

COPY



**JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS
of the
CITY COUNCIL
of the
CITY of CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Special Meeting--Wednesday, October 10, 1990

at 10:00 A. M.

(Council Chamber--City Hall--Chicago, Illinois)

OFFICIAL RECORD.

RICHARD M. DALEY
Mayor

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI
City Clerk

Attendance At Meeting.

Present -- The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, and Aldermen Roti, Rush, Tillman, T. Evans, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Vrdolyak, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Carter, Streeter, Kellam, Sheahan, Troutman, J. Evans, Garcia, Krystyniak, E. Smith, Davis, Bialczak, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Kotlarz, Banks, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Pucinski, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Orr, Stone.

Absent -- Aldermen Langford, Henry, Soliz, Gutierrez, Butler, Figueroa, Giles.

Call To Order.

On Wednesday, October 10, 1990, at 10:00 A.M., The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, called the City Council to order. The clerk called the roll of members and it was found that there were present at that time: Aldermen Roti, Bloom, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Vrdolyak, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Streeter, Kellam, Sheahan, Troutman, Garcia, Krystyniak, E. Smith, Davis, Bialczak, Mell, Austin, Kotlarz, Cullerton, Laurino, Pucinski, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Stone -- 30.

Quorum present.

Invocation.

Alderman E. Smith (28th Ward) opened the meeting with prayer.

Placed On File -- CALL FOR SPECIAL MEETING.

The clerk informed the City Council that the following call for a special meeting was filed in the Office of the City Clerk on October 5, 1990, at 1:40 P.M.:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

October 5, 1990.

*Honorable Walter S. Kozubowski
City Clerk
City Hall, Room 107
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602*

DEAR MR. KOZUBOWSKI -- I hereby call a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Chicago, to be convened at 10:00 A.M. on Wednesday, October 10, 1990, in the City Council Chamber in City Hall, for the following purposes and for no other purpose whatsoever:

1. To receive the Executive Budget for the year beginning January 1, 1991 and ending December 31, 1991, and the Mayor's Budget Message relating thereto; and
2. To consider a resolution calling for publication of said Executive Budget and setting the date, time and place of the public hearing thereon.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR YEAR 1991.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the Executive Budget for fiscal year 1991, *Referred to the Committee on the Budget and Government Operations*:

10/10/90

SPECIAL MEETING

21975

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

October 10, 1990.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I transmit herewith the Executive Budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1991.

Your favorable consideration of the budget will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

BUDGET ADDRESS OF
THE HONORABLE RICHARD M. DALEY, MAYOR.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, delivered the following budget address for the year 1991:

Today, we are unveiling the City of Chicago's 1991 budget. This budget may appear to be a lot of numbers printed on paper.

But it's more than just a document about dollars and departments; it's about improving the quality-of-life for three million people. The budget we're submitting will marshal our limited resources to attack the difficult challenges facing our city.

During the last few weeks, I sponsored community anti-crime hearings in every one of our 25 police districts. The hearings were designed to improve city services and forge a closer relationship between our communities and city government.

At these hearings, we learned your fears, your frustrations, your concerns. And for most participants, public safety was the top priority. That's why 96% of the increase in our Corporate budget for 1991 is for police and fire protection.

There isn't a community in our city, or a city in America, that hasn't been touched by the epidemic of violent crime.

We cannot, by ourselves, reverse a national trend.

The roots of this crisis are the drugs that flow across our borders. To stop them, we need a national commitment as tough as the rhetoric from Washington. But we can't wait for the federal government to attack this or any other problem.

Chicago must do what Chicago can. And one thing we can and must do is put more police officers on the street. So today, I'm proposing a budget that will add 600 new officers to Chicago's police force.

The Police Academy will be operating at full capacity -- training new officers all year long. We are adding these officers to protect citizens on the streets, not to shuffle papers behind a desk.

That's why we will continue our practice and hire 100 more civilians to perform the desk jobs once assigned to uniformed officers. That will mean 100 more officers on the streets, for a total of 700 more police on patrol.

