

VILLAGE OF HANOVER PARK
PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given pursuant to the Open Meetings Act - Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 5, Act 120, Section 1.01 (5 ILCS 120/1.01 et seq.) that the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(Name of public body)

shall hold a special workshop at

Municipal Complex, 2121 W. Lake St., Hanover Park, IL, Room 214 on
(Location)

Thursday, December 17, 2009 at 6:00 P.M.

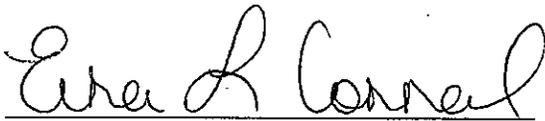
(Date)

(Time)

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Agenda Item Review
- IV. Review Warrants
- V. Consensus to the Consent Agenda
- VI. Discussion Topics
 - a. Treatment of Leachate Costs
 - b. Discussion- Comprehensive Plan/ Zoning Ordinance Policy Issues
 - c. Discussion-Elgin O'Hare- West Bypass
- VII. Staff Updates
- VIII. Adjournment

December 10, 2009



Eira L. Corral, Village Clerk

BOARD WORKSHOP
DECEMBER 17, 2009

DATE: December 7, 2009

TO: Village President and Board of Trustees

FROM: Ronald A. Moser, Village Manager
Howard A. Killian, Director of Public Works *HK*

SUBJECT: Treatment of Leachate Costs

The Village's Wastewater Treatment Plant, STP 1, has been treating leachate from the Mallard Lake landfill on a regular basis since March of 2006 at a cost to the landfill operators of \$.05 per gallon. This is a rate that was negotiated with the landfill operators and approved by the Village Board in April 2005. The Agreement expires on April 30, 2015 and does not contain any provisions on the operators' part for guaranteed flow to the Village, nor any required notice of termination.

Earlier this year, the operators of the landfill have requested the Village reduce our rate 60 percent, from \$.05 to \$.02 per gallon.

The operators currently hold an IEPA permit to construct a pilot program for wetland treatment of leachate, with the long-term plan to treat all of their leachate by this process. They have stated that if they do not receive the rate reduction to \$.02 per gallon they will pursue the wetland application plan and the Village will no longer receive revenue from this source.

Attached, for your review, is a table showing the leachate flows and the revenue received to date. If we assume the 4-year average flow, \$.02 per gallon would reduce our revenues to approximately \$112,400 per year. At \$.02 per gallon there could be an opportunity to treat the condensate from the gas turbine plant, and from the north hill, at an estimated revenue of \$50,000 per year, but as of now, we do not have an agreement in place.

Also attached is a copy of the review of the proposed treatment process by our consultant, AECOM. Staff is seeking direction from the Board on this request from the operators, with the following three options.

1. Inform landfill operators the cost per gallon for treatment will remain at \$.05 per gallon per the agreement. We could risk losing all revenue from the landfill.
2. Accept the \$.02 per gallon offer from the landfill operators and reduce our revenues by 60 percent.
3. Inform the operators that the Village is willing to renegotiate a reduced cost for treatment but \$.02 per gallon is not acceptable.

ck

attachment

AECOM
303 East Wacker Drive, Suite 600, Chicago, IL 60601-5276
T 312.938.0300 F 312.938.1109 www.cte.aecom.com

Memorandum

Date: 10/29/09
To: Howard Killian, Larry Stahl, VOHP
From: David R. Zenz
Subject: On-Site Phytoremediation Leachate Treatment at the Mallard Lake Landfill

Distribution: D. Zenz, R. Kulchawik, M. Winegar, FILE

BACKGROUND

The Village of Hanover Park (VOHP) has requested that AECOM evaluate the feasibility for a proposed phytoremediation leachate treatment facility at the Mallard Lake Landfill.

Currently, leachate from the 130 acre Mallard Lake Landfill is pumped at a rate up to 24,000 gallons per day to the VOHP wastewater treatment plant (WTP) where it is treated. This leachate treatment at the VOHP WTP is permitted by the IEPA. The VOHP currently receives revenue based upon an agreement with the landfill operators at a fixed cost per gallon of leachate treated.

BFI, the operators of the Mallard Lake Landfill, are requesting a reduction in the leachate treatment cost from the current rate of \$0.05 per gallon to \$0.02 per gallon. BFI has suggested that if VOHP does not agree to the treatment cost reduction, it may proceed with a pilot-test and ultimately install a full-scale on-site phytoremediation process to treat the leachate generated at the Mallard Lake Landfill. BFI has claimed that installation of this leachate treatment process may reduce or eliminate the need to treat leachate at the VOHP WTP.

PHYTOREMEDIATION PROCESS

Phytoremediation is a technical term for a process which has been used for many years to treat wastewater, namely land treatment.

Phytoremediation of landfill leachate consists of applying the liquid leachate to a parcel of land planted with trees and/or grasses. The vegetation and microorganisms in the soil reduce the contaminants and the treated leachate either evaporates or percolates to the groundwater. The main leachate application area at landfills usually consists of buffer zones surrounding the base of the landfill. However, a limited amount of leachate can be applied to the vegetation soil cap above the landfill clay cap. The clay cap does not permit percolation to groundwater so the amount of leachate that can be applied above the clay cap is significantly limited.

The landfill leachate applied to the site is usually pretreated via a chemical oxidation process and/or filtration to reduce odors and/or remove particulates that can plug the irrigation system and soil surface. Depending upon the size of the application site, rainfall, evaporation rates, site soil conditions, etc, it is possible that all leachate can be treated on-site with no discharge necessary.

In a search of the internet, AECOM found instances of successful implementation of phytoremediation for landfill leachate treatment at sites in India, Turkey, England, and Australia. However, the most pertinent case history found was for a site near St. Louis, Missouri.

