johnson, assistant manager for Chicago
- 8 Airports' district office. In addition, there are a
- 9 number of FAA employees, along with URS Corporation,
- 10 the FAA's EIS contractor, here to assist you in
- 11 answering your questions. You can identify them by
- 12 their name tags.
- 13 On behalf of the FAA, I want to welcome you
- 14 this afternoon to the scoping meeting for the Tier 2
- 15 Environmental Impact Statement studying the proposed
- 16 construction and operation of inaugural airport
- 17 facilities at the South Suburban airport site. The
- 18 South Suburban site, which is located here in Will
- 19 County, is one of several locations considered in the
- 20 Tier 1 EIS and was approved by the FAA record
- 21 decision dated July 12th, 2002.
- 22 Our reason for being here today is to hold
- 23 a scoping meeting. The scoping process is the
- 24 initial step in the FAA's preparation of an

- 1 environmental impact statement to the State of
- 2 Illinois's proposed action. The regulations for
- 3 implementing the National Environmental Policy Act,
- 4 otherwise known as NEPA, define the scoping process
- 5 as an early and open process determining the scope of
- 6 issues to be addressed and for identifying the
- 7 significant issues relating to the proposed action.
- 8 Therefore, we are here today to inform you about the
- 9 State's proposed action and to listen to your
- 10 comments of the environmental impacts to be addressed
- in conjunction with the environmental study being
- 12 prepared.
- We have a court reporter to my left who
- 14 will be recording all verbal testimony to make sure
- 15 that all comments are documented so that they are
- 16 adequately considered and addressed in the
- 17 preparation of the environmental impact statement.
- 18 We are not here today to debate the merits of the
- 19 State's proposed action. We are here to receive
- 20 comments concerning environmental issues that should
- 21 be addressed during the environmental study.
- This is your opportunity to tell us what
- 23 specific areas you think need to be examined in the
- 24 conduct of the environmental study. FAA regulations

- 1 stipulate that an EIS is normally required for
- 2 first-time airport layout approval and federal
- 3 financial participation in a commercial service
- 4 airport located within a standard metropolitan
- 5 statistical area.
- 6 This Tier 2 EIS will be prepared and comply
- 7 with the requirements of FAA Order 5010.1-D, policies
- 8 and procedures for considering environmental impacts,
- 9 and FAA Order 5050.4-A, airport environmental
- 10 handbook. These are the FAA's environmental
- 11 requirements for complying with the intent of NEPA.
- 12 The Tier EIS focuses on issues that are
- 13 right for decision and excludes from consideration
- 14 those issues already decided or not yet invited. The
- 15 hearing is appropriate for environmental documents
- 16 concerned with development and operation of inaugural
- 17 airport facilities. Issues relating to the
- 18 development and operation of airport facilities
- 19 beyond the inaugural airport program will be
- 20 addressed in later environmental documents issued
- 21 from the federal review decision.
- 22 A scoping document will be prepared and
- 23 provided to you which summarizes the project and the
- 24 scoping process. Page 5 of the document shows the

- 1 flow chart for the environmental review process.
- 2 After the draft EIS is prepared, it will be
- 3 circulated for a 45-day commentary which will include
- 4 a public hearing and opportunity for written comment.
- 5 The issues brought up during the public review period
- 6 will then be addressed in the final EIS. No action
- 7 can be taken until 30 days after notice of
- 8 availability of the final EIS and it has been
- 9 published in the Federal Register.
- 10 Prior to taking any action, the FAA will
- 11 issue a record of decision, otherwise referred to as
- 12 ROD, on the State's proposed action. The ROD states
- 13 what the decision is, identifies all alternatives
- 14 considered and discusses any mitigating measures that
- 15 have been taken to minimize adverse impacts. After
- 16 the ROD is issued, the actions outlined in the ROD
- 17 can be taken.
- 18 Let me state clearly now that the FAA has
- 19 not made any decision to approve or disapprove any
- 20 part of this project that is under consideration. A
- 21 notice of intent to prepare a tiered environmental
- 22 impact statement and hold scoping meetings was
- 23 published in the Federal Register dated October 28th,
- 24 2003. Publication of the start of the process was

- 1 defined. This notice was mailed to the federal,
- 2 state and local officials and to members of the
- 3 public who had previously expressed an interest in
- 4 receiving information as part of the Tier 1 process.
- 5 The FAA also placed a notice of scoping in several
- 6 other newspapers in general circulation within the
- 7 project area.
- 8 This afternoon we are holding this scoping
- 9 meeting from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m., and it is open to
- 10 anyone who wishes to present verbal or written
- 11 comments. Each person desiring to present verbal
- 12 comments must complete appropriate sign-up
- documentation at the speaker registration desk
- 14 located at the entrance to this room. Each person
- 15 desiring to present verbal comments is limited to a
- 16 four-minute presentation. Presenters of verbal
- 17 comments will be notified by the yellow light that
- 18 they have one minute to wrap up their comments. If
- 19 the presenter continues beyond the allotted
- 20 four-minute time, I will interrupt the testimony and
- 21 instruct the presenter to submit additional comments
- 22 in writing or wait until everyone has had an
- 23 opportunity speak, at which time additional time will
- 24 be allowed for continuation.

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1 If you have a copy of your testimony and
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- 2 would like to leave it for the record, you may give
- 3 it to Ms. Johnson on my right. An individual may not
- 4 assign his or her time period to another person for
- 5 the purpose of extending the four-minute time limit.
- 6 Each speaker will be asked to state and spell their
- 7 name and state their organization if applicable.
- Written comments can be submitted until
- 9 December 19th, 2003 to me, Denis Rewerts. My address
- 10 is FAA, Chicago Airports District Office, 2300 East
- 11 Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018. My name
- 12 and address are also listed in the scoping document
- 13 and on the written comment sheets, both of which are
- 14 available at the sign-in desk.
- 15 If you wish to provide written comments
- 16 today, please either leave them at the sign-in desk
- 17 or deposit them in the written comment box located in
- 18 the other room. Written comments may also be
- 19 submitted to me by e-mail. Comments submitted by
- 20 e-mail must be received no later than December 19th,
- 21 2003. My e-mail address is listed on page 3 of the
- 22 scoping document.
- 23 To ensure that the court reporter
- 24 accurately reports all comments, members of the

- 1 audience are requested to remain quiet during the
- 2 testimony. No interviews are to be conducted in this
- 3 room. Also, it is requested that all cell phones be
- 4 turned off.
- 5 If the media have any questions, Tony
- 6 Molinaro, the public affairs officer, will be
- 7 available to assist you outside of this room in the
- 8 public information workshop area.
- 9 There will be a five-minute break at the
- 10 beginning of each hour, and a 15-minute break at
- 11 6:00 p.m. Speakers will be heard in order that they
- 12 sign in with the exception of federal, state and
- 13 local elected officials. These individuals will be
- 14 afforded the opportunity to speak at their
- 15 convenience.
- Does anyone have any questions about the
- 17 timing of the scoping meeting or need clarification
- on the environmental impact statement process?
- 19 Yes, sir?
- 20 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Just is there going to be any
- 21 responses to any of our comments today, or are we
- 22 just making general statements that are eventually
- 23 responded to later?
- MR. REWERTS: No, there will be no responses to

the comments. They will be accepted and they will be

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addressed within the time allotted.
 2
              Anybody else?
 3
               Pending no further questions, I would like
 4
 5
     to call the first speaker. And now what we're going
 6
     to do, we have two microphones, so I'll call two
     speakers. The person will speak, and the other one
 7
 8
     will stand by the second mic. That will help the
 9
     process move a little quicker.
               The first speaker is Thomas A. Joseph. And
10
11
     on standby is Ellen Meyers-Hafner.
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1	Thomas A. Joseph 7460 West College Drive
2	Palos Heights, Illinois
3	Good afternoon. On behalf of the Realtors
4	Association of the West South Suburban Chicagoland,
5	which represents over 4,000 Realtors in South
6	Suburban Cook County, and along with the Three Rivers
7	Association, representing over 1,000 Realtors in Will
8	and Grundy Counties, my name is Tom Joseph; and I
9	serve as government affairs director representing the
10	Realtor community in this region.
11	In recent days Americans have recalled the
12	presidency of John F. Kennedy; and one of his more
13	famous quotes was, and I quote, A rising tide lifts
14	all boats, end of quote. Nowhere would that have
15	more meaning than in this region. With the strong
16	purchasing power of American consumer, Realtors and
17	the housing market have allowed the American economy
18	to escape a serious recession in the past three
19	years. The housing market in this region has raised
20	the level of productivity and has brought stability.
21	But much more is needed to strengthen this region.
22	The concept of the third airport is
23	something that the above associations representing
24	over 5,000 Realtors in the region support as a major

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1 economic tool to bring jobs, continuing residential
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- 2 housing growth and broaden the commercial base so
- 3 that residents who live in the region will have a
- 4 better opportunity to find employment and continue to
- 5 benefit in the American dream of owning a home.
- 6 Furthermore, a third airport located in
- 7 this region will benefit the children directly when
- 8 more businesses locate to the region and their
- 9 important tax dollars are invested for our schools.
- 10 The Realtor community is uniquely qualified
- 11 in speaking to the future of a region because
- 12 Realtors own property in the community, sell property
- in the community and are advocates for the community
- 14 and region they live in. Individuals who are looking
- 15 to relocate and live in an area care deeply about the
- 16 home they may purchase, the schools they send their
- 17 children to and the employment opportunities that are
- 18 offered throughout a region.
- 19 Unfortunately, presently there are roughly
- 20 60 residents for every one job in the south suburbs
- 21 of Cook County. Conversely, Will and Grundy Counties
- 22 are enjoying tremendous benefits from a very strong
- 23 local economy, which makes Will County the No. 1
- 24 county for growth in the Midwest outside the south

- 1 according to the most recent census figures.
- This airport will have a two-fold impact;
- 3 bringing opportunity to the south suburbs and
- 4 ensuring Will County's continued strength.
- 5 More important, a third airport will help
- 6 reduce property taxes for homeowners in the
- 7 surrounding area of the airport as we have seen near
- 8 O'Hare Airport as more commercial and industrial
- 9 businesses are attracted which will make it more
- 10 beneficial for individuals to purchase homes.
- 11 The south and southwest region of Illinois
- 12 will benefit directly with a third airport, which
- 13 will over time directly impact the state and national
- 14 economies.
- We thank the FAA for all their cooperation
- 16 and encourage that final approval to be granted to
- 17 start this important process.
- 18 Thank you for your time.
- 19 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- Next speaker is Ellen Meyers-Hafner, who
- 21 will be followed by Sherman Hafner.

22

23

Ellen Meyers-Hafner

2	5537 West Pauling Road Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Ellen Meyers-Hafner. I live at
4	5537 West Pauling Road, Monee, Illinois 60449.
5	I am here to voice my objection to the
6	construction of the proposed south suburban airport.
7	This airport would be plunked in the middle of four
8	small, quaint, quiet towns. It would destroy
9	15,000-plus acres of prime and important farmland.
10	Once farmland is dug up and paved over, it
11	can never be restored. As the saying goes, God isn't
12	making any more land. Besides that the fact that
13	this airport will destroy our rural environment, it
14	would do so needlessly. An airport in this area just
15	isn't required.
16	Last Sunday was the busiest travel day of
17	the year. In fact, news report indicated it was the
18	busiest travel day since the 911 tragedy. There were
19	no significant delays at O'Hare Airport or Midway
20	Airport. Why do we need another airport if the
21	busiest travel day in over two years occurred without
22	delays?
23	Many people argue that Chicago's aviation
2.4	noods will continue to increase. Totts say that!s

- 1 true. Legislation was passed to expand O'Hare so
- 2 O'Hare will handle more flights. Midway Airport just
- 3 renovated and expanded its terminal. The Gary
- 4 Chicago International Airport is also poised for
- 5 updating and is severely underutilized. It can
- 6 accommodate any aircraft that Midway Airport can
- 7 handle. The Greater Rockford Airport is also greatly
- 8 underutilized. This area is also served by General
- 9 Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee.
- 10 Expanding O'Hare, continuing to use Midway
- 11 and Mitchell Airports and improving Gary Chicago and
- 12 Greater Rockford Airports will greatly increase
- 13 Chicago's flight path.
- 14 As you can see, five airports already serve
- 15 this region. A South Suburban airport will be the
- 16 sixth. Do we really need a sixth airport when we
- 17 have at least two that are being underutilized? Do
- 18 we need a sixth airport with the expansion of O'Hare?
- 19 Using technology to reconfigure the airspace above
- 20 the Chicagoland area and promoting a high-speed rail
- 21 network will also help to increase flight capacity in
- 22 this region.
- There is no need to destroy the current
- 24 lifestyles of thousands of people who live peacefully

in this quiet, rural area. It is inhumane to

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continue to hold this threat of this airport over our
 2
     heads for more than a decade. We are continuously
 3
     thinking about how our lives will change
 4
 5
     detrimentally if construction is allowed.
 6
               Please stop this unnecessary project before
 7
     our lives are changed dramatically and forever.
 8
               Thank you.
 9
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you. Next speaker is Sherman
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     Hafner, and the following him will be Ed Mullady.
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Sherman R. Hafner, Jr.

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5537 West Pauling Road
                        Monee, Illinois
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 3
               My name is Sherman Hafner. I live at 5537
 4
     West Pauling Road, Monee, Illinois. I'm a member of
 5
     STAND.
               I come from a farm in Missouri and now live
 6
     in the proposed phase to the footprint. My
 7
     grandfather brought his farm working in a cement
 8
 9
     plant, and my grandmother worked in a shoe factory.
     The State decided to build a scenic highway that went
10
     to St. Louis. The road went through the middle of
11
12
     their farm and overlooked the Mississippi River. The
13
     State imposed imminent domain, and the farm was
14
     literally split in half, so the highway separated
     pastures that my grandparents' cattle could no longer
15
     use. This in no small part led to my grandfather's
16
17
     heart attack. And that road to St. Louis is rarely
18
     used today, just like the Mid-America Airport which
     is 25 miles from St. Louis.
19
20
               I could go on about the O'Hare expansion
21
     and its final okay and make this meeting unnecessary,
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but instead I want to talk about population. There

are currently 6 trillion people in the world, and it

will increase 15 percent in 10 years to 7 trillion.

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1 The average farmer feeds 129 people, 94 in
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- 2 the US and 35 abroad. Some uses for corn and
- 3 soybeans are baby foods, margarine, detergent,
- 4 sandpaper, chewing gum, de-icers for roads,
- 5 antibiotics, explosives, potato chips, plastics,
- 6 cosmetics, rubber tires and plastic bags. Corn is
- 7 used to make ethanol, and Illinois is the largest
- 8 producer of ethanol in the country. One bushel of
- 9 corn makes 2.7 gallons of ethanol, and gasoline
- 10 currently uses 10 percent ethanol. So the 4,200
- 11 acres of proposed airport property could help produce
- 12 over 14,600,000 gallons of gasoline. The 24,000-acre
- 13 site will help produce 72 million gallons of
- 14 gasoline. Only the starch portion of the corn kernel
- 15 is used, and the proteins, vitamins and minerals are
- 16 left and used as high protein livestock feed.
- 17 Figures from Argonne National Laboratory
- 18 show the use of ethanol-blended fuels reduced CO2
- 19 greenhouse gas emissions in the United States during
- 20 2001. The reduction is equivalent to removing more
- 21 than 52,000 cars from the road.
- 22 Soybeans are used to make diesel fuel which
- 23 is called biodiesel. Biodiesel is used commercially
- 24 in truck fleets, school busses, heavy equipment,

- 1 utility plants, such as Com Ed in the northern part
- 2 of Illinois, and municipal transportation. It
- 3 extends engine life and contains no sulfur, aromatics
- 4 and significantly reduces exhaust smoke in particular
- 5 emissions. It reduces Ozone toxins such as
- 6 hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. The benefits of
- 7 soy biodiesel for national security, the environment,
- 8 farmers and diesel engines are well established.
- 9 Carl Feldbaum and his competitors,
- 10 including (Inaudible) Tapowitz, are taking industrial
- 11 biotechnology into various manufacturing sectors and
- 12 creating a market that could exceed \$280 billion by
- 13 2010.
- 14 To this region, farming is a billion dollar
- 15 industry; and in ten years, it could be worth more in
- 16 the economy in this area than an airport and its cost
- 17 to taxpayers.
- 18 Thank you.
- 19 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 20 Mr. Mullady is next, followed by Ted
- 21 Budzinski.

22

23

1	Ed Mullady 726 South Elm
2	Kankakee, Illinois
3	I'm Ed Mullady from the Sportsman's Letter
4	in Kankakee, Illinois. Our publication deals with
5	the Kankakee River.
6	Thousands of people visit the Kankakee
7	River every year. The majority are fishermen,
8	hunters, nature lovers, campers, canoeists, hikers.
9	They flock to the area and are drawn there by a
10	premiere river, the Kankakee and its tributaries.
11	It's located within some of the largest cities in the
12	country, and these people use the remaining natural
13	remnants of the Kankakee River to escape man-made
14	projects, such as block after block of blacktop,
15	parking lots, garbage dumps, highways, channelized
16	and dredged streams that are no longer rivers. They
17	want to leave the roar of airplanes and traffic,
18	polluted air and water.
19	The Kankakee River relies on its
20	tributaries for clean water for important spawning
21	areas for game fish and even threatened species of
22	aquatic life. They also act as nurturing waters and
23	food supplies for newly-hatched aquatic to survive
24	and grow and help to naturally replenish the

- 1 tributaries and the main river itself.
- 2 One way or the other, the people who care
- 3 about seeing some areas remain with some semblance of
- 4 environmental integrity will be hurt by a third
- 5 airport near Peotone. There are many all-important
- 6 creeks that will be recipients of waste materials and
- 7 chemicals used to keep planes in the area, the huge
- 8 runoff of blacktop parking lots along with the
- 9 industrial parts that may follow the coming of the
- 10 airport. These all-important creeks flow into the
- 11 Kankakee River as strategic locations. They include
- 12 Ford Creek, Rock Creek, Black Walnut Creek, Marshall
- 13 Slew and X-Line Slew. X-Line Slew becomes Baker
- 14 Creek where it enters the river.
- 15 It also appears that Trim Creek and Pipe
- 16 Creek near Beecher and Grant Park will be used for
- 17 airport and industrial runoff. There will no longer
- 18 exist as spatial spawning areas or nurturing areas
- 19 for aquatic life. The Kankakee River will be
- 20 fighting for survival even more than it has had to do
- 21 for many years.
- 22 Many have already shown there is no need
- 23 for a third airport here. Politicians have spent
- 24 thousands of dollars of taxpayers' monies already in

- 1 providing jobs for developers and planners. They
- 2 have bought the land and continued to use money for
- 3 what was supposed to be a very overdrawn State
- 4 treasury to pursue this same course. Airlines have
- 5 indicated they want no part of the building of this
- 6 airport.
- 7 Keep in mind that Rock and Black Walnut
- 8 Creek flow into the Kankakee River State Park. Rock
- 9 Creek is one of the most scenic areas in the state.
- 10 Ford Creek flows through Will County's forest
- 11 preserve areas. In my writing, regular programs, our
- 12 Sportsman's Letter website, I've expressed these same
- opinions for several years; and out of thousands who
- 14 I reach, I've not had one person ever say they are
- 15 for the Peotone airport.
- I request that in the environmental impact
- 17 statement process, you ask for great assistance in
- 18 your determination from the US Fish and Wildlife
- 19 Service and from the Illinois Department of Natural
- 20 Resources.
- 21 Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- Next Speaker is Ted Budzinski, and
- 24 following Mr. Budzinski will be Lois Arms.

