Х

CONGRESSMAN ELIOT ENGEL'S
TOWN HALL MEETING

To Discuss The Federal Aviation Administration's Proposed Airspace Changes Which Could Divert An Additional 200-400 Airplanes Over Rockland Each Day.

Х

July 30, 2007

Joseph T. St. Lawrence

Community, Health and

Sports Center

115 North Torne Valley Road

Hillburn, New York

BEFORE:

CONGRESSMAN ELIOT ENGEL

CHRISTOPHER ST. LAWRENCE, SUPERVISOR,

TOWN OF RAMAPO
THOM KLEINER, SUPERVISOR, TOWN OF

ORANGETOWN

MANNY WEISS, F.A.A. Regional Director
STEVE KELLEY, F.A.A. Manager of the
Airspace Redesign Project
NANCY KALINOWSKI, Director of the
F.A.A. Airspace
JOSEPH HOFFMAN, MITRE Representative
LEE KYKER, Environmental Specialist
TYLER WHITE

ROCKLAND & ORANGE REPORTING
20 South Main Street
New City, New York 10956
(845) 634-4200

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENECE: D'I like to welcome everybody on behalf of myself and Ramapo and, also, our Town Supervisor at Orangetown, the two Towns that are really most effected by this Plan, we want to welcome you all here. We hope you have a chance to get your questions on the record and I believe that, after we have the Congressman come up and the F.A.A. to give their presentation and then Supervisor Kleiner and I will go through the audience and ask people to raise their hand and then we'll have questions answered, right away.

One of the things I do want to say and then I'll let Thom say a few words is I want to thank Thom Kleiner and Ellen Jaffee and Pat Withers and Pat Moroney and Bruce Levine who went down to Congressman Engel's Office. I want to thank Connie Coker, as well, petitioning to have a meeting on the public hearing.

I want to thank the F.A.A. for coming to Ramapo to have an informational meeting. I think it was so civilized that they figured they'd take another chance at it, and that brings us here, tonight, but I do want people to realize that Congressman Engel just had some legislation to defund this project in the - in the Congress.

(Clapping.)

Although that bill wasn't successful, his efforts have been successful in bringing about this meeting where the stenographer will be taking down everything that takes place here. It will be part of the record. If anybody wants to submit anything in writing, it will become part of the record and we hope we'll be able to mitigate this plan so that we don't have such an impact with people here in Rockland County, but I do want to

2 | say that, on behalf of all the people,

3 | 125,000 people in the Town of Ramapo,

I want to thank Congressman Engel for

5 | bringing in \$188,000.00 last year for

6 | flood mitigation and another

\$500,000.00 just last week and another

8 \$500,000.00 for the technology

9 building at Rockland Community

10 College. He's out there working very

11 | hard.

1

4

7

12

13

14

15

16

17

25

We were always very lucky in this
County to have Congressman Ben Gilman
for 30 years, but we didn't miss a
beat when we got the leadership of
Eliot Engel as our Congressperson who
represents 70 percent of Rockland

18 | County and represents my Town and

19 | Thom's Town.

So, I want to, personally, thank

21 | Congressman Engel. I want to thank

22 all the elected officials that are

here who have been adding their voice.

24 If we don't get our concerns met, then

we know what to do and we know how to

fight. We're standing, we're in an area right here that would have been a power plant if the people in Ramapo didn't get up and make their voices heard. People said that was a done deal.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: People said that that was a done deal and it wasn't, and I don't believe in done deals. I believe that people need to be able to get out there and let their voices be heard and to fight and that's why we're here, tonight, and I'd like to introduce to you now Thom Kleiner, Supervisor of the Town of Orangetown.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Just very briefly because I want to get to the F.A.A. here and Congressman Engel, I want to thank Chris, again, for hosting this meeting so everyone has an opportunity to express their views.

mutual concerns.

We need to press the F.A.A., tonight,
on what that means in terms of,
actually, getting re-elect on our

So, I just want to thank Chris, I want to thank Congressman Engel for making all this possible, particularly, the Orangetown residents who were able to come up and those who took the bus that, with us,

Congressman Engel arranged to make it easier to get up here, tonight.

So, after the F.A.A. makes its presentation, Chris and I will attempt to get everybody's voice heard and we'll set some of the ground rules as soon as that part of the meeting begins and we appreciate your patience.

Again, thanks, everybody, particularly, both Towns for coming. Thank you.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank you very much and, with no further

adieu, let me introduce to you our Congressman Eliot Engel.

(Clapping.)

Thank you. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Chris and Thom, but, most of all, I really want to thank all of you in the audience, the people of Rockland who are making their voices heard, loudly and clearly. We want to be part of the decision-making process that effects our communities. We will not stand by while things are shoved down our throats without our input.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We all know that there is a problem with flights. We understand that things have to be changed from time to time, but I think it is just unconscionable that during the course of the many years that this has been proposed there had not been a meeting in Rockland until tonight.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Now, several weeks ago, we had a meeting in my office in Rockland -- in my office in Washington, I'm sorry, and we had the F.A.A. officials come, and, at that time, we made the request for this meeting, and I do want to thank them for responding because there were many many communities that asked to have these meetings and they only granted these meetings to two communities, one of which is Rockland.

So, I think that they will hear our concerns, they will answer our questions and they will, certainly, know how we feel about proposals that effect our community.

People who have their houses, very often, their entire life savings is in their house and, when decisions are made that effects --

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- the property values of their house, this

is not something I think that should be made cavalierly. If people are to have confidence in Government, people need to know that Government needs to respond to them, not the other way around.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Now, I want to just thank a few people and then we're going to have the F.A.A. make their presentation because we want to hear from them and we want you to ask questions, and, while there will be elected officials asking questions, there will be more people from the community asking questions because we want questions to come from the community.

I want to, first of all, thank
Chris St. Lawrence for the use of the hall.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I want to thank Dr. Cliff Wood, the President of

2 Rockland Community College, and Rich 3 Brega of Brega Transport for the 4 buses. We have people from Orangetown 5

So, thank you very very much, and --

being transported here by the buses.

(Clapping.)

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- I, also, want to thank the people who attended the D.C. meeting in my office with the F.A.A., and that is, of course, Thom Kleiner, Supervisor, Assembly Member Ellen Jaffee and Legislators Pat Withers, Pat Moroney, Connie Coker and Bruce Levine were all at the meeting, and Rockland spoke with a united voice and Rockland speaks with a united voice, tonight.

So, I would like to invite the F.A.A. to please come up and give their presentation and then we will have questions and then I'm sure you will hear, loudly and clearly, from us.

Okay. I'm gonna turn the microphone over to Manny Weiss, who is the Regional Administrator from the F.A.A., and he will introduce the people and then we'll have our presentation, and start thinking about your questions because, again, we really want to hear from you guys, the whole purpose of this Town Hall Meeting.

Again, I'm very happy to have this Congressional Town Hall Meeting, very happy to call it, very happy that you're here, and now the Regional Administrator.

MR. WEISS: Thank you.

Thank you, Congressman, and thank you, all, for coming out, this evening.

On my left is Nancy Kalinowski. She is the Director of F.A.A.'s Airspace.

Next to her is Steve Kelley.

Steve is the Manager of the Airspace

2 Redesign Project.

Joe Hoffman, to his left, is from MITRE and did the analysis.

Next to him is Lee Kyker, an environmental specialist who looked at the environmental issues, and Tyler White, who will be involved with the presentation, tonight.

So, let me invite Steve up at this point. Steve will give you some of the information that's been collected over the last nine years as we've looked at this project and tell you where we are, and then, following his presentation, we'll open it up for questions.

Thank you, again, for coming.

MR. KELLEY: Good evening.

Again, my name is Steve Kelley.

21 | I'm the Manager of the Airspace

22 Redesign. Many of you got to see me

on the cable TV broadcast we did here,

I believe, two to three weeks ago.

I'm gonna go through the

presentation, very quickly, tonight,
but I think it's important for people
to understand we are here for a
purpose and a reason, and I understand
your concerns with that, and anything
any of us say, tonight, in no way,
minimizes the concerns that we know
you have about airspace redesign and
the impact that has or the potential
it has on your lives. We understand
that.

Understand we're here because we have a job to do. Our job is to make this airspace as efficient as possible and reduce delays.

I know most of you fly and you've experienced the delay figures.

So, what we set out to do, and our first slide, about eight years ago, actually, a little bit longer, we've looked at the airspace surrounding the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Area, which you're looking at there in those narrow dark

areas represent flight paths of airplanes. The dark blue is arrivals and the light blue represents departures from the different airports in the Metropolitan Area.

The next slide shows that here we are 10 years later. The delays are the same. Five of the major airports in this study area continue to be among the most delayed airports in the country.

So, the problem still exists and it isn't getting any better.

I'm sure those of you sitting
there tonight think that we've already
implemented some of this, that you
have different noise exposure than you
may have had in the past. I will tell
you if that is true, that's what
you're experiencing, it's because
there's an increase in traffic.
Traffic is up I think 40 percent at
J.F.K. right now. Increases at
Newark, Teterboro, they're all

2 | increasing.

So, this is what we set out to do is find a way to reduce the delays and improve the efficiency of the airspace.

Again, we started out with New York and New Jersey. It became, clearly, evident that Philly was a part of this and that's how we integrated all the airspaces.

Next slide, please.

Our Preferred Alternative, which is what we've identified, and it's important to understand there is no decision made yet. The F.A.A. is deliberating and will come up with its Record of Decision, but, as of right now, we're considering the alternatives.

Part of the reason we're here, tonight, and one of the things that we agreed to do, tonight, is to take the comments that are received, tonight, and address them in our Record of

Decision, which we're anticipating will be released in September.

One of the things that we continue to look at is reducing the delays. We believe our Preferred Alternative could provide us a 3-minute delay savings per flight in the year 2011, and that's why we're here.

We're, also, looking at a 4-minute arrival delay savings in the year 2011 and, again, the year 2011 is the out year of that study.

Now, on the slide, you'll note that what we're saying is that's the value of that delay savings is.

In addition, our airspace is very inefficient when it comes to reacting to known conditions, significantly, weather. The weather moves through at this time of the year as many of you know as you've sat hours on the tarmac waiting for the weather to pass through.

2.1

So, what we've attempted to do is find ways to address those weather delays more efficiently, and the way that we say that we can do that is by the integrated airspace, and, again, that alternative, which has been identified as our Preferred Alternative, is the one that impacts you most and that's why you're all here, tonight.

You all know, I think predominantly, that you're here, primarily, because of Newark arrivals on the southbound operation, and I'm gonna show you some slides to that.

The next slide represents what we published. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in December of 2005, and I know it's a little difficult to read the chart. The next slide will show it to you a little better. What that showed was the reportable federal impacts that existed throughout the entire study

Proceedings

area, and, again, this is Rockland
County, we understand that, but it's
important to note we are a federal
agency and the impacts that were
created here are at the levels that
are shown on this slide.

What we deal with and we're gonna have, actually, several questions about DNL and what that means, and what we do, when we report these values, is we report the average noise levels that will be experienced by all of you.

The next slide represents the particular -- Again, this was published in December of 2005 and you notice that area labeled E there is the portion of Rockland County that we showed under federal standards created reportable noise values or noise changes on our Preferred Alternative.

So, again, that area, Area E that you're looking at on that slide, that reports that.

Next slide, please.

Okay. What creates that? What creates that area? The blue tracks that you're looking at on this slide represent the Newark arrivals. They represent the Newark Arrivals on the 22 Flow.

There are three major feeds into Newark International Airport.

Now, I just want to caution people. I know some of you have concerns about other traffic, about Westchester and about Teterboro and other noise experiences that you have. I'm focusing this, predominantly, on the Newark arrivals because those are the most significant changes to be experienced.

The blue tracks are modeling bundles of where we anticipate in this Preferred Alternative those tracks will exist if we proceed with this project the way we have described.

The triangle area there, as I'm sure

all of you know, represents Rockland County.

So, the next slide, I'll show you what happens, as you note, when Newark is on the North Flow. That means the arrivals are landing to the north, the airplanes do not overfly Rockland County, all right, they would transit west of here and travel down the west side of Newark and then turn around at the north to land at the north.

So, the predominant impact that you have here is Newark arrivals when Newark is landing to the south. Okay

Just to clarify, right now, that is, approximately, 60 percent of the time that Newark is landing on the 22 operation.

The next slide takes a look at what do we need to, and, by those impacts that we're creating, we, as a federal agency, said we need to do something to mitigate the noise that's created by our Preferred Alternative.

In March of this year, we published and came out with the fact that the Integrated Airspace Alternative under the National Environmental Policy Act is our Preferred Alternative.

We - we, in addition to that, we started looking at how we could mitigate the noise impacts that were created, and, again, that's why we're all here, tonight, the best way to mitigate the noise over this arrival track was by raising or elevating the altitudes of those arrivals.

So, in this particular area, and, again, for that area in the south portion of the County, we raised the arrival altitude, and we're able to do that using some new technologies.

That increase provided the next slide. And what I want to show you there is, in Area A, which is the north portion of Area A there represents the ground tracks that fly

over Rockland County, and, as you all well know, they're flying into Bergen County and across the state boundary there.

So, what did that give us?

The next slide is a side view or a profile view of what happened.

Those white tracks represent prior mitigation, and it's a little hard to read, I understand that. On the left side there, what you're looking at is the altitudes of the airplanes. It starts at 2, 4 and 6,000 feet. The back end of that Area A is the south portion of Rockland County that we showed on that previous slide.

So, what the mitigation allowed us to do was to increase the altitude of the arrivals landing Newark on the south configuration, thereby, raising and reducing the noise impacts.

Next slide, please.

What you're looking at here is what was published in our noise

mitigation document. Those and the areas in Area E, I believe it is, show what's happened and the tail of that noise area is the southern portion of Rockland County. And, again, I'll make this available and I know we'll have more questions and Tyler White is here, tonight. We can show you the specific tracks and we'll spend more time discussing this. I just want to give you an overview of what you're looking at.

The next slide is what the noise results were after mitigation. As you note, there are no dots any longer in Rockland County. In essence, under mitigation of our Preferred Alternative, and, again, I'm gonna go back to the fact that these are federally-reported standards, that's 5 dB change, which put the area in the 45 to 60 range was eliminated based on mitigation.

That's where we are and that's

what we did with the mitigation.

The next slide is published out of the noise mitigation, and, again, I go through these, quickly. It represents the number of people that were impacted in the reportable categories, and this is only as it relates to Newark arrivals, and, again, this is only in the year 2011, and, as you note, we reduced the number of people that were in the 5 dB change from 114 -- 144,000 to about 24,000.

Under federally-reported standards, we eliminated all of the folks in Rockland County that were in that 5 dB change. You're still here because you're unhappy about that and I understand that.

The next slide shows you we picked some addresses. Any one of you here can go to our website. If you go to faa.gov, there's a link there, directly, to the New York/New

Jersey/Philly Airspace Redesign. You can click on that link, you can go to what is called "Noise Exposure Tables." You can go to the U.S. Census Block or if you know your census block, you can type in your address. What you can look at there is what happens between the different alternatives under this Airspace Redesign Project. And, again, anyone can do that if they have access to the website.

What we selected here was several different schools. Let me go through a couple of them for you.

The first one was Suffern High School on Viola Road. Again, it's a population of 380 people.

In the No Action Alternative, in other words, if we choose to do nothing, and our modeling years were two years, 2006 and 2011, in the year 2006, that DNL average, that average noise level would be 33.7,

and, as you note, in the 2011 year, it's, statistically, no change. It's a 34.0.

When we published the document, excuse me, when we published the document, we reported that that noise value would increase to 41.6, and, again, we're gonna have a little more discussion of what DNL is in trying to help understand that, but, as you note, that is an increase in the noise at that particular location.

In addition, as you note, that, with mitigation, we were able to reduce that noise value by 3 points through mitigation.

I'm not gonna go through all of these. We have two pages of them up here. This will be available on the website for all of you to view, but, again, I encourage any of you that would like to to go to the website. You can do this for your own address.

I want to go to another place,

2 | Suffern Middle School on Hemion Road.

3 Again, 33.3 in the 2006 year in the

4 DNL values, 34.2 in the 2011 year,

5 statistically, no difference in the

6 | noise levels in the No Action

7 | scenario.

If we would have implemented the Preferred Alternative Without Mitigation, that noise value would have gone to 44.0, which is a substantial increase; however, that did not trigger the federal significance. The requirement there is to hit the 45 DNL value.

I just -- Again, I want to point out that is an increase and then, after mitigation, we were able to reduce that, but that is still an increase in noise.

So, it's going from a 34.2 in the year 2011 to a 40.2 in the year 2011, a 6 DNL increase or a 6-value increase in that number, and I'm sure there will be several questions about that.

ī

Again, the next slide, what we attempted to do was find a sampling of schools. The only one -- other one I'll go through here is the Chestnut Ridge Fleetwood Elementary School.

At that particular location, and the reason I use these addresses is they were available on the web.

Again, there was no statistical change in the 2006, 2011.

In the 2011, under the integrated variation without mitigation, as you see, that was one of those yellow dot areas that was triggered under federal standards, and it was increased to a 46.6 value. Again, through mitigation, we were able to reduce that to 41.1.

Next slide.

This is one none of you are gonna like.

We're a federal agency. As a federal agency, we look at the overall picture of what we're creating and

Proceedings what we're doing There

what we're doing. There are
31 million people in this study that
are encompassed in this airspace
study. It covers five states.

Through mitigation, we were able to reduce the number of impacts of people under the federally-reported standards to below what it would have been in the No Action scenario, i.e., less people are impacted by federally-reported noise values in our mitigated Preferred Alternative than are in the Do Nothing Alternative.

Again, I understand your energy and concerns, but, from our overall picture, we, actually, have done a positive thing here.

(Booing.)

MR. KELLEY: I knew I'd get that.

A VOICE: Can you go over that, again?

MR. KELLEY: Yes, I would.

Again, if you go to the last slide on this summary, it states what

Rockland & Orange Reporting (845) 634-4200

² | it is.

Through our mitigation strategies in our modeling data, in the year 2011, of the three reportable values for noise that the federal agency does report and were reported in the document, in the year 2011, the Preferred Alternative with mitigation reduces the impact on people to less than it would have been in the No Action scenario by somewhere near a half a million people.

Again, the mitigation strategies that are applied and the charts that you're looking at is not just Rockland County. Those are the charts for the mitigation strategies that were applied to the Newark arrivals. So, that represents parts -- people in New Jersey, as well. And impacts on those population charts was showed for all residents, again, New Jersey and other areas. It's not just Rockland County, but I understand why you're here. We

1

24

25

2 are here to listen to your concerns. 3 We are here -- It's important to 4 understand that no, we didn't have a 5 meeting in Rockland County. I could, 6 probably, list 40 counties that are 7 somewhat in the same noise profile 8 that we didn't have meetings, and 9 there were a lot of counties we didn't have meetings in. That wasn't in a 10 11 sense of ignoring people. We did what 12 we thought was appropriate and - and -13 and, obviously, we missed something 14 here. We understand that. We've 15 heard that, loud and clear. Um, we 16 have a challenge ahead of us because 17 no decision has been made. If we 18 decide to do nothing, that may make 19 all of you very very happy, but that 20 will do nothing to address the problem 21 that we set out to address and that is 22 find ways to reduce delays and improve 23 efficiencies in this airspace.