Republic Services owns the Jeffco Landfill near St. Louis, Missouri. In October 2007, over 2,000 poplar trees were planted on a six-acre site. Landfill leachate is pre-treated by a chemical oxidation process to reduce odors and degrade the organic compounds. The leachate is also filtered to avoid plugging of the irrigation system and the soil surface. For most of the year, this leachate is then applied using a surface drip irrigation system. During the winter, a sub-surface drip irrigation system applies leachate below the frost line. If at any time the liquid capacity of the six-acre site is exceeded, a sub-surface tile drainage system collects leachate and returns it back to a leachate storage pond. The storage pond is needed during periods of high leachate production and during rainy periods.

It is claimed by Republic Services that the Jeffco Landfill no longer needs to discharge off-site 2.5 to 3.0 million gallons of leachate per year. Success of the phytoremediation process at the Jeffco Landfill is shown by the growth of the poplar trees from 4 ft to 15 ft in 2 years of operation.

EVALUATION OF PHYTOREMEDIATION

This phytoremediation process has a reasonable chance for successful implementation at Mallard Lake. The process has been shown to be successful at a full-scale at a number of facilities. IEPA's allowance of a pilot-plant test indicates that phytoremediation is a potentially viable landfill leachate treatment process at Mallard Lake.

However, the success of phytoremediation is site specific. Therefore, it may not be feasible at the Mallard Lake landfill. Mallard Lake leachate may not be a good candidate for this application. At some sites, the leachate must be diluted with water to reduce toxicity. If the dilution needed is high, the land requirement may be too great making the process unfeasible. Also some soils are not sufficiently permeable or are not suitable for good plant growth. If the soil does not remove sufficient contaminants before the leachate reaches the groundwater, there is a potential that the process could harm neighboring well water supplies. The fact the IEPA wants the groundwater monitored for one-year prior to the operation of the pilot-test shows the concern about groundwater contamination.

Operation of a phytoremediation process in the Chicago area climate could be difficult. Rainy periods could require that some leachate would have to be transported off-site for treatment unless a sufficient storage pond is built. Rain not only can stop irrigation but typically produces high amounts of leachate which would need storage.

Applying landfill leachate to a large site can cause problems. Odors were a problem noted at a landfill leachate treatment site in Armstrong, British Columbia. This site also had problems with algae blooms on the storage pond which clogged the filtration system. Out of 200,000 gallons per year treated, 60,000 gallons of water was required to dilute the leachate before application. Weeds were a significant issue since it is important to have a visual check of surface application of leachate.

Even if the pilot-test is successful, it will take at least two years to complete since the IEPA first wants one-year of groundwater monitoring. Designing and installing the full-scale process will take at least another year. The three-year project schedule will involve high labor costs for pilot plant operation, groundwater monitoring, and engineering design.

Public opposition to the on-site leachate treatment could be an issue. Concerns about odors and groundwater contamination could be sufficient to cause IEPA to place major impediments during the permit process. Public opposition could even terminate the project.

All in all, BFI cannot be sure that the pilot test will be successful or that they will receive an IEPA permit. The investment in this endeavor could be wasted.

COSTS

Although AECOM did not conduct an independent study of the costs for a pilot test and a full-scale facility, it would appear that the costs presented by BFI are not unreasonable.

For the pilot facility, the BFI costs estimate is:

- 1) \$105,000 for pilot plant
- 2) \$25,000 for operation of the pilot plant

For the full-scale, the BFI costs estimate is:

- 1) \$1,000,000 for capital costs
- 2) \$25,000 per year in overall costs

If one assumes that BFI sends 25,000 gallons per day to VOHP WTP at \$0.05 per gallon, this is an annual cost of over \$450,000. Even if BFI sends only half this amount, the costs for the pilot, test and full-scale facility would be justified.

Given the fact that BFI is willing to pay \$0.02 per gallon rather than use the phytoremediation process shows that they have concerns about building and operating a phytoremediation process.

CONCLUSION

- 1) Phytoremediation is a potential viable process for treatment of Mallard Lake Landfill leachate.
- 2) Although AECOM made no attempt to independently estimate costs for leachate treatment at Mallard Lake, the costs presented by BFI for the pilot and full-scale facility seem reasonable. These costs are low relative to the existing costs for treatment at the VOHP WTP.
- 3) Due to site – specific factors, phytoremediation leachate treatment may prove to be unfeasible at Mallard Lake.
- 4) Even if the pilot test is successful, BFI will encounter operating problems using the phytoremediation leachate treatment process.
- 5) If everything goes well, it would take BFI at least 3 years to have a full-scale phytoremediation process in place at Mallard Lake.
- 6) Public opposition due to concerns about groundwater contamination and odors could become sufficient to cause permit issues and/or terminate the leachate treatment project.

Village of Hanover Park
Community Development Department

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 8, 2009

TO: Ron Moser
Village Manager

FROM: Jacquelyn Reyff AICP *JR*
Chief Planner

SUBJECT: Workshop Discussion- Comprehensive Plan/Zoning Ordinance Policy
Issues

The Development Commission and Staff have been working with Teska Associates on the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance update. They are rapidly coming to a point in their work in which the Village Board will be asked to set policies. In an effort to operate with complete transparency staff would like to discuss some of issues the Development Commission has already discussed. I have attached a memo completed by Teska Associates. Below I have outlined 5 of the 12 issues specifically, which I would like to review with the Board for direction as these are the more potentially controversial issues.