We're freeing up officers -- and adding new ones -- to respond to cries for help. But they will only make a difference if those cries are heard in time.

In 1991, we will break ground for our upgrade of the 911 emergency system. With a \$95 Million Dollar bond issue, we can continue to design this new system, purchase equipment, and start building a new facility.

This investment will save lives across our city. Fire protection will also be enhanced. Two new ambulance companies will join the two we added in 1990, to make a citywide total of 58, with new paramedics to support them.

The additional units will make ambulance service even faster when seconds count. And by next year, our entirely new fleet of ambulances will be in place.

Police squad cars are being replaced, as well. Our budget provides for 350 new cars to replace worn-out vehicles, so police can respond faster and fight crime more effectively.

Once criminals are apprehended, we must be able to make the case. We can't afford to lose drug convictions because of long delays and outdated equipment.

We have set aside \$3.5 Million for a state-of-the-art crime lab, to be located in a high-tech park on the near west side. We will seek state accreditation, which the current crime lab lacks. And we will forge a partnership with the nearby University of Illinois to provide continuing education for crime lab technicians.

This year, the Chicago Police Department introduced roadside checks for drunk and drugged drivers, to help prevent tragic accidents before they cost lives. Under our budget, these roadside checks will increase next year.

The most tragic aspect of the rising tide of crime is its impact on our city's children. They deserve a chance to learn and play and grow in safety.

This year, we launched Operation SAFE, under which two uniformed police officers have been stationed in every public high school.

The program also assigns more police patrols in and around our elementary and high schools.

I hope the message is clear and unmistakable: We are not going to surrender our schools to the gangs and drug dealers. Law enforcement and prevention are part of a comprehensive war against drugs and crime. Equally important are education and treatment.

In 1991, the Police Department will expand the D.A.R.E., or Drug Abuse Resistance Education, program. This cooperative effort with the Illinois State Police and the Board of Education trains Chicago teachers in drug abuse prevention.

To improve the services of the Chicago Addictions Treatment Center, we're forging a new public-private partnership. Under this program, two experienced non-profit organizations will provide better care for more people at less cost.

Our Health Department is working on a Drug-Free Initiative, targeting drug-addicted expectant mothers and their babies. We must do whatever we can to end the cycle of destruction and give each child the chance for a healthy, productive future.

We've launched a number of other initiatives against the scourge of drugs. But we can't win this fight without involving the entire community.

To prevent drug and alcohol abuse, we must involve groups and individuals across our city. Fighting drugs and crime is the key to protecting the quality-of-life in our city.

But there's another important issue that threatens our quality-of-life: the crushing burden of skyrocketing real estate taxes.

The budget I'm submitting will meet the challenges we face without any further rise in real estate taxes. This 1991 tax levy will remain the same as in 1990, preserving this year's \$25 Million rebate.

This represents an actual decrease in Chicago's property tax rate. Every Chicago taxpayer will see a reduction in the portion of their tax bill that pays for the operation of city government. Our 1991 budget assumes a constant level of funding from Springfield -- either through continuation of the temporary income tax surcharge or through funds made available from budget savings.

That \$45 Million is not money for luxuries -- its critical for city government operations.

If that funding is not forthcoming, we may well be forced to cut essential services. This will have severe consequences for the quality-of-life in our city.

Whatever the outcome of the November 6th election, I'm confident that our next governor will work closely with state lawmakers to fund the programs that are vital to Illinois municipalities.

Local governments must strive to do more with less -- to meet real needs while respecting the demands on taxpayers.

State and federal governments must remain strong partners in this effort, providing the help we need to keep our cities thriving.

Unfortunately, the federal government has failed to keep its end of the bargain.

Despite our aggressive efforts to bring federal dollars back to Chicago, domestic programs continue to be a target for cuts at the national level. The weeks ahead will reveal the extent to which Chicago's vital human services programs will be cut.