I am an air traffic controller.

Just a quick background, I mean my job

as an air traffic controller, I was vectoring airplanes over your houses in Newark, controller, probably, back in 1983, '82 and '83. I am familiar with the traffic in the area. I understand the complexity of this system and I had the opportunity, in 1987, we implemented, and some of you may be aware of it, something called "The East Coast Plan," which shifted -- and, actually, was the beginning of integration. We, actually, moved en-route sections into each humble environment.

It's a very complex airspace piece. One of our measures and characteristics that we measure here, and I know safety is all of your concerns, cause, certainly, is our Number 1 concern. We don't believe anything we're proposing in any of these alternatives does anything to mitigate the safety of the system. If we did, we wouldn't be doing it.

So, the complexity of air traffic control, and I know there's been a lot of energy around air traffic control, as a person that was and worked as an air traffic control on this system, we needed to look at ways to improve this system. This airspace over your heads, today, has been in place for 20 years. It needs fixed. We have a lot of new technology that could be implemented, but our airspace doesn't permit this.

Again, I don't want to minimize any of the impacts that any of you feel and the reason you're here tonight, cause you're upset what the -what the federal agency is proposing to do. We're here to hear that and hear it, loud and clear. I think we've heard the voices, but, again, we're here to discuss, answer your concerns and be able to move forward and find an effective way to deal with the delays and the efficiencies of the

1	Proceedings
2	air traffic system.
3	So, thank you.
4	(Clapping.)
5	MR. WEISS: Questions?
6	I see a gentleman in the center.
7	Who
8	MR. KELLEY: I think Chris -
9	Chris St. Lawrence
10	MR. WEISS: Is Chris gonna do
11	this? Fine.
12	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.
13	Thom, you're gonna take that aisle
14	over there and I'll take this aisle
15	and we'll start with this gentleman
16	right here.
17	CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'm gonna
18	have Chris St. Lawrence and Thom
19	Kleiner do it, but I'm told that our
20	County Executive Scott Vanderhoef has
21	come and wants to make a statement.
22	So, Scott, would you - would you
23	come up?
24	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Do you
25	want to have one question, first, as

1 Proceedings 2 Scott's coming up? 3 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Okay. We can take a question if you'd like. 4 5 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. 6 We have a Brian. 7 Brian? 8 I have a question here. BRIAN: 9 I distrust averages a little bit 10 and I'm someone from a technical 11 person. 12 So, what I'm curious is: 13 percentage of flights are above your 14 45 DNL rating? Because you could have 15 an average of 41, but there could be 16 lots of other -- Your error, actually, 17 could be quite greater than and, 18 actually, go past the 45 DNL rating. 19 So, I'm curious to know what 20 percentage of flights are above 21 45 DNL? How many flights are 22 anticipated on that track? And what 23 percentage of those are gonna be the 24 45 -- above 45 DNL?

Thank you.

25

MR. KELLEY: Allow me to address that, and, Tyler, you may want to pick up on pieces of that.

The number of flights that we're referring to that will transit this area in Rockland County, again, the blue tracks that I showed you, could be as high as 3 to 400 flights a day.

(Booing.)

MR. KELLEY: Okay. Again, that is the worst, and, again, I caution you that could be on an average day in what we do.

And, sir, I understand you're concerned about the averages and the DNL averages. Newark doesn't land 22s, all the time. Again, it's about 60 percent of the time.

What DNL does is it averages -it takes an average annual day, and I
believe the numbers on the average
annual day are somewhere in the 200
range. Okay. I think it's 150 to

1.2

Again, what I just mentioned was a worst case scenario.

We know we don't measure in the models single events. My voice right now for all of you is, probably, operating, I'm guessing, 70 dB.

That's a pretty good guess.

So, what the DNL averages, it averages what occurs throughout the average annual day and gives you that number.

I understand the sensitivity of understanding that number, but what becomes important is how you compare those numbers, one to the other.

so, the single-event levels, how many occur above 45 is based on the type aircraft, the altitude it transits the area, and the other issue is time of day, because there's a penalty given for aircraft that operate after 10 p.m., I believe.

So, based on all of those, the single-event level that you're asking,

and I don't think I have a number for the number of aircraft that would operate at above the 45 levels here.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we go
to the next question, I'd like to give
Scott Vanderhoef, our County
Executive, a chance to either make a

COUNTY EXECUTIVE VANDERHOEF:

brief statement or ask a question.

First of all, I'll be very brief.

Congressman Engel, thank you so much for arranging for this hearing.
We had asked the F.A.A. in October of 2006 for this hearing and we were told no. It is proof I think that the Rockland County residents have a specific interest in this particular design plan.

I will be brief.

The fact of the matter is, in my view, this entire Environmental Review Study could be considered quite the sham.

The fact of the matter is that --

(Clapping.)

that the disrespect shown Rockland
County residents is one thing, but the
facts on the issue of how you do an
environmental study to determine noise
pollution is quite another.

In 1987, the Expanded East Coast Plan that you referred to earlier was so flawed and so -- became so noisy that Congress enacted, in 1990, the Aviation Safety & Capacity Expansion Act which requires over the National Environmental Protection Act that noise pollution be considered as part of the environmental reviews, not a separate issue.

(Clapping.)

county executive vanderhoef: To make matters - to make matters worse, in the 2000 scoping document that the F.A.A. did in determining, to get to the point where we are, in 2000, they took out the issue of noise pollution,

an impact in mitigation, out of a scoping document. They took it out and they, also, removed it from purpose and need, which is one of the key criteria that many decisions are made at Federal Government.

Consequently, I believe the environmental process, the hearing process, the D.E.I.S., the F.E.I.S. and, therefore, any conclusions or actions taken as a result of those are flawed. Can be served with, I think, legal notice that legal and administrative policies could be used --

(Clapping.)

COUNTY EXECUTIVE VANDERHOEF:

-- to require and to demand of not
just this community but all
communities that an entire new
Environmental Impact Statement be done
with new roots and new courses in
determining what delays and capacity

issues are out there and that we start

1	Proceedings
2	over and look at this thing with the
3	issue of noise mitigation being
4	foremost as required under the
5	Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion
6	Act, and this County Executive will
7	take all actions necessary to pursue
8	legal and administrative remedies to
9	do so.
10	Thank you very much.
11	(Clapping.)
12	CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Thank you,
13	Scott.
14	We'd like to now get another
15	question from the audience.
16	I'll let
17	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: We have
18	a man ready right here.
19	MR. CAMPBELL: Hello. I'm Tom
20	Campbell.
21	I was at the last meeting in
22	Ramapo and one of the topics that came
23	up towards the end was whether or not
24	other paths that the flight could

25

take.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

In fact, actually, if you take a look at the path for your 90612, when it comes to the north, it goes through Orange County. I believe we were asked if you could look into the possibility and how realistic it was to have all flights come through Orange County and then make a turn somewhere in around, maybe, Ringwood and then join up with the rest of the flights that come in from the south, I'm talking about Warwick, New Jersey or somewhere to that effect. Not only would that save all overpasses of Rockland County regardless of which the arrival -- which runway was being used, but, also, save all the headache from the Montvale and in areas like that where I understand you had a meeting, as well, which was not, exactly, a fun meeting, as I understand it.

Before we know it, it's gonna save yourself that headache if it,

passively, came through.

Obviously, a straight line path is the ideal path, but we're talking about just simply joining flights that are coming from the south at a slightly different point. The flights are going to be running still a relatively straight path.

I don't know whether that you've done that research or you're beginning that research, but I believe that is very much so an appropriate next step.

MR. KELLEY: The question has been done and looked at and the answer is no.

We looked, initially, and - and I had some of my operational modelers take a peak at what the operational impacts.

We, and I'm gonna be very clear here, we can't take this alternative and implement pieces of it or just move things over another area. It would require additional analysis.

2 | It would have to be studied.

(Booing.)

MR. KELLEY: Okay.

But understand Rockland County is not the only community that is in this same situation. There are 7 that I counted, easily, that have, approximately, the same DNL controverse that this County does.

So, as a federal agency, we're not going to operate and model just one of those aspects.

Now, again, you asked and I'm being - I'm trying to be very honest with you. Did we look at it? We looked.

The other thing that you're missing from an air traffic controller's standpoint is it wasn't just shifting flights. If you look at that area to the north where the arrivals from the west join the arrivals from the north, those are being merged at much higher altitudes

2 than they are today.

There's a reason for doing that.

That gives us an efficiency gain.

Just shifting the route doesn't

necessarily solve that problem for us.

These - these tracks were designed by people that work the air traffic control system, and that void area that you see west of here is not necessarily void of other aircraft.

It's only void of Newark arrivals transiting when they land 22s.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we go
to another question, I want to
acknowledge there are many elected
officials in the room who came here to
show support for the people of
Rockland, to show outrage at the
proposal, and I want to, very quickly,
mention some of them. Some of them
will speak later, but I want to just
mention so everyone knows who cared
enough to come.

We have our Assembly Members

```
1
                  Proceedings
2
     Ellen Jaffee, Ken Zebroswki and Annie
3
     Rabbitt.
          (Clapping.)
5
          CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We have
     Senator Tom Morahan.
6
7
          (Clapping.)
8
          CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We have
9
     County Legislators Harriet Cornell,
10
     the Chairwoman; Pat Withers, Ed Day,
11
     Connie Coker, Bill Darden, Bruce
12
    Levine and Pat Moroney.
13
          We have a number of Mayors here:
     Chestnut Ridge, Jerry Kobre;
14
15
    Montebello --
16
          (Clapping.)
17
          CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- Jeffrey
18
     Oppenheim --
19
          (Clapping.)
20
          CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- Suffern,
21
     John Keegan; from the Town Council of
22
     Orangetown, Marie Manning; from the
     Town Council of Clarkstown, Shirley
23
24
     Lasker; Town Council of Stony Point,
25
     Tim O'Neill; Deputy Supervisor of
```

1 Proceedings 2 Warwick, Jim Gerstner; the Sheriff, 3 Jim Kralik. (Clapping.) 5 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Our Trustees: 6 From Chestnut Ridge, Howard Cohen and 7 Jules Price; from Airmont, Deputy 8 Mayor Joe Meyers; from Montebello, 9 Deputy Mayor Lance Millman, Trustee 10 Steven Sorrillo, Trustee Marc Citrin; 11 from Sloatsburg, Brian Nugent. 12 Representing the Orange County 13 Executive, Richard Mayfield. 14 Representing Senator Clinton, 15 Enid Weishaus. 16 Representing Senator Schumer, 17 Andrew Rapinstein. 18 Representing my colleague, John 19 Hall, who's with me every step of the 20 way on this, Susan Sphere, and I might 21 also mention our other Rockland 22 colleague Nita Lowey, as well, 23 Mr. Gordian; Council President of 24 Montvale, Jamie - Jim Kimball, and

25

Mayor of Sloatsburg, Carl Wright.

Trustee of New Hempstead, Itamar Yeger; Trustee of Sloatsburg, J. Mark Greenburg; Councilman of Ramapo, Ed Friedman and David Stein.

County Legislator Pat Moroney; Councilwoman of Ramapo, Fran Hunter.

Mayor of Nyack, John Shields;
Mayor of Wesley Hills, Robert Frankl.

I thank all these outstanding elected officials for coming here to show support.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: And now we'll take another question from the audience, Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: It's not working.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Not working?

A VOICE: Just my luck.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We'll get it to work. We'll go onto the next.

Don't worry. We'll make sure they go back.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Jack.

Okay. We have a question here.

Ma'am?

A VOICE: I put this together for my neighbors and I wish they would listen to this because it's a summary of everything that's happening in this community.

I read your estimate that, by

2025, you expect the metropolitan

airports to move 150 million

passengers, annually. That's

26 percent more than the current

109 million.

Knowing the present congestion of these airports, I assume, regardless of what press releases say, that Stewart Airport is to be used as a reliever airport. You are trying to excite our interests by promising 154 flights a week from Stewart to lure Northern New Jersey and New York State passengers to Stewart, but your real intent is to send all incoming international flights to Newburgh, New

York. That means air traffic will go from the current 330,000 passengers to 10 million in the blink of an eye, one flight every 2 minutes, droning down over bucolic Hudson Valley.

Just because the airlines are unable to run efficiently, they are creating an artificial demand for a new airport --

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: -- which is not necessary.

Sending all international flights to Stewart Airport will, greatly, increase the risk of a terrorist attack in the Hudson Valley, the bread basket of New York.

We are local residents. We, the local residents, are not prepared to take that risk. There will never -There will be more planes,
unnecessarily, flying closer to Indian Point. It is too inviting a target for people who want to harm us.

Stewart Airport, a rural airport, abruptly, becoming an internationally-based stop with inexperienced security would create a cataclysmic disaster.

The number of planes flying over the area per year will be, approximately, 400,000 or 1,000 flights a day, 42 flights an hour or one plane every 1.2 minutes, spewing tons of carcinogenic diesel fuel will fall on our water source, land and permeate the land.

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: The F.A.A. does not use cancer statistics to sell their study.

I'm almost finished.

Increased highway congestion on a stretch of the Thruway that is already overtrafficked with diesel trucks with the reputation of the highest death rate in the northern corridor, if not, the country.

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: The extra traffic to and from the airport will create a commuting nightmare.

Most local residents use the Thruway for local driving due to the large open space in between towns. We will now have to compete with the airport passengers. We won't tolerate this inconvenience.

The bottom line is you need a dumping ground to land planes because J.F.K., LaGuardia and Newark can't handle them. Your proposal, as is, is unacceptable. We are not opposed to development. This proposal for Stewart Airport will have a serious and everlasting negative impact on the environment and lifestyle of the Hudson Valley. We do not want this change and we'll, vigorously, fight your proposal.

All of Hudson Valley is environmentally-conscious and this

1 Proceedings plan does not fit the model we want. 2 3 We reject your proposal. Thank you. 5 (Clapping.) 6 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Okay. 7 MR. KELLEY: While we're ahead, 8 wait, with no fault, I get to answer 9 it. 10 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Yes, sir. 11 MR. KELLEY: This proposal, this 12 Airspace Redesign Project has nothing 13 to do with the growth of what we're 14 talking about at Stewart. 15 That proposal, which has been 16 made by the Port Authority of New York 17 and New Jersey, is not part of this 18 Airspace Redesign Plan and, if you 19 will look, our numbers reflect nominal 20 growth at Stewart through the year 21 2011. 22 One of the questions we get 23 asked, frequently, is: Did you 24 incorporate the fantastic growth that

the Port Authority says they plan for

25

ı

Stewart Airport? And the answer is no, we did not because that is nothing more than a plan. That lease agreement isn't even a finalized deal yet.

This airspace redesign does not do anything to increase traffic at Stewart other than what is forecast in normal growth. And many of you are aware that the final remaining carrier at Stewart just quit service or plans to quit service here in the next couple of weeks.

So, this study does nothing to to forecast those kind of growths that
we're talking about, and we accept the
rest as a comment. Thank you.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: All right.

Let me just, with Chris, encourage everybody to be as brief as possible because we have so many people who wish to speak.

The next is Rosemarie.

ROSEANN: Roseann.

Yeah. Hi.

That's a hard act to follow.

The question I have and I'm very concerned with is air traffic holding patterns.

I'm sure there are many people in this room have been in situations where they have not been able to land because of air traffic backup and that would just exacerbate and add to the already existing very dangerous situation because these flights can circle until they get a clearance for a landing and that could last for a while.

So, what happens then? What is the - what is the plan for that?

MR. KELLEY: Well, one of the major features of the Integrated Airspace Alternative would be moving towards eliminating holding patterns because we have a system that is predictable enough to not require to hold aircraft and, certainly, not at

low altitudes.

So, I agree with you, and if we continue in the course that we are, in the No Action Alternative, holding is gonna become much more prevalent.

Many of you that fly are aware, in the last year, holding has increased, substantially, in the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Areas.

so, our - our hope is to implement technology that allows us, once aircraft enter the region, to know that we can commit. That's one of the reasons for the higher altitude merge is to ensure that we can commit those aircraft to the landing runway and not have to stop them on their approach.

ROSEANN: Well, don't these altitudes change a flight here or a flight there?

MR. KELLEY: The altitudes in almost all cases are higher than they

² | are today.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

We have a quick one here, a quick

statement and then one - and then one
question.

MR. HEYMANN: I'm, probably, your newest member of your community.

There's a reason why I moved out here in Pearl River. Formerly, I lived in Belle Harbor, New York. I don't know if any of you know what that is. I'm a police officer in New York and I wanted to find a place to bring my family after I witnessed a plane crash that went over my building and woke me up at 9:00 o'clock in the morning.

I was, also, the first responding volunteer at the location and I got to see what a plane crash does to your neighborhood.

I don't think I want to see any more burned, fleshing and smelling bodies on my street and have to clean up my friends' and neighbors' houses

1.7

and see an empty lot and seeing a morgue in my neighborhood.

So, I'll ask you: With 229 accidents in New Jersey since 2000, what guarantees do you have that these 400 flights a day aren't gonna land on my house that I've waited six years to own?

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: There is nobody up here, certainly, representing the F.A.A., tonight, that wants to witness what you had to witness, and we do not believe that anything we are doing is doing anything to diminish the safety of this system.

As a matter of fact, we believe we're making it safer.

The events that occurred that day, and, actually, one member of our staff happens to live, probably, exactly, where you lived, so we have some experiences that we share, but there is nothing that we believe is

done in this airspace redesign would do anything to diminish the safety of this system.

As a matter of fact, we believe in all of our efforts by reducing the complexity, we're working towards making the system much safer.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: We have one other quick question and then I'll go to Thom.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We'll do one question and then I want to mention some other names of people who are here.

A VOICE: Yes. Good evening.

The altitude that you showed up on your chart earlier, is that - is that above sea level or is that, exactly, how high they'll be flying over us?

And my comment is the data that you have that shows your DNL levels, it's skewed because the people of Rockland deserve to know how loud this

1 Proceedings 2 is going to be per event and I think 3 that's very important. 4 (Clapping.) 5 MR. KELLEY: And I don't want to 6 belabor it. I understand the 7 sensitivity for DNL. 8 We have an average range, and, 9 Tyler, if you want to talk to it, 10 there's an average range that occurs with the DNL values that we're talking 11 12 about. I believe it's somewhere in 13 the 55 single event. I'll ask Tyler 14 White to address that. 15 MR. WHITE: Okay. Here, for 16 Rockland County, with the integrated with mitigation, the - the average DNL 17 18 is 36.9. 19 ANOTHER VOICE: What's DNL? 20 MR. WHITE: Is a day night 21 average of a decimal level. 22 ANOTHER VOICE: What's the range 23 then? 24 MR. KELLEY: Again, it's what I

showed you in the presentation,

25

.