Unified Development Ordinance (UDO)

This is a better way to reorganize and streamline zoning, subdivision, and signage into one easy to read and user-friendly document. As the current Zoning Ordinance is organized it is a much less user-friendly document. The UDO will also incorporate the use of pictures and graphics to better illustrate issues such as setbacks. Using a UDO will also make it easier to organize to publish online. One of the goals of the zoning work is to have an easy to read and understand document, which will then be available online for residents and the like to view.

Green Technologies

Currently our village code creates obstacles to green technologies. Residential wind turbines and solar panels are not even listed as permitted accessory structures in residential districts. Additionally there is a 15' height limitation to accessory structures. With this in mind Teska and staff feels a huge opportunity exists to incorporate green technologies not only into the zoning ordinance, but also the comprehensive plan. There

will be an entire section related to just green technologies in the comprehensive plan. The zoning ordinance will reflect those policy changes generated in the comprehensive plan.

Administrative Variances

The village code does not allow for administrative variances as it currently is written. Thus all variations, regardless of severity, are required to be considered by the Development Commission. Teska and staff would like the ability to ease the burden on applicants and allow for a more efficient development process, by giving the Zoning Administrator the authority to grant a limited amount of variations without having to require a public hearing. Such variances would require a public notification, review by a strict set of standards, and would allow applicants that are denied by the Zoning Administrator to appeal to the Development Commission.

Parking

The zoning ordinance is not up to date with parking ratios, loading ratios, layout, screening, and other current best practices and the latest techniques. The current code focuses on minimum parking standards, which allows for the over-parking of sites, which creates situations where multi-family developments are under parked and many commercial centers are over parked. A new updated parking section will ensure new and existing development provides sufficient parking supply. Being over parked goes against the green initiatives set forth in the comprehensive plan thus by updating parking in the Village will also qualify as another green initiative.

Design Standards/Guidelines

The current ordinance does not address design standards or guidelines. Therefore, design elements are not reviewed for example if the building only needs a building permit. Design elements are only reviewed on a case-by-case basis for special uses, variations, or as a part of the PUD process. The ordinance does not provide any guidance for design professionals, property owners, and builders designing buildings, government officials, and staff. Teska and staff would like to include design guidelines especially as a component of the sub-area plans for the comprehensive plan. Design guidelines can help create a more cohesive look to an area in town that the Board would like to target such as the Village Center. Also design guidelines will be included as a component of the sub-area plan for Irving Park Road. Some of the things the guidelines will focus on are signage, landscaping, street lighting, etc.

Conclusion

Staff is in agreement with the work completed by Teska and the direction that work is headed. We are looking for concurrence with the Board about the issues outlined above. We are requesting at this time the if the Board has any questions on the Comprehensive Plan or Zoning Ordinance, in addition to this workshop please contact Jacquelyn Reyff, Chief Planner, at jreyff@hpil.org or (630) 372-4263..



Community Planning Site Design Development Economics Landscape Architecture

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Rodney S. Craig
Village of Hanover Park Trustees
Patrick Grill, AICP, Community Development Director
Jackie Reyff, AICP, Chief Planner

FROM: Kon Savoy, AICP, Principal
Benjamin R. Carlisle, AICP, Associate

DATE: September 2009

SUBJECT: **Zoning Ordinance Policy Issues**

On June 25 and July 21, 2009, the Development Commission considered 12 core policy issues that will be the primary focus of the Zoning Ordinance update process. These issues were identified through interviews with elected officials, appointed officials, and community leaders, recommendations from Staff, and Teska's review of the Ordinance. After review of all 12 issues and recommendations to address such issues, the Development Commission directed Teska to proceed on presenting draft Ordinance language for review.

Please review the 12 issues for consideration and direct Teska to address any additional issues that have not been considered.

Issue Identification:

1. Reorganize and Streamline the Ordinance into a Unified Development Ordinance.

Current Situation in Hanover Park

- The Subdivision Code, Advertising (Sign Code), and Zoning Ordinance are separate chapters of the Village Code.
- The Zoning Ordinance includes the typical types of zoning regulations found in contemporary ordinances, including standards for uses, bulk (setbacks, height), administrative procedures for various types of zoning applications, as well as parking regulations, landscape requirements, floodplain, and Planned Unit Developments.
- The Zoning Ordinance includes repeated text (example: Use List Table plus uses listed for each zoning district) and unnecessary provisions (example: Commission Administration provisions).

Teska Associates, Inc.

627 Grove Street Evanston, Illinois 60201- 4474 fax 847.869.2059 voice 847.869.2015 www.TeskaAssociates.com

3. Create Procedures to Allow for Appropriate Administrative Variances

Current Situation in Hanover Park:

- The Ordinance includes a limited list of variations that can be considered by the Development Commission.
- All variations, regardless of the severity of the request, are required to follow the procedures outlined in Sec. 110-4.7, which include a public hearing before the Development Review Commission.

Recommendation:

General Finding: In order to ease an unnecessary burden on applicants and allow for a more efficient development process, the Ordinance should give the Zoning Administrator authority to grant a limited amount of variations without requiring a public hearing before the Development Review Commission. Such administrative variances will require public notification, review by a strict set of standards, and will allow applicants that are denied by the Zoning Administrator to appeal to the Development Commission.

4. Review the Lists of Permitted Uses to Better Reflect Technology Trends and Simplify the Organization to Enhance Ease of Interpretation

Current Situation in Hanover Park:

- Uses are listed in both individual zoning districts as well as one use list under Table 5.1.2.
- The existing use list regulates uses by type and some uses by size. For example retail sales are differentiated between those $\leq 2,000$ sq/ft and those $> 2,000$ sq/ft.