1	Ted Budzinski
2	8 Sandpiper Lane Beecher, Illinois
3	I've lived in Beecher now for 16 years and
4	I own my own home and I'm 82 years old and half
5	crippled. I don't want the airport or the roof of my
6	house taken off. Now, I'll make it sweet. Don't
7	spoil our land. No airport.
8	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
9	Lois Arms, followed by Paul Karas.
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1	Lois Arms
2	107 Nanti Park Forest, Illinois
3	I'm Lois Arms. I live in Park Forest, and
4	I'm a member of STAND, which means Shut This Airport
5	Nightmare Down. And that's the way we feel about it.
6	Of course, when any sponsor proposes a
7	project that asks for government authorization and
8	government money, the first thing to consider is is
9	there a need. In all the years that an airport on
10	the farmland based south of Chicago has been
11	discussed, no airline has ever said anything but no.
12	They see no need. We don't need another white
13	elephant like downstate Mascoutah that was built
14	against the airlines' advice, and nothing much is
15	doing there.
16	Any honest person looking at the state of
17	air business today sees one, that electronic business
18	message such as faxing, e-mail, teleconferencing and
19	all the other instantaneous inventions have
20	superseded pokey, old-fashioned air travel in many
21	cases. For trips of 500 miles or less some say
22	300 air does not even save time over rail,
23	counting the time to get out to the airports and back
24	and the time now needed, and for the foreseeable

- 1 future, for security checking. These factors also
- 2 make leisure travel by air uninviting. Trains allow
- 3 people to see the scenery.
- 4 Security requirements have made travel more
- 5 time-consuming and unpleasant. Our area does not
- 6 need a potential terrorist target like an airport.
- 7 Another thing you'll see when looking at air
- 8 business, the airlines are in terrible financial
- 9 condition, floundering and going bankrupt. They have
- 10 had to lay off hundreds of people shedding jobs,
- 11 jobs, jobs. For example, Boeing's military contract
- 12 has just now been put on hold, their military
- 13 contract. And their domestic orders are drying up.
- 14 General aviation with small, private and
- 15 corporate planes seems to be thriving, though. There
- 16 is talk of using them like taxis. The existing small
- 17 airports like Lansing and Sanger, the latter a
- 18 footprint of SSA, served general aviation and have
- 19 potential to promote economic development and
- 20 corporate headquarters. Sanger even has a
- 21 cross-width and runway, unlike the proposed SSA.
- 22 Forecasts are at best educated guesses, not
- 23 reliable, bankable truths. Dreams of nuclear
- 24 technology might turn out like the Concord. Jobs may

- 1 not materialize. But the need for farm products is
- 2 real and will probably only increase. Also, the need
- 3 for quiet, natural respite, like nature preserves and
- 4 parks. Farmland is not vacant. It's already
- 5 economically developed. It's people's livelihood as
- 6 well as their home, and agricultural economy exists
- 7 here. It all leads up to life on the farm.
- 8 The local grain elevator and various other
- 9 expensive machines that farmers use, the mill in
- 10 Kankakee, Arthur Daniels and so forth. This land is
- 11 comprised of our prime or important farmland that's
- 12 the most productive for the least input. It
- 13 shouldn't be wasted by paving.
- 14 There's only so much land and there's only
- 15 so much air space. Both can be conserved by rail
- 16 travel. Rights-of-way exist in placing on the
- 17 ground. I'd like to just call your attention to
- 18 today's Tribune, which has a story on Anthony Rudis's
- 19 conservation project. He's made it out of nothing.
- I'll let you see it if you're not familiar.
- 21 MR. REWERTS: Thank you, Lois.
- 22 Paul Karas, followed by Bert Docter.

23

Paul Karas

2	6001 West Industrial Gary, Indiana
3	Thank you. My name is Paul Karas. I'm the
4	director of the Gary Chicago Airport. We have
5	submitted our testimony to the FAA, and I will
6	summarize it. It is signed by the president of the
7	Airport Authority.
8	We at the Gary Airport and many other
9	people in the suburbs here of the Chicago area also
10	believe that a rising tide impacts home markets, if
11	you will; but if the tide is flooding or ebbing, it
12	is not stopped by an artificial border such as the
13	Indiana-Illinois state line.
14	Some of the concerns that we have with
15	regard to the putative Peotone airport has to do with
16	airspace and the taking of Gary Chicago International
17	Airport airspace to effectively allow Peotone to be
18	implemented the way it was promulgated. We are
19	concerned with the process and whether that process
20	will be entirely transparent with regards to
21	consideration of alternatives, such as the Gary
22	Chicago Airport, the Bloomington Airport.
23	We are concerned, again, with the process
24	with regard to how the purpose and need will be

defined, and the questions with regard to that are

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2
     answered, how the definition of the service area will
     be arrived at.
 3
 4
               And we are concerned finally with two other
 5
     points: Ground access both today and in the future
 6
     for making the putative Peotone Airport fully
 7
     implemented, and with items that are more intangible
 8
     but are part and parcel with the National
 9
     Environmental Policy Act, having to do with
10
     environmental and economic injustice.
11
               Thank you.
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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13
               Next speaker is Bert Docter, who will be
14
     followed by Bob Carter.
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Bert Doctor

	550 East 160th Place
2	South Holland, Illinois
3	Good afternoon, Mr. Rewerts. Thank you for
4	giving us this opportunity to share with you on this
5	important occasion.
6	It's been almost 20 years That's two
7	decades, four presidents and four governors that
8	we've been working and studying on this particular
9	project. Some of the people involved today were
10	barely born 20 years ago, but they're there, both pro
11	and con for this initiative that we're doing here in
12	Chicago southland.
13	It was in 1993, I believe, that the FAA
14	instructed the Northern Illinois folk to get together
15	and find a location for a third regional airport
16	because both O'Hare and Midway will be at capacity,
17	they said. It was at that time that just shortly
18	before that time Midway was the world's busiest
19	airport, and O'Hare was soon taken over because of
20	the space they had. We know what happened at O'Hare
21	and the way time has gone. And the problems have
22	arisen because of inadequate planning.
23	I think that FAA and everybody that's been
24	involved in this is to be commended for the planning

- 1 that they've done. I think we've gone through 18 or
- 2 20 sites. One by one they were eliminated for one
- 3 reason or another. Today we're dealing with the
- 4 south suburban airport near University Park.
- 5 I represent the business community and as
- 6 past chairman of the Southland Chamber of Commerce,
- 7 representing 71 communities, almost 2 and a half
- 8 million people that surround that Chicago southland
- 9 chamber area. More recently, I was the director of
- 10 the third airport clearing house and information
- 11 center.
- 12 I think that in the years that have gone
- 13 by, the information you have before you is what we're
- 14 here about today. Finally, we're at the Tier 2
- 15 study. We see something on the horizon as far as
- 16 some answers are concerned. Studies have been done.
- 17 And now more recently, and rightfully so, in the last
- 18 20 years, we do get a little bit more creative.
- 19 There's this thing called privatization. Our most
- 20 recent governor has said that we're 5 billion in the
- 21 hole, there is no money.
- 22 Private companies have come forward and
- 23 have indicated a desire to build this airport
- 24 privately, which means no federal money, no local

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1 money and no state money. When they say privately,
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- 2 they must know that this thing will work. And I
- 3 think that that was a concern of a lot of people.
- 4 Will the airlines use it? Will the passengers use
- 5 it? And I think that somebody willing to put up 3 to
- 6 \$600 million indicates that there is a need for that.
- 7 The proposed airport, as we see it today,
- 8 the most recent plan is for one runway, five gates,
- 9 various small, starter type of operation. Something
- 10 about what Midway Airport was just a few years ago.
- 11 We've seen what has happened to it. They are at
- 12 capacity. They cannot go anywhere else. So we're
- 13 encouraged by that as well, but we're also encouraged
- 14 by the people in Gary. That facility is needed
- 15 because of growth. We've heard this morning Will
- 16 County is the fastest growing county in Illinois,
- 17 11th fastest in the nation. And Gary, Indiana is
- 18 also servicing people from Indiana -- not only
- 19 Indiana, but also southwest Michigan.
- The Rockford site, we're going to see the
- 21 day come in especially the next 20 years to where we
- 22 will be talking more than just this airport and its
- 23 expansion but other airports as well. Aviation is
- 24 the way to go. As was just testified a minute ago,

1 the busiest travel holiday was just this past

- 2 Thanksgiving Day.
- 3 People are once again back in the air.
- 4 United Airlines has come out from underneath because
- 5 they, too, are taking the concept of a smaller
- 6 airport together with one runway and more
- 7 privatization.
- 8 I do see the red light, and I'm going to
- 9 yield the rest of my testimony to my written response
- 10 to you before the 19th of December.
- 11 Thank you very much for having this hearing
- 12 for us today.
- 13 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 14 Next speaker is Bob Carter. Following him
- 15 will be John Spomar.

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Bob Carter

2	30508 South State Line Road Beecher, Illinois
3	Bob Carter. I'm a pilot and a member of
4	the Society of Automotive Engineers, and I'm a member
5	of STAND.
6	The Peotone airport is supposed to bring
7	jobs. If the politicians hadn't taxed the small
8	companies and other businesses, we wouldn't have a
9	job crisis. They are selling our company out from
10	under us. British Petroleum sells all the jet fuel,
11	and (Inaudible) brought in by Jesse Jackson will own
12	part of the airport.
13	The Peotone airport is supposed to be
14	completed in five years with private and federal
15	funding. It is not expected to be possible with
16	standard growth for ten years. Will County will have
17	to pay for the infrastructures, roads at a million
18	and a half dollars per mile. Bring in sewers and
19	sanitation at more than 400 million. Water at 200
20	million. And add cost for police and fire
21	department.
22	The Chicago Airport Authority landing fees
23	for Midway and O'Hare are from 475 to \$1,900. If you
24	think Daley is going to let the airlines go somewhere

- 1 else, you're sadly mistaken.
- 2 Airplanes dump millions of tons of toxic
- 3 waste in the air, yet they are the only engines that
- 4 have no pollution controls. The government has let
- 5 them be self-regulated.
- 6 Jesse Jackson, Jr.'s group are getting
- 7 bonding companies to put up millions of dollars for
- 8 an airport that hasn't been environmentally approved
- 9 yet. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know it
- 10 smells like a back room deal that's been already cut.
- 11 The taxpayers of Illinois have been paying
- 12 for studies for this airport for 13 years, over 45
- 13 million dollars going down the drain. And they still
- 14 want more. The brouhaha about this airport is so big
- 15 that Chicago papers and TV stations won't talk about
- 16 it. Nobody has mentioned that if this thing folds
- 17 like Mid-America in St. Louis, an airport brought to
- 18 you by the same IDOT bus, the taxpayers of Will
- 19 County are going to be left with a very big bill.
- 20 Operating expenses down there are \$3.5 million a year
- 21 and no return.
- In one year, the 12,000 commercial airlines
- 23 flights use as much fuel as 112 million US autos.
- 24 The airlines know there's going to be a fuel crunch

- 1 in 15 years. They are already planning for planes
- 2 that will carry a thousand people. There will be
- 3 fewer flights but they will be able to carry more
- 4 people. There will be no need for the Peotone
- 5 airport.
- 6 The mayor and the so called "Iron Ring"
- 7 know nothing about the aircraft industry. All you
- 8 have to do is say jobs and they'll okay anything.
- 9 If this was a legitimate environmental
- 10 study by the FAA, the EPA would be involved. None of
- 11 the environmental reports mention that this area
- 12 keeps flying away from the staging area. If you
- 13 remember, the B-1 Bomber was brought down by a flock
- 14 of geese.
- One more thing. We shouldn't be told the
- 16 results of these public scoping meetings, or you can
- 17 throw them in the garbage and do whatever the hell
- 18 you want anyway.
- 19 I've got a green? Okay.
- 20 During the Korean conflict, I was drafted
- 21 in the army and paid 72.50 a month to shoot North
- 22 Koreans. This was done to save the world from
- 23 communism. I see now we were shooting the wrong
- 24 people. The politicians are taking our land,

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polluting our air and ground and don't give a
 1
 2
     thing -- don't say a thing about it. Ladies and
 3
     gentlemen, this is communism.
 4
               The politicians have got the gambling
 5
     casinos. They were supposed to give the schools the
 6
     money they needed, but everybody knows the money
 7
     disappeared in the political machinery. Now we
 8
     wonder where the Peotone money will go.
 9
               If this Peotone airport goes the way it's
10
     planned with the 10,000-foot runway, what happens to
     the buffer zone that was supposed to protect the
11
     people from noise and pollution? The planes will be
12
13
     taking off and landing next to their houses, and they
14
     can't afford to buy the houses.
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         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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1	John Spomar, Jr. 28952 South Western
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	My name is John Spomar, Jr., 28952 South
4	Western Avenue, Beecher, Illinois, charter member of
5	the National Environmental Performance Tract 2002,
6	Illinois Governors Pollution Prevention Award winner
7	2003, US EPA Educational Outreach Award winner, and
8	president of the Land-O-Lincoln Dry Cleaners
9	Association. The Dry Cleaners Association represents
10	400 dry cleaners in the south metropolitan area, of
11	which 175 are very close to the south suburban
12	potential airport.
13	The dry cleaning industry is one of the
14	most regulated industries in the world. We now have
15	an Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Trust Fund
16	which helps cleanup programs. If there's an
17	expansion, an urban sprawl to create a former urban
18	desert where most of our businesses are located,
19	contamination and potential contamination issues will
20	arise when businesses close, and neighborhoods will
21	have contamination issues from dry cleaners and their
22	plants in their localities, in their neighborhoods.
23	And if they are not allowed to continue in business
24	and rely on the trust fund, former neighborhoods will

- 1 be contaminated to produce new neighborhoods which
- 2 will be in the future contaminated again.
- 3 Small businesses such as dry cleaners are
- 4 small and usually family businesses or -- There are
- 5 some conglomerates, but most of them are small
- 6 businesses. Many are not the native Americans which
- 7 rely on their incomes and their family's education.
- 8 There are business retirements. The retirements will
- 9 be lost if they have to move or close their
- 10 businesses when urban sprawl moves out of their
- 11 neighborhoods.
- 12 In order to conform with regulations, dry
- 13 cleaners must do a lot of wet cleaning. Wet cleaning
- 14 requires water. There are many water issues in the
- 15 State of Illinois. The State of Illinois and the
- 16 Chicago metropolitan area is maxed out by the US
- 17 Supreme Court decision that there are caps placed on
- 18 water taken out of the Great Lakes area. All the
- 19 states in the region, plus Canada, must approve; and
- 20 if the Supreme Court statements hold true, no further
- 21 water will be taken.
- 22 If an airport is put in this area, our
- 23 precious water that we use for wet cleaning and for
- 24 personal drinking water will go above the caps.

In a magazine entitled Environmental Issues

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by the University of Illinois, Springfield campus, it
 2
 3
     states that there are 117 townships in the State of
 4
     Illinois that have contaminated water issues that are
     not addressed and will not be addressed by December
 5
 6
     8th. There's not enough funds for them to carry out
 7
     these compliance issues. And we need to address all
 8
     the water issues with a plan and have all the
 9
     technology in place so that every citizen and every
10
     business will have the water that is needed for their
     operations and for drinking and for their health.
11
12
               Thank you.
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
13
14
               Next speaker is Steve Potrczek, I think.
15
     Is he here?
          MR. POTRCZEK: Steve Potrczek.
16
17
          MR. REWERTS: Following you will be John Krupa.
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20
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Steve Potrczek