Proceedings

earlier, the chart I showed you with each of the addresses.

DNL is the reported value of the average noise or sound level that would be experienced at each one of those locations.

So, again, I understand people's concern over DNL. It's what we've got to use to report noise values to you.

A lot of this study, and contrary to what you may have heard, a lot of this study is centered around focussing on what the noise impacts are. We didn't design it for noise reduction, but we did work very hard on, Number 1, addressing and reporting what those noise impacts were and mitigating them as best we can.

The issue with single event, single-event issues, if I told you all things are much better than they were five years ago with airplane noise, would you agree?

VOICES: No.

MR. KELLEY: They are. Aircrafts are much quieter today than they were five years ago. That's, predominantly, based on the change in aircraft engine types which reduces the noise.

So, what we forecast in the future is the forecast type of aircraft that will be used in this system with the - the engines that we anticipate those carriers to be using.

So, all of that taken into account gives you the value that we're reporting to you.

It is very difficult, and I understand the sensitivity because there's a whole issue of airplanes overflying, the noise it makes when it flies, and then there's the whole how often it occurs, and the whole dwell and persistence issue around noise.

So, all of those things, and that's the whole purpose of the DNL, as complex and as difficult as it is,

impacted by noise.

1

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 it is the method and the preferred 3 method, worldwide, to use to report 4 noise values to citizens that are 5

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: GO ahead, Thom.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Lizzie has a question in a moment.

Let me just say a lot of the issues the elected officials have, particularly, before we go -- We have a thousand - a thousand people here, a lot of them are gonna ask questions. They're gonna want to know really one auestion.

So, if I might, to Steve, if after everybody makes their comments tonight or submits comments for the public record, I think what people need to know, before we spend all of this time and invest in it, is: the public hearing gonna be re-opened, the environmental process gonna be re-opened so that it's not just a

gripe session here tonight but that
the serious comments, whether it's
Mayor Oppenheim's comment from
Montebello about moving the planes to
the west over toward a less-populated
lands, is that gonna be seriously
evaluated? And the only way that I
understand that could be seriously
evaluated is if the environmental
process is re-opened.

So, we really need a commitment from you guys up here tonight that that's gonna happen because it's not just enough for us to express our views. We want a commitment.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: And let me - and let me add to that because that really is an excellent question and it really sums everything up.

There are a thousand people or more here today. Everyone took time out because everyone is very concerned.

We don't want this meeting to be a farce. We don't want this meeting to be a get-it-off-our-chest and then nothing happens.

So, we would like some assurances that we know that the comments here are part of the official record, but if there are suggestions made and concerns expressed, we really want to know that you will take those concerns into account.

So, if there is a way, I just told the cast, the media out there, that, as far as I'm concerned, I want to work towards any way that we can have less flights over Rockland or the flights that we have over Rockland will not have as much noise.

If we can figure out a way to do that, we want to know that you will take that into account so some of these reports can be mitigated.

So, we wanted you to know that that is the reason for this meeting so

1 Proceedings that the suggestions that you hear 2 3 tonight will be part of the record, 4 but, more importantly, if they're 5 workable, those changes will be 6 implemented. 7 (Clapping.) 8 MR. KELLEY: The question is: Do 9 we want to or will we re-open the N.E.P.A. process for this project? 10 11 And the answer to that is no, we don't 12 plan to, not. 13 (Booing.) 14 However, again --MR. KELLEY: 15 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Can I - can I 16 ask you what that means? 17 MR. KELLEY: Well --18 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Because if we 19 have a way of making changes without opening that process, that's okay with 20 21 me. 22 That's what I'm --MR. KELLEY: CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: But if the 23 24 only way you can make changes is to

re-open the process and you won't do

25

it, then that's a problem. But if we can make changes without re-opening the process, I'd like to hear about that.

MR. KELLEY: Okay. And that's where I'm headed with the rest of the answer.

To re-open the process, to move flights 3 miles east -- I'm sorry -- 3 miles west, which we heard very loud and clear at the last meeting, could not be done without an additional environmental evaluation. I know everybody is gonna go, well, then do it, but this isn't the only area that that impact is being felt.

So now, what we agreed to do was to come here and then all of the comments that were received at this meeting would be incorporated in our Record of Decision, and that Record of Decision may contain additional mitigation strategies that will be reviewed prior to implementation and

reported. That is what I believe we committed to.

To - to throw everything out and start over again, the answer from my prospective is no, but no decision has been made, and the F.A.A. may decide that doing nothing is the best alternative because the study has been going on for a very long time --

A VOICE: Without us. Without us. We didn't know that.

MR. KELLEY: Okay. Allow me to finish. And I'm being - I'm trying to be very honest with you folks. I don't want you to think that we're gonna go back and start the whole process over again.

We have a lot of reasons why that's occurred and we have a delay situation.

So, the best that we can promise here is that, in our Record of Decision and our commitment to take what is said tonight and make it be

part of the record and consider it in our decision, that is why we're here tonight.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Mr. Kelley, may I ask you: What - what does that mean in English, though? I mean what does it really mean?

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Because I think this is the crux of the matter. It feels goods to have this meeting and I'm happy that the F.A.A. agreed to have the meeting, but its got to really be more than a gripe session.

If, indeed, people come up with suggestions here, are you going to look at these suggestions? And if these suggestions are workable, are you going to make the change or are you saying to us, sorry, this is a plan and its got to be taken in totality and we can't change the plan?

Because we really think that if you tinker with it at the edges, it

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

could, possibly, be of great benefit for Rockland County, and that's what we wanted to know.

MR. KELLEY: The answer to the question is: We can, and, again, I'm trying to make this -- We can do additional analysis based on the mitigation strategies, and I've heard one predominantly, shift to the west. Understand, whether you like this or not, there are people that will be newly-impacted by that decision and, under N.E.P.A., in order to make that change to it and if we did that in our Record of Decision, in other words, we said based on the input received from Rockland County that we're going to do additional analysis of the shift of the arrival route away from Rockland County, it would require a full analysis as an independent alternative and could be here contained in that Record of Decision. We have that proceed as proposed for a No Action

Alternative unless the Administrator or if the F.A.A. determines that the Modifications Alternative is sufficient to meet the purpose and need of this project.

So, the best we can in our Record of Decision to address what was received here and make that part of our Record of Decision for additional analysis.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: And if there is additional analysis based on what we say tonight and it's found that we are making valid points, that - that proposal can change?

MR. KELLEY: It can be reviewed and evaluated. Because if we're going to shift, and I understand the numbers and I understand the specific concerns, but shifting it 3 miles east --

VOICES: West.

MR. KELLEY: -- is going to impact new people, and those -- that

23.

process needs to be evaluated for those newly-impacted people. That's required.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Well, will we have a chance to have that evaluated?

How do - how do you know if you take the attitude that if you shift it

3 miles east --

VOICES: West.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: West, I'm sorry, sorry, west, 3 miles west, and it impacts other communities, we believe that if it does impact other communities, it will not impact as many communities as the current plan impacts.

So, how can we be assured that you will take our suggestions, seriously, and not just dismiss it with a wave of a hand saying, well, it effects other communities if we change and so we're not going to consider it at all.

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: That specific indication would have to be indicated in our Record of Decision.

Specifically, what we plan to evaluate. It would have to be spelled out in the Record of Decision issued by the F.A.A.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: All right. Well, I would, respectfully, suggest that you evaluate that suggestion.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. We have a question here.

A VOICE: Good evening. I believe that everyone in this room respects the fact that you have a job to do. The thing is you should not be doing it by deadline, but you should be doing it by efficiency and quality, and that is not done here.

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: Also - You, also, said that there's an impact to numbers -- to the fewest number of people.

I would like to know, specifically, what - what the percentage would be that impact on Rockland taken out of that scenario.

Another point that I forgot is you kind of did things, backwards.
You should have asked the people that were effected, first, and then gone over our houses.

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: That would have been the logical thing to do.

The last question I have is, and I've worked in the airline industry for over 20 years and I know how people can play with numbers. So, that's why I was asking another question.

The other thing is: What is the F.A.A., itself, doing to impact the impact, such as modernization of the system that's up there which would enable fewer flier out and other things? There are other

considerations to take in effect. You can't just isolate, well, we're going to do that to do this or we're going to do that without understanding the impact on each other. You can't do separate studies and expect it to work. You have to look at everything.

So, I would, respectfully, request that you take a look at whatever it is, whatever your report goes back to and whomever you're talking to, tell them this is what Rockland County said and we made a mistake that we have to rectify if we want the respect of our citizens.

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Well, regarding the numbers and the numbers of people impacted, our time line that we're driving against is the demands of the system that are creating delays.

Delays, last year, were the worst in record. We anticipate this year is gonna be worse than last year.

1.1

I know, that's not what we're here to talk about, but that is our challenge as a federal agency to find ways to deal with that, effectively.

Regarding new technology, that's what we're trying to do. We need a foundation that would allow us to implement a lot of this new technology that would enhance the system, but we have a such constrained airspace system about, and, again, quote me if you will, but I'm sure over half of all the flights in this country operate in and out of this region.

So, the delays in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia have a significant impact on the aviation system.

So, it's something we need to address and those delays aren't gonna get any better.

So, one of the time lines we're up against is finding ways to fix this and its been an extremely lengthy

2 process.

congressman engel: I want to, quickly, acknowledge a few more elected officials who are here.

Councilman from Orangetown, Tom
Moore; Councilman from Orangetown,
Denis O'Donnell; Trustee from Airmont,
Anthony Valenti; Trustee from
Hillburn, Bernard Jackson; Deputy
Mayor of Hillburn, Craig Flanagan and
Trustee of Airmont, Veronica Boesch.

Thank you, all, for coming.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Lizzie has been very patient.

Lizzie.

LIZZIE: Hi. Thank you.

You opened up talking about delays and how inconvenient these delays are for all of us. I happen to travel quite a bit.

I don't know how you can put the inconvenience of people ahead of my whole life savings. I brought my family here with me, in my home,

1 Proceedings because the - the amount my home will 2 3 be worth after coming over Chestnut Ridge will be quite a bit less. 5 I moved to this community because 6 it is bucolic, because I wanted peace 7 and quiet. 8 Delays are a 4-minute arrival. 9 (Clapping.) 10 LIZZIE: A 4-minute increase of 11 arrival time, first of all, who knows 12 if that will be true, but why aren't 13 the airlines -- I mean why do we --14 Why do we need more airlines, more 15 planes coming in? 16 You're talking about profits? 17 Because I don't care about airline 18 profits. 19 (Clapping.) 20 I care about statistics. LIZZIE: 21 I don't want these planes over my house, over my kid's school, over my 22 23 community.

These people are telling you,

I,

tonight, we will not stand for it.

24

25

personally, will fight.

б

If this -- A woman told me this is a done deal when we came in. To me, this is not a done deal. This will not happen.

(Clapping.)

LIZZIE: So, go off and tell them this will not happen. You can throw it away. We don't need new plans.
You can throw the plan away. We don't want the plans, period.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: That I don't think this is a done deal, and I would like to say, Congressman, that we fought the power plants right here in this valley, it was the Ramapough Indian Nation that helped us, and we do have the Chief of the Ramapough Indian Nation here, Duane Carey.

Thank you for being here.

I would like to introduce now our Sheriff.

Sheriff.

SHERIFF KRALIK: Yes,

l

Congressman, this is, actually, for you but, also, for the members of the F.A.A. who are here, tonight.

The one thing I did not hear: environment, noise, pollution - I
would be very much disturbed if no one
has asked the Department of Homeland
Security of the United States of
America for what impact this will have
on our community and our region.

Let me make this point, sir: The Number 1 target for terrorism in the United States of America is New York City. The Number 1 delivery of terrorism in this nation is the airlines. It would, to me, be patently absurd if no impact study has been made by the Department of Homeland Security of the Federal Government and no - no impact study done by the Office of Homeland Security of the State of New York.

Without those impact studies, without their declarations, without

their concern, Congressman Engel, I know that you, Congresswoman Lowey and, also, Congressman Hall have grave concern for the safety of this region.

And my last point, 2,700 of our fellow citizens would tell you straight out they'd rather have a little bit of discomfort in flight times than have a plane fly over their building.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'll give you a chance to answer.

I've called for the closing of
Indian Point. I think you've made an
excellent point. I think there are
lots of security concerns. I think
these concerns need to be taken into
account. I do not support this plan
and that's the reason I called this
meeting, this evening.

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Art, we do have a security office that coordinates with

the other security agencies and they have reviewed, as well as other agencies, reviewed this plan, and, again, it doesn't have a sign-off approval, but other agencies have looked at this plan as one of the commodating agencies and they don't see any issues as related to the security issues you're addressing here.

Again, part of the issue that we have is these airplanes are operating in the vicinity, today. I know we're proposing a change in the flight path, but that the number of aircraft, what the study is based on, is the forecast growth of traffic that operate in the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Area.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Thank you.

I would like to ask our
Assemblywoman Ellen Jaffee, who was
with me in Washington, came down to my
office to attend this meeting, Ellen,

would you come up and ask the question from the podium because I want people to know how involved we're being.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: Thank you.

I hope that this meeting indicates the F.A.A.'s good faith effort to take into consideration the concerns of Rockland County expressedly seen here about the potential impact of the proposal on our community.

While the F.A.A.'s mission is to facilitate the growth of the aviation industry, your primary purpose should be to protect the health and safety of the American people.

As an elected official -- (Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: -- I've worked under that same way, to serve my constituents, and that is why I'm here, tonight, and I hope that is why you are here, this evening, as well.

In that vein, I'd like to offer

my assistance to you in order that you respond to the needs of Rockland County and, in the strongest possible terms, I want to assure that we do not diminish the quality of life as many of the residents have discussed.

Though your proposal, your proposed flight path changes would impact thousands of Rockland residents, you've made no more than a perfunctory attempt to notify officials here and no attempt to meet, directly, with residents and I thank Congressman Engel for seeing through, giving us this opportunity in this evening in Rockland to, finally, have a meeting.

(Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: Until now, the F.A.A. neglected its duty to, adequately, inform Rockland County residents about all the environmental impacts in its redesign proposal, specifically, noise, air quality and

pollution. I get no sense that the F.A.A. has studied and considered the cumulative impacts of the proposed airspace change.

(Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: It doesn't seem you have considered that
Rockland's already designated as a nonretainment zone in terms of its air quality and we've had to endure the noise and air pollution of a heavily-traveled Thruway and a coal-burning plant. Our air quality, consistently, receives failing grades.

The comments and suggestions of the Rockland County residents, tonight, must be seriously considered before you reach a final decision. If that means you have to re-open the comment period and amend the Environmental Impact Statement or re-evaluate decisions that seem to have already been made, then that's what has to be done.

2 (Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: It is time

- It is time the F.A.A. listened to
the community's concerns and include
it as a part of the record of
consideration in the additional
analysis and explore all significant
options to alleviate the impact that
the redesign will have on the
residents of Rockland County.

For example, you must consider further a suggestion that the flight path be moved further to the west, mitigating any impact on thousands of people to a place where the population is, significantly, lower.

(Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFEE: So, what would be the impact on Rockland County residents in regard to the noise and the air pollution?

I understand that the F.A.A. regulates noise according to a value called "Day Night Average," as we've

discussed, the sound level, DNL, and that 65 decibels is the established trigger for noise remediation levels. However, this threshold represents flight noise averaged over a typical 24-hour period and does not reflect the loud and short-term noise events or the frequencies of those events and what we need to know is: What will be the frequency in terms of time?

Considering the altitude of the planes are determined by measurement above sea level and based on the higher elevations, of Rockland's higher elevations, the planes will be flying at less than the 6,000 feet that has been suggested, and what will that, actually, mean in terms of impact?

These questions have been asked on multiple occasions. The residents of Rockland need to be assured that all of this is considered in your final evaluation.

And why haven't possible future

Stewart Airport flights been factored
into the data? You have to go back to
the drawing board, and I am telling
you now we expect you to give Rockland
County plenty of notification and plan
on hearings in Rockland when we begin
to look at the Stewart Airport impact.

(Clapping.)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN JAFFE: To ignore
Rockland's concerns - To ignore
Rockland's concerns is a failure of
the F.A.A. to do its due diligence
within the I.E.S. process and a
failure to do its duty to the people
as a government agency.

(Clapping.)

a couple of questions that the
Assemblywoman raised that I wish
you'd, indeed, address. One is the
fact that you talked about the average
and, as she pointed out, there are
many communities that will have more

than the average and, therefore,

3 | noise, and the whole issue of the sea

level since Rockland is above sea

5 | level, it's really a problem in terms

6 of what you say planes are flying at.

It's, actually, lower than what you

llist

1

4

7

8

9

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

10 We have a question here.

11 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: No. I wanted

12 him to answer all the questions.

MR. KELLEY: To address -- The

14 DNL values that are provided on the

15 | tables and charts incorporate the

16 elevation at the particular population

17 | centroid that they are being taken.

18 Yes, that is true if we're showing

19 airplanes over the head at 6,000 feet

20 and your elevation is 600, that is

21 | 5,400 feet over the top, but the DNL

values as they are presented accounts

23 | for that elevation and that is part of

24 | that DNL value.

25

And, again, I understand a lot of

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the concerns and the concerns over the whole concept of DNL value, but it is what we are required to report and it is the worldwide standard used. It's not just F.A.A. that uses DNL.

There's a lot of other agencies that use DNL to report noise change values.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. We have a question right here.

A VOICE: Yeah. I heard you say that you've been at this for about nine years, but I, also, heard you say that the amount of New Hempstead that this is going to effect had a public hearing, right, there's over 100 public hearings, and I'm just wondering why, why weren't we entitled to a public hearing? Why did it take, in the eleventh hour, the Congressman here have a meeting in Washington so he could get you to come here to explain to people, you know, how their lives would be so profoundly effected every few minutes with interruptions

in their conversations or whatever they're doing?

Why did it take so long?

Why weren't you proactive, and if you've been at it for nine years to come and tell the people that are effected, hundreds of thousands of people, maybe, more, you know, what was going to happen to them?

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Part of the dilemma that we face, and, again, this is one of those answers that I'm gonna get booed for, but, from a prospective of a federal agency, and, again, you're not gonna like this, we didn't have anything to tell you because the changes that we made here didn't trigger any of those federal levels.

Now, the meetings that were scheduled occurred. I mean there are people in meetings that we went to that have a much different noise experience than you folks are talking

about here. There is nobody -- I don't believe there's any panel of expert here that would say the DNL values we're talking about of these flights overhead would interrupt normal speech. I don't believe anything we're doing here would be incorporated in these DNL values.

The DNL values that we are reporting for this area under the Preferred Alternative would not disturb normal speech. Okay. It isn't the kind of thing that you would need --

(Booing.)