Recommendation:

General Finding: Condense the existing extensive use list into an even broader, categorical use list. Condensing use lists into broader categories will reduce duplicate text and make the Ordinance more user-friendly. Provided below is an example of the categories for a generalized Business District:

Retail businesses
Service businesses
Temporary uses
Office (business, professional, medical)
Residential
Religious institutions

Categorical use list will group and distinguish uses based upon their impact upon and compatibility with surrounding properties (size, parking, light, noise, pedestrian activity, etc)

8. Review Both Accessory Use and Structure Provisions to Ensure they Include Clear Standards and Reflect Best Practices

Current Situation in Hanover Park:

- Both residential and non-residential zoning districts include a list of permitted accessory structures outlined in sec. 6.6.1.
- Accessory structures are regulated by location, height, time of construction, and percentage of required rear yard.
- Only accessory uses listed are home occupations. Home occupations are regulated by location, entrance, display, parking, noise, and use (no manufacturing, storage, sales, etc).

Recommendation:

General Finding: Keep current accessory regulations (location, maximum rear yard coverage), however limit the total number of significant accessory structures (detached garages, sheds, pools, etc) to ensure that they are subordinate in area, extent and purpose to the principal structure and use, and do not have a negative impact upon surrounding properties.

9. Expand Lighting Standards

Current Situation in Hanover Park:

- Current Zoning Ordinance only has two lighting standards:
 - Any lighting used to illuminate off-street parking areas shall be down lit away from residential properties and public streets in such a way as not to create a nuisance.
 - Lighting levels may not exceed one foot-candle measured at the lot line.

Recommendation:

General Finding: Use a comparable surrounding municipality's lighting standards as guidelines. The recommend lighting standards will prevent and reduce the adverse impacts of light pollution, including potential glare, safety and visibility issues, and energy waste to ensure that lighting is appropriate for the use and site. Lighting standards shall address: glare onto adjacent properties; fixture design (fully shielded, full cut-off); decorative fixtures; average lighting; max and min ratios; Max and minimum light levels for categories of uses (i.e. multi-family residential vs. commercial), light height, and property line levels.

10. Establish Design Standards/Guidelines

Current Situation in Hanover Park:

- The current Ordinance does not prescribe design standards nor guidelines.
- Design elements are not reviewed if the building is "by-right" use, or reviewed on a case-by-case matter for special uses, variations, or under the PUD process.
- The current Ordinance does not provide any guidance for design professionals, property owners, and builders in designing buildings and no guidance for government officials and staff in reviewing architectural and design elements.

Recommendation:

Other Issues:

The following issues were identified to be addressed through the Zoning Code update; however, at this time might not require detailed discussion from the Village Board.

1. Better clarification of front yard, rear yard, side yard, and corner side yards
2. Strengthen Special Use section
 - a. Require review of Special Uses as part of Site Plan Review
 - b. Add best-practice standards and guidelines for review
3. Review all bulk standards to ensure compatibility with desired and/or intended development
4. Amend Use and Bulk requirements to allow for desired commercial development based upon recommendation of Comprehensive Plan
5. Incorporate any necessary recommendations based upon Comprehensive Plan
 - a. Ontarioville/Village Center Form-Based Code and Design Guidelines?
 - b. Any add Elgin/O'Hare Expansion
6. Review recent court decision to confirm legality of Ordinance
 - a. Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA)
 - b. Telecommunications

Analysis of Variations, Special Uses, and Planned Unit Developments:

When reviewing the Zoning Ordinance, we reviewed prior variations, special uses, and PUD approvals to determine any zoning patterns that suggest amendments to the Zoning Ordinance. In a review of variations, Special Uses, and PUD approvals from 2001-2008, the following were granted:

Table of variations, Special Uses, and Planned Unit Development from 2001-2009				
Variations*,**	Most Common Variation	Special Uses**	Most Common SP	Planned Unit Development**
34	Rear Yard Setback (8), Side Yard Setback (4) Front Yard Setback (4), Fence (3)	31	Drive-throughs (10), Cell Tower /Utility (6), Auto Service (5),	2
*Some addresses have multiple Variations				
**Some cases involved combination of Variation and Special Use or Variation and PUD				

The total number of variations for the 8-year period was 34, which accounts for an average of slightly more than 4 variations per year. This low number signifies that either the Development Review Commission does not grant many variations before them or that many of the current bulk regulations allow for the type of development driven by the market. Even though the variations are minimal, Teska will review the bulk standards to ensure that they are consistent and promote the desired and/or intended development for each district.

The total number of Special Uses for the 31-year period was 31, which accounts for an average of 4 variations per year. The purpose of a Special Use is to allow additional staff and Development Commission review to determine if a proposed use is appropriate for the zoning district and if any additional conditions should be placed upon such use to mitigate any secondary affects (light, noise, hours of operations, traffic, parking, etc). A significant major of the Special Uses were drive-throughs, cell towers/utilities and auto service, which most municipalities review through the Special Use process. The majority of current Special Uses will most likely remain, however Teska will review the current use list to ensure it maintains best practices and allows both the type of development desired by the Village while still allowing the necessary review parameters desired by the Village.

Elgin O'Hare – West Bypass Joint CPG / Task Force Meeting #11

December 9, 2009



Meeting Agenda

- **Project Status Update**
- **Public Hearing Summary**
- **Summary of Draft EIS Agency Comments**
- **Preferred Alternative**
- **Next Steps**
 - Tier 1 Conclusion
 - Tier 2 Overview



Project Status Update

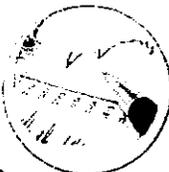


Recent Work



Public Involvement Activities

- Public Hearing – October 8th
- Ongoing Agency Coordination



Technical Work

- Draft EIS Circulated
- Draft Alternatives Report Prepared
- Data Collection (Tier Two)
- Identification of the Preferred Alternative



Public Hearing Summary



Public Hearing Summary

- **October 8, 2009 – 4:00-8:00 at Belvedere Banquets in Elk Grove**
- **Approximately 200 people attended**
- **Project video, exhibits**
- **49 written comments received during comment period (through October 26)**
 - 33 comments support Alternative 203 and/or South Option D
 - 1 comment in support of Alternative 203 Option A
 - 3 comments in support of Alternative 402 and/or South Option D
 - 6 requests for information
 - 6 “other” comments: landscaping, bike/pedestrian, traffic concerns, etc.