2	11622 West Pauling Road Manhattan, Illinois
3	I'm Steve Potrczek, 11622 Pauling Road,
4	Manhattan, Illinois.
5	What I'm concerned about is the water shed.
6	I don't know if you people are aware, but there's a
7	drainage district that used to exist at the turn of
8	the century through most of Will County. These were
9	usually by townships. Some of these drain tiles are
10	18 inches, 24 inches in size. They drain extensive
11	areas. At the turn of century, there were swampy
12	areas. They could be swamp; they could be non-farms.
13	They were kind of drained into the east.
14	Now, in the airport footprint area, if
15	these drain tiles are disturbed, there's no way of
16	knowing what effect they're going to have on site of
17	this drainage area. They're dumping into creeks now,
18	but there's no overall schematic or plan. When these
19	drainage districts went bankrupt during the Great
20	Depression, the records were basically lost or
21	misplaced or they just vanished.
22	So when you cut a tile, which some of the
23	builders have done in the past, they create all sorts
24	of havoc outside the area because you're disturbing

```
1
     the water shed.
 2
               So I'm just very concerned that when this
 3
     airport is constructed, there's care taken to the
 4
     tiles, that they be maintained, restored so that they
 5
     don't disturb the drainage district, because they're
 6
     dumping into creeks and the creeks are dumping into
 7
     the Kankakee River. You're affecting an area much
 8
     larger than the actual footprint area.
 9
               I have a tile that goes from my farm 18
     inches. It goes for 7 miles, and it's picking up a
10
     bunch of others. It's draining one hell of a mass
11
12
     area.
13
               Okay. That's my comment. Thank you.
14
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
15
               John Krupa, you will followed by Jack
16
     Darin.
17
18
19
20
21
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1	John A. Krupa 2052 Maple Road
2	Homewood, Illinois
3	My name is John Krupa. I reside at 2252
4	Maple Road in Homewood, Illinois, in fact, a little
5	bit north.
6	I felt it was important to be here today to
7	focus on what you indicated yourself, that these are
8	environmental issues we have to deal with. Now, you
9	mentioned you were governed by NEPA, which is
10	correct, but you failed to kind of follow some of the
11	other purposes. Pursuant to Section 1500.1
12	Subsection C, if you read on, it says "Ultimately, of
13	course, it is not better documents but better
14	decisions that count." NEPA's purpose is not to
15	generate paperwork but to foster excellent action.
16	The NEPA process is intended to help public officials
17	make decisions that are based on the understanding of
18	environmental consequences Not the understanding
19	of business, not the understanding of airlines, but
20	environmental consequences and take actions that
21	protect, restore and enhance the environment. That's
22	what the purpose of this is.
23	The US Fish and Wildlife Service issues 19

24 different animals and eight different plants that are

- 1 threatened or endangered in the State of Illinois.
- 2 Under the Illinois Department of Natural Resources,
- 3 half of which I have here as well, Will County is
- 4 listed as having over 50 different species of plants
- 5 and animals that are endangered or threatened. So
- 6 what we have the issue of here is we have all this
- 7 environment and land and all these plants and animals
- 8 exist that is now going to be covered by a piece of
- 9 asphalt or a piece of concrete. What's going to
- 10 happen to them?
- Businesses are adaptable. Businesses are
- 12 mobile. Airports can be put in different locations,
- 13 but you can't pick up a tree. It can't move. The
- 14 coyote can't move. The threatened frog can't move.
- 15 They're stuck where their habitats are at. We need
- 16 to take into consideration what's going to happen to
- 17 them.
- Pursuant to Section and Title 14 US Codes,
- 19 Chapter 65, 4901, Congressional findings and
- 20 statement of policy, the Congress finds that
- 21 inadequately controlled noise presents a growing
- 22 danger to the health and welfare of the Nation's
- 23 population, particularly in urban areas; that the
- 24 major sources of noise include transportation

- 1 vehicles and equipment, machinery, appliances and
- 2 other products in commerce; that while the primary
- 3 responsibility for control of noise rests with the
- 4 state and local governments, federal action is
- 5 essential to deal with major noise sources in
- 6 commerce control of which require national uniformity
- 7 of treatment.
- 8 That's what we have here. We have an
- 9 airport that needs to have a national policy that is
- 10 consistent across the board in all airports. And
- 11 what we have to do here is just use a little common
- 12 sense. Right now if you walk outside in Homewood in
- 13 my backyard and I look up, I see planes every day,
- 14 about every five, ten minutes at about 10,000 feet
- 15 coming over me.
- My office is in Orland Park. I see them
- 17 coming over I-80 at about 15,000 feet. You come out
- 18 here to Manhattan Monee, planes are all over the
- 19 place. They're going to Gary; They're going to
- 20 Midway; They're going to O'Hare. Now you're going to
- 21 take another airport, shove that right into the
- 22 middle of it, take all those flight paths and make
- 23 them even more complicated and more congested. And
- 24 that's going to alleviate the environmental problem?

- 1 Actually, it's going to make it worse.
- Title 49 US Codes, Subtitle 7, Part B,
- 3 Chapter 471, Subchapter 1, Section 47101, policy, in
- 4 general it is the policy of the United States that
- 5 aviation facilities be constructed and operated to
- 6 minimize current and projected noise impact on nearby
- 7 communities; second, to give special emphasis to
- 8 developing reliever airports. Well, we've already
- 9 heard some of that. We've got Rockford. We've got
- 10 Kankakee. We've got Gary. Let's develop the ones we
- 11 have instead of trying to build a new one.
- 12 That airport development projects under
- 13 this subchapter provide for the protection and
- 14 enhancement of natural resources and the quality and
- 15 environment of the United States. That's what we
- 16 have to do. That's what we have to look for. Let's
- 17 worry about what we have and get that working instead
- 18 of trying to put up something new.
- 19 Lastly, which doesn't make too much sense
- 20 to me here, it talks about that the land conservation
- 21 he has is the third largest conservation policy in
- 22 the United States, and you're going to pave it over.
- 23 What sense does that make?
- 24 Thank you.

1	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
2	Jack Darin, following you will be Brian
3	Birmingham.
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Jack Darin

2	200 North Michigan Chicago, Illinois
3	Thank you. My name is Jack Darin. I'm the
4	director of the Sierra Club, Illinois chapter. Thank
5	you for having this hearing. I would also like to
6	supplement my comments with written comments later
7	this month.
8	I'd like to urge you, first of all, to stay
9	focused on the fact that this is a transportation
10	question that we're trying to answer here, not an
11	economic development question. If the question were
12	what's the single thing that we can do to try a turn
13	a largely rural area into a suburban, urban,
14	congested type of environment, then I would agree a
15	new airport in this region is probably a pretty good
16	answer to that question. But, of course, the
17	question we're trying to answer is what's the best
18	way for the state and for the Midwest to move people
19	and goods around this region and around the country.
20	And we're counting on you to try to give us an
21	objective answer and an objective demonstration of
22	need for this facility, because we don't think, in
23	our opinion, that that's ever been done before.
24	Before we spend the billions of dollars that are

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1 going to be needed to do this project and bring all
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- 2 the impacts associated with it to bear on this
- 3 region, we need an honest answer to that question.
- 4 I'd also urge you, as you look at the
- 5 environmental impacts of the airport, to look far
- 6 beyond the actual footprint of the facility. That I
- 7 believe is really what the impact on Illinois'
- 8 environment is going to be from this project if
- 9 indeed it is built. Induced development that the
- 10 airport will inevitably bring is going to have
- 11 incredible impacts on our air, our land and our
- 12 water. We have to have those questions answered by
- 13 this process to be able to make an informed decision.
- 14 In items of our air quality, what are the
- 15 impacts going to be? The vehicle traffic, both
- 16 passenger and truck traffic, and the impacts of
- 17 turning two-lane rural roads into four and six-lane
- 18 congested, arterial roads, both in terms of regional
- 19 smog and soot and the air quality, but local impacts
- 20 for people that are going to be living near these
- 21 roads.
- In terms of the land, what can you try to
- 23 quantify in terms of acreage and location? What are
- 24 the costs going to be for loss of wetlands and

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1 prairies and forests and prime farmland and other
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- 2 open spaces as this region undergoes an incredible
- 3 transformation as a result of this project?
- Water resources, we've heard about those
- 5 today. This region is blessed with ample and clean,
- 6 for today's purposes, ground water. The Kankakee
- 7 River, we do have the Great Lake to the north. These
- 8 are good resources but finite resources. Where is
- 9 the water going to come for the airport itself and
- 10 the development it will bring to this area? Where is
- 11 the waste water discharges going to -- What are those
- 12 going to do to the headwater streams into the
- 13 Kankakee and the Kankakee itself and the other
- 14 service waters to this area?
- 15 Please keep in mind that everywhere this
- 16 kind of intensive development has gone in the
- 17 northeastern Illinois area, we have seen major water
- 18 pollution problems that have not yet been solved.
- 19 Nutrient pollution, for instance, follows because we
- 20 don't have a water quality standard for phosphorus,
- 21 for example. I'd urge you to keep in mind that water
- 22 quality standards, waste water from the development
- 23 of this airport is not going to be removing nutrients
- 24 from waste water. Currently, we have streams that

don't suffer from those problems, and we'd like to

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2
     keep it that way.
 3
               I see my name is almost up. Thank you for
 4
     your attention, and we will, of course, supplement
 5
     written comments.
 6
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
 7
               The next speaker will be Brian Birmingham.
 8
     And after Brian will be Congressman Jerry Weller.
 9
     And then probably after Congressman Weller's
10
     presentation, we will probably take a five-minute
11
     break.
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1	Brian Birmingham
2	23119 Central Park Avenue Richton Park, Illinois
3	Hi. My name is Brian Birmingham. I live
4	in Richton Park.
5	I merely wish to quote Senator Peter
6	Fitzgerald and Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr.
7	If the O'Hare expansion goes ahead, there
8	is no need for an airport in Peotone.
9	And I hope that the FAA will take that into
10	consideration in their Tier 2 plan and just let these
11	people live out their lives and put an end to this.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
14	The next speaker is Congressman Jerry
15	Weller, and the first one up after the break will be
16	Nelson Collins.
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Congressman Jerry Weller

2	
3	Thank you. I'm Congressman Jerry
4	Weller. I want to thank you the FAA for conducting
5	today's hearing. I also want it known that I have a
6	longer statement which I want to submit to the
7	record, including some correspondence to Governor
8	Blagojevich, which I'd like to include for the record
9	but make a shorter statement.
10	Well, good afternoon. I want to thank the
11	FAA as well as those in attendance today for
12	participating in what is a very, very important
13	meeting for public input regarding the planned south
14	suburban third airport.
15	Today I come before you as a supporter to
16	increase the aviation capacity of the Chicago region,
17	both for expansion of Chicago O'Hare Airport and by
18	the ability to plan the Will County south suburban
19	airport. Our region, and Will County in particular,
20	are experiencing tremendous population growth. In
21	fact, Will County will become the second most
22	populous county in Illinois by 2025.
23	The proposed airport is needed sooner
24	rather than later to accommodate the aviation needs

- 1 of this region. The Illinois Department of
- 2 Transportation forecasts that by 2010, in just seven
- 3 years, the regional demand for air travel will
- 4 increase by 17.8 million passengers in the Chicago
- 5 region. It's appropriate timing to prepare now and
- 6 build this inaugural airport before that surge and
- 7 demand comes at the end of this decade.
- 8 Today's hearing is important because it
- 9 shows the FAA, the Federal Aviation Administration,
- 10 for continued progress on this project. I urge swift
- 11 completion of this phase of planning so that locally
- 12 led effort to build this airport may continue to move
- 13 forward. Will County, under the leadership of County
- 14 executive Joe Mikan, is proactively moving the ball
- 15 forward working closely with the FAA and Illinois
- 16 Department of Transportation officials to ensure that
- 17 this airport is built and built well.
- 18 Will County has also requested a sponsoring
- 19 role with the State of Illinois. It is estimated
- 20 that in addition to the benefits to aviation
- 21 capacity, the planned Will County south suburban
- 22 airport will create approximately 250,000 new jobs in
- 23 this region, 55,000 of which will be direct
- 24 employment by the airport. These jobs will generate

- 1 approximately \$9 billion in new wages, and an
- 2 estimated \$4 billion will be spent by visitors to the
- 3 south suburbs.
- 4 Let me reiterate in summary. I fully
- 5 support the building of the Will County south
- 6 suburban third airport locally led by Will County in
- 7 partnership with the Federal Aviation Administration,
- 8 the Illinois Department of Transportation and all
- 9 interested parties.
- I want to thank the FAA for holding this
- 11 important hearing today and urge you to move forward
- 12 expeditiously with the planned development of the
- 13 south suburban third airport.
- 14 Thank you for the opportunity to present
- 15 testimony.
- 16 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 17 CONGRESSMAN WELLER: Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: We'll take a five-minute break and
- 19 come back just shortly after 5:00 o'clock.
- 20 (A short break was had.)
- 21 MR. REWERTS: May I have your attention, please?
- 22 We're going to start again.
- 23 The next speaker is Nelson Collins. He
- 24 will be followed by Karen Cassin.

Nelson Collins

	1060 Catalpa
2	Beecher, Illinois
3	Good evening. I'm Nelson Collins, as you
4	indicated. I'm the Washington Township supervisor.
5	Washington Township is the location of a
6	portion of this proposed airport. There are some
7	concerns that need to be addressed to best benefit
8	the residents of Washington Township.
9	Any airport in this location should have
10	eastern entrance for customers on to the airport's
11	east side. It is hoped that runways can be moved
12	further north to best protect the Washington Township
13	residents. Some arrangement needs to be made to
14	replace the property tax from the land that's been
15	purchased by the State. Provision needs to be made
16	to build the necessary infrastructure to support any
17	airport in that without the cost or massive
18	inconvenience to the residents the area. This will
19	be especially for the runways. Arrangements should
20	be made for the maintenance of the excessive use of
21	township roads in this area. And hopefully, the plan
22	can be revised to have a maximum of four runways.
23	Thank you.
24	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.

Next speaker is Karen Cassin, who will be

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followed by Anthony Mielcarz.
 3
        MS. CASSIN: For the record, the last name is
     Cassin.
 4
         MR. REWERTS: Okay. Thank you. Could you spell
 5
     that for the --
 7
         MS. CASSIN: C A S S I N, but it's Cassin, not
8
     Cassin. The nuns used to do it to me, too.
9
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Karen Cassin

2	561 Meadow Lane Beecher, Illinois
3	For the last several years, I've heard much
4	talk about the need for the construction of this
5	south suburban Peotone airport. I have seen and
6	listened to many slick presentations from the likes
7	of Jim Edgar, George Ryan, John Gruling, Skip
8	Spensly, Bert Docter, Jerry Weller, Jesse Jackson,
9	Jr., LCOR, Steve Stetler and the IGA, just to name a
10	few.
11	As a reasonable and well-educated
12	individual, I testify that the construction of this
13	airport is not about need, but purely, simply and
14	wholly about greed. Residents living, working and
15	paying taxes in eastern Will County are told we need
16	jobs. LCOR, along with Jesse Jackson, Jr., say that
17	this airport project will initially create at least
18	15,000 permanent jobs. This project has created jobs
19	for no one in this region. All the jobs have been
20	brought in from elsewhere, Springfield, Colorado,
21	Germany, New York, Washington DC and Canada. And
22	this airport project is a cottage industry in and of
23	itself. It creates jobs for no one other than its
24	consultants, planners, politicians and other

- 1 government agencies. They are not looking out for
- 2 the residents of eastern Will County. They are
- 3 looking out for each other and taking care of
- 4 themselves.
- 5 This airport has been talked about for the
- 6 past 20 years, and nothing ever has really been done
- 7 about it, because it doesn't work, it's not needed,
- 8 not wanted; and the math, whether privately or
- 9 federally funded, just doesn't add up. Local
- 10 politicians have been told that they have to sit at
- 11 the table, the IDOT table, if they want to have a
- 12 voice in the planning process. This is learned by
- 13 all freshman in their mass communication 101 classes.
- 14 These are empty, substantive-less phrases that
- 15 salesmen use when they want to flip a customer into a
- 16 sale.
- 17 Some politicians, and sadly, businessmen
- 18 have been flipped. But the vast majority of the
- 19 residents living, working and paying taxes in eastern
- 20 Will County have refused to be flipped.
- I know that there are concerns out there
- 22 that some farmers are selling off their farms to
- 23 developers for homes and subdivisions. Those are
- 24 private sales and represent capitalism at its best.

1 It saddens me to see so much of that land disappear,

- 2 but I blame that disappearance on the current feeling
- 3 that agriculture and farming are no longer righteous
- 4 and noble industries. Keep in mind that not all the
- 5 farms are being sold. There are plenty of five and
- 6 six-generation family farms, as well as centennial
- 7 farms in this area, too. Think about that the next
- 8 time you need some corn.
- 9 And finally, a great tenet of my upbringing
- 10 was that the land sets the rules by which people
- 11 live. And I implore the FAA to please do not allow
- 12 for the destruction of our land and our lives.
- 13 Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 15 Anthony Mielcarz.
- MR. MIELCARZ: That's M I E L C A R Z.
- MR. REWERTS: And the next speaker after you will
- 18 be Gordon N. Wilson.

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Anthony Mielcarz

2	330 Waldmann Drive Park Forest, Illinois
3	First, I'd like to compliment the panel for
4	sitting there and acknowledging everyone and being
5	kind, kinder than most have been in the past. And
6	pro or con, they used to cut people short at the
7	initial meetings. I've been to every session. I
8	don't even why I'm here because they should have
9	taken the tapes of all these other sessions and just
10	played them for you to hear because not much has
11	really changed.
12	I have served as an elected official many
13	years ago. I've been on many human relations
14	committee hearings. Everything was taped.
15	Unfortunately, nobody listened to the tapes. Nobody
16	else paid attention to the tapes. So is this a dog
17	and pony show or what, just like every other
18	government body that I've ever been involved with?
19	We talk about Will County rapidly expanding. Got to
20	put an airport here. Fine. The part of Will County
21	that's agreeably rapidly expanding is over towards
22	Plainfield. And I do believe it's Joliet that is the
23	largest growing city in the State of Illinois, not
24	the south suburbs

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1 I've lived in the south suburbs for 65
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- 2 years. I love the south suburbs. I like the peace
- 3 and quiet of the south suburbs. That's why I live
- 4 here. That's why so many people go down I-57 to get
- 5 down to the quiet area. Now we want to bring the
- 6 noise to us, the noise that most people try to avoid.
- 7 I guess by now you've gathered that I'm
- 8 kind of anti airport. So like I said, I appreciate
- 9 the fact of you sitting there. I don't know who's
- 10 going to listen to this, if anybody ever does, but
- 11 the point is, I mean, we really don't want it, we
- 12 don't need it. There are other facilities available
- 13 that have not been expanded. Lansing is putting in a
- 14 north runway. Kankakee has runways capable of having
- 15 any large aircraft right now. It's not being
- 16 utilized. Rockford is being used by Fed Ex. I mean,
- 17 Gary is losing commercial flights. So why put
- 18 something here?
- The initial sound study that I talked to
- 20 the gentleman from Puget Sound -- He was the head of
- 21 the project -- said he was told to only do a daytime
- 22 study for noise, because everybody knows at
- 23 nighttime, sounds double. But his instructions are
- 24 you do a day study. No building, no school, no

1 hospital around here is soundproof, nor was there any

- 2 provisions initially made in the beginning to put
- 3 soundproofing into anything. After you look at the
- 4 original flight patterns that were first proposed by
- 5 the State, the outlawed flights would take them past
- 6 two high schools and over one hospital and also over
- 7 the roof of my house. And I really don't
- 8 particularly care to see an airplane part fall off
- 9 like I have around O'Hare.
- 10 So like I said, I know you've heard this
- 11 before, and I appreciate you sitting there calmly,
- 12 but leave this God's country. It belongs to the
- 13 people. We don't need it destroyed.
- 14 Thank you.
- 15 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- The next speaker is Gordon Wilson.
- 17 Following Mr. Wilson will be Kevin McNulty.

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Gordon N. Wilson

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925 Hodges Street
                       Beecher, Illinois
 2
 3
               Ladies and gentlemen, this so-called
 4
     Peotone airport as planned is a bad idea. First and
 5
     most importantly, it is not needed. It has been