MR. KELLEY: Well, again, that's why we report the values the way they do and that's why the standards are set the way they are.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. You have a question.

I have Sophia Salis here from WRCR, and, again, we hear her, all the time, the voice of Rockland.

1 Proceedings 2 (Clapping.) 3 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: And, 4 Sophia, go ahead. 5 MS. SALIS: I'm just concerned 6 with some data that I feel is lying 7 under the surface of this issue, 8 information that has not yet gone into 9 the Board. 10 What percentage of planes, 11 currently, flying overhead are flying 12 at or near capacity? 13 Are we allowing carriers to, essentially, run a taxicab service in 14 15 the sky? 16 What role or responsibility, if any, do the carriers have in this plan 17 18 in the way we're pooling flights to 19 minimize the effect? 20 I mean 200 to 600 is quite a 21 large window. MR. KELLEY: I will --22 23 (Clapping.) MR. KELLEY: The answer to your 24

question is a political answer.

25

In the '70s, the Federal

Government decided to deregulate the airlines. That was a conscious decision that we made, and, since that time, other than slot programs that exist at specific airports, we made a conscious decision as a nation not to regulate - regulate the air carriers.

So, where people fly, when they
fly and all of those issues are not
made by the Federal Aviation
Administration. That's a
consumer-based decision that's made by
those people that provide that
service.

I know you don't like that answer, but we don't regulate the airlines.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

Okay. After Thom, I'm gonna have Mayor Oppenheim and Mayor Wright.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Hello.

Michael has a question.

Yes. Thank you.

MICHAEL: Okay. Question,
Thomas, involving the environmental
impact on those living in the effected
areas.

Number 1, the reason why you have open comment periods, it should be in violation of the 1998 Aviation Safety Capacity Expansion Act that requires the F.A.A. to perform the E.I.S. on the Expanded East Coast Plan to seek mitigation noise levels. Because if you don't answer the comments, it would be a basis for litigation; therefore, you will not open a comment period.

In 1998, F.A.A. Administrator

Garvey talked about the potential

noise reduction benefits of redesign;

however, your plan does not comply

with either.

Now, usually, your F.A.A.

numbers, according to -- using my

address as an example, my decibel

level will increase from 34.6 to 42.7,

for an increase of 8.1 decibels.

At the July 12th meeting,
Mr. Hoffman of the F.A.A. corroborated
that the 10 decibel increase, alone,
doubles the sound from a human
perception point.

Further, your estimated pieces are based upon computerized models and not actual testing.

Second, based upon my experience of growing up near J.F.K. and living in a flight plan, noise levels would interrupt normal conversations, TV viewing and listening to radios. Air pollution was, also, a major problem due to the source of jet fuel which you could smell and taste. Planes, sometimes, flew lower than normal using -- causing uncomfortable noise levels, vibrations to residences in the area.

Finally, your assumptions regarding the increase in arrival capacity will reduce delays are based

1.4

upon the use of dual simultaneous approaches of arrivals and decreasing separation between arriving aircraft from 5 to 3 miles. This poses safety concerns to those who live in the flight plan.

The size of Newark Airport dictates the capacity in delays. So does weather, employee sick-outs, we have recently in five states.

Anywhere in the country causes a ripple effect.

Your plans are, environmentally, hazardous and will not solve the problem.

Can you answer any of these points?

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Due to the -- Going to the one referring to weather and I'm trying to recall some of the points made here, going to weather, in particular, this plan does a lot to work towards handling weather

situations much more effectively.

I'm gonna go back to the East
Coast Plan because you're about the
third person that mentioned it, which
was implemented in two phases in 1986
and 1987.

East Coast Plan were procedures in air traffic control that were implemented without doing N.E.P.A. at all, without even implementing the National Environmental Policy Act.

The E.I.S. that was done for the East Coast Plan was done after the procedures were already implemented. This is all being done up-front. That's why we're here, tonight.

The comments that have been issued, and, again, the comments that I addressed with the Congressman will be taken, tonight, and incorporated in our Record of Decision, will be addressed there, all the other comments that have been received. And there have been residents of Rockland

1 Proceedings 2 County that have provided comments 3 through the normal channels will be 4 addressed, specifically, in our 5 document when it's published prior to 6 a Record of Decision being issued. 7 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: 8 Mayor Oppenheim. 9 MAYOR OPPENHEIM: Thank you very 10 much. 11 My name is Jeff Oppenheim. 12 the Mayor of the Village of 13 Montebello. 14 (Clapping.) 15 MAYOR OPPENHEIM: I think it's 16 very disingenuous that having held 17 these public hearings, dozens and 18 dozens of public hearings, to say to 19 us that we didn't care for it. 20 You held one up in Woodstock, New 21 York. Well, what kind of noise would 22 they get from this, getting developed 23 here? 24 But I think it would be,

particularly, unfair to having denied

25

us the opportunity to participate in this decision-making process. They do not notate, give us fair consideration for our proposals and give us that time.

I proposed at the meeting that
Chris St. Lawrence held at Town Hall
that you consider the option of moving
the flight corridor about 5 miles to
the west, bring it down, essentially,
over the Thruway from Harriman heading
down to Suffern, that would take it,
actually, away from some of the
parkland, and one of your goals, and
it would mitigate noise, another one
of your goals.

So, that proposal, which we put together very quickly for you, even though you left us out of the deliberative process, would, actually, improve your plan according to your own criteria.

And your response, Mr. Kelley, was that that would take time and

money. And our response is: Then spend the time and spend the money.

(Clapping.)

MAYOR OPPENHEIM: Now, I've been

-- I spoke with you. I spoke to

Mr. Hoffman before the meeting. I

spoke to Mrs. Nelson. They tell me

that it will take a couple of months,

and it might take a couple of million

dollars.

Mr. Engel, will you please ask the Congress to provide a couple of million dollars so these gentlemen can look at this possibility?

(Clapping.)

MAYOR OPPENHEIM: I'd just like I'd like for you - I'd like for you to
consider for a moment if the roles
were reversed. Imagine if you were
sitting before all the people here.
Wouldn't you like our fair
consideration if you made a reasonable
proposal? That's what we're asking of
you. Please just give us some

1 Proceedings 2 reasonable consideration. 3 Thank you. 4 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: I'd 5 like to have Mayor Wright come up. 6 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Let me - let 7 me just re-assure, Mr. Gentleman, but 8 let me assure you that I am going to do everything I can in my power from a 10 point of view of money or resources of 11 the Federal Government to incorporate 12 some of the suggestions that were 13 made, today. 14 We don't know -- If these 15 suggestions are not taken seriously, 16 we'll never know whether or not it 17 would mitigate noise. 18 I am interested in a plan that 19 reduces the amount of flights over 20 Rockland. 21 (Clapping.) 22 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'm 23 interested in a plan where the least 24 amount of people in Rockland are

I'm interested in a

inconvenienced.

25

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

13

12

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

24

23

25

Proceedings

plan that has fairness, I'm for this County and I will leave no stone unturned to try to help change the plan if that's what needs to be done.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Let me - let me just make a couple of announcements because we had the buses coming from Orange -- from Orangetown. There are shuttle buses to Pearl River going at 8:30 and 9:00 o'clock. So, if you need to get that. It's not time yet, but we want to just remind you. We want to ask you to try to keep the comments short so we can give other people a chance and if you filled out a card, I'm gonna read some of those, later, some of these purple cards. They will all be submitted and I'm going to read some of them. Some of the questions have already been asked, but we will try to get everybody in.

MAYOR WRIGHT: This evening, we see what is best about America: The

Proceedings

citizens of small town U.S.A. coming together to express their feelings of opinion on an issue of great importance. There is nothing more powerful or majestic than a grassroots movement.

When the average individual discovers that those in position of authority and responsibility are acting contrary to the best interest of the public, it will generate a blast for the mobilization of people.

Individuals who wish to protect the public health and safety and are not doing so for profit or gain have the admiration and support of the public. Motivation that is based on moral principals and values has validity and contributes to a noble court per se.

Tonight, we are a united purpose, spirit as speaking one voice, and I'd like to remind us all that a successful resolution of this matter

Proceedings

2

is one that is acceptable to all

3

communities. There is no answer if it

4

negatively impacts its neighbors.

5

Therefore, it is imperative that

6

the F.A.A. understands that any

7

strategy to divide and conquer will

8

only inflame public opinion and create

9

more resentment.

10

(Clapping.)

11

MAYOR WRIGHT: One other

12

Statements of this Federal question.

13

Aviation Administration is to be

responsive and accountable to the

14 15

public. This forum will afford us all

16

the opportunity and to evaluate and

17

judge how well the F.A.A. fulfills its

Protecting the public health and

18

mission and obligation.

19

safety must be the most important

companies must not carry greater

consideration and request of airline

weight in the decision-making process.

20

21

22

23

24 (Clapping.)

25

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Sir, could I

1 Proceedings 2 ask you --3 MAYOR WRIGHT: Yes. 4 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- to wrap it 5 up, please. 6 The voices of the MAYOR WRIGHT: 7 residents who have worked, paid their 8 taxes, supported public institutions, 9 educated their children, built communities and call this home cannot 10 be ignored to grant the wishes of an 11 12 airline passenger in Buke, Montana and 13 Sioux City, Iowa or someplace else. 14 (Clapping.) 15 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Okay. Could 16 - could you --17 MAYOR WRIGHT: More flights will 18 create -- Just two points to reflect. 19 More flights will create a need to 20 greater chance of accidents, increased opportunities for terrorism, addition 21 22 of traffic going to and from the 23 airports, increase in gasoline consumption, a negative impact on our 24

25

water, air and land will be

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 | counterproductive to the laws and

3 programs that were enacted and

4 | supported by our national, state and

Proceedings

5 | local governments to protect and

safeguard our natural resources.

If this plan should be implemented, I'm afraid that we will all be back here in a few years fighting a proposal to expand the

airports and create the possibilities

of more flights.

We're already threatened by having the quality of our lives reduced by the increase in the noise level that would be generated by this change in pattern.

We live in an area that is already negatively effected by the railroads, trucks, major highways, the New York State Thruway. These modes of transportation continue to be a source of public pollution.

(Clapping.)

Rockland & Orange Reporting (845) 634-4200

MAYOR WRIGHT: It will create a

1 Proceedings 2 more intolerable situation. 3 For these and many other reasons, the F.A.A. has the obligation to live 4 5 up to its stated values to serve the 6 nation. 7 The F.A.A. states that its integrity is its character, that it 8 would do the right thing even if no 9 one is looking. 10 In this situation, people are 11 12 looking and are hoping that they would 13 do the right thing. 14 (Clapping.) 15 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank 16 you, Mayor Wright. 17 We have about two people that are 18 waiting here. One real quick 19 question. 20 MR. PRISCO: Paul Pricso, Palisades, Palisades Civic 21 22 Association. 23 We're here to ask not to make 24 their problem our problem.

(Clapping.)

25

1

25

2 MR. PRISCO: When something is fragile, you don't mess with it. 3 4 Throw it in the garbage. And all I 5 have to say is leave things as they 6 Because what you're trying to do is mess with something that's very 7 8 fragile and you're going to make a 9 worse situation out of a bad 10 situation. 11 Thank you. 12 (Clapping.) 13 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Thank you. 14 Before we - before we have our 15 next question, I would like to ask 16 Harriet Cornell, who is the Chairwoman 17 of the Rockland County Legislature, to 18 come up. 19 (Clapping.) 20 LEGISLATOR CORNELL: Thank you. 21 Thank you. 22 I am, definitely, not going to give a speech. 23 24 (Clapping.)

Rockland & Orange Reporting (845) 634-4200

LEGISLATOR CORNELL:

All of you

21.

Proceedings

have been so passionate and have raised so many of the important issues.

What I do want to do is raise an issue that I don't think has been raised before, and I want to direct this to the members of the F.A.A. who are with us.

What the F.A.A. appears not to have done is to compare the mitigated Preferred Alternative to the No Action Alternative.

What they did do was to compare the mitigated and the unmitigated versions of the F.A.A.'s Preferred Alternative.

Now, this is very tricky, because I think that many of us get confused as to whether the unmitigated means the same as no action, and it doesn't.

Comparison of the mitigated

Preferred Alternative to the No Action

Alternative would answer the question

which is of greatest concern to all of

Proceedings

2

us which is how will aircraft-related

3

noise exposure change for me if the

4

F.A.A. pursues its proposed action?

5

Now, almost every one of the

6

slides, which none of you could see

7

because I was in the first row and I

8

couldn't see it, but I have seen them

9

other times --

10

(Clapping.)

11.

LEGISLATOR CORNELL: -- almost

12

all of them, except the one on

13

population, was comparing the

of the Preferred Alternative.

14

mitigated and the unmitigated versions

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, the F.A.A., actually, has an order that indicates that noise exposure should be compared to the No Action Alternative for the same time frame, and if that were done, it would show the change that the

community would like to experience at

This sounds very, I don't know, talky, but, sometimes, in dealing with

the time of implementation.

Proceedings

federal agencies, one has to sort of deal with these kinds of facts cause that's what they work with, all the time, and I don't want to think that the F.A.A. has been attempting to make changes that, profoundly, effect our residents by doing it under the radar screen.

(Clapping.)

LEGISLATOR CORNELL: So, on this issue, just on this issue alone, I would call for the F.A.A. to change its stance, and I know I'm joined by my fellow Legislators, to change its stance and prepare a new or a supplemental D.I.S. that addresses and clarifies all of the relevant issues you've heard, tonight.

In addition, I believe the public comment period should be extended to give this County and others an opportunity to analyze the noise impacts because we cannot take the word of this federal agency that its

1 Proceedings 2 redesign would have little impact on 3 our communities --4 (Clapping.) 5 LEGISLATOR CORNELL: -- because 6 its stated goal is a very different 7 one, entirely. 8 The F.A.A., as we know, is 9 focusing on the ever increasing 10 numbers of flights and the long delays 11 at airports, not the quality of life 12 of those at the ground. 13 (Clapping.) 14 LEGISLATOR CORNELL: So, with 15 that, I am going to ask, although, its 16 been answered before, but I hope that 17 they have -- will change their mind 18 about what it would take for the 19 F.A.A. to prepare a supplemental 20 D.I.S. to address all of the relevant 21 issues. 22 I want to ask whether they will 23 compare the mitigated Preferred 24 Alternative to the No Action

Alternative or if they have, to make

25

the data public.

1.8

And I, also, want to ask if they will extend the comment period so we, in the County, can analyze all of the data given.

Thank you very much.

MR. WEISS: Thank you.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: I have Vicky. You've been very patient here. So, go ahead.

VICKY: Hi. I'd like to bring two concerns to your attention.

First, as a community member here for over 33 years in Rockland County working to improve the lives of children, I'm horrified at the prospect of over 300 flights a day passing over Rockland County public and private schools. The exposure to noise pollution, toxic jet fuel, the prospect of plane crashes or terrorism is completely unacceptable. To risk thousands of children's health and safety and lives is completely

unacceptable to me and to everyone else here, I'm sure.

And, secondly, the insurance industry has made a mess of covering the homes in New Orleans and the coastal flood planes. Are they going to pull something on us who are in the direct flight plans of 300 planes a day so that they raise our rates or deny coverage to our homes?

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank you.

MR. KELLEY: Again, let me -Regarding the insurance companies, I I have no knowledge and I'm not aware
of anything, but I'm gonna make a
statement. We have an issue here,
folks. We have an air traffic system
that needs fixed. Again, I'm not
gonna minimize the impacts here and I
understand those, but we have
airplanes flying at lower altitudes.
We're attempting to or attempting,
very diligently, to raise those

ı

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Proceedings

altitudes and use a lot of the new technologies that allow us to do the job more efficiently.

We, clearly, understand what that creates and the concerns it created here, but we're up here because we're trying to fix a system that is broken and it needs fixed and that's what we're trying to accomplish through this redesign step.

> SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Okav.

Just one comment for the Pearl River people who are taking the bus. For those of you who want to stay past 9, just come up and see me and we'll call the Brega Bus Company to make sure that you're not left here in Torne Valley.

> John has a comment. A question.

It's a question and MR. TORMEY: the question is not -- I mean may sound rhetorical but it's not rhetorical.

My question is why is this

Proceedings

community having such a hard time getting facts and direct answers in plain English from the F.A.A.?

As one example, this map that I had to get as a result of the Freedom of Information Act applicable to the F.A.A.

Prior to this map, we never had a map that showed us the towns that were in and the towns that were out. If you look at the website, www.saverocklandairspace.com, you will see this map, you can download it, you can print it and you, too, can know which towns are in and which towns are out, which are in the flight path, which are out.

I want to look at the facts and the words that we're hearing from the F.A.A. cause I spoke with Steve Kelley before this meeting tonight, and I know he's capable of speaking in direct and plain English, but the public record statements we're getting

from the F.A.A. are, exactly, to the contrary.

The F.A.A.'s buzz words are the same institutional double speak, new speak and double think that author George Orwell warned us about in the book "1984." It's like Alice in Wonderland and the Queen saying white is black, black is white or sentence, first; verdict, afterwards.

Mitigation? Preferred

Alternative? Those are buzz words
that more aptly emanate from Lindsay
Lohan's Spin Doctor publicist as
opposed to a Federal Governmental
Agency charged by law with the
responsibility of dealing with us,
fairly, and communicating with us,
directly.

The F.A.A. shouldn't act like spin doctors. They should act like real doctors, like Mayor Oppenheim, who said just move the flight path a few miles to the west through the

parkland, make the people of Rockland very happy.

Doctors like Mayor Oppenheim take the hypocratic oath. First rule: Do no harm. Why didn't the F.A.A. follow aviation equivalent of a hypocratic oath?

The F.A.A.'s first objective should have been to do the least amount of harm with their flight plan. Fly the airplanes over uninhabited parkland.

Last, every person in this room is empowered to follow up on these words in Albany, the great length of words that were spoken. It doesn't end tonight. Phone, fax, E-mail, website, poll, petition, exercise your rights because this is our County, not their County.

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: I want to correct one thing. That information was delivered to you, gave on your request

1 Proceedings 2 and --3 MR. TORMEY: Only after I F.O.I.A.'d it, I got it from you. 4 5 Admit --6 MR. KELLEY: Anyways --7 MR. TORMEY: Okay. An admission. 8 Thank you. 9 MR. KELLEY: -- you asked me to 10 deliver you something. I delivered 11 it, and --12 MR. TORMEY: And I expect the 13 other 15 Freedom of Information Act 14 requests --15 MR. KELLEY: Yeah. 16 MR. TORMEY: -- all of them 17 responded to or I'm gonna appeal it, 18 all the way upstairs. 19 MR. KELLEY: Okay. 20 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we go 21 back --22 (Clapping.) 23 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we go back, I wanted to read a couple of 24 25 these that were submitted by the

audience because we did say we would.