Summary of Draft EIS Agency Comments



Agency Comments

Regulatory/Resource Agencies

- IDNR and IEPA: Permitting and other requirements for Tier Two
- USFWS: Noise impacts to wildlife; cumulative effects of edge takes on parks and forest preserves
- USEPA: Assigned a "Lack of Objection" rating to the Draft EIS; conceptual wetland mitigation



Agency Comments

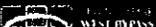
Local/Other Agencies

- MWRDGC: Requested detailed engineering drawings
- Metra: Request for preservation of rail transit accommodations (West Terminal interchange and mainline)
- Des Plaines: Favored Alternative 402
- Hanover Park: Desires extension of BRT
- DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference: BRT Extension and Tollway funding



Additional Local Input

- **5 resolutions supporting project, highlighting future Tier Two considerations:**
 - Elk Grove Village
 - Elmhurst
 - Roselle
 - Franklin Park
 - DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference



Preferred Alternative



Preferred Alternative Selection Considerations

- **Transportation performance**
- **Environmental impacts**
- **Regulatory/resource agency comments**
- **Stakeholder input**



Preferred Alternative 203 (with Option D)

- Alternatives 203 and 402 (with Options A & D) had advanced by a combination of:
 - Travel benefits
 - Manageable impacts
 - Stakeholder support
- Impacts and performance comparable for both alternatives
- Alternative 203 – higher cost; most consistent with land use plans; provides higher type connection to O’Hare; greater economic benefits
- **Key factor:** Stakeholder Input – strongly stated support for 203D