 6
     promoted by many different individuals and groups for
 7
     many years for the wrong reasons. Also, the location
 8
     is wrong.
 9
               Speaking about need, major airline business
     has been in trouble for 30 years. Giants like TWA,
10
     Eastern and Pan American have failed. This weakness
11
12
     has been exacerbated even further by the soft economy
13
     and the impact of 911. The majors of today are in
     trouble. Start-up, low-cost airlines have come and
14
15
     gone. Only two, Southwest and ATA, seem to survive
16
     at the present time. None of the carriers have
     expressed an urgent, near or long-term need for
17
     additional landing and terminal facilities. In fact,
18
     they have repeatedly stated that they do not need,
19
20
     want and will not use the Peotone site if built.
21
               The major carriers are now beginning to
22
     address their fiscal responsibilities by using larger
23
     airliners which produce more sea miles with fewer
24
     aircraft, thus reducing the need for more runways and
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- 1 gates and also preserving airway capacity.
- 2 Wrong reasons: Rather than responding to a
- 3 generally agreed upon need for additional
- 4 transportation capacity, the promoters have almost
- 5 exclusively cited jobs and economic growth as their
- 6 main reason for building the airport. They've
- 7 centered on the ancillary result of the need as their
- 8 primary reason for the product. In other words,
- 9 they've put the cart before the horse.
- 10 The promoters of Mid-America Airport in
- 11 Illinois near St. Louis made the same mistake. Then,
- 12 as now, the airlines stated they would not use the
- 13 facility. The advocates assured the opposition that
- 14 if built, the airlines would change their minds and
- 15 use the airport. Today it stands virtually deserted.
- 16 Location: If, in fact, an additional
- 17 Chicago airport should become necessary in the
- 18 future, another location should be chosen. If built
- 19 at the current location, this airport would have a
- 20 significant negative effect on the area. Several
- 21 thousand acres of the Peotone location are actively
- 22 farmed. Ultimately, 3,000-plus people, their
- 23 residences and businesses, many built or established
- 24 within the last five years, would be displaced. 65

- 1 light aircraft tenants at Sanger Airport located in
- 2 the very center of the Peotone site would be forced
- 3 to relocate. They would experience a 200 to
- 4 400 percent increase in monthly hangar rent,
- 5 increased fuel costs, and for many, significantly
- 6 increased travel time to use their aircraft.
- 7 The terrain is rolling, and the
- 8 construction of runways would require the moving of
- 9 hundreds of thousands of yards of soil. Just a few
- 10 miles west of this proposed location lies the
- 11 decommissioned Joliet arsenal, thousands of acres of
- 12 uninhabited, flat land bordered by two major
- 13 expressways.
- 14 There are currently several coalitions,
- 15 South Suburban Airport Coalition, Will County
- 16 Coalition, South Suburban Mayors and Managers
- 17 Association and the Kankakee River Valley Airport
- 18 Authority, to name a few, all striving to do the same
- 19 thing in the same place but in a different way. The
- 20 Greater Rockford Coalition has called for an end to
- 21 the Peotone airport.
- 22 MR. REWERTS: Excuse me. Are you about finished?
- MR. WILSON: Halfway.
- 24 MR. REWERTS: You can either submit it in writing

1 or come back at the end. Your time is up.

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2
         MR. WILSON: Okay. I'll come back if you wish.
        MR. REWERTS: We've got about seven more cards
    here.
         MS. JOHNSON: You're welcome to come back.
 5
        MR. REWERTS: Kevin McNulty, followed by Richard
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7
    Acker.
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Kevin McNulty

2	1154 Ridge Road Homewood, Illinois	
3	Good evening. I'm Kevin McNulty. I'm the	
4	president and CEO of the Chicago Southland Chamber of	
5	Commerce. Thank you for giving all of us the	
6	opportunity to speak to you this evening.	
7	My organization's mission is economic	
8	development of the southland region. We have members	
9	in 86 communities in the south region. We also have	
10	business members throughout 14 communities in Indiana	
11	and 20 communities throughout the rest of the Chicago	
12	area.	
13	We support the development of the third	
14	airport in the southland primarily as an economic	
15	driver for our region. 30 years ago, between then	
16	and now, our region lost 250,000 jobs due to the	
17	change and shift and the effect of the (Inaudible)	
18	and the global economy impact. Our indication and	
19	most experts will tell you every manufacturing job	
20	that goes, three service secular jobs leave as well.	
21	That's kind of the situation that we're facing now.	
22	So we see it as a driver and we support it.	
23	Secondly, our data indicates that the	
2.4	capacity is there long-term. Since it's a big	

1

24

project, it needs to be long, and I think it's there.

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2
               Finally, this morning I had business from
 3
     some larger businesses from China who came to our
 4
     office to talk about coming into the southland and
 5
     build manufacturing plants and put people to work in
 6
     the region. One of the third questions -- They're
 7
     not importers. They're looking to sell in the
 8
     market. One of the third questions in mind was talk
 9
     to us about the airport.
10
               So we see it as a main driver. We support
     the efforts. We also, as business people who live in
11
12
     the region, encourage you to do all the due diligence
13
     that's necessary, environmental and everything else.
14
     We think it's an economic driver for our region.
15
               Thank you.
16
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
17
               Richard Acker, followed by Aina Greene.
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1	Richard Acker 25 East Washington Boulevard	
2	Chicago, Illinois	
3	Good afternoon. My name is Richard Acker,	
4	and I work with Openlands Project, which is a	
5	40-year-old conservation and environmental	
6	organization based in Chicago. We appreciate the	
7	opportunity to testify today, and we will supplement	
8	this later with written comments.	
9	I want to make four very quick points. The	
10	first two are procedural. The second two are	
11	substantive.	
12	The first point I wish to make is about the	
13	statement of purpose in the Tier 2 Environmental	
14	Impact Statement. The statement of purpose as	
15	presented in the scoping document confuses the end	
16	with the means. That statement says And I'm	
17	paraphrasing that the purpose is to provide	
18	supplemental facilities to meet aviation demands	
19	within the south suburban area. A correct statement	
20	of purpose would say that the purpose is to meet the	
21	region's aviation needs. And if we had the correct	
22	statement of purpose, then we would see that one	
23	possible means to achieve that end would be	
24	supplemental facilities to meet aviation demands	

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1 within the south suburban region. But there would be
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- 2 other possible means to achieve that end as well.
- 3 But having such a narrowly written
- 4 statement of purpose, which limits it to only those
- 5 solutions which provide supplemental facilities in
- 6 the south suburban area, this erects artificial
- 7 barriers that could prevent other alternatives from
- 8 competing in the Tier 2 Environmental Impact
- 9 Statement.
- That leads me to my second procedural
- 11 point, which is the need to consider all reasonable
- 12 alternatives. NEPA requires an EIS to rigorously
- 13 explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable
- 14 alternatives. The Tier 1 EIS failed to do that.
- 15 There is one very reasonable and obvious alternative,
- 16 and that is to consider an alternative that combines
- 17 the proposed expansion of O'Hare Airport, the
- 18 proposed expansion of Gary Chicago Airport, the
- 19 improved facilities at Midway, the expected
- 20 availability of high-speed rail, and the planned
- 21 improvements in technology and aerospace management,
- 22 and any other reasonably available transportation
- 23 improvements.
- To consider these together as a unit rather

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1 than looking at them individually, and because each
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- 2 individually does not meet the region's aviation
- 3 needs, to reject them individually and not consider
- 4 their collective impact.
- 5 My third point is substantive, and that is
- 6 grave concerns over the environmental impacts of the
- 7 proposed inaugural airport, which will include the
- 8 destruction of significant wetlands, the paving over
- 9 and relocation of more than a mile of Black Walnut
- 10 Creek, an increase in groundwater withdrawals of over
- 11 1.6 million water gallons per day, an increase in
- 12 sewage of almost 1.4 gallons per day, more than 10
- 13 tons of increased air pollution each year due to the
- 14 nearly 1.1 million miles of extra driving each day,
- 15 and more than 15 million pounds of garbage each year,
- 16 as well as the destruction of two award winning
- 17 family farms, one of which houses the state's third
- 18 largest reforestation project, the Rudis farm.
- 19 And that brings me to my final point, which
- 20 is that even more alarming that than the expected
- 21 effects of the proposed inaugural airport are the
- 22 likely effects of the final proposed airport which is
- 23 expected to draw over 400,000 people into the region
- 24 which could destroy over 240 square miles of open

space and farmland, lead to the relocation of more

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23

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than seven miles of Black Walnut Creek, destroy over
 2
 3
     180 acres of wetlands, fill over 1,200 acres of flood
 4
     plain, require an additional 15 million gallons of
 5
     water a day to be supplied, lead to over 41 million
 6
     gallons a day of extra sewage, 120 million pounds of
 7
     solid waste, not including hazardous and industrial
 8
     waste, 4.8 million miles of extra driving each day,
 9
     which is enough to make ten round trips to the moon
10
     every day, which would also lead to over 88 million
     pounds of carbon monoxide, tens of millions of pounds
11
12
     of nitrogen oxides and other pollutants.
13
                And I see my time is up, so I will
14
     supplement that with written comments.
15
               Thank you.
          MR. REWERTS: Ms. Greene will be followed by
16
     Sherri Michaels.
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Aina Greene

2	14801 East Riverside South Holland, Illinois
3	My name is Aina Greene. I own a residence
4	in South Holland.
5	And the environmental issues have been so
6	very well outlined and expressed today that I don't
7	feel I can supplement them in too many ways.
8	I would just like to make a few comments
9	about Congressman Weller's observations toward the
10	future. He said one comment, Will County is the
11	fastest growing county in Illinois. Now, why are
12	people moving to Will County? Perhaps it's for an
13	improved quality of life. This proposed airport is
14	not going to improve the quality of life that people
15	are looking for. They're trying to get away from
16	something.
17	The outline that he proposed to expand
18	O'Hare, Midway, the Gary Airport, I'm all for that,
19	but the additional airport Is this going to solve
20	the transportation problems of the future?
21	Supposedly we are going to have a very tremendous
22	population explosion. I'm questioning that myself.
23	I hear some very depressing statistics about AIDS so
2.4	far.

But what do we really visualize for the

1

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future? Do we see rush hour in the skies with this
 2
 3
     terrible pollution from the airplanes, or do we see
 4
     some creative solutions like high-speed rail travel?
 5
     It's really time that we thought about the quality of
 6
     our life.
 7
               And, you know, as far as paving over some
 8
     15,000 acres of our very best farmland, what is that
 9
     going to do global warming? You know, you don't have
10
     to be an environmental expert to see what asphalt and
     concrete structures do as far as heat retention. And
11
12
     I understand global warming is a very important issue
13
     for the future.
14
               Thank you.
15
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
16
               The next speaker is Sherri Michaels, who
     will be followed by Jim Verduin.
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Sherri Michaels
800 East Kohler Road
Wilmington, Illinois
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- -
- 4 Wilmington, Illinois. I formerly lived in Richton

My name is Sherri Michaels. I live in

5 Park.

- I have a daughter, Linda, who will soon be
- 7 30. Linda has cerebral palsy and epilepsy. At times
- 8 she has six seizures a day. I take care of my
- 9 daughter between 18 and 24 hours a day. When I'm
- 10 sick and ask for respite care, I'm told the State
- 11 cannot afford it. I ask about a group home for my
- 12 daughter. They say the State cannot afford it. If
- 13 something happens to me, she'll live with her father
- 14 in Richton Park. And when he dies, the State will
- 15 worry about her. And when she dies, sadly, the State
- 16 will throw her in Potters Field like she's something
- 17 they just picked up off the street.
- The State is broke, and they claim they
- 19 have no money to help people like my daughter, Linda.
- 20 The Bush administration cuts funding for our
- 21 programs, which Congressman Weller always has no
- 22 trouble in supporting. Cut. Cut. Cut. Cut. The
- 23 State and the federal government said they have no
- 24 money for people like her but have money to waste on

this stupid airport. Put the money where it's

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2
    needed.
        MR. REWERTS: Say your name and spell it for
 4
     the --
        MR. VERDUIN: My name is Jim Verduin, V, as in
 5
     Victor, E R D U I N.
 7
         MR. REWERTS: You'll be followed by Bill Wendt.
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Jim Verduin

2	1851 West Church Road Beecher, Illinois
3	First, I just want to thank you for the
4	privilege to speak today and allow me to voice my
5	concern. I have a strong opposition to this airport,
6	but I think I would be doing a disservice to everyone
7	sitting here if I didn't first say how an opportunity
8	like this, how proud I am today to be an American,
9	that I have the privilege and have been given that
10	right to stand here and talk to a government agency.
11	I just want to thank you for that. This is an
12	awesome privilege that we all have.
13	I think we'd all agree that the
14	environmental impact study that you've been asked to
15	do will not show one single benefit to the
16	environment or the health of the residents in the
17	impacted regions, but rather just determine how bad
18	or how large destruction of the area will be. Can
19	the irreversible damage to be done be at an
20	acceptable level, or will you have to determine the
21	cost of this environmental disaster is just too great
22	and one you can no longer afford to do?
23	One question I have to ask, and it sounds
24	like a lot of other people are asking today, too, is

1 where is the water going to come from. We understand

- 2 that Lake Michigan water is not available to
- 3 communities this far south. There is also going to
- 4 be issues with them getting the rights from the
- 5 states who border Lake Michigan.
- 6 The ground water of our aquifer right now
- 7 are under stress already. The well usage is already
- 8 undermining the region's aguifer. Not to mention my
- 9 concern is for the potential runoff: The fuel, the
- 10 de-icing chemicals, the oil solvents, all the things
- 11 that would pollute the existing wells of the
- 12 residents, myself included.
- Over 180 acres of wetland and seven miles
- 14 of streams would be paved over. This is natural
- 15 habitat for our wildlife and drainage for our homes,
- 16 our farms and our businesses. Proponents for this
- 17 airport continue to tell us not to worry about our
- 18 future flooding problems, but no one has shown us on
- 19 paper just how they plan to solve it.
- 20 As for our wildlife being constantly pushed
- 21 out of available natural habitat, how long can they
- 22 survive if we as a nation continue this urban sprawl?
- 23 How do we expect them to survive? It's been
- 24 mentioned many times today that for the past 17 years

- 1 that the Illinois Department of Natural Resources has
- 2 been funding a solution to this problem, along with
- 3 grants from the US Department of Agriculture and
- 4 private citizen, Anthony Rudis. They've created the
- 5 third licensed reforestation project in the State of
- 6 Illinois, over 600 acres of heavy forest unique to be
- 7 this area and icon to the State of Illinois. This,
- 8 too, would be sacrificed with the terminal built in
- 9 its place.
- 10 Can we justify destroying in a few weeks
- 11 what took years to build? Can we destroy more than
- 12 1,200 acres of flood plain? Can we pave over 15,600
- 13 acres of farmland? Can we accept the millions of
- 14 pounds of new air and water pollution that would be
- 15 dumped on the surrounding communities? I can't, and
- 16 I hope that you can't either.
- 17 As I said before, the truth is -- And I
- 18 pity you. I think, as an agency, you have a huge
- 19 task ahead of you, but I think it's going to come
- 20 down to two questions. Can we live with all the
- 21 negatives to this project, all the pollution and the
- 22 urban sprawl and all the negatives that this is going
- 23 to provide? Or is it just too much for the
- 24 environmental disaster to accept? I just hope that

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1 you'll do the right thing.
             Thank you.
 2
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
 3
             The next speaker is Mr. Wendt, followed by
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    David Lindberg.
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1	William Wendt 1643 Hubbard
2	Chicago, Illinois
3	My name is William Wendt, W E N D T, near
4	west side of Chicago. I'd like to read excerpts of a
5	letter I had in the paper about a modest proposal for
6	airport sanity.
7	Do we now or did we ever need a six runway
8	O'Hare or a 23,000 acre Peotone while downtown
9	doorstep Meigs is woefully underutilized? Can
10	legitimate travel needs be met at considerably less
11	economic and environmental cost?
12	If, and that is if, the southern suburbs
13	with a population greater than Cleveland really need
14	their own airport, how about a Midway size operation
15	one mile by one mile, 640 acres? This would not
16	devastate the entire area. Midway has service to
17	just about everywhere in North America, can handle a
18	757 with a range of 4,300 miles. Nearby, little-used
19	Gary can handle jumbos at whatever cost to civic ego.
20	And O'Hare is not that far, 50 miles or so, for
21	anyone schlepping off to Melbourne or Capetown.
22	The rationale for a six east-west runway
23	O'Hare was maximum hub-and-spoke capacity, the plane
24	changing capital of the world. Some 40 percent of

- 1 O'Hare passengers, however, travel 400 miles or less.
- 2 The Tribune Camp O'Hare series of late 2000 featured
- 3 a family traveling from Grand Rapids, Michigan to
- 4 Fort Wayne, Indiana, changing planes at O'Hare for
- 5 some unfathomable reason, and getting stuck in a
- 6 snowstorm for ten hours, before finally getting home
- 7 on a bus.
- 8 Over the last two years, hub-and-spoke has
- 9 pretty well collapsed. It is very expensive to
- 10 operate, especially on short turnarounds, and
- 11 point-to-point travel times are often little better
- 12 than Depression era streamlined trains. Obviously,
- 13 it needs twice as much airport capacity as
- 14 point-to-point or more.
- Two pairs of the proposed six runways are
- only 1,200 apart, not the 4,300 required for
- 17 simultaneous operation in bad weather. Each
- 18 puddle-jumper requires the same airport capacity as a
- 19 747. If short haul traffic has to go by air, it can
- 20 go something into the size of Meigs, which is 90
- 21 acres.
- 22 If we really need extensive short haul air
- 23 travel, a new runway, improved instrument landing
- 24 systems and a resurrected Lockheed Electra could put

- 1 Meigs into it big time. See the May 2003 air power
- 2 on the Electra, a 1950s turboprop designed with C-130
- 3 Hercules technology to be profitable on stages 100 to
- 4 3,000 miles and use small airports. It flies as 400
- 5 miles an hour and is quiet. Quickly overshadowed by
- 6 jets four decades ago, perhaps it was just ahead of
- 7 its time. It gives away little to 500 miles an hour
- 8 jets on short hops, much less using small, close-in
- 9 airports. The Navy P-3 Orion patrol plane, in
- 10 production for 40 years, is merely an adapted
- 11 Electra.
- 12 High speed ground transportation would be
- 13 nice, but going back 30 years or so would still be a
- 14 big improvement today. In the mid 1960s, the
- 15 Pennsylvania Railroad scheduled five trains a day,
- 16 Chicago to Fort Wayne, 148 miles, morning, afternoon
- 17 and evening departures, even the milk run taking
- 18 considerably less than three hours. Today, Greyhound
- 19 runs Chicago to Indiana expresses in barely three
- 20 hours, downtown to downtown, when it takes two hours
- 21 to check in at an airport.
- 22 To really improve ground transportation,
- 23 there is a monorail technology whose structure is an
- 24 overhead steel beam and whose vehicle is both

- 1 propelled and suspended by a linear induction motor.
- 2 Its footprint being only columns every 80 feet or so,
- 3 it does not need another swath through city or
- 4 countryside or create conflicts with existing road
- 5 and rail traffic. NASA is investigating the same
- 6 technology to launch satellites.
- 7 As far as development is concerned, it was
- 8 recently explained to me that a Type 1 city is where
- 9 you have a business center in the middle of the area;
- 10 a Type 2 is a semicircle along a coastline with a
- 11 business center in the center of the semicircle. And
- 12 eventually, the Type 2 business center moves west.
- 13 Now, that didn't happen in Chicago, so it's been
- 14 explained to me, for two reasons.
- One is the business lives on the north
- 16 shore, and they want to develop that area. And
- 17 DuPage, where the center would move, has been
- 18 traditionally anti-development. So all this stuff
- 19 about O'Hare being the engine of development I think
- 20 is just a very sleight-of-hand manipulation. It's a
- 21 very gross misimpression. You know, they're
- 22 complaining about all the -- Those people up there
- 23 are complaining about all the development over there
- 24 and they want to push it off on this area. I mean,

how about all the pollution and cancer and everything

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2
     from the airport? And they say hey, it's going to be
    a blessing to this area? I think there are other
 3
 4
     alternatives other than a monster airport.
 5
        MR. REWERTS: Your time is up. Are you about
 6
     done?
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David Lindberg

2	3428 Springwheat Lane Rockford, Illinois