Marjorie Douglas from Orangeburg writes: "Is there any possibilities that flights going south into Newark could be put on the proposed new flight path over Rockland for one 24-hour period so that our residents could judge the impact for themselves or would the F.A.A. refuse to consider such a thing because they don't want us to know how bad it will be? Certainly, if it had very little impact, that would still all our complaints."

MR. KELLEY: The answer to the question is: I don't know how we would do that. Is there -- Well, I mean is it a popularity contest? Do we determine if we only get 15 percent of the people that we're impacting come? It's an impossible situation, Number 1, and, Number 2, under N.E.P.A., we don't - we don't move airplanes around in test situations.

There's no way to measure the impacts of that.

You know, as one -- Again, the answer to the question is no, that's not something we would enter into.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Okay. Robin Consoles and a bunch of other people from Pearl River and other places, Suffern, talk about have there ever been any studies to correlate the impact of airplane noise vis-a-vis property values?

MR. KELLEY: Go ahead.

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, that's a fairly well scheme branch of economics. It's called "Hedonic Property Value Analysis."

A VOICE: Louder.

MR. HOFFMAN: Economists have studied this for years. The deal is called "Hedonic Property Value Analysis."

They have found that there is a decrease in value of properties that

Proceedings

are exposed to noise near airports which is, approximately, one percent per decibel of DNL above 65 and 70. These are - these are noise levels that are not consistent with

residential use, by the way.

Between 55 and 65 DNL, you see something like half a percent per d, per decibel, but they've never seen a discernable effect below 55 DNL.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: One of the things regarding property values and the noise was discussed in my office in Washington when we had a meeting a few weeks ago and that is, you know, when people buy houses near an airport, they, reasonably, know that there's going to be some kind of noise, but if people buy houses in a place like Rockland County where the flight patterns have not been flying over the County, they, reasonably, expect that they're going to be

1 Proceedings 2 changed. 3 (Clapping.) CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I would - I would suggest that that aught to be 5 6 taken into account of whenever there 7 is a proposed shift in flight patterns and not simply, well, we think this 8 9 will be better. I think that it needs 10 to be mitigated because people's 11 property values are very very 12 important. I can show you here, 13 maybe, a dozen or more where people 14 are just very very much concerned. 15 You know, it really boils down to 16 two things. It's really the quality 17 of life, it's the noise and it's 18 property values. That's what people 19 are concerned about, and, frankly, 20 they have every right to be. 21 (Clapping.) 22 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Pat Withers. 23 LEGISLATOR WITHERS: Good evening. I am Pat Withers and I, 24

proudly, represent Airmont, Chestnut

25

Ridge and Suffern in the Rockland County Legislature.

(Clapping.)

LEGISLATOR WITHERS: My message, tonight, is the same as it was weeks ago when I spoke out at this offensive flight plan at the F.A.A.'s public hearing in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey. This plan is bad news for our environment, our profit values and our quality of life.

I may have been the lonely voice, a few weeks ago, but the public outcry is nothing short of overwhelming.

I thank you, Congressman Engel, for your leadership in bringing this public session together.

Most of us know the truth, but it bears repeating.

Hundreds of planes a day over our County will cause harm of our quality of life.

Low-flying planes in the vicinity of the region's most sensitive in

vital transmission lines and Indian Point will, vastly, undermine our public safety.

A radical change in noise pollution levels will compromise the property values of those whose homes lie along the flight path. Just ask the folks who live along the Thruway and their backyard in Suffern.

Our message, tonight, is clear:
No more planes over Rockland, not one
more.

(Clapping.)

LEGISLATOR WITHERS: We will not stand for any minor tinkering with a greatly-flawed plan. Send this study back to Square 1 and protect Rockland families.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we even go onto the next person, let me mention, again, that Pat was in my office in Washington at the meeting and he attended the Bergen County

meeting which called to our attention the fact that this plan was being implemented.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank you. Thank you, Pat Withers.

I have a question over here, anonymous name, and has been waiting for some time.

So, you, ma'am.

A VOICE: Yes. Regarding the Airmont and areas of concern, we forgot one for the people, and that is the police, fire and ambulance responders, the first responders in case, God forbid, a public event.

Will all of the above have to be trained as a potential trauma center worthy of this now, including hospitals, publics, et cetera, and how far will the extent be?

We have a civilian community in Rockland County. Will we be turned into a warlike community and have to

Proceedings

put off our soldiers' gas?

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: And you want to know if they have any funding that would be available for that. I think that was your question.

Is there any funding available?

MR. KELLEY: It is my belief that most fire departments are trained in significant tragedies that would occur. There is no separate funding stream through airspace redesign that would address that, specifically, as part of this study.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: We have a follow-up question to that.

A VOICE: My question is very simple. We know that our firemen are well-trained and we know that our ambulance people and our nurses and doctors are well-trained, but they haven't been trained in a disaster of 3 to 500 people with one or two planes coming down within an area. Our hospitals, I don't think can handle

that. I don't think our first
responders have been trained, and I'd
like to know, with all of the

wonderful planning the F.A.A. has done, how much money are you looking

7 to allocate to Rockland County for

8 this type of training, the training

for our nurses, doctors and firemen?

Our firemen in this County are not paid. They the volunteer. They leave their jobs to come to a fire. A plane coming down with 2 to 300 people on it is a disaster in this County.

It was said, previously, there were 229 plane crashes in New Jersey. We haven't had any cause we don't have much air traffic.

I'd like to know from you: How much money, all the planning that you put into this, how much money are you giving to Rockland County in case what you are proposing comes to fruition?

MR. KELLEY: And the answer -- (Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: The answer to your question is none.

(Booing.)

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. Thom.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: I have - I have Mike.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before before, I want to just read, Number 1,
Paul Fuhrman of Chestnut Ridge asks
about cargo planes, especially cargo
planes at night. Does this effect
that or take into account cargo
planes?

MR. KELLEY: The analysis that was done on this study included proposed cargo flights that would occur on routine schedules in the forecast here, 2011.

Additionally, those flights that occur after 10 p.m. at night and to 6 a.m. in the morning have an additional noise value attended into them when they're considered as part

² of the analysis.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Okay. Mike.

MIKE: Okay. Actually, my

question is for Congressman.

You know, obviously, the F.A.A.

is -- reports to him to get some money
from the Congress, and you, as our
elected official, are about the only
one in the room who can influence this
to the degree we need.

So, the question was asked, earlier, about funding to extend us the study period.

So, I'm really looking for a yes or no answer. Will you submit legislation in Congress to fund an extension of the study period or will you not try to get funding for the study period?

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Last week,
there was a bill on the House floor
which I voted for which would stop the
funding for this project, implementing

the project. Unfortunately, the bill was defeated.

So, we have to see.

I would do everything I can if I felt that they were not taking into account our legitimate concerns and if I see they're not, I will do everything I can to stop it, including the funding of it.

I don't want to mislead you.

It's not an easy thing to do because you have 435 Members of Congress and 100 Senators from all different parts of the country and we're concerned here in the three states. We're concerned in New Jersey, New York and in Pennsylvania.

It is very very hard to put that kind of coalition together, but we will continue to make noise.

Hopefully, these ladies and gentlemen will listen to what we've said and make the adjustments and that won't happen, but your answer, yes or no:

Yes, I will do everything I can to try to dry out the funding if our concerns are not listened to.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE:

Congressman, I have one quick question and then I have a statement from Councilwoman Shirley Lasker on behalf of the Supervisor Gromack and then, also, from Enid Weishaus from Senator Clinton.

So, you're to go next here.

ROB: Just another constituent from Suffern talking to you here, to the F.A.A.: We have projections, projections, projection testing, and this is what we heard from in the Ramapo occasion that you spoke, but why should we take your word on projections? We need facts if you're dealing with our future and us because projections are no good. All of your projections have to be redrawn and tested. Spend money up there in the air and find facts of how high and

1 Proceedings 2 what the decibel rating, whatever it is you're looking at, how it hears, 3 give us facts, not projections. 4 5 Thank you. 6 (Clapping.) SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: 7 Thank 8 you, Rob. 9 Shirley Lasker. 10 MS. LASKER: Good evening. Му 11 name is Shirley Lasker and I'm 12 Councilwoman for the Town of 13 Clarkstown. 14 Clarkstown Supervisor Alex 15 Gromack is unable to attend this 16 evening's meeting. He's with his family in California. 17 18 However, the Supervisor has asked 19 me to read the following statement on 20 behalf of the entire Clarkstown Town 21 Board and requests that it be included 22 in the record, if there is a record, 23 It's -- And we're -ha-ha. 24 Clarkstown represents 82,000 people in

Rockland County.

25

1.6

"Like many of you, the Town Board and I were surprised and concerned to learn that the Federal Aviation Administration had plans to reroute air traffic over Rockland County communities.

"On July 3rd, 2007, immediately after learning of this plan, I wrote to U.S. Senators Clinton and Schumer and Representatives Lowey and Engel urging each of them to use the influence of their office to protect the interests of the people of Clarkstown and Rockland County.

"I want to thank Congressman
Engel for his proper response to our
concerns and for his efforts to give
the residents of our Town and our
County an opportunity to voice our
concerns regarding the rerouting.

"As I said in my letter of July 3rd, while I am not convinced as to why the F.A.A. feels that any rerouting is necessary, I am

1 Proceedings 2 absolutely convinced that there must 3 be a better way and a better place to 4 reroute air traffic. "Frankly, we should have had this 5 6 meeting long before the plan was 7 developed." 8 (Clapping.) 9 MS. LASKER: "But as long as 10 Congressman Engel has worked to give 11 us a chance to voice our concerns and 12 as long as the F.A.A. has agreed to 13 hear them, let's use this opportunity to find that better way." 14 15 Thank you. 16 (Clapping.) 17 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank 18 you. I do want to mention --19 Thank you, Shirley. 20 I do want to mention that we do have a stenographer up front and 21 everybody's comments are being taken 22 23 down and put into the record. 24 And now I have Enid Weishaus for

Senator Hillary Clinton.

25

MS. WEISHAUS: Thank you very much and about Congress being here, tonight, on behalf of the Senator.

And, while I'm going to read a prepared statement, what I want you to know is that I am here, I was at the last meeting and I am taking comments back to the Senator so she will know and be informed as to what went on here, tonight, and your concerns.

So, the formal part is:

"Dear Congressman Engel, Members of the F.A.A., community leaders and residents of Rockland County:

"I want to thank you for providing me with this opportunity to voice my concerns regarding the F.A.A.'s Redesign Project and its possible impact on Rockland County, and thank Congressman Engel for working with the F.A.A. to facilitate this meeting today to raise awareness of this issue.

"As this is the first major

1

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 overhaul of American space -- airspace 3 in nearly a half century, it is 4 critically important that the F.A.A. 5 open a line of communication with 6 Legislators, community leaders and 7 residents who are most impacted by 8 this plan, and, while it's encouraging 9 to see the F.A.A., after some 10 prodding, is, finally, beginning to 11 dialogue with the citizens of this 12 County, it's vitally important that 13 they continue to demonstrate their 14 commitment to providing an open 15 discourse so that the concerns and 16 questions raised at this meeting can 17 be fully addressed.

"Although I support the F.A.A.'s
efforts to enhance the efficiency of
air traffic in and out of our nation's
airports, I believe that we must,
also, consider the quality of life,
which is what we're hearing about
tonight, for those people who are
living in the areas dramatically --

1 Proceedings 2 with dramatically increased flight 3 routes. 4 "To this end, I, strongly, urge 5 you to take into serious consideration 6 the concerns I have expressed here 7 today and those of the town residents 8 of the County who are most effected by 9 this project. 10 "I thank you for your time and 11 look forward to being kept up-to-date 12 on your progress." 13 Thank you. 14 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank 15 you, Enid. Thank you. 16 (Clapping.) 17 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: I have - I 18 just have, Pearl River Residents --19 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: 20 ahead, Thom. 21 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Just for the 22 Pearl River Area Residents, there will 23 be a bus leaving at 9 but Rich Brega 24 and his company is gonna come back

again after leaving at 8:30.

25

So, there will be, at least, one and another. We'll let you know about that.

Linda.

LINDA: Thank you.

I'm here from Orange County, from Warwick, and I want everyone here to know that we are -- we feel the same way you do. So that moving airplanes over us, we already are impacted, tremendously, by air traffic.

So, I want everybody here to know that.

So, you know, we're in the same boat as you are.

So, moving airplanes over to us is not gonna help us. It's gonna make us terrible.

Okay. I want to tell you some exact figures and I want to ask them in terms I want to then get a real answer in terms of whether these figures that have been provided to us by Mr. Kelley mean anything other than

what I think they mean.

My - our - our DP -- DNL number is 48. Okay. Oh, by their mitigation numbers, it's going to go down to 40. That's 3 DPL or DNL, whatever that is, and I asked Mr. Kelley whether that means anything and he said that that's negligible.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Kelley said in the LaGuardia Airport meeting that anything 5 DNL or under is negligible or slight.

So, by telling everybody here that 5 DNL, well, their numbers will be reduced by 5 DNL, you can know that that doesn't mean very much.

The other thing is that

Mr. Kelley has said to me and to

others that they're raising the

airlines -- the aircraft 1,000 to

2,000 feet higher. That, also, means

nothing in terms of noise.

so, Mr. Kelley, what does that really mean?

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Well, I believe -and if I told you, and you said that
8 dB increase was negligible, I don't
believe I would say that, but if I
did, I misspoke.

It's important to understand a few things. It was mentioned, earlier, that we didn't compare the No Action Alternative. It is there.

I apologize for the slides being difficult to see, but if each one of you wants to go to your website, you will see the No Action and what happens if the F.A.A. does nothing.

That is on the website.

It is true, and, statistically, a 5 dB increase could be a doubling of noise, and what we showed you was what happened prior to mitigation and after we mitigated it.

I know there's some sense that we're trying to hide something, but all of that data has been available

1.8

Proceedings

and continues to be available on the website and compares each of the alternatives as well as the No Action Alternative through everything that we're looking at in this environmental study.

If there was a .8 and a .5, I may have said that that was negligible cause, statistically, that doesn't really mean much, but, certainly, a full DNL change would - would be a change in the noise levels.

LINDA: It was listed as slight.

MR. KELLEY: Well, under federal standards, a 5 dB change in the 45 to 60, under federal standards, is slight to moderate change in noise. I'm sorry. That is the federal standard.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay. We have a pilot here who would like to ask a question.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Before we go to question, I want to just mention that County Legislator John Murphy had

Proceedings

a Camp Venture event, but he has been E-mailing concerns and wants everyone to know that he's with the residents

of Rockland County.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank you. I know that he's over at Spook Rock Golf Course.

And so we have a pilot here who would like to ask a question.

A VOICE: Yes. I fly a private plane now and have for about the last 15 years in the New York Area.

My question is: -- I keep hearing why you can't move the patterns, slightly, to the west. And my question is: The majority of the traffic coming from the West Coast to the East Coast flies to the north of Philadelphia. It comes in over that area and then starts its approach into the Newark.

Has you looked into -- Cause, so far, all I heard is the study that you have done, not what else was looked at

-- coming in further north above the New Paltz Area, coming in a higher altitude, which will make the airlines happier cause it's more fuel efficient, which will make you look good to them, bring it in over the Hudson River Area at a higher altitude, increasing the glide slope later on and allowing the aircraft to make a 22 Left ILS Approach? That's Number 1.

Number 2, a lot of the traffic problems are because TRACON in Long Island is one of the oldest air traffic facilities in the nation. You have some of the oldest equipment running out there.

About a year and a half ago, the radar system went out for what, about an hour and a half, because a tube blew out.

I think it's time that the F.A.A. got out of a tube technology and joined the rest of us in the IC

1.5

integrated logic world and find you need to clean your house before you ruin my house.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Steve, you want to answer that?

MR. KELLEY: Let me do it very quickly, if I could, cause I will forget.

Regarding the New York TRACON, I appreciate your concerns. That is my facility. That's where I've worked for the last 25 years. Yes, we do have equipment issues. It is a modern facility. It needs help. It needs help by fixing the airspace, which is one of the challenges we're facing here.

Some of those things were put together over a very many years and kind of piecemealed together.

The airspace is one of the components that needs fixed in that facility, the New York TRACON, and

that's what this project is attempting
to do.

And I got lost on the other ones.

I didn't say the flight track couldn't be moved. I said it would require analysis. And the good news is, the raising the altitude, that's, exactly, what we did and I'm glad you noticed, is we did increase the altitude of those west arrivals, which, today, come in over from the west at 7, descending to 5 are at 11,000 feet, well, however, prior to being merged before they're brought into the airspace.

So, that's, exactly, what the Integrated Airspace Alternative does. Much higher.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

Just a quick statement here by the

Mayor of Chestnut Ridge. I know he's

been waiting, and this effects

Chestnut Ridge, probably, more than

anyone in the Town of Ramapo.

1 Proceedings 2 (Clapping.) 3 MAYOR KOBRE: Thank you. It was beyond belief that the 5 F.A.A. would finish their 6 environmental study without the input 7 of the residents of the effected area 8 whose quality of life is so important 9 to every one of us. 10 I'm not gonna repeat the other 11 things that were said by everybody 12 else, but I will submit it in a 13 written form. I have it with me. 14 I want to remind you, all of you 15 up there, you work for all the people 16 of the United States --17 A VOICE: Thank you. 18 MAYOR KOBRE: -- not just --19 (Clapping.) 20 MAYOR KOBRE: -- not just those 21 individuals and business people that 22 fly. All right. I have over 100 -- a 23 million miles on one airline, alone. 24 So, I know what it means to fly.

You seem to pay little or no

attention to the quality of life of the greater normal U.S. citizens who are effected by your decisions.

Your jobs are paid for by our tax dollars.

To have up to 600 planes a day flying at, possibly, 5,000 feet above our homes with noise and pollution harming thousands of our residents is inexcusable.

When I asked you at the last meeting to give us a similar situation that already has these flights at this level so we can contact officials about their problems, if any, you said Goshen and Middletown.

As Mayor of Chestnut Ridge, I spoke to the Town Supervisor, Supervisor Bloomfield, who said he was not aware of any low-flying planes at 5 to 6,000 feet except for small single-engine aircraft. He said most of the area is over his face. If he hears a plane and looks up at dusk, he

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

Proceedings

can only see the small lights of a plane. Obviously, they are not experiencing the same problems we will be faced with.

Why haven't you addressed the noise and pollution that we are, currently, suffering and caused by the New York State Thruway and the Garden State Parkway with its noise and pollution?

The E.P.A. has already determined that there are very high levels of pollutants that exist now in Rockland without your new Airspace Redesign which will make it worse.

You told us that you can't measure the pollutants discharged by aircraft over 3,000 feet.

You've said at a town board meeting that your noise and pollution studies were based on computer models. Our life is based on your computer models? Our quality of life? values of our homes? Not the real --

a real life test done by sound engineers doing, actually, recordings on the ground while planes flew over at 5 to 6,000 feet so that we could judge the effect of our quality of life that we cherish so much in Rockland County.