Roadway



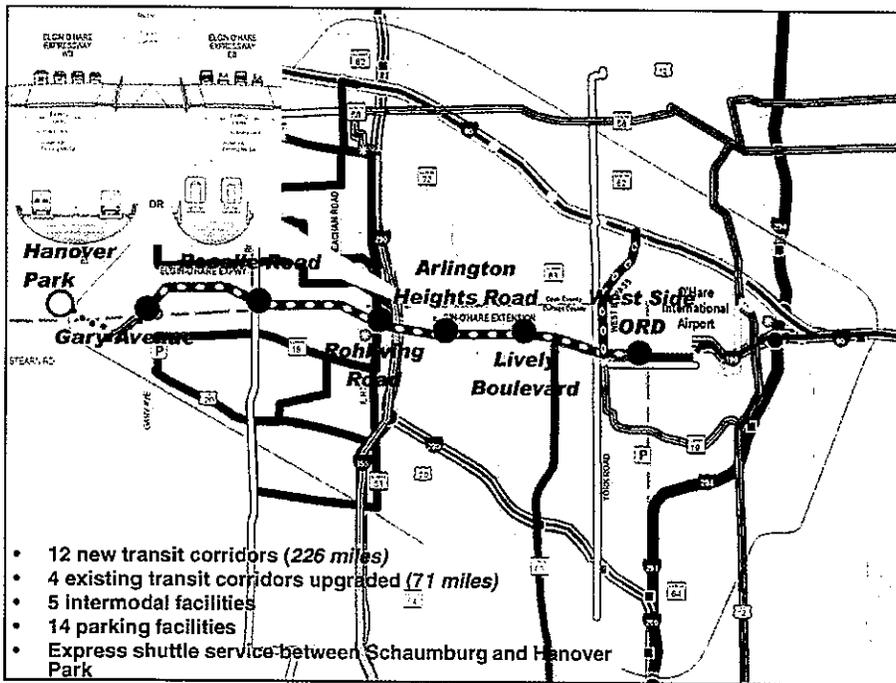
Transit

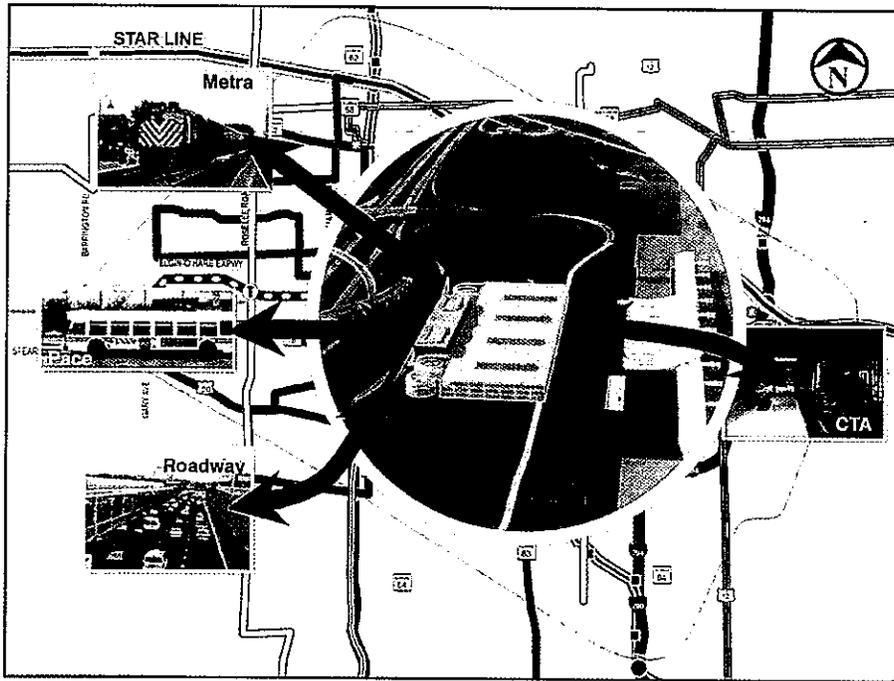


ELGIN O'HARE
WEST BYPASS
communities opportunities solutions



Illinois Department
of Transportation





Bike/Pedestrian

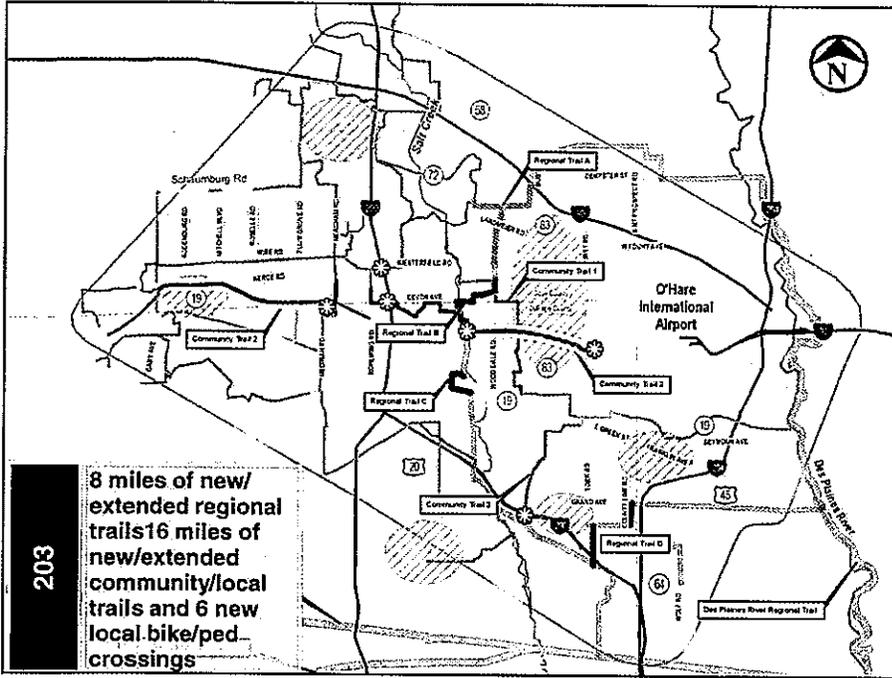


**ELGIN O'HARE
WEST BYPASS**

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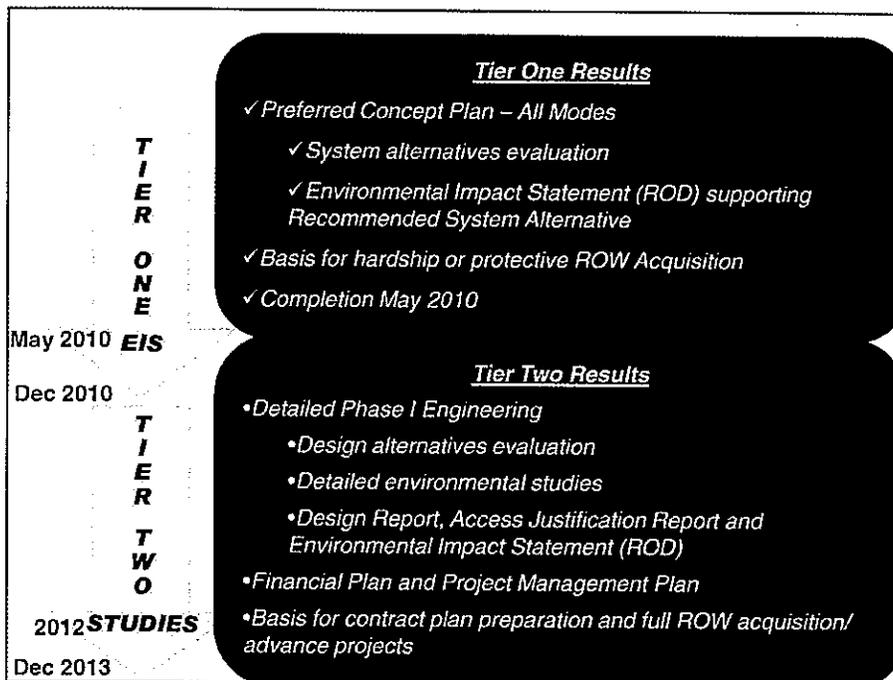
Next Steps: Conclusion of Tier 1 & Tier 2 Activities

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WEST BYPASS
communities opportunities solutions

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Tier One Completion

- Regulatory/Resource Agency Preferred Alternative Concurrence – Winter
- Final EIS – Winter
- Record of Decision – Spring 2010



Tier Two Initiation



- **Tier Two Objectives**

- Detailed Phase I engineering and environmental studies
 - Interchange type studies
 - Design alternative studies
 - Drainage studies
 - Structure studies
 - Mitigation plans
- Detailed financial and construction staging plan
- Basis for contract plan preparation, full ROW acquisition, and future permitting