3	My name is David Lindberg. I'm the
4	president of the Greater Rockford Transportation
5	Coalition. And I'd like to thank you for giving us
6	this opportunity this evening.
7	Over 40 years ago, the father of Chicago's
8	present mayor recognized the overcrowding problem at
9	O'Hare and started to explore remedies. Four decades
10	later, this regional transportation problem remains
11	unresolved. Your office is now involved in examining
12	a proposed solution, the Peotone airport, but Peotone
13	is a solution driven by political and economic
14	interests, not regional transportation needs.
15	Viable regional transportation should be
16	the top measure of effectiveness for any proposal. A
17	second measure should be fiscal responsibility by
18	both the federal and state governments. We oppose
19	further development of Peotone for the following
20	reasons: The original proposal was made prior to 911
21	when the economy and the airline industry were
22	enjoying prosperous times. Since 911, the economy
23	has suffered through a prolonged recession, and the
24	airline industry has been devastated.

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1 Even during the prosperous pre-911 economy,
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- 2 the airlines indicated they were not interested in
- 3 serving Peotone if it were built. In today's climate
- 4 of limited expansion by airlines, it is now more
- 5 doubtful than ever that any airline would commit to a
- 6 new facility.
- 7 Second, in today's continued soft economy,
- 8 local and state governments are struggling with
- 9 larger deficits. The cost of O'Hare expansion was
- 10 estimated to be in billions of dollars. To move
- 11 forward in developing another expensive airport of
- 12 questionable value on top of O'Hare expansion would
- 13 be completely fiscally irresponsible.
- 14 Third, the Chicago region already has three
- 15 airports capable of handling increased capacity: The
- 16 Northwest Chicagoland Regional Airport of Rockford,
- 17 General Mitchell Field in Milwaukee, and the Chicago
- 18 Gary Regional Airport. These facilities are already
- 19 built and operating and can absorb additional
- 20 capacity now without further taxpayer expenses. The
- 21 facilities at Rockford have adequate runway
- 22 facilities to handle any type of aircraft operated
- 23 today.
- Now, if I can get the second page turned,

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1 the environmental cost of the Peotone airport is
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- 2 significant and includes noise, infrastructure
- 3 impacts on land use, destruction of over 1,000
- 4 single-family homes, destruction of 95 working farms,
- 5 relocation of a civil war cemetery, water quality on
- 6 the Kankakee River water shed; and in addition,
- 7 15,600 acres of prime farmland would be destroyed,
- 8 and hundreds of thousands of additional farm acres
- 9 would be destroyed as a result of the sprawl.
- 10 Perhaps our region could endure these
- 11 significant environmental costs. Perhaps we could
- 12 even bear the fiscal costs, but to bear these
- 13 significant costs to build a facility that is not
- 14 needed and to duplicate existing airport capacity
- 15 which we already possess makes no sense at all.
- With this, we recommend the following:
- 17 Immediately cease further development and spending
- 18 for the facility in Peotone. Use existing regional
- 19 facilities, such as Rockford, Milwaukee and Gary, and
- 20 encourage them to grow to their full potential. And
- 21 finally, divert a portion of the funds earmarked for
- 22 the development of Peotone to the study of connecting
- 23 the five existing Chicago regional airports with a
- 24 rail network allowing the effective and efficient

movement of travelers and residents in the region.

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2
               Studies have consistently shown that rail
     is the most economic way to move large number of
 3
     people on routes of less than 200 miles.
 4
               Thank you very much for your time.
 5
 6
          MR. MARK: Did you say Bob Mark?
          MR. REWERTS: No, not yet.
 8
               The next speaker will be Maureen
 9
     Ochsenfeld. Then following will be Bob Mark.
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1	Maureen Ochsenfeld
2	28020 South Crawford Avenue Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Maureen Ochsenfeld, O C H S E N
4	FELD.
5	The FAA should require IDOT to rewrite and
6	resubmit the entire environmental assessment
7	pertaining to a one runway airport they are not
8	requesting approval to build. The prior
9	environmental assessment and the FAA's EIS was based
10	on a six runway airport. The resulting impact,
11	especially concerning economic development, would be
12	very different for a one runway airport.
13	Also, there are no alternatives listed for
14	economic development. And most importantly,
15	expansion of O'Hare Airport is not mentioned as an
16	alternative to meet the region's air travel needs, an
17	alternative that is now destined to become a reality
18	as the State of Illinois has legislated approval for
19	it, there is funding available for it, and the
20	airlines have said they will use it, unlike the
21	Peotone airport which they are opposed to.
22	At a time of extreme uncertainty in the
23	aviation industry where a terrorist action of any

- 1 is extremely irresponsible to build a new airport
- 2 especially in lieu of expanding capacity at O'Hare
- 3 Airport and Chicago Gary Airport and the untapped
- 4 potential of Rockford Airport.
- 5 It is absolutely immoral to pave over
- 6 24,000 acres of land, of which almost 16,000 acres is
- 7 prime farmland, some of the best farmland in our
- 8 country, for an airport that is not needed and will
- 9 not be used. An unused airport will devastate the
- 10 area's economic development. It will wipe out the
- 11 agriculture that now exists for unused concrete
- 12 pavement.
- 13 Illinois has already built an airport like
- 14 this, Mid-America in Mascoutah, Illinois. This
- 15 farmland is an irreplaceable resource. It will be
- 16 lost to us forever. Of course, IDOT has stated that
- 17 there will be farming done between the runways. Any
- 18 crops raised between runways that are used would be
- 19 so contaminated with toxins, they would be unfit for
- 20 consumption by humans and/or animals. To suggest
- 21 otherwise is immoral.
- 22 The proposed Peotone airport would destroy
- 23 more than 1,200 acres of flood plains, 180 acres of
- 24 wetlands and seven miles of streams. It will be in

- 1 the flight path of the sandhill cranes that migrate
- 2 directly through the airport footprint every spring
- 3 and fall. How will they be prevented from being
- 4 sucked into the jet's engine? I hope to see this
- 5 addressed.
- 6 There is massive opposition to this
- 7 proposed airport by the people of Illinois. There is
- 8 no regional consensus. The airlines are opposed to
- 9 it and have said they will not use it. Believe them.
- 10 Reputable environmental groups are opposed to it.
- 11 The acclaim and projections given by IDOT are invalid
- 12 and not based in reality.
- To rubber stamp approval for this
- 14 outlandish and politically motivated project would be
- 15 a costly mistake, not only monetarily, but
- 16 environmentally. To destroy our most precious and
- 17 irreplaceable resources based on erroneous facts and
- 18 highly questionable speculation and political
- 19 maneuvering provide a bleak outlook for our future
- 20 generations. The only responsible and moral thing to
- 21 do is to shut this airport nightmare down now.
- MR. REWERTS: Next is Bob Mark, followed by Bob
- 23 Graves.

Robert Mark

2	2809 Central Street Evanston, Illinois
3	My name is Dr. Robert Mark. I've been here
4	about 45 minutes, and I'm quite impressed by the
5	concerns that people have mentioned, and I will be
6	reiterating many of them.
7	I'm speaking on behalf of the five state
8	holders, namely homeowners, business people,
9	government representatives, conservationists and
10	sports people, in the four communities, Village of
11	Monee, Peotone, University Park and Governors State
12	University, that surround the entranceway to the
13	proposed south suburban airport.
14	These communities exist on the southern and
15	eastern down breeze of the proposed airport. I
16	facilitate their work in the Green Communities
17	Project, funded by the Illinois Environmental
18	Protection Agency, to provide a vision and a plan for
19	green space in these thriving communities. The group
20	has worked with IDOT, NIPSE and other planners
21	working on this proposed airport, as well as
22	significant amounts of data, existing plans and other
23	materials, to generate two Green Communities plans.
24	One that they could support if there is no airport

- 1 built, and another if there is one built.
- 2 The preparation of these plans has resulted
- 3 in a set of comments and questions to you. I want to
- 4 jump to something that isn't directly green space but
- 5 is imperative to the communities and green space.
- 6 And that is the issue of water and water quality.
- 7 You've heard a lot about that. This is a marriage
- 8 concern of the state holders. They have questions
- 9 that they believe will require your investigation and
- 10 response.
- 11 These questions are how much water will the
- 12 ongoing operation of the south suburban airport use
- 13 per day, Phase 1, 2, et cetera; what will be the
- 14 source of this water, both during construction and
- during the ongoing operations; how will water be
- 16 returned to its source in the identical condition it
- 17 was taken; how will the water used for ongoing
- 18 operations be treated to remove pollutants before it
- 19 is returned; what measures will be instituted to
- 20 handle storm water runoff, and will they in some way
- 21 be set up to aquifer recharge.
- 22 The Green Communities state holders are
- 23 concerned about these questions with regard to water
- 24 and water quality because of their dependency on the

- 1 aguifer beneath the proposed site for the airport.
- 2 They strongly, and I, believe responsibly recommend
- 3 that the FAA and associated agencies responsibly
- 4 establish guarantees regarding water for the area,
- 5 for the community, with regard to source, quantity,
- 6 quality, return, treatment to remove pollutants,
- 7 aquifer recharge, and that these guarantees be in
- 8 place and legally binding prior to the start of any
- 9 construction if there is to be a first phase the
- 10 airport.
- 11 We make this request because it is our
- 12 understanding that the proposed footprint of the
- 13 south suburban airport is over the only source of
- 14 water to these four communities, a deep aquifer that
- 15 has been identified by scientists as both fragile and
- 16 difficult to replenish. It is also understood by our
- 17 group that more water would not be forthcoming from
- 18 either the Great Lakes Water Commission or the
- 19 Kankakee Water Commission in the event that this
- 20 aquifer is compromised in some manner.
- 21 With regard to the green space, it is our
- 22 understanding that the initial concept for the
- 23 airport allowed for this green space within the
- 24 footprint of the airport and with funding or funding

- 1 assistance from the State. Our current understanding
- 2 from IDOT planners is that since 911, security
- 3 requires a completely fenced area around the
- 4 perimeter of the airport footprint. This would make
- 5 potential and current green space within the
- 6 footprint not accessible to the public. Therefore,
- 7 should the airport go forward? The Green Communities
- 8 state holders recommend that a green space area in
- 9 the one-mile buffer zone around the perimeter of the
- 10 airport outside the footprint be included as an
- 11 integral part of the environment contingencies of the
- 12 airport's development and financing. This would be
- 13 appropriate given the initial proposals.
- I see my time is up. I'll submit the rest
- 15 in writing.
- MS. JOHNSON: Are you almost done?
- MR. REWERTS: Are you almost done?
- MR. MARK: I'm essentially done because the rest
- 19 you've heard multiple times.
- Thank you.
- 21 MR. REWERTS: Thank you very much.
- Mr. Graves, you'll be followed by W. Lee
- 23 Deutsche.

1	Bob Graves
2	353 Waverly Drive Park Forest, Illinois
3	My name is Bob graves. I live in Park
4	Forest, and I'm a private pilot. I've been flying
5	for over 50 years.
6	I think that I have a vision that possibly
7	the politicians and the people, the beaurocrats, in
8	the State of Illinois just don't see it. But I think
9	that they are already ten years behind the times to
10	go build a 6 to 8,000-foot runway airport because
11	there's an aircraft flying today called a Tiltrotor.
12	And if you people want to check it out and find out
13	the accuracy, it's all out there. The Marines are
14	flying it. It's called an Osprey. And the Tiltrotor
15	doesn't need an airport.
16	And I think the vision of the future is if
17	this Tiltrotor is as successful as it appears it's
18	going to be, all the communities that are not being
19	served can be served by a Tiltrotor with no airports
20	required. These aircraft can pick people up all over
21	the area in the community phase, bring them to the
22	big airports of Midway, Rockford, O'Hare, Gary, drop
23	them at the corners of these airports.
24	You don't need another white elephant like

we built down there by St. Louis. Now, look what's

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2
     happened in St. Louis. Lamberg Field decided to
 3
     expand, so they're further obsoleting that airport.
 4
               I think it's time for the people of the
 5
     state to wake up to what the taxpayers want and what
     the State is doing with their money. Will County,
 6
 7
     what they're going to do to your infrastructure and
 8
     your taxes. And I think if you check it out, you'll
 9
     find the accuracy of the Tiltrotor is here.
10
               Thanks.
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
11
               State your name sand spell it for the court
12
13
     reporter.
14
          MR. DEUTSCHE: My name is W. Lee Deutsche,
     spelled D E U T S C H E.
15
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17
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20
21
22
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W. Lee Deutsche

2	3417 Sangamon Steger, Illinois
3	
3	I stand in front of you this afternoon
4	because when it came time to sign in, I felt it was
5	much more appropriate to sign in as a state holder
6	and a landowner. I also am a member of the Will
7	County Board representing District 1, and I'm not one
8	of those politicians that wants this airport.
9	I'd just like to relate a little bit to you
10	because and keep it a little bit on what our purpose
11	is, but I'd be remiss if I didn't say that our
12	family, the Deutsche family, goes back to the 1849.
13	And we have some real roots in what's out there. I
14	am blessed. I'm a senior Deutsche now, so that
15	responsibility falls on me, I guess, to address this.
16	I have a brother that farms with me, and I
17	also have two sons that are farming. So how lucky
18	can a person be that farms with his family? We like
19	to consider ourselves as a what a family farm is.
20	But we were taught, my brother and I were taught by
21	our father, who was very adamant about soil and water
22	conservation and about looking after the water and
23	looking after the streams, that when you passed on
24	from this world, you should leave it better than what

- 1 it was when you got it. And we have done that in
- 2 practicing our farming operations, because in 1978,
- 3 we became one of the first no-till farms that there
- 4 was and practiced that.
- 5 My brother has become very active in the
- 6 Black Walnut Creek drainage in the upper part which
- 7 encompasses us. And we really genuinely feel as if
- 8 we're looking after the soil that's out there. A
- 9 little bit earlier, several times earlier,
- 10 Mr. Rudis's article that's in the Tribune, which I'm
- 11 going to give to you so you guys can read it after
- 12 you're sick of reading all that other material that
- 13 you've gotten.
- But Mr. Rudis is a 92-year-old man, and he
- owns the greatest amount of property that's in the
- 16 inaugural portion of this airport. I would say that
- 17 my brother and I, the Deutsche family, probably own
- 18 the second largest. And if you go to the ultimate,
- 19 we probably get to go to the largest part. Farming
- 20 has been a livelihood for us.
- I realize that some people have some
- 22 concerns about government payments that come to
- 23 farmers; however, with the type of soil that we have,
- 24 we have generated a strong program for producing hay

- 1 and straw. We're blessed because of our location.
- 2 As they say, location, location, location. We're
- 3 blessed that we're very close to the Balmoral Park
- 4 racetrack, and we take the position that horse race
- 5 betting is fine; going to casinos is a sin.
- 6 But related to that, what that industry has
- 7 brought forth to the greater area, if you go east of
- 8 Crete, you see all the large stables that have been
- 9 put up. Stables that are bringing in real estate
- 10 taxes, that are bringing income to the area. They're
- 11 not a part of -- There didn't have to be a TIF or
- 12 there hasn't had to be any rebates for them,
- 13 incentives to bring them there.
- In closing -- because I see my light's
- 15 coming on. In closing, I would like to say that if
- 16 it isn't broke, don't try to fix it. Leave it as it
- 17 is.
- 18 Thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 20 The next speaker is Joseph Palermo, and
- 21 following him will be Mr. Penn.
- 22 Would you state your name and spell it?
- MR. PALERMO: Joe Palermo, P A L E R M O, from
- 24 Wilmington, Illinois.

Joe Palermo, Jr.

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24

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1209 Towpath Lane
                      Wilmington, Illinois
 2
               Back in the '90s, there was a bunch of
 3
 4
     scoping sessions that were held here and in St. John,
 5
     Indiana. I attended most of them. Back then it was
 6
     the agency that was doing the study. It was a
 7
     six-year study and $6 million. When it was just
     about over with, the mayor of Chicago, Mayor Richard
 8
 9
     Daley, he decided he wanted something to do with it,
     so they threw in another million dollars and went
10
     another year. So after seven years and $7 million, I
11
12
     think there were five sites that they were supposed
13
     to decide on. Nothing ever came of the report as far
14
     as the agency deciding.
15
               And at one of the last meetings, which I
16
     believe was here at Governors State, a woman asked --
     There was a committee, I believe, of 12 members or
17
18
     something like that that was supposed to be
     overseeing the airport, making some decisions. And
19
20
     she asked how many of those members, along with all
21
     the politicians, went to the office -- I believe it
22
     was in the Chicago Heights -- that the agency had.
23
     Everything was court recorded or taken movies of.
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And she asked how many of these people went there to

look at any of these reports so they can make their

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2
     decision, and the answer was none.
 3
               So here we are going through another one.
 4
     Politicians decided on the Peotone site. So with all
 5
     these studies, environmental and everything else,
 6
     who's going to make the decision when it's over with?
     Is it going to matter, or is the politician just
 7
 8
     going to say yeah, we need it?
 9
               Thank you.
10
         MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
              Mr. Penn, following you will be Mr. Fred
11
     Wolter.
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1	Algernon H. Penn					
2	596 Farmview Court University Park, Illinois					
3	I am a representative of the Village of					
4	University Park, where this great university stands,					
5	and Village Trustee. And I am for the airport at					
6	Peotone.					
7	The issue that I have about the necessity					
8	for this airport is the fact here in our village, we					
9	have the highest tax rate in Will County. We're					
10	struggling to develop an economic base here. We're					
11	struggling to get people to work. This airport is					
12	not necessarily for me. This airport I feel is					
13	necessary for my children and my children's children					
14	to give them an opportunity to actually live the					
15	American dream as everyone else would like to live					
16	it.					
17	This project is not so much in terms of the					
18	airport, but also the public work infrastructure that					
19	comes along with it. We have two developers in the					
20	world who have said that this airport is a very real					
21	possibility and viability. The day the decision is					
22	made if an airport can be a reality here, 15,000					
23	jobs, 15,000 permanent jobs, will be placed here in					

24 the south suburban area.

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I, as a homeowner, look at my tax bill
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- 2 which I get twice a year, and I say we have the
- 3 highest tax rate in Will County. When you look at
- 4 other areas in Will County such as Plainfield and
- 5 Bolingbrook and New Lenox and other areas, Joliet,
- 6 they have the economic boom which has not come here.
- 7 The difficulty that I have is everyone talks about
- 8 how it affects them. Well, if you have a very low
- 9 tax rate, it does not affect you. If you have good
- 10 water quality, it does not affect you. If you have
- 11 low unemployment, it doesn't affect you.
- 12 We look at the opportunity that's before
- 13 us. We consider ourselves part of the Chicago
- 14 metropolitan area, and even some discussion about the
- 15 fact that the airports will not come, which is not
- 16 necessarily true. There are carriers who are
- 17 interested in the Peotone site. It's been
- 18 documented.
- I say we build the airport because it's
- 20 economically viable for this particular region. We
- 21 have an imbalance within the Chicago metropolitan
- 22 area. We have O'Hare, and there are many arguments
- 23 about the expansion of O'Hare, if it's necessary, the
- 24 potential destruction there. We look at it contrary

- 1 in terms of what expansion of O'Hare does there
- 2 versus what the building of the Peotone site does
- 3 here. We feel that it balances out the economic
- 4 parody in Chicago and gives opportunities, not just
- 5 for people here in University Park but for every
- 6 individual that lives within the region.
- 7 As the yellow light goes on, I look at this
- 8 as the land of opportunity, not necessarily a land of
- 9 question. I'd like to say that if anyone has an
- 10 opportunity and has the will to want to work and the
- 11 will to take care of their family and the will to
- 12 live the American dream, let them do so.
- There are a lot of things that we can agree
- 14 to disagree on, but we all understand, too, that we
- 15 have families that we want to leave legacies with and
- 16 families that we want to take care of. I think we
- 17 need to look at that opportunity that we have to
- 18 leave for them.
- 19 Thank you very much.
- 20 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Mr. Penn, you indicated there
- 21 was an airline that committed to the airport. Could
- 22 you please name the airport for the record?
- MS. JOHNSON: Excuse me.
- MR. REWERTS: It's now two minutes after 6:00.