We need you to re-examine this
Environmental Impact Study. Please
re-examine the plan and change this
flight path to avoid not just Chestnut
Ridge but all of Rockland County.

Thank you.

(Clapping.)

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Thank you, Mayor.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I think we're going to go for about another half hour, but I wanted to ask if there are people who would like to make comments or ask questions, is there a mechanism whereby people can submit their comments and questions and that it would be part of the official record?

MR. KELLEY: What we agreed to and anything you want to submit through your office is part of what we consider in our Record of Decision.

Yes, we would accept through you, that would be to funnel through your office.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Is there a deadline for those comments?

MR. KELLEY: Well, we would need them very quickly as we move forward in the process, and in order -- and, especially, to give fair evaluation to all the comments that have been considered.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Okay. So, we'll go for about another half hour and anyone who doesn't have an opportunity to make a comment or ask a question that would like to, please feel free to submit them to my office and I will make sure that they are entered into the record.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Okay.

1 Proceedings CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: You all know 2 my office on West Nyack Road in West 3 4 Nyack. 5 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: All 6 right. Thom. 7 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Before the 8 next question, I just want to ask, one 9 more time, the question that Mayor 10 Oppenheim asked just so that we're 11 clear. Is the option -- Because it's 12 the only, except for the last speaker, 13 the only specific option that was 14 raised as a specific item for your 15 consideration in terms of change in 16 flight plan. Are you going to study moving the planes to the west to less 17 18 populated areas? 19 A VOICE: No. 20 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Can we get 21 clear --22 ANOTHER VOICE: No. 23 -- on that SUPERVISOR KLEINER: 24 issue?

ANOTHER VOICE:

No.

MR. KELLEY: As I said, we will consider that in the Record of Decision, and, as I also stated, we will need additional support to do that kind of analysis because, as an agency, we don't just move airplanes around because moving the airplanes creates additional impacts that have to be studied.

So, in order to take an honest look at that, and I believe that's what we'll work towards, in our Record of Decision, we will do it, but we're going to have to require and take some support to make that happen.

In addition, you've got to be aware that, as I stated before, this is not the only community, this noise situation right now.

So, we're gonna have to look at the much broader considerations of all those other areas, that they have the same noisy areas.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Thom.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: And all of us, everybody's been really terrific in their questions and polite and understands the tough job that you have. I think the only question or one specific question that we're seeking is not that it doesn't require a lot of work, but that you're going to make the endeavor to do that work, to analyze that option. That's what we're looking for you to, at least, acknowledge here, tonight.

MR. KELLEY: And, as of today with the funding that I have for this project, I do not have the funding to do that.

Now, if there is additional support to allow that and it's, certainly, an option that we will consider, understand we still have the option of the Do Nothing Alternative.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: No. I understand that, but we don't want you to do nothing. If I should tell you

2 | what we felt --

economy.

MR. KELLEY: Well --

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: -- what

Congressman Engel and the other

elected officials who have spoken who

are here tonight, I think we

understand the goal of improving

airspace and reducing delays. It's

good for reducing pollution and the

What we're saying is we want you to look at, at least, this one option that would alleviate the problem for the people who are here tonight, and if it requires additional funding, we will work with you.

MR. KELLEY: Okay. And it's important to understand that that additional analysis, it's easy to say the words, but there are a lot of laws that have to be considered. Parks was an issue, environmental justice.

There's a lot of different things as a

we're making those decisions.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Let me add to what Thom - Thom Kleiner is saying. I think you can appreciate the fact that there is a tremendous level of suspicion here in Rockland because here we are at the end of the process and, frankly, this is a meeting we should have had a year ago.

So, there is suspicion.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: But, you know, my parents used to tell me better late than never.

So, I'm glad we're having this meeting. I appreciate having this meeting, and let me say if there is additional monies that are needed to consider some of the changes we are suggesting, I will roll up my sleeves and with my other Rockland colleagues, we'll get you that money.

(Clapping.)

A VOICE: I'm from the Village of

2 | Montebello.

I think it's long overdue that we have an unbiased field study.

Every environmental impact statement -- I'm on the Planning Board. So, we really go through these, up-front.

We need an unbiased field study.

Nothing short of a field study, unbiased, with all the units of the density of sound. Like there are many many units. Like you named one that is the so-called interrelated noise one, unit.

The sound exposure level limits, single-event noise levels - all of these units amount to sound in density expressly in decibel, and what you are proposing is, actually, like a constant exaggerated conversation.

Can you imagine every minute to have overhead an exaggerated intense conversation? And because this is what we will be hearing.

So, could you please, throughout Legislators, through Mr. Engel, procure funds so that we do a field study, and unbiased, so that we see the units and all the data to be combined, including a real field study? Like you divert on the prearranged time and we have 50 planes overhead and we incorporate this.

There is the technology available. So, why not include these supplemental study?

MR. KELLEY: Okay. The answer:
One of the dilemmas we face, a field
study would work if we were measuring
sound, today, but we're measuring a
forecast of what's gonna happen in the
future, and we've hired, through this
project, the experts, the best experts
in the country to do the noise
analysis and the operational analysis.

We -- You see how confused everybody is with DNL. When we start going into what we call "supplemental

1.5

metrics," it only makes the picture more confusing.

I told you the range of this entire area in Rockland County, I believe the single-event level is somewhere in the 40 - I'm sorry - the 53 range, a single event around 53. That gets real confusing for people, and I understand it and I get confused with it, but supplemental metrics work, but, since we're doing what's gonna happen in the future and not what happens today, it provides a challenge, and doing a field study wouldn't give us anything cause we have to deal with future model data.

SAME VOICE: I made an experiment. I'm a pathologist. So, I know the decibel level of damage. It is hundred decibel. You have - you have --

MR. KELLEY: Okay.

SAME VOICE: So, therefore, I did a study. I measured a plane that

was passing overhead and it was, certainly, around 7 decibels.

MR. KELLEY: Okay.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

I have a person here who's from the
Palisades Interstate Conservative.

MR. MARTIN: Hi. My name is Eric Martin.

Just one of the things just to keep -- for people to keep in their mind: If we are having this meeting outdoors with this plan happening, we would be interrupting it as often as every time we've had clap and we've had applause here. So, we couldn't -- wouldn't be in here where you couldn't hear each other talk.

So, that's the type of situation that we're going to have if we let this plan.

But I think the thing that we have to be very careful about is that we don't want to just let's run with the jets right over the parkway.

Okay. The one place that we have where we can go into the woods, where we can go to fields, we can play ball or go swimming, we don't want jetliners flying right over them, and we don't want them flying over our neighbors in Orange County, either.

In fact, anyone who lives in this Tristate Area, I hope they get up and speak as loudly as everyone here.

The point is we don't want these flights anymore. Let the F.A.A. don't increase the flights, require that the F.A.A. put their efforts and within the amount of hours and enforce the jets to be quieter, how to put guidelines into the airlines, guidelines in for the jet makers to reduce the level of pollution and reduce the level of noise that we are dealing with.

So, those are the types of things that the F.A.A. should be putting in place.

Making your system more efficient. Why not?

You know, when the air traffic control workers had their union and their whole organization busted because they said they couldn't control the air traffic in this country and so what happened was now we have a complete breakdown in the air traffic control system and a lot of inefficiencies and so on, and this is one of the big reasons why air traffic is backing up in every airport in America.

So, let's look at some of those things.

(Clapping.)

MR. MARTIN: Let the F.A.A. put its muscle behind trying to make some of those changes to improve the way air traffic is done, improve the way airlines are done rather than bring more and more jets into us, directly, over us, ruining our lives, ruining

the lives of our -- ruining our area and our parklands and anyplace we can go to try to find quiet peace in the state for a little bit from this.

(Clapping.)

1.2

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Now, we have Brian Nugent here tonight who is a Lieutenant in the Suffern Police Department and a Trustee in the Village of Sloatsburg.

MR. NUGENT: I have a piece of paper, but I will not be long. I promise.

One alternative that's not been discussed tonight, which is not a parochial response to moving the airlines 4 or 5 miles west of the Village of Sloatsburg or the Village of Hillburn, is another plan that does not require arrivals to come over Rockland County at all and is still on the table, and that's the modification to existing airspace, and that has not been discussed tonight.

For those that are not familiar, that alternative leaves the department -- addresses the departure of planes, fanning them out down to New Jersey through the airport and the F.A.A. can expand more on that and, also, Philadelphia is effected and a few others, but the arrival routes are left as they are, and this arrival path over Rockland County will be eliminated, and, from what I'm hearing tonight, that's still an option that's on the table.

So, rather than trying to make a U-turn around Rockland and spending a few million dollars and, probably, not going to succeed, we should be focussing our efforts on passing the modifications to the existing flight plan, all right, that is the answer and that eliminates the arrivals over Rockland County.

Further, like I say, as the last qentleman said, I do not want to put

Route 17.

the air traffic over Harriman State

Park and Sloatsburg, Hillburn,

Suffern, we already have the New York

State Thruway noise pollution. We

have, north or southern, Metro North

and the New Jersey Transit train

running through there, as well as

Just lastly, I want to make a point as people spoke tonight about having faith in the F.A.A. It hasn't been mentioned tonight, but, in 2005, Office - Office of the Inspector General of the United States had done an audit of the F.A.A. on their redesign of the airspace, and I'm just gonna read one very brief paragraph that kind of sums it up.

In 2005, they said, "We found that the F.A.A.'s overall process of controlling costs, mitigating risks and coordinating local, regional and headquarter's efforts is not effective. The management and

1	Proceedings
	1

- oversight of airspace projects is
- diffused and fragmented between
- 4 | F.A.A. headquarters and various local
- 5 | F.A.A. facilities."
- 6 And that is the reason I do not
- 7 | have faith in the F.A.A. because the
- 8 Office of the Inspector General does
- 9 not have faith in the F.A.A. and the
- 10 | F.A.A. acknowledged these problems and
- 11 | an audit report was issued.
- 12 Thank you, and thank you,
- 13 | Congressman Engel.
- MR. KELLEY: Two things in answer
- 15 to your questions.
- Modifications is one of the
- 17 | alternatives. It is one of the
- 18 | alternatives under consideration.
- 19 You're, absolutely, correct. It does
- 20 | not change the arrivals over Rockland.
- 21 However, there will be and
- 22 | continue to be, as traffic grows and
- 23 | is forecast to grow, additional
- 24 | changes to the arrival sequence
- because of that, but you are right,

ı

there are no proposed changes of arrivals over Rockland County in Modifications Alternative.

It, also, doesn't do as well to meet the purpose and need of our project as does the Integrated
Airspace Alternative, but I do want to confirm that is one of the alternatives on the table.

Secondly, in IT, this lady next to me, who happens to be the head of this, you're, absolutely, correct. We took those recommendations seriously, and, as a result of that and based on internal changes, we changed the way we do business and we acknowledged the concerns that they had and we changed the way we did business as a result of that.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Okay.

I have Lenore.

LENORE: Hi.

Unfortunately, I've been on line and two people ahead of me said,

exactly, what I was going to say.

I am the mother of a fireman, firewoman, an exfire chief. I know the problems they have.

should we have an emergency somewhere up 59 or up 306 or anyplace around, the fire trucks would never - never be able to get there in time to help the people. The policemen ride in little cars. They will have trouble, too. The fire department will never be able to get there to help the people to put out the fires and to be there for the people. They are not trained in emergency, that kind of emergency situations.

I've spoken to my son and I've spoken to other firemen who are here and there's no way that they will be able to attempt to attack and to help people.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Thank you.

24 (Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: Thank you.

A VOICE: I'm from Pearl River.

I just wanted to bring things down to your simple level because that's what I'm here to.

Before I panic, I wanted to know the facts and this is an informational hearing rather than a rally. We can do rallies, later.

Are we concerned here only with flights in that is that a new path that over Rockland that doesn't exist yet?

MR. KELLEY: That is correct.

SAME VOICE: Okay. And we're only concerned with incoming flights, I take it? The gentleman was talking about the outgoing flights being fanned.

MR. KELLEY: Well, no. The impacts, the noise increases that are shown in Rockland County are a result of the changes to the Newark arrival flow through the area. That's the increase in the DNL values that are

expressed here.

So, even though there is plenty of -- I mean I do know, I've talked to plenty of people here that have concerns about traffic today. Many people are talking about Teterboro traffic today which operates underneath the Newark traffic in this area, as well as Westchester and LaGuardia, the parts of this that operate overhead, but the change that occurs as a result of this proposal alternative are Newark arrivals only when Newark is landing on 22 or south operation.

SAME VOICE: Okay. So, at the moment over this proposed flight path corridor, we have zero noise?

MR. KELLEY: Well, on certain operational days, it has happened more frequently as traffic has grown, the final vector for Newark does extend, gets up close to this here. Whether it gets over a specific area, I don't

1 Proceedings 2 know, but, as traffic grows, but no, 3 that arrival route we're proposing is 4 new. SAME VOICE: It's brand new? 5 6 MR. KELLEY: Yes. 7 SAME VOICE: Okay. So, we don't 8 really have any noise events from that 9 yet? 10 MR. KELLEY: Not from that. 11 SAME VOICE: And the noise events 12 that are predicted from it are due to 13 up to 400 flights a day from 200, 14 minimum? 15 MR. KELLEY: Well, yeah. The 16 average, it would be a maximum of 17 that, and, again, they would be 18 transiting over the area heading 19 southbound, yes. 20 SAME VOICE: Okay. And, as far as average goes, I don't know 21 22 statistics but I did take a course in 23 it and I know that there's such a 24 thing as range. When you come up with

an average, you have to add up every

1	Proceedings
2	single item, divide it by the number
3	of items
4	MR. KELLEY: Right.
5	SAME VOICE: and come up with
6	an average.
7	MR. KELLEY: Right.
8	SAME VOICE: Can you tell me the
9	maximum range? What is the lowest
10	decibel level to what is the highest
11	decibel level of any one event?
12	MR. KELLEY: It's one question
13	I'm not gonna answer. So one of my
14	SAME VOICE: Okay.
15	MR. KELLEY: colleagues will
16	just do it.
17	MR. WHITE: I could - I could
18	tell you what it is for the County.
19	MR. KELLEY: Go ahead and answer.
20	MR. WHITE: For this County, the
21	average DNL is 41.2 as a max
22	SAME VOICE: Uh-huh.
23	MR. WHITE: and 27.4 as your
24	minimum.
25	SAME VOICE: You're still saying

1 .	Proceedings
2	average. I'm talking about single
3	noise events that would go into
4	figuring that average.
5	What is the lowest decibel level
6	not average decibel, lowest decibel?
7	MR. WHITE: Oh, current event?
8	MR. KELLEY: Yeah, single event
9	level is what she's looking for.
10	SAME VOICE: Okay. And the
11	highest?
12	MR. WHITE: I have a highest
13	range. At that - at that 41 average,
14	that's, roughly, between 53 and
15	58 decibels at its - at its loudest.
16	SAME VOICE: At the highest?
17	MR. KELLEY: At the highest.
18	SAME VOICE: Lowest would be
19	that
20	MR. WHITE: Yeah. I don't know
21	what else that talks about.
22	SAME VOICE: Okay. Cause that
23	didn't quite work out to an average.
24	Thank you.
25	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: You'll

1	Proceedings
2	see on that thing, alone, it's four
3	times louder than the highest level
4	from the average.
5	SAME VOICE: Oh. That's how it
6	works, the decibels? It's sort of
7	like an earthquake thing?
8	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: It
9	doubles every 10 decibels.
10	SAME VOICE: Okay.
11	So, how many take Well,
12	landings are expected to be added to
13	Newark, overall? I guess, we're
14	looking at 2011 from what they are
15	now?
16	MR. KELLEY: There's an increase
17	in traffic. I think the forecast
18	increase is, approximately, and,
19	again, I'm approximating here, about
20	23 percent over it is, the 2006
21	number.
22	However
23	SAME VOICE: Which is what?
24	MR. KELLEY: What?
25	SAME VOICE: What is the 2006

2 | number?

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. KELLEY: Right. And an average number of flights, again, that travel over Rockland, not all Newark arrivals will travel over Rockland County --

SAME VOICE: That's right.

MR. KELLEY: -- on the 22 floor. That's where the people throwing out the 600 number. If you have, approximately, 1,200 operations on a daily basis and you assume that half of them are arrivals, then if you were running 1,200 operations a day, I think we may be a little higher in the forecast for Newark, that's how many come over the area that we're landing, but we know that those arrivals coming from the south, which is one of the predominant arrival fixes, turns prior to getting to Rockland County. So, you would have to subtract those numbers, and that's why we work on That's where people are averages.

	Proceedings
2	saying the 2 to 300 figure comes from.
3	SAME VOICE: Okay. So, with all
4	those subtractions and everything, you
5	would say that there would be, say,
6	300 from zero now? To the Newark
7	landing, would be about 300 a day?
8	MR. KELLEY: That is correct.
9	SAME VOICE: Okay. That helps
10	a lot. I need this information.
11	MR. KELLEY: And you could even
12	break those down further. I think
13	about 180 of them are during the
14	daytime operations and about 48 of
15	those would be in the nighttime
16	operation, in other words, after
17	sunset.
18	MR. WHITE: 32.
19	SAME VOICE: So
20	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Steve,
21	that only adds up to 228.
22	MR. KELLEY: I've never been good
23	at math. That's why I do this.
24	CAME MOTCE. So let me ronest

25

You're talking about 228 flights over

1	Proceedings
2	Rockland during the daytime and
3	another what?
4	MR. KELLEY: Again, I'm gonna
5	shut up here and let the man who has
6	the numbers give it to you, exactly.
7	But here's the dilemma we face:
8	What he's dealing with is an average
9	annual day. That's not what you
10	wanted to know. You were looking for
11	the max. What he deals with is, in
12	the models that we build, what happens
13	on an average annual day? And I
14	believe his total comes up to about
15	223 or something like that; right?
16	MR. WHITE: It's a little less
17	than that.
18	MR. KELLEY: Okay.
19	MR. WHITE: On these
20	SAME VOICE: That's my next
21	question.
22	MR. WHITE: On an average year,
23	you can have 170 day flights and
24	32 night flights.