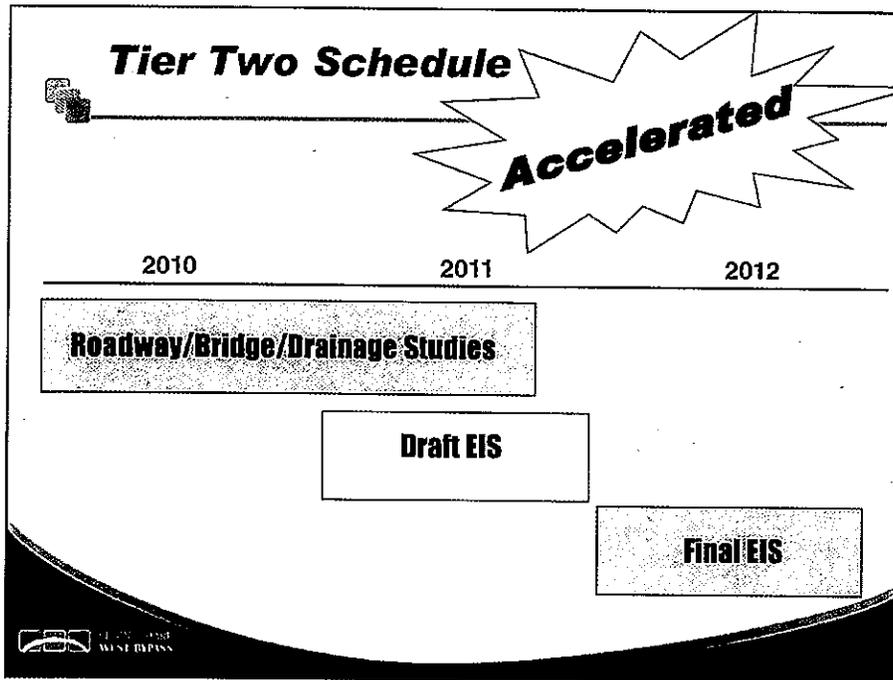


Tier Two Design Alternative Studies



- **Roadway**
 - Detailed Geometry – ROW footprint
 - Location/Design Report
 - Mitigation Plan
- **Transit**
 - Mode choice
 - Refined footprint in roadway corridors
- **Bike/Ped**
 - Incorporation in roadway corridors
 - Refine off-system corridors

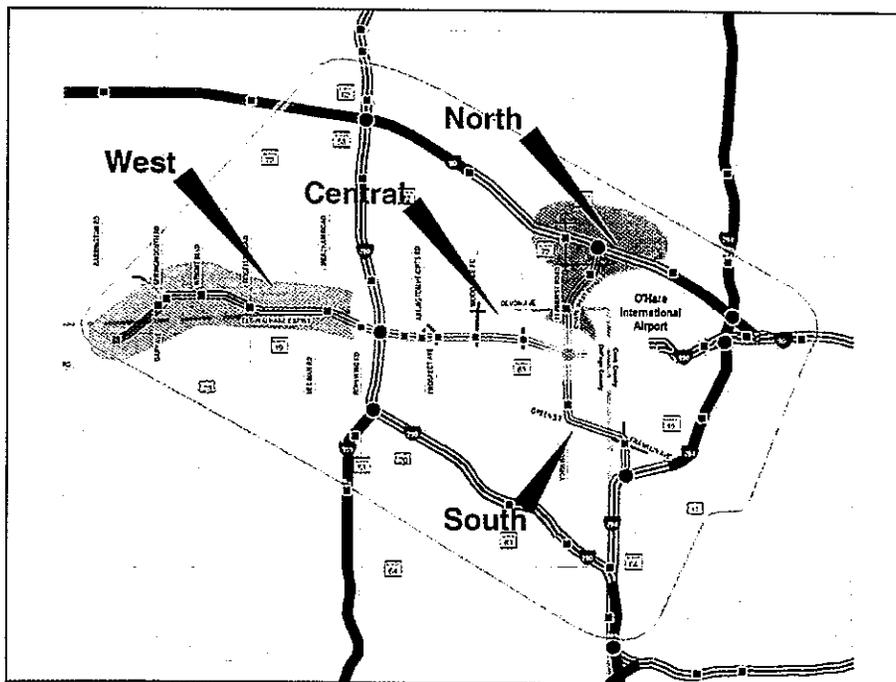
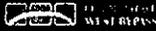




- ### **Changes to CPG/TF Structure**
- CPG – overall issues
 - Task Forces will be replaced with geographically based working groups:
 - Existing Elgin O'Hare (West)
 - Elgin O'Hare Extension (Central)
 - North Bypass (North)
 - South Bypass (South)
 - Working Groups will address Tier Two related issues: geometry, drainage, environmental, aesthetics
- 

Working Group - membership

- Point of contact for each member organization
- Based on topic of meeting – point of contact will determine appropriate attendance
- To degree possible all 4 groups will meet on single day back to back or concurrently
- Will try to structure meeting to eliminate need to attend multiple forums



Questions?

 **ELGIN O'HARE
WEST BYPASS**
communities opportunities solutions

 Illinois Department
of Transportation

Group A: Existing Elgin-O'Hare Expressway Area

Main Communities: Schaumburg, Roselle, Elk Grove Village, Bloomingdale Township

Periphery Communities: Bloomingdale, Rolling Meadows, Addison

Counties: DuPage

Other: Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group B: Elgin-O'Hare Extension Area

Study Area Communities: Elk Grove Village, Itasca, Wood Dale, Bensenville, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Addison, Elmhurst

Counties: DuPage

Other: Wood Dale Chamber of Commerce, Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, FAA, TSA, State Rep. Reboletti, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group C: North Leg - Bypass

Main Communities: Elk Grove Village, Bensenville, Des Plaines, Mount Prospect, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Rolling Meadows, Arlington Heights, Rosemont, Park Ridge

Counties: DuPage, Cook

Other: Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, FAA, TSA, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group D: South Leg - Bypass