We've got five cards. Mr. Wolter, we'll let him

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     speak, and then we'll take a 15-minute break, and
     we'll be back to resume after the break.
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1	Fred Wolter 32156 South Route 45
2	Peotone, Illinois
3	I'm Fred Wolter, W O L T E R. I've lived
4	my entire life in Peotone Township. I'm at least the
5	fourth generation to live in eastern Will County.
6	Recently, one of my brothers appropriated a
7	piece of furniture that had belonged to my parents,
8	and in a drawer he found a local newspaper dated
9	1968. What do you suppose the headline was on the
10	front page of that newspaper, The Peotone Gazette?
11	We need a new airport.
12	35 years this has been. At that time it
13	was a second Chicagoland airport because Midway is
14	not a viable airport; it can't be used. We know
15	that's not true. Now we're being told that the area
16	in Rockford can't take up the slack. They're there.
17	They have the reduced capacity. O'Hare is expanding.
18	And to the extent that another airport is needed, it
19	will continue to fulfill that need.
20	The impetus for building an airport ought
21	to be from aviation, and it has never been from
22	aviation. It has been from business. It has been
23	from politics from the start. And we have the
24	airports I mentioned. Once the need comes to the

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southland, Kankakee airport, is there enough room for
 1
 2
     expansion? Let's not build this thing for the wrong
 3
     reason. Please stop spending our money and spend it
 4
     for better uses.
 5
               Thank you for this opportunity for all of
 6
     us.
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you. It's now about three
 7
 8
     minutes after 6:00. We will resume at 20 after.
 9
                         (A short break was had.)
         MR. REWERTS: Okay. It's 25 after 6:00. I'd
10
     like to resume.
11
               The first speaker will be Barbara Sturges.
12
13
     Following Ms. Sturges will be William Browne.
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Barbara Sturges

2	6 Chestnut Court Park Forest, Illinois
3	Hi. Thank you for this opportunity. My
4	name is Barbara Sturges, S T U R G E S, and I live in
5	Park Forest, and I work in Grant Park, Illinois. I
6	work in a business where we do insurance and
7	accounting work, and many of our clients are farmers.
8	As I said, I live in Park Forest, work in
9	Grant Park. And many times, when it's nice weather,
10	I ride my bicycle in between those two places. One
11	of my reasons for opposing this airport is somewhat
12	selfish. When I ride my bike, I have a quiet ride,
13	little traffic. I see the growing crops. I see deer
14	sometimes, often hawks. I'll see pheasant sometimes.
15	I guess I have trouble understanding why a
16	study is needed to understand that the impact of
17	paving over the land, having airplanes and lots and
18	lots of cars, why that isn't going to be more
19	negative than what we've got now for the environment.
20	I'm concerned that this supposed economic
21	engine will only damage the current rural and small
22	town economy we have. I've heard people talk about
23	the potential jobs, but I'm concerned about the
24	damage to what we've already got. Cash rents for

- 1 farm ground will be forced upward as there is less
- 2 ground will be available for people to farm.
- 3 Elevators, seed and implement dealers will be
- 4 negatively impacted. And my own business, where we
- 5 sell crop insurance, there will be a negative impact
- 6 there as well.
- 7 This article that I'm sure others have
- 8 shown you and talked to you about, I think says it
- 9 all. Right now, the land that is considered for an
- 10 airport is a nature preserve, it's farmland and it's
- 11 homes. The United States Government has paid
- 12 Mr. Rudis, that the story is about, to preserve his
- 13 ground in a way that he has because they see this as
- 14 an important use of the land.
- 15 Many clients that I see in my accounting
- 16 and insurance business are farmers who are involved
- 17 in government programs and have been told by the
- 18 government that they must use no-till farming
- 19 practices in order to conserve the soil. We've
- 20 gotten sort of a laugh about that lately, that
- 21 they've been told to conserve the soil, and now the
- 22 government possibly will pave it all over.
- 23 The federal government has supported
- 24 conserving farmland, wildlife and nature preserves as

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an appropriate use of this land. Please don't pave
 1
 2
   it all over.
 3
       MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
 4
           Mr. William Browne.
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William Browne

1

2	3000 West 170th Place Hazelcrest, Illinois
3	Good evening. My name is William Browne,
4	B R O W N E. I am the mayor of the Village of
5	Hazelcrest. I also serve as the secretary of the
6	South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association, and
7	I'm on the executive board for the Metropolitan
8	Mayors Office.
9	I'm here today, not only for myself, but
10	for the residents of Hazelcrest. One of things we
11	have a big problem with out here in the south
12	suburban region is trying to keep jobs or to make
13	jobs out here. We talked about the lack of jobs out
14	here. Now, I know the airport is not going to be an
15	all in all solution, but I do support the airport.
16	The people that I represent support the airport
17	because the airport is going to be a prime economic
18	engine for the global south suburban region out here
19	As the chief of (Inaudible) in Hazelcrest,
20	I have the unique distinction of listening to a lot
21	of complaints from our residents and from the
22	surrounding areas and also the various organizations
23	that I deal with. The biggest thing that they talk

24 about are the taxes out here.

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1 Our tax rate out here is sky high. I have
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- 2 residents out here that are on fixed incomes, and
- 3 they are not able to keep their homes because the
- 4 houses are paid for but they have to worry about the
- 5 taxes. But yet, when I deal with other mayors and
- 6 other organizations out here and I talk to the mayors
- 7 in the northern suburbs, their tax rate is very low.
- 8 Their businesses are booming out there.
- 9 Now, I know people are going to lose their
- 10 homes and their farmland, but I imagine that probably
- 11 happened once before when O'Hare Airport came into
- 12 existence. I remember when there was no O'Hare
- 13 Airport out there. That was the same situation
- 14 there, but now people out there are happy because the
- 15 area is booming out there. They have jobs.
- One of the other things that I listen to
- 17 with my residents is they have to get in a car and
- 18 drive 40, 50 miles to go to work because there are no
- 19 jobs in the south suburban region. A statement that
- 20 was made to me recently, which is very, very true,
- 21 out there in the northern suburbs, there are six jobs
- 22 for every one person out there in the northern
- 23 suburbs. But out here in the southern suburbs, there
- 24 are 60 people for every one job. We can't let that

- 1 continue. We have to have jobs. We have to be able
- 2 to provide an opportunity for our residents to live
- 3 comfortably not having to worry about having to pay
- 4 the high amount of taxes that are out here today.
- 5 I implore you on behalf of the Village of
- 6 Hazelcrest to listen to our concerns. We need the
- 7 airport as a vehicle to start booming economic
- 8 development. Is that going to be an all in all
- 9 answer to the situation? Of course not, but it's
- 10 going to be a start.
- 11 Already in listening to the people in the
- 12 community out here, there are developers wanting to
- 13 buy up land out here, not just in the Peotone area,
- 14 but in the south suburban region. Are they
- 15 speculating? They probably are, but that's showing
- 16 that there are interests out here. But we have to
- 17 have something for them to have an interest for.
- So I do implore you please bring the
- 19 airport out here to the South Suburban region.
- Thank you.
- 21 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- The next speaker will be Barbara Leick.
- 23 Following Barbara will be Sandra Foster.

1	Barbara Leick 4537 West Eagle Lake Road
2	Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Barbara Leick, L E I C K, and
4	I'm here representing a lady who could not be here.
5	The explanation will follow.
6	For the past three years, I was to prepare
7	my statement regarding adverse sound affects of
8	aircraft in a small community such as Peotone. I did
9	not want to focus on the emotional effects of an
10	airport being built here. I wanted to stick to the
11	facts. Yesterday at 2:00 a.m., I lost my
12	brother-in-law, Donald Stewart, the identical twin
13	brother of my husband, Ronald. He died from
14	complications associated to acute peritonitis. My
15	last three weeks have been spent in ICU as Rush
16	Hospital. Thus, why she is not here.
17	Donald frequently visited with us at our
18	home in the country in Washington Township. He loved
19	this area, and like my husband, always dreamed of
20	moving out here, but he hesitated because of the
21	airport issue. Many other people like Donald have
22	waited and are still waiting until it is safe to buy
23	or build a home here. Being out here was like heaven
24	for Donald. It was quiet, peaceful and near as God

- 1 could ever feel us to be.
- I ask the FAA, Jesse Jackson, Jr., Jerry
- 3 Weller and others who are pushing for this apathetic
- 4 injustice to God's country of building an airport out
- 5 here -- I know on a federal and state level you can
- 6 take anyone's property for a needed project such as
- 7 an airport. I'm aware of the Constitution and the
- 8 Bill of Rights, but I ask of you, are any of you the
- 9 prophets of God? Do any of you fear God? Do you
- 10 really think in our hearts that destroying this
- 11 bountiful area that produces food and that feeds you
- 12 and your family is the right thing to do? Perhaps
- 13 then it is time to listen to the true prophets.
- 14 Jeremiah: Woe to the shepherds who destroy
- 15 and scatter the sheep of my pasturing, says the Lord.
- 16 Therefore, says the Lord, the Lord of God of Israel,
- 17 concerning the shepherds who care for and feed my
- 18 people, you have scattered my flock and driven them
- 19 away. You have not visited or attended to them.
- 20 Behold, I will visit and attend to you for the evil
- 21 of your doings, says the Lord.
- 22 Deuteronomy: You shall not remove your
- 23 neighbor's landmark and the land which the Lord Dear
- 24 God gives you to possess, which the men of old set.

1	If any of those involved in planning this
2	airport in Peotone believes in the word of God, I
3	strongly recommend you pick up the Bible and read the
4	hundreds of scriptures about man destroying the gifts
5	of the earth. After all, you shall reap what you
6	SOW.
7	My deceased brother-in-law always taught me
8	to do the right thing. He was truly a Christian and
9	believed in the word of the Lord. And hopefully you
10	will do the same.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
13	Sandra Foster will be followed by Anthony
14	Rayson.
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Sandra Foster

2	5216 West Beecher Road Peotone, Illinois
3	My name is Sandy Foster, F O S T E R.
4	What I wanted to address today was kind of
5	the socioeconomic impact of what's happening now to
6	the current people of Peotone, not what the dream is
7	for the people of Hazelcrest.
8	I purchased a home in Peotone several years
9	ago when FAA took Peotone off the list of live
10	projects. I've spent my life savings remodeling this
11	home and making it a safe place for my child and
12	myself.
13	A year ago I became single again. I am not
14	able to sell my home; and working two jobs, I spend
15	no time with the child who I moved to the country for
16	a safe life. I can't sell my home because of the
17	Peotone airport.
18	This has been going on since 1968. I'm in
19	the second phase of this project; so when I called
20	and register a hardship case, I'm told no, they're
21	only buying homes in the first phase. Of course,
22	rich developers, such as Mr. Bine, got millions of
23	dollars in for empty lots in the second phase.
24	I have started two jobs. I have become

- 1 severely clinically depressed and have been on
- 2 medication. My son tried to commit suicide several
- 3 months ago because his mother is never there for him.
- 4 But it's okay to ruin our lives because it
- 5 may give tax relief to Hazelcrest. It may give bring
- 6 jobs like Mid-America Airport in Mascoutah brought to
- 7 those people. It brought a lot of jobs, didn't it?
- 8 But meanwhile, the people that are living this day in
- 9 and day out are ignored.
- 10 When I called South Suburban Airport
- 11 Authority and talked with land acquisition, he had
- 12 the nerve to laugh when I said I felt I was a
- 13 hostage. Is this how the government wants their
- 14 taxpaying citizens to be treated?
- I implore you to set people free that are
- 16 being held hostage. Look at this whole situation. I
- 17 know I can't stop the airport from coming if it's
- 18 going to. I don't believe in it. I don't believe it
- 19 will be used. I think it will be another travesty
- 20 like Mid-America. Like I said, we have a wonderful
- 21 community and town. It's a whole way of life.
- 22 Gary Airport and Midway Airport are closer
- 23 to Hazelcrest than Peotone. Why aren't your people
- 24 working there? I know people that live in the area

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1 of the other airports. Their taxes are higher than
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- 2 mine, so I don't know where the tax relief is coming
- 3 from.
- 4 I think that this whole issue needs to be
- 5 looked at on more than just a political background.
- 6 I think it needs to be resolved one way or another,
- 7 and I really think that they need to let the hostages
- 8 in Peotone go.
- 9 Thank you for your time and consideration.
- 10 MR. REWERTS: I'd like to take a second and
- 11 remind the folks here to turn off their cell phones.
- 12 It's kind of rude when someone is trying to talk and
- 13 it's going off in the background, so if you'd please
- 14 turn off your cell phones, I'd appreciate it so
- 15 people can speak.
- 16 Anthony Rayson, is he here?
- 17 Following Anthony will be Cory Singer.

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1	Anthony Rayson 27009 South Egyptian Trail
2	Monee, Illinois
3	Good evening. Before I read my statement
4	that I composed for this evening, I want to say
5	something about jobs. A few days ago I was at a
6	rally, an underemployment rally in Englewood. It
7	wasn't downtown with Jesse Jackson, although he did
8	glom on to our day and take all our media from the
9	event. But we were in Englewood because yeah, it's a
10	serious problem, no jobs. And why is that? Because
11	the jobs are in China because the corporations are so
12	damn greedy that they're going to China to hire
13	workers for under a dollar an hour.
14	This is what we've got to talk about. Talk
15	about the real enemy of what's going on with the
16	citizens in this country. Don't try to pretend that
17	a pie in the sky airport is going to solve the job
18	problem. There's a real definite problem here in
19	this country, but we've got to find out who our real
20	enemies are.
21	My name is Anthony Rayson, and my family
22	and Peotone Airport footprint since 1990. I know the
23	officials from the FAA here today are in a tough
24	position. What you may feel privately about this

- 1 issue you cannot spell out in your report. The
- 2 decision has pretty much been made for you; however,
- 3 you must go through the motions with this hearing and
- 4 then come up with a report to justify paving over
- 5 this well cared for, pristine land for an unneeded
- 6 airport.
- 7 But citizens can focus on the environment
- 8 without all the legalese. It's a political decision
- 9 insisted upon by certain sectors of big money who we
- 10 all know pull the strings of our politicians. The
- 11 environment and the citizens don't have stacks of
- 12 taxpayer money to stuff down their unethical pockets.
- 13 The State of Illinois has blown a hundred million
- 14 dollars already on this project.
- We know you're forced to wear blinders and
- 16 not consider the fact that there are already four
- 17 woefully underutilized airports ringing Chicagoland
- 18 in Rockford, Milwaukee, Gary and Kankakee. Also,
- 19 you're not to factor ingenuously needful
- 20 transportation options such as high speed rail and
- 21 the embarrassment that the airlines want nothing to
- 22 do with Peotone.
- 23 Similarly, you're to ignore the reality
- 24 that our area has been a self-sustaining and

- 1 economically productive entity in an unusually
- 2 environmentally conscious manner for several
- 3 generations. I couldn't do your job. I'd quit.
- 4 Luckily for me, I can spit out the truth.
- 5 But, you know, citizens are fighting back.
- 6 This same area where big business in collusion with
- 7 government decides to force people off their land for
- 8 environmentally catastrophic profit making projects
- 9 is being sadly played out all over our planet. It's
- 10 our moral imperative as stewards of this area to
- 11 resist this assault being aimed by us for so long by
- 12 this awful and unnecessary project. We'll stand up
- 13 for what is right.
- 14 So what I intend to do is to help organize
- 15 people to be there for our neighbors if and when
- 16 imminent domain and/or quick take are forcibly
- 17 imposed. I guess you've all heard of Cancun. It's
- 18 called do unto others as you would have them do unto
- 19 you.
- 20 MR. REWERTS: Cory Singer.
- 21 Following Mr. Singer will be Dr. Charles
- 22 Dieringer.

23

1	Cory Singer
2	475 Nevada Street Frankfort, Illinois
3	Good evening. My name is Cory Singer. I
4	represent District 1 of the Will County Board, which
5	includes Frankfort, Mokena, Crete, Beecher, Peotone,
6	Monee and all the unincorporated areas, including the
7	site of the proposed airport.
8	I'm not here tonight supporting the
9	airport. I'm not here tonight opposing the airport.
10	I don't believe the Will County Board has the ability
11	to decide whether it's going to be built or whether
12	we have the ability to stop it. I think it's pretty
13	evident because we're sitting here tonight having a
14	hearing. And after all the years and after the all
15	work that's been done by some trying to stop the
16	airport, if you could stop it, we wouldn't be sitting
17	here at Governors State University.
18	I submitted a lot of testimony, and I have
19	a copy of it here, regarding a number of things, the
20	nuts and bolts, you might call them, regarding the
21	processes to manage the logistics if this airport is
22	built.
23	Summarizing them, if the airport is to be
24	built, I firmly believe that involvement by all the

- 1 eastern Will County Council of Mayors should be
- 2 involved at all levels. The mayors of all those
- 3 communities should be involved in everything from
- 4 land planning to zoning and all of the issues
- 5 regarding the development of the airport. And
- 6 regularly scheduled meetings should be held at a very
- 7 regular basis to update all of these mayors and,
- 8 also, for that matter, the County of Will regarding
- 9 all processes and developments as they are coming
- 10 along.
- 11 Secondly, municipalities in Will County and
- 12 areas surrounding the airport must play an active
- 13 role in all land use and zoning decisions. There
- 14 must be regular updates by both the FAA and IDOT
- 15 regarding all land use decisions. And we must have
- 16 the ability to play a role in deciding the future of
- our own backyard, how the land is to be developed and
- 18 how the land is to be zoned, because at the end of
- 19 the day, the local taxing bodies, whether it be fire
- 20 protection districts, police protection -- I'm
- 21 sorry -- municipalities, police departments, drainage
- 22 districts, school districts, municipalities, County
- 23 of Will, we are all going to have to shoulder the
- 24 burden as local taxpayers paying for all the

- 1 developments surrounding this airport. There needs
- 2 to be a far great are attention put on the impact the
- 3 local taxpayers are going to have to incur if this
- 4 airport is to be built.
- 5 I didn't want to come here tonight and talk
- 6 about nuts and bolts, and my written testimony is far
- 7 more detailed. That can go over these things. I
- 8 wanted to come here and talk about people. Whether
- 9 it be the residents of Heather Brook Estates or that
- 10 woman who just mentioned her experience, she used the
- 11 word hostage. And while somebody may have laughed at
- 12 her about that, I'm not laughing because when you
- 13 talk to these people and you understand what is going
- 14 on in their lives, it becomes clearly evident that
- 15 they are hostages. They're being held as a prisoner
- 16 of their own property. Their property rights are
- 17 gone. They can't sell. They can't improve. They
- 18 can't do anything.
- To my memory, the first meeting that had
- 20 anything to do with the airport occurred in 1969. If
- 21 we do our math, for well over 30 years that families
- 22 in this area have had to deal with the is it or is it
- 23 not coming scenario.
- 24 Well, I understand we've moved a lot

- 1 further now because we're here today. But a decision
- 2 needs to be made very, very soon of what we are going
- 3 to do. Is it coming or isn't it? And if it is
- 4 coming, the priority has to be on preserving the
- 5 properties rights of the people in the area
- 6 surrounding the airport. That has to be a priority.
- 7 If this airport is such a good thing, then
- 8 only good will come out of it. And if it really is
- 9 this good thing, then people can't be harmed in the
- 10 process and people's lives can't be destroyed and be
- 11 littered along the way.
- 12 So I would demand that IDOT continue their
- 13 former commitment to purchase land from people who
- 14 are on lists and demand that IDOT follow through on
- 15 that, their commitment to do so. We can't build this
- 16 underneath the cloak that it's a great thing for the
- 17 community and a great thing for all if people's lives
- 18 are destroyed along the way.
- 19 Quite honestly, I don't care about
- 20 Hazelcrest. I don't care about Bensenville. I don't
- 21 care about Elk Grove. I don't care about any of the
- 22 Cook County communities who are struggling with their
- 23 jobs. Well, certainly I want them to do well. Of
- 24 course I do. If our neighbors aren't succeeding,

then we can't succeed either. I get that. But at

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the end of the day, it's our people and it's our
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 3
     county this is mostly impacting, and we're going to
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     have to shoulder the burden when it comes to the
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     development of an airport.
 6
               So just to recap, if it's a good thing,
 7
     then IDOT will come through, and they will come
 8
     through on their promise to take care of the
 9
     homeowners and the property owners in the area so
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     they are no longer held hostage.
11
               Thank you for your time.
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
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               The next speaker is Dr. Charles Dieringer.