Now, it's about 60 percent that

1 Proceedings 2 are in that 22, that south 3 configuration. Worst case scenario is 4 gonna be around 340 day flights to 5 90 night flights, and that's a worst 6 case scenario. 7 SAME VOICE: Again, we need to 8 know what the worst case is and what 9 the lowest case is. 10 MR. KELLEY: Right. 11 SAME VOICE: It helps us figure 12 it out, making sure. 13 How many -- Okay. I'm sorry. 14 Okay. So, we have "X" number of 15 flights coming into Newark right now. 16 In 2011, all of the increase will be 17 going through Rockland? 18 MR. KELLEY: No. 19 SAME VOICE: Will we have some of 20 the others, too? 21 MR. KELLEY: No. You will have, 22 and, again, the flights that come from 23 the west and the north will come over 24 Rockland County. Those flights that

come in from the south, your Florida

1 Proceedings 2 flights from Atlanta, all that east 3 coming to the south will turn prior to 4 Rockland County. 5 SAME VOICE: Okay. Wow. 6 MR. KELLEY: So, based on where 7 those aircraft are originating, only 8 the ones coming like from the West 9 Coast and Chicago Areas would come in 10 over this area. The ones coming from 11 Florida would all turn prior to 12 Rockland County. 13 SAME VOICE: Okay. Thank you. 14 Okay. Now this one we have. 15 I still have one. 16 Okay. I have two more questions. 17 Can it be considered, if it's 18 possible, to stem the number of 19 flights into and out of Newark at 20 their current level and let the 21 airlines fight it out as to who gets 22 places? I'm willing to pay the extra 23 money when I fly. 24 (Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: The answer to the

question is yes, that is possible.

3 | That is not anything to do with this

study and that is a political decision

in that that incorporates restricting

6 air traffic and that is a decision

that, certainly, none of us here are

gonna make, but it could be done, yes.

SAME VOICE: Okay. Thank you for your frankness.

MR. KELLEY: You bet.

SAME VOICE: And I thank you, all, for the courage you have to come up here with, obviously, an unpopular study --

(Clapping.)

SAME VOICE: -- and, you know, trying to get it through to us what it involves.

Okay. My final part of that question is if it's not possible through governmental political action to stem these airports and let the, you know, the capitalist system figure out the supply and demand, how much

it's gonna cost, I mean it's worth it to me when I do fly to spend \$200.00 more if - if it just stays where it is and nothing -- I mean, maybe, I'm, you know, like way back in the stone ages, but I think, you know, we can take trains to a lot of places.

(Clapping.)

same voice: Anyway, the other option that I was thinking of is the gentleman who was talking from sloatsburg about the fanning out of the takeoffs, if we do have to deal with an increase, and that may be possible, can we not work out something where it fans over 24 hours so that you have a 90 degree or 100 degree airspace where I can take my hour of the noise and mow my lawn and, although, it would stop so I can sleep or I can, you know, have peace; is that possible?

MR. KELLEY: Well, the answer to your question is yes, it could be

in the room, it would have to be studied, independently. It was not a mitigation strategy that we reviewed and, at some point, and I know, at some point, the aircraft has to line up with the runway and be in direct alignment with the runway, and, unfortunately, you're getting pretty close to that area. But is it - is it an option? Could it be studied? The answer would be yes, it could be looked at.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I have system.

MR. KELLEY: Okay. Thank you.

Thank you.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We want to try, because we're getting to the end and have a number of people that would like to - to ask a question, if I could please ask you to - to ask the questions, quickly, and try to get a quick answer so we can have as many

1	Proceedings
2	people standing in line as possible.
3	SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: We have
4	an example of a very brief aviation
5	question.
6	CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Okay.
7	SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Next is
8	Susan.
9	MR. ZIBRON: My name is Samuel
10	Zibron. I'm, actually, a pilot. So,
11	I'm very familiar with the aviation
12	terms.
13	The concept of NextGen and
14	continuous descent, is that being
15	implemented in the flight paths?
16	MR. KELLEY: Yeah. We are
17	looking at a lot of the NextGen
18	alternatives in consideration that
19	this study didn't incorporate it
20	because it wasn't a done deal.
21	Continuous Descent Approach or
22	C.D.A.s are part of our noise
23	mitigation strategy and they were
24	llooked at: however, the primary time

of day when we've looked at those was

25

in the midnight configurations, yeah,
because we can't have conflicting

4 traffic to be successful with that

5 mitigation strategy, but, yes, they

6 are continuing.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Susan from Pearl River.

SUSAN: I have two questions.

One of them is, specifically -
I'm borrowing his map -- when you were
looking at the flights going down this
way, you mentioned you raised some of
the altitude levels to almost
8,000 feet, but you're coming closer
and closer to Newark Airport, what are
the lowest possible altitude of a
flight over Pearl River or Chestnut

MR. KELLEY: Well, there's different analysis. We showed different altitudes. The average flight, as we said, exiting Rockland County is around 5,000 feet. There

Ridge and how often will those flights

be at that level?

Proceedings

are some aircraft that would be much higher than that. We don't anticipate any being lower. We know in our model there's some nonjet aircraft at our 43, I think, crossing the boundary line, but the average flight is -- the average the County descending out of 10 to 9,000 feet and exits Rockland County, approximately, at 5,000 feet. The exact numbers, I can't give you an answer to. We, again, we average that off and I understand the frustration --

SUSAN: Uh-huh.

MR. KELLEY: -- but we anticipate
-- I mean I didn't look, we are
attempting to be very honest with this
analysis. I think we have the ability
in the future after implementing some
- some of these are then possibilities
and some of the things like a
continuous descent approach, that we
could even get that a higher altitude,
we just couldn't do it as part of this

study.

SAME VOICE: Okay. And then, also, to work off what the other woman was saying, looking at this route, you haven't really explained why this route is so small and so tight, and if this route could be expanded much wider so that the impact over one particular area, one particular house would be minimized and you wouldn't have 400 flights over the same house all day long, over and over again, but, maybe, it's only 50 flights per day. Why does this - why does this need to be so thin?

MR. KELLEY: Again, the problem with that, and it's difficult, there's a lot of other things occurring.

There are departures and arrivals that occur on either side of that airspace.

That's the thing that came up when I was asked to look at shifting that arrival path to the west. It's not a void airspace. There are other things

going on and other protected airspace for departures and other things occurring.

This shift that occurs here had to be repeated and it, actually, ended up moving the LaGuardia arrivals further to the east, as well, over Connecticut, which is the same, sort of the same kind of noise issues we're dealing with here. All that is required because there's things occurring between all those arrival paths.

SAME VOICE: Well, I don't --

MR. KELLEY: It's important to understand what you're looking here to is a backbone of aircraft. That's a representation of our model. That disclosure could be somewhat wider than that, but that's the concentration of our backbone traffics and that's why we depict it like that. But there, to the west of there, there are departures occurring. There are

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

Proceedings

other things going on in sequence of events that are, probably, not gonna We're only looking at one piece be. of the puzzle.

SAME VOICE: And you haven't you haven't shown that on any one particular map to see how wide this could be created and not be in the way of other arrivals or departures or anything from LaGuardia.

MR. KELLEY: Well --

SAME VOICE: We don't have one map that shows all of that.

MR. KELLEY: What we've tried to show, though, it becomes so congested. I don't know. You're gonna have to brief me. I feel that that first map when you start overlaying all those tracks, you just get a mess of bundles and you can't really tell what anything is and that's the problem.

> SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Thank you.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE:

Hi. I live in A VOICE: Yes.

Proceedings

Chestnut Ridge and I've lived here about 30 years.

I'm gonna make this very simple.

I just want to plead with you if
there's some way, any way to lessen
what you're gonna do to us because
240 planes a day, I mean comes to
what, 30 an hour? 40 an hour?

It, totally, changes everything about our lives, our livelihood, our quality of life, and it's not just about the noise. It's about the pollution, the environment and just visual. I mean to sit on our porches in the woods where we live here because of our quality of life and to see these huge jet planes flying over, it's just unacceptable.

So, if there's any way to lessen the amount, higher pirate so they're not so low and stop all the pollution that's gonna hurt us, so, and future generations, my baby.

MR. KELLEY: Yup. I will tell

you, and, probably, much to your chagrin, but some of the efficiency gains that we are attempting to gain, actually, improve the emissions of the aircraft because they are more efficient. They don't have the holding or the delays or the reduced settings that create additional emissions.

So, there are additional studies being done to show improving efficiencies in air traffic control can help reduce some of those impacts, but, for the rest of it, the noise impacts, point well taken. Thank you.

SAME VOICE: But even though they're flying so low like that, the jet fuel is not being released?

MR. KELLEY: Well, when we get up, under E.P.A., when we get up above a certain altitude, the direct relation to where those emissions occur and where they land on the ground, there's a lot of other things

in variations there. We know it, and Joe, Dr. Hoffman here, has done an analysis with a fuel burn. becoming more efficient, we, actually, have less fuel burn than we would have in the No Action scenario, but your point's well taken with the noise and the other issues.

SAME VOICE: Thank you.

MR. KELLEY: Thank you.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: I have Anthony.

MR. MELE: Good evening. Thank you for coming. My name is Anthony Mele. I'm Ramapo Town Supervisor candidate, and, the time that I've been here, I think I represent the people who would just like a straight answer from our officials and elected people for once.

The only refreshing and the only thing I heard here so far was when our Congressman Eliot Engel admitted that he and Christopher St. Lawrence

dropped the ball and made this fiasco.

Now, we've been here long enough to know, exactly, what's on the minds of everyone in this room, and I bet you a dime to a doughnut you're gonna get the same - the same questions from everyone in this entire room, sir.

Now, all we want to know, plain and simple, we understand this is not - this is not a public hearing; is it?

MR. KELLEY: It is not.

MR. MELE: This is a public gripe session, and you are put in the hot seat to take the heat for those who dropped the ball.

So, I do not envy your position.

Now, all we want to know, plain and simple, is explain to us the Do Nothing Approach.

I mean if the air above us is not broken, don't fix it.

(Clapping.)

MR. MELE: We have plenty of technology, as you know, and let the

Proceedings

air traffic controllers who are the professionals do their job.

I think this is a fiasco and I say shame on you, Chris, and thank you, Eliot Engel.

Thank you.

(Clapping.)

MR. GOLUB: Hello. My name is

Norman Golub and I live in Chestnut

Ridge, and all of the discussion,

tonight, has dealt with the issue of

noise pollution, and I'm not gonna go,

review everything that's been

discussed regarding this issue

cause --

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

MR. GOLUB: -- it's stated over and over and over again, but no one on the panel has raised the issue of the toxicity of jet fuel under various environmental conditions.

We know that kerosene when exposed to sun produces highly toxic and carcinogenic properties. We are

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

Proceedings

already living in a region that is high volatile in terms of the air pollution that we have to breathe. Why is it that your panel, by the way, you seem to be an ultimate one for a large panel here, has not addressed this issue nor they indicated that they have done any studies on this issue?

MR. KELLEY: Well, the answer to your question is by making -- Nobody's arguing with the points that you make. The entire area in our study area is a noncontainment area for emissions. So, we understand that issue.

I will tell you as a result of being more efficient and burning less fuel, we only reduce -- Now, a fuel burn study and analysis was done. By reducing that fuel burn will reduce that potential that you're speaking of, but there has been no independent analysis done of what happens in each of the alternatives because all of the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

Proceedings

changes we're talking about are above the 3,000 point mixing lane.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Dave has the next question.

DAVE: I have a very simple question and I think I'd like an answer from everybody from the F.A.A., and it's quite simple. If this plan goes through, are you willing to take your family and move to Chestnut Ridge and live next to me?

MR. KELLEY: Actually, it looks like a very lovely place to live. actually, from where I live today, would be reducing my noise values from what I experience today.

So, sure, I'll be on my way.

I think it's important to state, and I don't say this flippantly, I think the energy and concern that people have raised about the DNL levels that we're taking up here, don't get me wrong, I'm not insinuating that it isn't a nuisance,

but I don't think it's gonna be as horrible as people think. It will be an issue. Some people will be very impacted by it, and I don't want to minimize that, but I think the fear is exceeding.

I mean if you go to those areas where they experience some of those things and noise issues today, yes, you do see them, yes, you do hear them. Does it stop conversations? I - I doubt it, but I'm not gonna judge that, but those are the issues.

But the answer to your question is: Sure, I'd love to move here because I could reduce my noise footprint from where I live, today. Thank you.

DAVE: How about the others?

MR. KELLEY: Next?

MR. HOFFMAN: This is - this is a lot quieter from where I live, too.

A VOICE: Now it is.

ANOTHER VOICE: Now.

1.6

2.2

MR. HOFFMAN: No. Yeah, after -No. Since 2001, my -- I have a lot
more noise now, but that was the
military flights when I was staying -I could get a meeting. I live next to
a national airport, Andrews Air Force
Base.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay.

The next question is --

A VOICE: Thank you. Thank you and I thank you for this presentation and this hearing.

On one of the first slides, you described a reduction in delays and improved efficiencies as being the focus of the study corresponding to a 3 to 4-minute deduction to save about a quarter of a million U.S. dollars per year. Who is the beneficiary of the proposed cost savings?

And my question to you is: Is this a case of subsidizing corporate profits with our quality of life?

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: I believe the savings that were identified on the slide, I believe was, specifically, identified as fuel costs and fuel savings, which if we are dealing with, you know, air pollution, that's a good thing, but, ultimately, and, again, here's one of those answers coming you don't want to hear, you all benefit by the price you pay for tickets, and yes, you know, but, in response to the ticket price.

So, ultimately, you - you are the benefactors, and any of us that fly are the benefactors, and we have a pretty huge and vital aviation industry that is a part of this economy, and a substantial part, and for those of you that never fly, I want to remind you that your overnight mail that got here didn't take a truck.

MICHAEL: Michael. Hi. Michael

has a question and I'm Michael.

What was I gonna say?

Yeah, I was just wondering -- Oh, boy. Yeah, just if you could point us to any part of your website or point us to a location. I'm, specifically, interested in environmental impacts, whether they drop fuel, sometimes, in certain cases to - to land and other things like that? Maybe, you can direct us to information about environmental impacts, or does it go -- pollution gets in the clouds and then gets in the ground; is that how it works?

I have, also, other points.

Maybe, if the Congressman is still here? Congressman Engel?

Yeah. Congressman Engel, if you could, maybe, also, direct us to, you know, what are the environmental impacts of planes flying over an area and whether the pollution reaches land, things like that.

ı

Also, I wanted to know what's happening with high-speed trains and what's happening with improving cargo ships? Maybe, that could reduce the amount of planes that get to fly around the country.

Also, maybe, we could bring in foreign travelers, like, I guess, some of them feel they're being hassled by all the requirements. Maybe, tell them the waste in the country, and then bring in with high-speed trains into New York City rather than fly overhead New York City, and I think - I think that's pretty much it and if you answer those questions, that would be great.

MR. KELLEY: Other forms of transportation, which I don't think anybody up at this panel would disagree with you, there are other alternatives that need to be explored. It was not explored as part of this study.

We don't disagree with you that other forms of transportation may be more appropriate and - and need explored, fully.

Regarding the air pollution, our fuel burn analysis will be part and incorporated on the website as part of the environmental study will be available in our Final Environmental Impact Statement and it should answer those questions you were asking.

MICHAEL: Okay. Thank you.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: And I'm gonna say if you would like to come to my office, I'd be happy to sit down and explore these things with you.

I am a big supporter of high-speed rail. I think we don't have enough in this country and I think we ought to move in that direction.

(Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'd be happy to discuss that with you.

We've got to really wrap it up.

I know there are people who were here.

So, again, we'll have a few more questions, but please try to make them very quick --

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Okay

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: -- audible

for Ms. Lebeau.

A VOICE: Thank you, all, very much. Thank you very much for being here and I, certainly, appreciate your courage.

Looking at it as a member of the community, I'm here to add my voice to this chorus calling for no change and, certainly, consideration of our concerns, and our voices here, tonight, are no different than that in any of the other dozens of meetings that are being held around the area, and it seems to me that if we're saying we don't want this in our backyard and every other community is saying we don't want this in our

1.0

backyard and I know for sure that the answer to the problem doesn't lie in who screams loud enough, then my question is: What do we, as a community, need to show you, tonight, or before you make your decision in order for you to, actually, change your plan? Because I'll tell you: Where I'm sitting right here, I don't have any confidence at all that you're gonna take any of our concerns and turn it into action.

(Clapping.)

MR. KELLEY: I will tell you:
What I've heard, tonight, and you are
correct because I got to tell you
folks when I go to a meeting of people
in the travel industry, we don't have
these kinds of discussions. It's
about the efficiency of the system.
There's a sole purpose and a specific
purpose here. Your voice was heard,
loud and clear, and what I heard was
two proposals. I heard No Action as

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

one option. I heard the other one is do something but who -- what your action alternative was and looking at something different. That was heard loud and clear.

I think, you know, we do face, as a federal agency, most of the meetings, the concerns centered around not around in my backyard, put it somewhere else. That is something that we hear at every meeting, and N.E.P.A. is not a popularity contest. It's not based on numbers. Everyone sitting up on this panel up here works real hard, whether you believe it or not, to do the right thing as a federal agent, and it is difficult, at best, on good days, but we are attempting to do the right thing and meet the needs we set out to do, and everything that was said here won't go blindly.

A lot of the process, as you can well imagine, now becomes political

and legal, and that's where we're headed, and we understand that based on whatever decision.

I'm hoping in my heart of hearts that we can find our way beyond the Do Nothing Alternative because I don't think it's the right thing to do for the aviation industry or for any of us who use the system, but we have a lot of challenges ahead, a lot of legal challenges that we're gonna face.

Your message is heard, loud and clear. I heard you, the last time, at the Town of Ramapo. I had to bring a couple of my bosses to make sure they heard you, too. Your message was heard and we are taking -- we're going away with that message.

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: I have - I have Mariel.

MARIEL: From Spring Valley, already a very heavily-polluted community, traffic due to transportation.

If the essence here is to try to avoid delays, can't that be a scheduling project? Just schedule it a little slower. I mean that was my --

MR. KELLEY: From a person who works air traffic control, I like that idea. I'm not so sure. Again, back in the '70s, we made the decision to deregulate the airlines and let the demand of the economy drive the schedules, and that is what drives the schedules.

So, the answer to your question is: Yes, it could be done, but, certainly, that's a political decision, not an air traffic decision.

THE STENOGRAPHER: Wait. I'm out of paper.

MARIEL: When can --

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: We're out of paper. We'll have a quick change.

(Discussion held off the record.)

25 | CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Because we do

1	Proceedings
2	have parkland and we're concerned
3	about the parkland, but if there's
4	going to be noise, in my opinion, it's
5	better to have the noise over the
6	parkland than over somebody's house
7	and backyard.
8	SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Can I just -
9	just make a bus announcement?
10	Is there anybody here still
11	waiting to take the Pearl River bus?
12	Okay. Then one person on line
13	has a question.
14	So, after her question, the Pearl
15	River bus will leave, and we can thank
16	Rich Brega for that.
1.7	Thank you.
18	MS. LUDWIG: Hello. My name is
19	Joan Ludwig. I'm from Blauvelt.
20	A VOICE: I'm sorry. I can't
21	hear you.
22	MS. LUDWIG: I'm from Blauvelt.
23	Over 10 years ago, I watched a
24	program, a congressional meeting,

which had the F.A.A. and other certain

25

Proceedings

people who were concerned about the safety of our aircraft.

At that time, people were testifying that they thought that the aircraft should have steel -- the doors should be reinforced. That conclusion was said that it wasn't cost efficient.