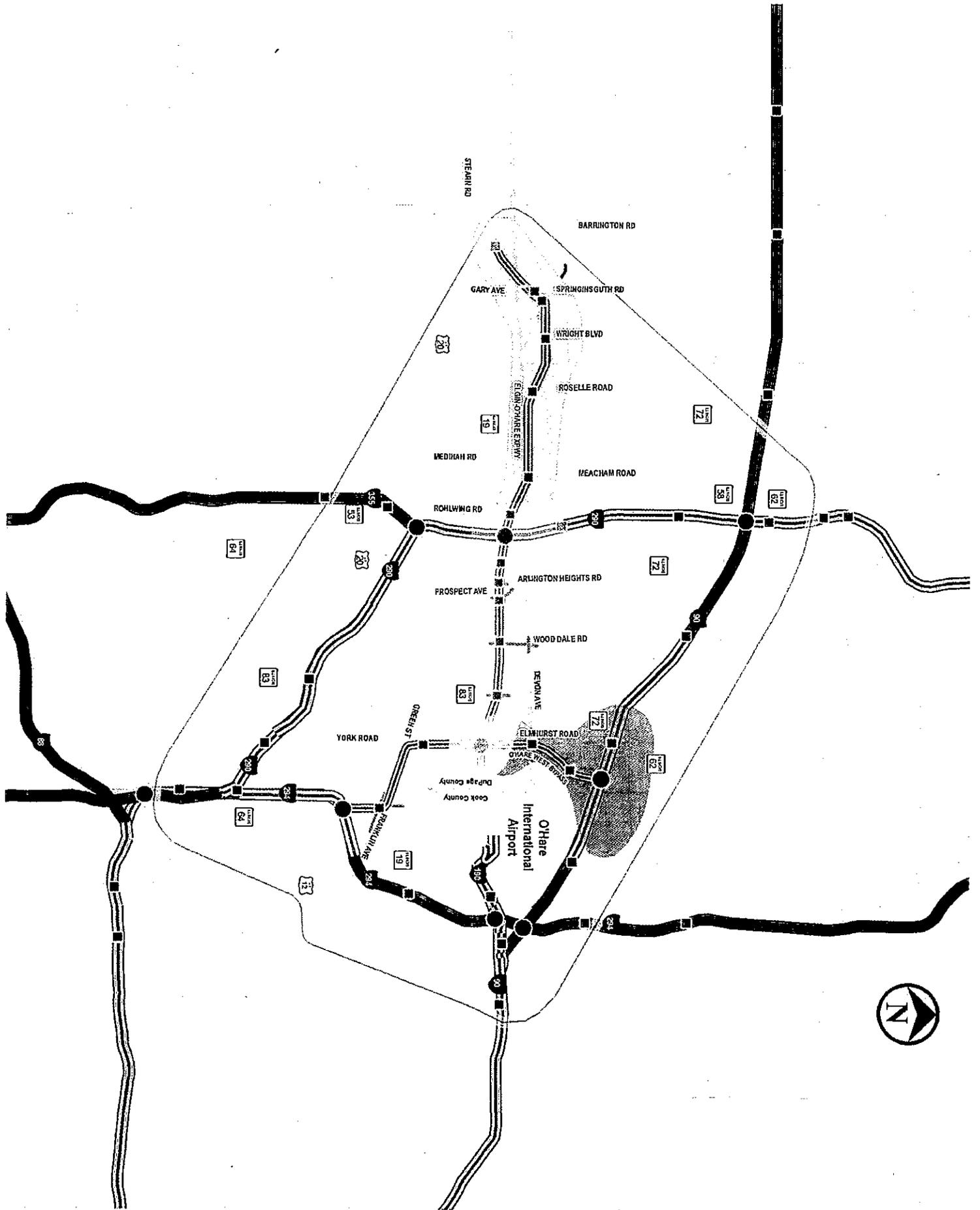
Main Communities: Bensenville, Franklin Park, Northlake, Elmhurst, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Schiller Park, Norridge, Rosemont, Melrose Park, Berkeley, Hillside

Counties: DuPage, Cook

Other: Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, West Central Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, State Rep. Reboletti, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Non-Geography Specific Members: Canadian Pacific Railroad, Chicagoland Bicycle Federation, CMAP, IL State Police, Illinois DNR, ISTHA, Metra, MWRD, PACE, RTA, Union Pacific Railroad, US Fish & Wildlife Service, USACE, USEPA



Group A: Existing Elgin-O'Hare Expressway Area

Main Communities: Schaumburg, Roselle, Elk Grove Village, Bloomingdale Township

Periphery Communities: Bloomingdale, Rolling Meadows, Addison

Counties: DuPage

Other: Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group B: Elgin-O'Hare Extension Area

Study Area Communities: Elk Grove Village, Itasca, Wood Dale, Bensenville, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Addison, Elmhurst

Counties: DuPage

Other: Wood Dale Chamber of Commerce, Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, FAA, TSA, State Rep. Reboletti, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group C: North Leg - Bypass

Main Communities: Elk Grove Village, Bensenville, Des Plaines, Mount Prospect, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Rolling Meadows, Arlington Heights, Rosemont, Park Ridge

Counties: DuPage, Cook

Other: Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, Northwest Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, FAA, TSA, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Group D: South Leg - Bypass

Main Communities: Bensenville, Franklin Park, Northlake, Elmhurst, Chicago

Periphery Communities: Schiller Park, Norridge, Rosemont, Melrose Park, Berkeley, Hillside

Counties: DuPage, Cook

Other: Bensenville Chamber of Commerce, West Central Municipal Conference, DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference, Forest Preserve District DuPage County, Salt Creek Watershed Network, State Rep. Reboletti, Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce

Non-Geography Specific Members: Canadian Pacific Railroad, Chicagoland Bicycle Federation, CMAP, IL State Police, Illinois DNR, ISTHA, Metra, MWRD, PACE, RTA, Union Pacific Railroad, US Fish & Wildlife Service, USACE, USEPA