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Charles Dieringer

2	150 Grace Lane Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	Charles Dieringer. It's D I E R I N G E R.
4	Like most American names, they don't spell the way
5	they sound, but that's some of the obstacles we have
6	living in this country.
7	I am a 30-year resident of Chicago Heights,
8	one of the more abused communities in our area in
9	terms of jobs and environmental issues. In 1913, our
10	stream, which is the Farm Creek water shed, which
11	abuts the airport on the south side, was deemed as
12	the most polluted stream in the state. And now it's
13	one of the most prized streams in the state, and we
14	are leading We have worked actively over the last
15	few years to form a very viable water shed
16	partnership with Governors State University. It is
17	involved in this leadership very definitely. And we
18	are receiving grants. We are doing all kinds of
19	constructive things in terms of improving our water
20	shed.
21	I'm here to tell you that this airport is
22	going to improve and enhance this community if we
23	build it as a green airport. Now, I'm also on the
24	green project that was described earlier. I've been

- 1 sent by water shed for specialized training in water
- 2 shed science to the University of Illinois. I'm one
- 3 of two people that have had such an experience. It
- 4 involved three years of summer intensive training.
- 5 So I've had a lot of learning to do.
- 6 My background is in education and business.
- 7 And I'm also an engineering person that worked with
- 8 the Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago for
- 9 many years involved with the reservoirs and deep
- 10 tunnel and all those kinds of things. So I've been
- 11 around infrastructure and those kinds of things for
- 12 many years. I do a lot of research before I get
- 13 involved in things and take a position.
- 14 But I'm taking a position as an educator,
- 15 and I'm inviting everybody here to look at and use,
- 16 first off, the (Inaudible) which is a viable
- 17 resource. And it's a tremendous (Inaudible.)
- 18 Illinois is the leader and has always been
- 19 in uniting libraries and allowing the poor man
- 20 university to be right at our fingertips. In 1978, I
- 21 had access, and so did you, to 700 libraries in this
- 22 country. And it's phenomenal to be able to go on the
- 23 Internet and look up about water sheds and what
- 24 they're doing in the eastern part of the country and

- 1 how this all can work.
- 2 And you can give faith in technology. You
- 3 also have to give faith in our government to use it,
- 4 though. And that has been one of the obstacles and
- 5 one of the opening work chance that we came together
- 6 on this water shed activity for the green project.
- 7 How are we going to find a unit of government that's
- 8 going to be able to carry out this commitment? I
- 9 think Bob expressed that earlier.
- 10 And we have found a unit of government that
- 11 we think can do that. Many of you have probably
- 12 never heard of it, but it does exist in Illinois.
- 13 First off, its function is as a soil conservation
- 14 district, but it deals with natural environmental
- 15 projects that involve pollution in our streams. And
- 16 actually, the particular one would be a subsoil
- 17 conservation district. It's well defined in the
- 18 statutes. They do exist in the state, and it follows
- 19 people participating more so than in a drainage
- 20 district.
- 21 So anyway, that's just a little bit of
- 22 background. And I know my time is up, so I'm going
- 23 to come back to tell you more how this vision is
- 24 going to work for this community and it's going to

1	restore us to where we should be.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. REWERTS: Thank you. We have two more cards.
4	Robert Ogalla. And following Robert will be Eileen
5	Olson.
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L	Robert		Ogalla	
	28560	South	Will	Center

- 2 Monee, Illinois
- 4 the Union Drainage District 1, Townships of Monee and
- 5 Will. I'm not speaking on their behalf. I'm
- 6 speaking on my own behalf here.
- 7 I'd differ from some of the previous
- 8 speakers here. I do care about the communities
- 9 around me. I do care about the areas other than Will
- 10 County District 1. And I would hope that they
- 11 prosper, but not at the expense of eradicating our
- 12 area of agricultural activity.
- 13 And the gentleman that spoke before me, I
- 14 will say that agricultural areas do not coexist in
- 15 any proximity or close proximity to airports in spite
- of what he may claim from his Internet studies.
- 17 That's a fact.
- MR. DIERINGER: I'll address that issue when we
- 19 return.
- MR. REWERTS: Excuse me. Excuse me.
- MR. OGALLA: I wish you wouldn't interrupt.
- 22 MR. REWERTS: Only the speaker is -- Let
- 23 everybody else have an opportunity to talk.
- MR. OGALLA: Experiences I have with this issue,

- 1 we've heard these pie in the sky proclamations for
- 2 years. So far it's been 20 years of promotion. None
- 3 of this has come about.
- 4 I'm here mostly to ask the FAA, after the
- 5 Tier 1 process, we were promised that land
- 6 acquisition would have no negative impact. I'm here
- 7 to say that it has. It's affected our schools, our
- 8 fire districts. Any taxing body or drainage
- 9 districts, anything of the sort that depends on
- 10 either fees or taxes on these properties, it has
- 11 affected us. IDOT has refused to pay these fees.
- 12 They refused to pay the taxes. At the same time
- 13 they've derived income from these properties. They
- 14 continue to operate them and derive economic activity
- 15 from them while not paying any of the fees or taxes.
- 16 What I'm here to ask is that the FAA takes
- 17 a truly unbiased view of this, not merely taking as
- 18 fact restated claims from years past. The Tier 2
- 19 portion of this, from what I gather, is about need
- 20 and about environmental issues. It really needs to
- 21 go a little farther than the need. To have a need,
- 22 you need customers. Customers will drive the need.
- 23 You need air carriers. Neither of them exist after
- 24 all this promotion. Neither do exist. We've already

- 1 tried the build it and they will come with the
- 2 Mascoutah Airport in St. Louis, which the same
- 3 consulting firms were involved as are involved in the
- 4 lead-up to the point where we are here.
- 5 I really ask that you truly consider that
- 6 this is an agricultural area. The area economically
- 7 has three farms that have been recognized for
- 8 conservation efforts over the past 10 to 15 years.
- 9 That's for the entire County of Will and South Cook.
- 10 It contains thousands of acres of prime farmland.
- I really ask that you consider all these
- 12 facts, consider the fact that we have existing
- 13 facilities that are underutilized, not even used, in
- 14 close proximity. We can't keep destroying farmland.
- I thank you.
- MR. REWERTS: Eileen Olson.

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Eileen Olson

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3	Wow. Thanks for the opportunity to talk
4	today.
5	I feel a lot of passion against the
6	airport. I'm just a taxpayer. I am a mom and a
7	wife, and we moved out here because we like open
8	land. We like the farms. We love the forestry, and
9	I come to you today and say could you please consider
10	the impact that this is having on all of us families
11	who moved out here who have so much pride in our
12	community. And we look to you to bring us business,
13	not an airport. We look to you to find job
14	opportunities and provide great learning experiences,
15	but we don't look for an airport. We look for you to
16	take advantage of the resources that you already have
17	in O'Hare and in Midway and to put great traffic
18	solutions down the road so that we can take advantage
19	of what's already been invested with our money, which
20	is so important.
21	Spend money on education and leave open
22	land for posterity, because if you don't, where are
23	the kids going to go to play and fish and, you know,
24	have great memories.

1	So pretty simple, but thanks.
2	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
3	We have no more cards, so we have two
4	speakers that had not completed their testimony and
5	wish to continue.
6	Is Gordon Wilson still here? Do you need
7	another four minutes or so?
8	MR. WILSON: No, it won't take that long.
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Gordon Wilson

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925 Hodges Street
                       Beecher, Illinois
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               I don't know how you're going to connect
 4
     this in your recording with what I said before, but
 5
     let's try.
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               I will repeat just a couple sentences
 7
     because it's a good starting spot.
 8
               There are currently several coalitions,
 9
     South Suburban Airport Coalition, Will County
10
     Coalition, South Suburban Mayors and Managers
     Association and Kankakee River Valley Airport
11
     Authority, to name a few, all striving to do the same
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     thing in the same place but in a different way. And
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     I might add they can't agree.
               The Greater Rockford Coalition has called
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16
     for an end to the new Peotone airport, correctly
     observing that Rockford, Milwaukee, Gary and Kankakee
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     already have infrastructure in place to accommodate
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     any increased transportation needs in the Chicago
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     area.
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               The cash-strapped State of Illinois has
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     bought property in an anticipation of the start of
23
     this project with no mandate. The Jackson plan,
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South Suburban Airport Coalition, claims to have

- 1 private capital backing them for this construction;
- 2 however, hundreds of millions of dollars of
- 3 infrastructure will be paid for by taxpayers. All
- 4 the land that has been purchased and will be
- 5 purchased is taken off tax rolls resulting in severe
- 6 shortfalls for schools and other local public needs.
- 7 It seems the major impetus for the project is
- 8 political ambition and the relatively few who stand
- 9 to reap large financial gains.
- 10 It's no secret that some proponents have
- 11 said, off the record, of course, that it's the south
- 12 side's turn for the lucrative, no-bid contracts that
- 13 the O'Hare area has enjoyed for many years. The
- 14 promoters of this idea have been trying for at least
- 15 20 years and have failed. How much more evidence do
- 16 we need to declare an end to this bad idea?
- 17 Many in this room are probably wondering
- 18 who I am and what expertise I have to substantiate
- 19 what I have said. I am Mr. Rural Peotone, or if you
- 20 wish, Iron Ring resident who has endured the very
- 21 expensive and ongoing futility and frustration of
- 22 this effort. I am a citizen very concerned about the
- 23 possibility of this gigantically expensive, largely
- 24 publicly funded project, ending up in failure. I am

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a citizen very troubled by elected officials from the
     south side and even communities surrounding O'Hare
 2
     who are trying to force this plan on the residents of
     the Peotone site and the surrounding communities,
 4
 5
     residents who are not their constituents. Lastly, I
 6
     am a taxpayer.
 7
               Thank you.
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          MS. JOHNSON: Thank you for coming back as well.
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         MR. REWERTS: Mr. Dieringer.
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1	Charles Dieringer 150 Grace Lane
2	Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	I was just trying earlier to establish some
4	of my background and involvement because I was indeed
5	torn by many of the same obstacles that have been
6	expressed here by these people in the community. And
7	I really think that many of the obstacles that
8	they're identifying are being addressed by the Green
9	Communities project. And I really would encourage
10	them The project is not completed yet. But as Bob
11	expressed earlier, it will be done. It's got to be
12	completed by next June, so it's going to be done well
13	before our study here.
14	But we have been studying airports and
15	solutions that are green in nature. Now, if you
16	wonder about green communities, the closest one I can
17	point you to is Prairie Crossing. You may have heard
18	of them advertised. People up there pay extra to
19	live in Prairie Crossing. And I drive by there
20	frequently, and I check on them to see why do you
21	invest in this. Because there's an attitude there
22	about doing things the right way. I really think we
23	need to promote that attitude here, and we need to
24	get more informed about technology and how it can be

- 1 used. And we have a great opportunity to do
- 2 something very constructive for our communities.
- 3 I'll go -- Just to give you an idea the
- 4 water issue, which I also am a member of the Ground
- 5 Water Association, which is an international
- 6 organization. We have 33 inches of rain that falls
- 7 on this area on an average every year. Where does
- 8 that rain go? It's not being conserved here now, but
- 9 if we build this green airport, we're going to have a
- 10 series of lakes and recreational activities here that
- 11 you wouldn't believe. I mean, this won't have to
- 12 hold water because this is our major source of water.
- 13 This is what God gives us.
- But we also have an opportunity via the
- 15 Thorncreek water shed, because if you were here this
- 16 morning, you would have heard the Thorncreek basin is
- 17 the in process of providing the basic sort of
- 18 infrastructure. Within two years, they'll have this
- 19 all pretty well (Inaudible) right now 90 percent of
- 20 the communities that are involved around here.
- 21 And it's flat plateau up here, so we're not
- 22 talking about rocket science to get sanitary services
- 23 and water services to work. We can direct them
- 24 either way. We can direct them down the Kankakee

- 1 River or we can direct them down to Lake Michigan.
- 2 There's a (Inaudible) to go with Lake Michigan. And
- 3 I (Inaudible) with Lake Michigan water shed because
- 4 my water shed is part of that. If we return water,
- 5 we will have that source available.
- I've already posed that question to those
- 7 commissioners, but we have to return good quality
- 8 water and we have to install wetlands. Those are
- 9 called storm water treatment drains that clean the
- 10 water. And we have -- In the sanitary district, we
- 11 created this same concept along the sanitary ship
- 12 canal, a series of site variation waterfalls, one of
- 13 them which is in Blue Island. That concept has
- 14 brought back bass fishing tournaments. We're going
- 15 to have that on our streams around here, too.
- We actually, right now in Chicago Heights,
- 17 through our efforts cleaning and recleaning our
- 18 steam, we have caught 38-inch long Chinook, 30 of
- 19 them in the last three months. Now, they've been
- 20 coming up that stream for the last 25 years, but they
- 21 haven't been getting through too well because of the
- 22 beavers and the lack of maintenance by the forest
- 23 preserves.
- 24 You may know that the forest preserves have

- 1 been getting beat up pretty well lately. Well, I've
- 2 been beating them up for five years, and I go to all
- 3 their meetings. They've delayed now their budget for
- 4 another week because we're going to get this \$50
- 5 million that's coming to put back in the forest
- 6 preserves and restore our streams.
- 7 So anyway, I don't want to bore you; but if
- 8 you would like to know more about it, you're welcome
- 9 to contact me. I will send you e-mails and
- 10 documentation about the research projects that I'm
- 11 involved in. But it's an exciting opportunity, and I
- 12 wanted to share that with you.
- 13 Thank you very much.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- We have no more speaker cards. If anybody
- 16 would like to speak or make any comments, please fill
- 17 out a speaker card.
- 18 MR. WENDT: I filled one out already.
- MR. REWERTS: State your name again.
- MR. WENDT: William Wendt, W E N D T.

21

22

23

William Wendt

2	1643 Hubbard Chicago, Illinois
3	I've been following these airport
4	controversies for some years, and I can't recall
5	anybody from the southern suburbs complaining about
6	not being able to get an airplane.
7	Has anybody heard from anybody from the
8	southern suburbs that can't get an airplane? I
9	haven't heard any airlines complaining that they
10	can't find airport space around here. We do hear
11	lots of complaints about jobs, and it is a very
12	serious concern. There has been a problem in the far
13	south side and southern suburbs for about 30 years
14	now, ever since the steel mills started disappearing.
15	I'd like to suggest a little different
16	approach to developing industry. This same monorail
17	technology that I suggested earlier for passenger use
18	could also be very useful for freight use. I mean,
19	what you have in factories and warehouses something
20	called material handling system, and most of these
21	are overhead monorails.
22	What I propose is an external material
23	handling system that can connect factories and
24	warehouses and so on miles away and, in effect, make

- 1 them one assembly line. I think this will be far,
- 2 far more productive for dealing with this very real
- 3 problem and getting some real industrial jobs.
- I hear Jesse Jackson. I listen to WDON a
- 5 lot in the morning, and I hear Jesse Jackson saying
- 6 he wants the south side to look like the north side.
- 7 Yeah, well, I don't think hotels and restaurants are
- 8 quite the way to do it. That's the kind of
- 9 development you're going to get around an airport.
- 10 I'm still steamed about this McCormack
- 11 Place development 10 or 12 years ago, which was
- 12 supposed to create 10,000 jobs at the expense of
- 13 capital \$670 million. That comes out to about
- 14 \$60,000 per hotel and restaurant job. I mean, a
- 15 cabbie -- It created a job for a cab. That's about
- 16 \$20,000. This industrial district that went into the
- 17 southwest side of Chicago, they created 10,000 jobs
- 18 on a \$475 million investment. That comes out to
- 19 about \$47,000 per job.
- 20 This Motorola plant in McHenry County that
- 21 closed up after only five years, \$100 million plant
- 22 for 5,000 people. That comes out to about \$20,000 a
- 23 job. But you figure so many jobs this would create,
- 24 and this is strictly the loss we hear. It's not the

hotels. It's not the restaurants. I don't think --

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2
     You know, I haven't seen the figures, but if it's
     anything like McCormack Place, rip off. The only way
 3
 4
     to get behind McCormack Place is tax-free bonds. If
 5
     we had tax-free bonds for a few other things, maybe
 6
     we could get us out of (Inaudible.)
 7
               But no, there is a much, much, much better
     way to deal with this very real problem. It's a very
 8
 9
     real problem and it needs a real solution.
10
          MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
               The next speaker will be Rosemarie DeWitt.
11
12
     Following Rosemarie will be Lionel Trepanier.
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1	Rosemarie DeWitt					
2	16033 Debbie Lane South Holland, Illinois					
3	Yes. My name is Rosemarie DeWitt. I'm a					
4	director with Will South Cook County Soil and Water					
5	Conservation District. I represent from 22nd Street					
6	in Cook County and all of Will County.					
7	My major concerns with the airport at this					
8	point is that the evaluation hasn't been done on					
9	where the water source for the airport is going to					
10	come. Indications that I had been given seven years					
11	ago was they were going to take the water off the					
12	Kankakee River.					
13	Earlier this year, EPA released a third					
14	annual drinking water (Inaudible) for Joliet. And					
15	the Chicago Tribune had an article in September that					
16	169,000 people in Will County are drinking water that					
17	is contaminated with radium. It's in this report					
18	that they will have to take the water out of the					
19	Kankakee River.					
20	I want to know where they're going to get					
21	the water. I want to know that the residents of Will					
22	County will not be ingesting water that's going to					
23	cause cancer. They need to contact EPA, go online,					

24 find a certain report, find out what's happening.

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1 The other thing is that I'm very concerned
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- 2 that the Rudis farm is the fourth largest in the
- 3 State of Illinois. I really don't understand why
- 4 they chose to put the one runway right on that farm.
- 5 I believe that if they're going to do it, please
- 6 conserve the farm. We's already expended state and
- 7 federal monies through USDA for the project.
- 8 I'd also like them to start implementing at
- 9 municipalities, the counties, decide what they're
- 10 going to do with storm water management and PDES
- 11 requirements. I think all of this has to be taken
- 12 into consideration before an airport is approved.
- I live in South Holland. I'm still waiting
- 14 for my flood control project. That's a multi-million
- 15 dollar project that probably will not be completed
- 16 for another 20 to 30 years. Most of the people that
- 17 are in this district right now in this area ran away
- 18 from the problems from where I live. You're
- 19 recreating the same issues, and you're going to have
- 20 to come up with billions upon billions of dollars to
- 21 correct it later. You do not have another material
- 22 service quorum. It just does not exist.
- Thank you for your time.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.

Lionel Trepanier

1

24

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11601 Artesian
                       Chicago, Illinois
 2
 3
               My name is Lionel Trepanier. That's T R E
 4
     P A N I E R. I'm with South Metro Greens.
 5
               I just want to express appreciation for the
 6
     people who have come out to advocate for their
 7
     community and for the environment and for common
     sense. It seems like there's quite a large support
 8
 9
     in this room for a common sense approach to what's
10
     going on.
               In a common sense approach, one of my
11
12
     concerns that I wanted to share with you all tonight
13
     and with those making up the environmental impact
14
     statement is for the toxic chemical loading downwind
15
     from the facility. So those folks such as myself who
16
     would be downwind from this facility who already live
17
     with a heavy toxic chemical load, this would be added
18
     to. I want the FAA, I want the project proposers to
     come to our communities and talk to us about how are
19
     we going to measure the amount of toxic chemical
20
21
     loading as a result of operations of this proposed
22
     facility.
               And particularly, I would point out to the
23
```