Now, if I have their address, I could send you pictures my son took on the roof of his house in New Jersey of the towers coming down, and I think if you're gonna be, mistakenly, putting park lanes, these planes through Rockland County, one of these days, you're gonna be wrong because there's gonna be a plume going down to New York City and kill millions of people.

Now, I think you've made mention that people in your group spoke to people in Homeland Security people. I think we should know who those people in your organization spoke to which people in the Homeland Security and I

2 think if you have to go with the

3 | Freedom of Information Act in order to

find out, exactly, who they are and

5 | what they said because I don't believe

6 | there's any way that you could fly

7 | that many people in planes over

Rockland County that is not gonna be a

9 temptation for you know who to fly

those planes into the plant across the

11 | river. And I think the only one

12 | that's gonna be happy with this

decision is those people that are

14 | sitting out there planning our

15 destruction.

16 | SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank

17 you.

4

8

18 Eliot, I promised the Mayor, I

19 | have County Legislator Bruce Levine

here who was one of the people who was

21 down at your office and would like to

22 | speak.

25

23 | CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: Yeah. I want

24 to, also, reiterate that Bruce, as you

just mentioned, Chris, Bruce was one

1.1.

of the people who came down to

Washington to attend the meeting at my

office, a few weeks ago.

So, thank you, Bruce.

LEGISLATOR LEVINE: Thank you, Eliot.

I'm gonna try and provide a specific proposal that assumes that the flight paths cannot be changed, cannot be changed.

I agree with those who would like to see them changed, but I think there is something that can be done in mitigation that would make a difference.

As you probably know, I learned from Congresswoman Lowey and your office, Congressman Engel, that there are different categories of aircraft based on the noise they produce.

Category 1 and 2 is the old ones.

Most planes, today, are Category 3.

Category 4 are the newer, quieter planes.

In 2006, the F.A.A. and the E.P.A. developed a renewal which required that new designs, that's not new aircraft, its new designs should be Stage 4.

The federal -- The international groups were talking about this, at least, as early as 2000, if not longer.

So, I believe their designs must be available already somewhere in the world for Category 4 planes.

In mitigation of what is being proposed for Rockland County, I would propose to you and would like this, specifically, commented on in your Record of Decision that, by the year 2013, approximately, five years from now, all planes flying into

Newark Airport through Rockland County be required to be Phase 4 aircraft.

It's my understanding, and these are averages, as well, that Phase 4 aircraft produce a 10 decibel lower

2 | sound than the Stage 3 aircraft, and,

3 | as I understand it, this is a

4 logorhythmic scale. So that is

5 reducing the sound by as much as

6 | 50 percent by requiring technology not

7 by statute but as a mitigation

8 requirement in your study that the

9 | F.A.A. would have the power to do, to

order that mitigation just as we

11 | would, in a town, order the

12 preservation or the creation of

wetlands when there is disturbance.

Thank you.

15 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Thank

16 you.

14

I would like to say, Congressman

18 | Engel, since you are the Chairperson

19 of the International Relations Western

20 Hemisphere that we are flying a

21 | Haitian client, tonight, here at the -

22 | at the St. Lawrence Center because we

23 | have the two Mayors here and they are

24 here from the City.

So, I see that they just came

1 Proceedings 2 here with Trustee Mr. Desmeret. So, 3 I'd like to welcome them, as well. 4 Go ahead, Thom. 5 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'm wondering 6 if Mr. Levine's question, you can 7 comment on that with the new aircraft? 8 MR. KELLEY: Well, I -- We -- It 9 is possible to make those kind of 10 restrictions. That has a substantial 11 economic impact, as you can well 12 imagine, but it is - it is decision 13 that could be pursued, and, as you 14 requested, we will identify it, but 15 understand that is regulatory in 16 nature and would involve putting 17 restrictions on federally-funded 18 runways at Newark in allowing access. 19 So, it is restricted in nature 20 and that would be a political decision 21 that could be implemented, but it is 22 something we will address per your 23 request. 24

SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Eileen.

EILEEN: Hi. Good evening. I

25

Proceedings

was at Woodcliff Lake and I know

Mr. Kelley was at Woodcliff Lake and I

thank you for coming to Rockland.

I asked you then if you would come and you said you wouldn't. So, I'm glad that you are here now.

I wanted to thank some of the people. You know, we thanked a lot of politicians, but the way that I found out about the meeting was through the Journal News.

So, I'd like to thank the articles that Khurram Saeed has been writing in the Journal News.

I, also, wanted to set the record straight a little bit. I know that that meeting in Woodcliff Lake was called "contentious," and I know that police officers were called in there. They were called in there because there were some people that were really really upset, but, mostly, people were just really angry, and they were really angry because they

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

worked with their mayors, they worked with their legislators, they worked with their representatives. In fact. that meeting would not have happened if they had not taken democracy, seriously, and gotten Senators Lautenberg and Menendez to, actually, approach Marion Blakey --

> SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Yes.

EILEEN: -- I believe, and persuaded her to have you come to Cherry Hill and then to have the final June 28th meeting.

This meeting, tonight, I believe would not have happened if the people in New Jersey had not exercised their democratic voices, and, maybe, they were angry, but they understood that something was being done that they didn't know about.

So, I'm really thankful to them that they did that, and I'm feeling the same way when I left that meeting that night as I'm feeling tonight,

that, unless we ask the right question, the answer doesn't get answered.

I'm gonna walk out of here and Wednesday is gonna be August, and I know we have an August deadline.
What's the deadline that you're looking at?

MR. KELLEY: The question on the deadline and our plan, as it moves forward, is to issue a Record of Decision in the first week of September. That's what we maintain, and, again, that's where we are right now.

So --

EILEEN: So, can we really have an impact?

I mean if you're gonna go back and Congressman Engel is gonna go back and I'm thinking: Does the Congress and Senate, even though they voted down something that Representative Engel just took to them, do they

understand that there were a lot of violations in terms of the democratic process here and that only because people got angry and demanded that you come here that we're even having this meeting?

MR. KELLEY: I believe they understand and I believe they, clearly, understand and the message from here is - is well-heard.

A VOICE: But then what?

MR. KELLEY: Excuse me?

SAME VOICE: But then what?

EILEEN: Well, beyond that, and then it's just what you told people in Woodcliff Lake and that's why people left and that's why people were really angry because it's like you say that and, yet, we still feel locked out of the process. We still feel like, okay, we're here, I wrote everything down, I got up and spoke, but then I wrote it down, my comments, but then it's just gonna go in a pile somewhere

1

2

3

4

5

б

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

and, all of a sudden, every three minutes, there are gonna be planes coming over.

MR. KELLEY: I believe that the message and the voice that was heard here, as well as other locations, and I gotta tell you the challenge we have ahead looking at mitigations is not just Rockland County.

I'll tell you several other areas that if we're gonna pursue funding for these noise levels that exist here, we're going to have to pursue all of them, and we will, honestly, look at it, but the reason these folks are here with me tonight -- and I never called the meeting "contentious" in Woodcliff Lakes. I called it "energetic," but the press did call it "contentious." That wasn't my term. People were upset. And understand they're upset over a different noise value than what we're here talking about. Some of those folks are

Proceedings

experiencing a much higher noise value
than what we're here discussing,

4 tonight.

So, each of the locations of meetings we had attended, I mean we go to meetings where we have hundreds of people talking about 65 and greater DNL. That's a different world than what we're here talking about.

So, we are attempting to be as responsive as we can and get it very clear, but the outcome will come in the Record of Decision and what we choose to do and what we're gonna be held accountable for.

I have the Congressman up here.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I think we're going to have to take two more questions over here and two more over here and then I'm gonna really have to cut in, and we wanted to say to people who don't get a chance to ask questions, you can submit your statements or your questions into my

Thank

1 Proceedings 2 office at 261 West Nyack Road or you 3 can call my office at (845) 735-1000 4 and we will submit all the questions 5 and all the statements. 6 We've gone way beyond what I had 7 said we'd go and I'm trying to be fair 8 to everybody. 9 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: 10 you, Congressman. 11 CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: So, two more 12 here and two more here. 13 SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Nancy. 14 NANCY: Thank you. 15 Just a guick guestion. 16 For the record, what is your 17 response to the insertions made 18 earlier this evening by Rockland County Executive Vanderhoef that the 19 20 original study was flawed and it didn't take into consideration certain 21 22 environmental considerations?

MR. KELLEY: If I believed those statements were correct, I wouldn't be sitting in front of you here tonight.

23

24

25

1.3

Have we made mistakes along the way? Perhaps. Have some of the out - outreach had been flawed? Perhaps.

I think we've worked real hard and been somewhat a little bit unsuccessful, but I believe we followed the law under the National Environmental Policy Act. It's not a Protection Act. And I think we have followed the law to the best of our ability. The legal challenges will determine whether that statement is true or not.

NANCY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. DINT: Hello. My name is Rudy Dint.

First of all, I'd like to thank you, Congressman Engel, for, personally, answering my letters in the past, calling me at home, personally. I don't doubt your sincerity.

I would, also, like to thank
Assemblywoman Ellen Jaffee for

addressing the environmental impact, the importance of that. That's very important.

Now, I'd like to speak about what I know about. Okay?

I'm a Vietnam Veteran, two and a half years in Vietnam, and I am, also, a former police officer, four years, and I retired from the New York City Fire Department with 32 years. I was listening to a mother here speaking about her two sons, saying how she knows about the impact that environmental carcinogenics have on people who are exposed to it.

Tonight, I'd like to ask you:

Have you done a specific study of the environmental impact or the possible carcinogenic impact on a specific community who is known to be exposed to what we are about to be exposed to?

And what has been their sickness rate, their cancer rate, as opposed to that exposure and in relation to that

1 Proceedings 2 exposure as opposed to a community 3 that is not exposed to those 4 carcinogenics? 5 Two questions: If you've done it 6 and you are withholding that 7 information, you should give us that 8 information. If you haven't done it, 9 then it's criminally negligent because 10 it's an important thing I want to 11 know. 12 (Clapping.) Okay. I live here for 13 MR. DINT: 14 12 years and I have experienced the 15 American dream here in Rockland. 16 own three and a half acres and two 17 homes and its been an American dream 18 that's, quickly, turning into an American nightmare, and I want to 19 20 Am I exposing myself and my 21 family to any more unnecessary 22 carcinogenic dangers? This is very 23 important. 24 Thank you. 25

(Clapping.)

MR. HOFFMAN: The answer is yes, the study area contains a lot of places that in the past had a noise exposure we anticipate for here. Lots of people have studied the impact of noise on health and, at these levels, there has never been a negative on impact.

MR. KELLEY: In addition, referring to the -- What you're talking about is the air pollution issues.

As a result of our proposed

Preferred Alternative by being more

efficient, we're going to reduce, and

this is the analysis that I said and

we did do as part of this study, we're

going to reduce the fuel burn by

reducing the amount of fuel that's

burned by being more efficient, then

we're going to reduce the potential of

what you talked about.

But the specific carcinogenic values of the aviation, the answer to

your question is part of this study, the answer is no, we have not.

MR. DINT: Thank you.

A VOICE: You need to do it.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm Honorable

Friedman.

I am effected by air congestion as much as anyone else. I'm a frequent traveler. We understand there's a problem. I heard two possible solutions. One is the Do Nothing Solution. The third one is to move everything over to the west, which is a four-month nippy, not in my yard, shift it over to someone else. It's - it's an attitude, but it's an unfair attitude from us.

May I propose a third solution?

For right now, Newark Airport is overcongested. A farmer once told me you can't fit 10 pounds of manure into a 5-pound bag.

The problem is we have a major hub at Newark Airport that really

doesn't belong there. You have hundreds and hundreds of flights arriving every day to Continental terminal where people just switch from one plane to another and it doesn't serve the New York Metropolitan Area.

My suggestion is, first of all, this is a creature of your creation.

The F.A.A. allowed it. The Port

Authority allowed it. The

Transportation Department got involved and allowed it. It should never have happened, especially, considering the TRACON is a substandard facility and needs major improvement.

I think it would have been more important to improve the airport, to improve TRACON, improve travel into the airport and then, perhaps, put in a hub.

My suggestion is that F.A.A.

needs to look at reducing congestion.

Move that hub been away from this

area. It doesn't really belong here.

Proceedings

You're going to eliminate the problem,

completely. You won't have to change

anything. You'll be able to even

bring in more flights and someone else

from someplace else and that's gonna

relieve the congestion at LaGuardia

⁹ altogether.

Thank you very much.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: Gisa.

Airport which is a different problem,

in Montebello and I have something very simple to say and to the F.A.A. members that are up here, I would like to give you a kiss, K-I-S-S, which is Keep It Simple Stupid. We do not want to be dumped on here again. We're here 35 years and we're tired of being dumped on.

People think that we have no voice. We do. We have shown that in the past.

And to you, Mr. Engel, I don't know who dropped the ball when or

where. I found about this on Friday, okay, and you're our representative, our federal representative in

Washington, and it behooves me to say that I don't know where the buck stops or whatever, but your constituency has spoken with a very very loud voice and I'm sure we'll continue to speak and I think that you and, maybe, Mr. Schumer and, you know, Hillary Clinton need to take this in hand and say, listen, our people do not want this, and that's what we expect from you. That's what I expect, and I think that during -- (Clapping.)

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: I'm going to let one more question happen.

Let me just say that we called this meeting tonight. This is - this is Congressman Eliot Engel's Town Hall Meeting.

So, I hear you, loudly and clearly, and I'm responding to my constituents and my constituents are

1

Proceedings

2

responding to what they're concerned

3

about, which is quality of life, and

4

I'm with you 100 percent on this.

5

So, rest assured this isn't the

6

7

end of it.

point.

answer.

I'm gonna take a final question

8

over here, and then the others are

9

gonna just have to submit it.

10

sorry, but we have to cut this at some

1.1.

12 I would just like to A VOICE:

13

say that I, fully, understand the

problem that's being discussed

14

15 tonight, but the answer is not to move

16

the flight plan - flight plan 3 to

17

5 miles to the west over the Village

18

of Sloatsburg. That is not the

19

20

We have the Thruway up there and

21

the thought of planes flying over the

22

Thruway is unimaginable. I wouldn't

23

have to worry about a conversation.

24

The area would be uninhabitable.

25

noise is atrocious as it is and you

just -- you can't just move it up there.

And, by the way, Sloatsburg is in Rockland County.

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: And that's from someone who lives on Waldren Terrace who has suffered from a lot more than traffic noise there.

We're gonna change some plans here.

CONGRESSMAN ENGEL: We're going to have to cut it now, but let me - let me - let me just say this: Again, please, if you submit your statements or your questions, it will be the same, it will have the same effect as if you - if you said it.

We have to end this now. We've been going on for almost four hours and I think that these people have to go home.

Let me just wrap it up very very briefly and say that you've heard the voices of Rockland, loudly and clearly. I don't support the plan as

2 it's, currently, constituted, but I do 3 thank you for coming here. I thank 4 you for listening. It's not easy. I 5 appreciate it. I think that you were 6 very respectful, this evening, of the 7 wishes of Rockland. You listened to 8 the questions and you tried to answer 9 them to the best of your ability. 10 wasn't satisfied with all the answers 11 and the people here were not, but you 12 listened and you answered them and we 13 do appreciate that. And I hope that, 14 as I've said before, that this town 15 hall meeting does not, simply, turn 16 into a venting motion where we spoke 17 our minds and got things off our chest 18 and feel better about it but nothing 19 comes of it. I really, truly, hope 20 that you will take the concerns that 21 you heard here, this evening, and, 22 honestly, look into these things. 23 more resources are needed, I promise 24 you I and my colleagues will get you 25 those resources. We know your job is

Proceedings

not easy, but we are very very

concerned about all the problems,

quality of life and others that you

heard mentioned, this evening.

Again, I do appreciate your coming here and holding a meeting here. I know that there were many communities that I've mentioned at the outset that wanted to have these additional meetings and you, the F.A.A., agreed to only two, Rockland being one of the two.

So, we are grateful, but, again, the Record of Decision is the first week in September. I'm glad that we will be part of that and I hope that you will, again, look into the suggestions that we had, and I think this was an outstanding meeting. We had over 1,000 people here and thousands more watching on Cablevision.

I think that you understand the magnitude of the problem and the

heartfelt feelings that everyone has here.

As Rockland's Congressman, I have two others that share Rockland with me, but I have the bulk of the population of Rockland, I will do everything in my power to try to mitigate this and to make this better, and, as I mentioned before, it's not something a matter of not in my backyard, it's a matter if we put our heads together, perhaps, we can work and find a plan where you would get 90 or 95 percent of what you need and we would continue to enjoy the quality of life in Rockland that we have been used to for so many years.

So, I'm gonna end the meeting now.

Again, I want to tell you, either anyone still here or anyone watching at home on television, if you call my office at (845) 735-1000, we will be happy to submit everything that you

give us to be put into the Record of Decision. If you want to give it to my staff, which is all around, they're all around here, if you want to write something down and hand it to them, we will put it in, as well.

Again, my office is 261 West

Nyack Road in West Nyack and please

feel free to come in and hand it to us

and we will be accepting it over the

next several days.

And let me conclude by, again, saying that I am opposed to this plan in its current form. I hope you will modify the plan so that I can support it and we, in Rockland, can support it, as well.

To my constituents, I want to say thank you for coming. I'm proud to represent Rockland and tonight has made me even prouder. Thank you very much.

(Clapping.)

Rockland & Orange Reporting (845) 634-4200

SUPERVISOR ST. LAWRENCE: I want

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to thank you, Congressman Engel, for your work that you've done in this and all that you have done for the people here in Rockland County. It shows, over time, you're always here for people in Rockland and I really want to commend you for bringing this together and being able to have the people of Rockland County have their voices on the record.

And I would like to take this moment to thank you, Mr. Kelley, and everyone from the F.A.A. for spending time, both, at the Town Hall, two weeks ago, and tonight to answer questions. I know it's tough. It's This is part of this great your job. nation and I know you want to have the best plan that it will work and I think you heard quite clearly, as Congressman Engel has just said, how we would like to have that plan tweaked. We're not here, necessarily, to stop your actions. We're here to

1 Proceedings 2 work together and come up and 3 ameliorate the situation, the people 4 in Rockland County. Thank you very 5 much for coming. 6 (Clapping.) 7 SUPERVISOR KLEINER: Just on 8 behalf of the Orangetown residents who 9 came up, thank you, all 4 or 500 of 10 you for coming, and, Congressman 11 Engel, for putting this together, and 12 for Chris St. Lawrence for hosting. 13 We'll be back in touch in some shape 14 or form with each of you who took the 15 time to come tonight. Thank you very 16 much. 17 (Clapping.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25

THE FOREGOING IS CERTIFIED to be a true and correct transcription of the original stenographic minutes to the best of my ability.

Kathryn Lebeau

LAWYER'S NOTES/ERRATA SHEET

Page	Line	
	2,110	
·		
		
	···	
	<u> </u>	
	,	