FAA that this type of an analysis -- What's needed

- 1 here is the analysis of the facility as it's intended
- 2 to be built. To break this project into tiny pieces
- 3 to ask that those each be individually analyzed for
- 4 their environmental impact is evading the purpose,
- 5 the very purpose of this evening, this scoping.
- 6 So I do hope that the FAA sees to properly
- 7 address the scope of the proposal as it is intended.
- 8 So I've shared my one concern. I know that
- 9 there's practically enumerable concerns, and I could
- 10 just chime on that I've heard even the various
- 11 speakers before me bring up very important issues
- 12 that must be addressed if our community is going to
- 13 have an opportunity to look at what kind of a choice
- 14 is being made.
- You know, in my local green party, we
- 16 advocate for a rail system like a lot of people
- 17 advocate for that rail system. It just makes so much
- 18 sense. It's common sense that if we need more space
- 19 at our airports, more capacity, we look at why do we
- 20 need more capacity, and we see very clearly that a
- 21 high-speed rail between some of our Midwest
- 22 population centers would displace a huge percentage,
- 23 a huge quantity of the existing users of the existing
- 24 air travel facilities. So there's very clearly -- I

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1 think for people in the community that -- In my
2 community, I'm saying there's really people who see
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- 3 the fallacy of building this airport that we're going
- 4 to be bettering our community. I think I see a very
- 5 strong consensus that no, this airport is not going
- 6 to better our community.
- 7 So what is afoot? Why can that situation
- 8 exist? I think that's something that at least we
- 9 begin to address when we do as you've done this
- 10 evening and come out and raise your voice for, you
- 11 know, such a project being proposed in our community.
- 12 So I just want to close and thank you for
- 13 your attention.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 15 Gloria Weidner.

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Gloria Weidner

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22

23

love it.

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37445 Darby Road
                      Wilmington, Illinois
 2
 3
              My name is Gloria Weidner, W E I D N E R.
 4
     I represent KARE, Kankakee Area Research and
 5
     Education.
 6
              I was in the same very spot 13 years ago
 7
     testifying. I never heard back. And ironically, I
     was right. I and my colleagues were right. I came
 8
 9
     into this deposition or this testament session with
     facts coming out of my ears, and I never heard back
10
11
     from you guys. And actually, like I say, I was right
12
     because the predictions of the experts that were
13
     hired to study the issue never came true. The demand
     never happened. So it's not market driven. And when
14
15
     it's not market driven, then the taxpayers paid for
16
     it.
              Also, it's not intelligence driven because
17
     then we'd have, like some others here say, we'd have
18
     the high-speed rail. In France, they just celebrated
19
```

24 So it's not market driven. It's not

their billionth on the TTV Supertrain, and it's a

this project in France, supertrains, and now they

huge success. There were complaints at first about

- 1 intelligence driven. It's politically driven. And
- 2 when we talk about politics and we're talking about
- 3 power and money, power corrupts, and we all know what
- 4 money does from Enron.
- 5 And so there are other aspects, too, in the
- 6 environment like, for example, farmland. Farmland is
- 7 it being gobbled up at an alarming rate. So I
- 8 thought well, I'll get on the Internet and I'll look
- 9 it up and I'll see what's going on. And the
- 10 Internet, the sites I saw had some sources that were
- 11 saying oh, that's a bunch of hogwash, farmland is not
- 12 being gobbled up. And guess who wrote those
- 13 articles? Association of Realtors. So I think I'm
- 14 pretty safe in saying that farmland is a concern. We
- 15 have the richest farmland here in the world and we
- 16 shouldn't be wasting it.
- 17 As far as jobs go, if you're trying to
- 18 create jobs, then we should be in a whole different
- 19 area. We should be addressing the outsourcing of
- 20 jobs, not building an airport. So any way you look
- 21 at it, like someone here said, any way you look at
- 22 it, the common sense is not to build this airport.
- 23 We've got the airport in Gary, in Rockford, in
- 24 Milwaukee that are all underutilized; therefore, this

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1 is a lot of BS. So that's about where I'd like to
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- 2 leave it.
- 3 Thank you.
- 4 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 5 Do we have any more speaker cards? Anybody
- 6 else wishing to speak?
- We'll take a break then.
- 8 We got a videotape from Henry May, Village
- 9 Trustee of Monee. That's a videotape that someone
- 10 was gracious enough to drop off for the record. So
- 11 we'll review this and enter it into the record.
- 12 Seeing no more people wishing to speak,
- 13 we'll take about a 15-minute break or so until we get
- 14 some cards.
- 15 (A short break was had.)
- MR. REWERTS: We have one more speaker card, so
- 17 I'd like to convene so this person can provide their
- 18 comments and we won't have to sit around. This
- 19 meeting will go until 8:00 o'clock, but we'll take
- 20 testimony from George Bolus, and then we'll adjourn
- 21 again until 8:00 o'clock or until we get another
- 22 speaker.

23

George Bolus

2	3633 South Peoria Steger, Illinois					
3	I have no prepared statement, and I wasn't					
4	going to speak because it seemed like there was lot					
5	of negativity, and I felt a little self-conscious					
6	about speaking. But my name is George Bolus. I am a					
7	landowner. I own a farm in Beecher which will be					
8	impacted by the airport. Part of my farmland will be					
9	taken, and I also have 47 acres just north of where					
10	the airport is projected to be, across from					
11	Crete-Monee Road.					
12	And I want to say I look at this basically					
13	from a historic perspective, and I look at what has					
14	happened in the past hundred years and how violently					
15	sometimes things have changed. And, you know, we can					
16	go back to the days when England revolved around					
17	having a seaport, and the country developed around					
18	that. And we look at times in the early 19th century					
19	when trains started to develop and how towns and					
20	cities grew from that; and then in the 50s, from that					
21	point on, it all seemed to resolve around the					
22	airports.					
23	I look at Illinois from a standpoint of the					
24	economy and what's good for the people is good for					

- 1 If the economy is good, it's good for the people.
- 2 And I understand the impact that it has on some
- 3 people and that change is very difficult to accept at
- 4 certain points in our lives, but we know that things
- 5 have changed constantly. And sometimes our heaven on
- 6 earth is disrupted and things happen that way, but
- 7 things will change and things will change for the
- 8 better.
- 9 I like what the Will County member said
- 10 that when we leave this earth, we have to leave it a
- 11 little bit better than the way that we came in. I
- 12 take that approach in my life. And my understanding
- 13 is I really feel that this airport is going to be
- 14 good. I think it's going to be good. Maybe for some
- 15 individuals it's very bad, and I understand that.
- 16 And I want the -- And I'm very impressed with the
- 17 process of the environmental study and the way that
- 18 the government is doing this. And I enjoy being a
- 19 part of the process, and I think that it's very --
- 20 It's not a negative thing. I think it's a very
- 21 positive thing, and I think that the process is very
- 22 good. And I believe in it. I believe it's the
- 23 American way.
- 24 And I understand the problems that people

- 1 have with the direct impact that they have. Anytime
- 2 transportation changes or things happen, certain
- 3 people are impacted and there's problems. I think we
- 4 need to approach it from a very conscious and
- 5 intelligent manner and just say if it's going to
- 6 happen, let's do this thing the right way. And so
- 7 far, I see it happening that way. I think the
- 8 interaction is very good.
- 9 I'm a believer and a proponent, and I think
- 10 so that the airport should be built. I think that
- 11 when we experience change, we're all going to leave
- 12 this planet one day. We're not here forever. Things
- 13 are going to change, and things will get -- will
- 14 happen regardless.
- 15 And I think we all know deep down inside
- 16 that this is going to come about. We can lie to
- 17 ourselves and say it's not going to happen, but it's
- 18 coming and it will be here.
- 19 Thank you for the opportunity.
- MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 21 MR. DIERINGER: I'd like to address some issues
- 22 for a couple minutes.
- MR. REWERTS: Sure.

Charles Dieringer

2	150 Grace Lane Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	Charles Dieringer again.
4	Quite frankly, I will submit this all in
5	writing because I'm so actively involved and I have
6	been for many years. I was elected to office in 1992
7	in Bloom Township, which was flooded in 1997
8	significantly. In the meantime, I have been fighting
9	to solve flooding problems in my township for four
10	years, and I had some trustees that didn't want me to
11	spend the million dollars that they had stashed away
12	in the bank, so I cut taxes for four years.
13	Well, I'm not presently in office there
14	except that I also should be a school trustee for the
15	township. And I was the only one on the ballot last
16	spring that was qualified, and it's going to take the
17	Attorney General of the State to straighten out what
18	goes on with the ballots. But it's coming pretty
19	quick.
20	I've also been involved in a class action
21	lawsuit to stop the theft of \$700,000 of taxes in
22	Bloom Township for the benefit of the receivers,
23	which are the units of the local government. And the
24	Appellate Court upheld that action and said we were

- 1 right.
- 2 So there are good people out there, and we
- 3 have to communicate and work together on this. I
- 4 want to talk just briefly about the (Inaudible.)
- 5 I don't think there's any evidence that the
- 6 corn is going to be damaged by these planes and the
- 7 pollution. Now, I drive 18-wheelers in seven states,
- 8 and I look at the environmental projects. It's one
- 9 way to get around pretty economically. And I haven't
- 10 seen any cornfields being damaged, and I've seen a
- 11 lot of them. They do provide a good buffer for
- 12 noise. If there is something that comes out of
- 13 airplane fuel that's different than comes out a
- 14 diesel truck, I think we all need to study that issue
- 15 a little more carefully.
- As far as water and wetlands and wildlife
- 17 and the birds, I would invite you to go to Lansing,
- 18 Illinois. That is an airport that will be -- It's
- 19 designed for another term for aviation type, for
- 20 local, private aviation type. And it's a feeder
- 21 airport, and they have built that in a wetland. And
- 22 this airport actually is in a flood plain in a flat
- 23 plateau as well. And they have restored that area,
- 24 and it holds more water, and it's on the Lincoln

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1 drainage district, which is a 28-mile drainage
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- 2 district. And that's up the reservoir as well.
- I mean, the technology is here. We have to
- 4 somehow make sure that it's applied and it's applied
- 5 fairly for the best benefit.
- 6 So thank you for hearing me out.
- 7 I am recording this, by the way, for
- 8 Chicago Heights cable TV. I am the secretary of that
- 9 community, and we are one of 100 communities that of
- 10 two cable systems, so we have competition at that
- 11 level, too.
- 12 Thank you.
- 13 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- MS. MEYERS-HAFNER: May I have a minute?
- MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. State your name again.

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1	Ellen Meyers-Hafner
2	5537 West Pauling Road Monee, Illinois
3	My name is Ellen Meyers-Hafner.
4	I would just like to make sure that the FAA
5	has this brochure that was researched and written by
6	the Openlands Project. It's entitled "This is as
7	close as airplanes need to get to Peotone," and it
8	shows a jet flying very high above in the sky.
9	Please read this. It has very good information.
10	MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
11	Anybody else? We'll adjourn then.
12	Oh, Lois?
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24	

1	Lois Arms 107 Nanti				
2	Park Forest, Illinois				
3	John Malone, who is one of the founders at				
4	Governors State, says that he thinks air travel has				
5	hit its peak. There are even air travel changes and				
6	other ways of communicating. One other thing that				
7	people quote, 60 job A couple of them said it				
8	today. There are 60 people for every job. That				
9	counts babies and retired people, people that aren't				
10	even looking for a job.				
11	MR. REWERTS: Thank you, Lois.				
12	Anybody else?				
13	If not, we'll adjourn until 8:00 o'clock if				
14	we don't get any speakers, and then we'll reopen the				
15	meeting to close it. So the meeting is adjourned				
16	until such time as we get somebody that wants to				
17	speak.				
18	MS. JOHNSON: Feel free to fill out cards.				
19	(A short break was had.)				
20	MR. REWERTS: It's about 3 minutes to 8:00. We				
21	have a request from Mr. Dieringer to speak for a				
22	couple more minutes, and then we'll go ahead and				
23	close if nobody else has anything they want to say.				
24					

1	Charles Dieringer 150 Grace Lane
2	Chicago Heights, Illinois
3	There's only a few of you left, but I just
4	want to dazzle you with this. This is a picture of
5	Lake Michigan. This is done from our satellites.
6	This is using new technology to identify this
7	resource, so we know how to link with Michigan and
8	get the water out of there safely.
9	You may recall about ten years ago,
10	Milwaukee had some serious problems. They are now
11	the best water source out of all the Great Lakes, not
12	just Lake Michigan, because they dealt with the
13	problem.
14	Now, we have to deal with that problem in
15	Hammond. Hammond is down here, and that pipeline I
16	was telling you about that goes to Chicago Heights is
17	not the best quality drinking water. And people that
18	are on dialysis and that are diabetic can be affected
19	by the chemicals that are in that water, but that can
20	all be eliminated if we bring our intake out here in
21	the deep part of the lake and we ozonate our water.
22	Now, ozone And I know this is getting
23	off the topic a little bit But we built an ozone
24	plant in Lake Bluff 25 years ago, and I did a video

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1 tour of that 25 years ago when it was being built.
2 We can solve these water problems. I don't think
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- 3 people -- That will make this land more valuable. On
- 4 that -- I'm submitting all this in writing anyway, so
- 5 I mean, you don't have to struggle too hard with my
- 6 comments. I'm going to organize it a little better.
- 7 Thank you very much.
- 8 MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
- 9 Does anybody else want to say anything?
- 10 MS. GREENE: Yes.
- MR. REWERTS: Yes, ma'am. State your name.

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Aina Green

2	14801 East Riverside South Holland, Illinois
3	Aina Greene, and I spoke before.
4	I would just like to say I was so very glad
5	I came today and I was so impressed with what
6	everybody had to say so much, but I would like to say
7	I was most impressed with the pilot that spoke and
8	pointed out that we are heading toward a time when we
9	don't even need those airports. The airplane is
10	already proposed that does not need runways to land.
11	Things are changing. We do not need the airports.
12	We're not going to need them because of changing
13	technology.
14	We're going to need fresh air and the
15	quality of our lives and a cleaner environment, and
16	we need to preserve it. We have to rethink it with
17	the systems that were outlined by this gentleman who
18	just spoke.
19	Thank you.
20	MR. REWERTS: Thank you.
21	With that, I'm going to call the meeting
22	adjourned. Thank you for coming. And we will take
23	all your comments into consideration. Thank you.
24	(Meeting adjourned.)

1	STATE OF ILLINOIS ) ) SS.					
2	COUNTY OF WILL )					
3						
4	I, Tiffany M. Pietrzyk, Registered					
5	Professional Reporter and Notary Public in the County					
6	of Will, State of Illinois, do hereby certify that I					
7	reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the					
8	foregoing meeting;					
9	And that the foregoing is a true and					
10	correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken as					
11	aforesaid and contains all of the proceedings had at					
12	the said meeting.					
13	Witness my official signature and seal as					
14	Notary Public in and for Will County, Illinois, on					
15	this 16th day of December, A.D., 2003.					
16						
17						
18						
19						
20	TIFFANY M. PIETRZYK, RPR CSR No. 084-004371					
21	CSK NO. 004-0043/1					
22						
23						
24						