Urban areas have been victimized by misguided federal policies that ignore the true source of America's strength and prosperity.

Congress came up with billions of dollars to clean-up the Savings and Loan disaster.

The recent threat to the Middle East brought an immediate multi-billion dollar response. But the continuing threat to metropolitan areas has brought nothing but a shrug of the shoulders.

Here in Chicago, we will start the new budget year with a \$71 Million automatic rise in labor costs from existing contracts with the police, the firefighters and other labor unions.

But we will not cut services or programs to meet these new demands.

The question is how to use the resources we have to improve the quality-of-life for every Chicagoan. The answer is through responsible, cost-effective management, designed to get the most in needed services from every tax dollar.

Before we look at where we're going, let's look at how far we've come.

When I took office, our city faced a \$122 Million deficit. The budget I'm submitting today is balanced with the help of a \$19 Million surplus from 1990.

With help from the City Council, we cut spending across-the-board and made the delivery of city services more efficient.

If not for the new police officers we will hire, the City of Chicago would have 900 fewer people on the payroll next year than when I took office in 1989.

We recognized that city government couldn't solve every problem by itself. So we started building innovative public-private partnerships.

We are attacking the wasteful practices and bloated bureaucracies of the past.

Instead, we're demanding more discipline in spending, more creative management of existing resources, and more aggressive collection of revenues due and owing to the city.

Our crackdown on violators of the sanitation code netted more than \$3 Million in fines in 1990, compared to less than \$400,000 in the previous year.

We privatized the program to tow abandoned cars and doubled the number removed from our streets in just one year. Instead of taxpayers paying for towing, private companies now pay for the privilege. This change added \$1.3 Million to city coffers.

We've completed the long-delayed reform of Chicago's parking ticket system. This could generate an additional \$12 Million in 1991.

And while improving revenue collection, we've expanded vital city services.

This year alone, the Department of Streets and Sanitation reconditioned 35 miles of older residential streets, graded 2,300 alleys and added 860 sidewalk ramps to serve people with disabilities.

We targeted nine wards in a rodent control program that reduced the rat population by up to 50 percent in those areas.

The enthusiastic support of community groups and businesses made this program a success. The Clean and Green Chicago program brought together city crews and local residents for a clean-up of every ward across the city.

After 10 years of neglect, we began a comprehensive tree-trimming program to help preserve our urban forest. A backlog of dead trees and stumps has been eliminated. High-branch trimming was resumed.

And, GreenStreets, our tree-planting project, has exceeded its 1990 goal, planting more than 100,000 new trees citywide. Our city is in the midst of the nation's largest library construction project -- a far-sighted investment in our children's future.

In 1990, we broke ground for new libraries in the Hegewisch and Mount Greenwood communities. They are scheduled to open next year, along with the Harold Washington Library which is due to open in the fall of 1991. New branches and renovations are also planned for 12 communities, including Woodlawn, Uptown and Pullman.

We completed our A.I.D.S. Strategic Plan, and provided testing and counseling for 4,000 Chicagoans. We held 239 A.I.D.S. prevention seminars.

So far this year, the Health Department has provided prenatal and infant care to 31,000 women.

In all our actions and accomplishments, fairness has been our watchword. We have made sure that city services are delivered equally to every ward in Chicago.

And when the U. S. Supreme Court struck down minority set-aside programs, we moved quickly to write an ordinance that met the new guidelines.

Our landmark new set-aside ordinance will help women and minority business owners claim a fair share of city contracts. It will improve opportunities and create jobs, which ultimately benefits every one of us.

Like our new minority business enterprise ordinance, this 1991 budget isn't simply an academic exercise. It represents a strong commitment to improving the quality-of-life for all Chicagoans.

It's a "living budget", which will touch the life of every resident of our city. It provides for improvements to our streets, sewers, and alleys.

1990 saw the start of a four-year, 250-mile residential resurfacing program. By 1993, five miles of deteriorated streets will be resurfaced in each ward.

A \$55 Million Sewer Revenue Bond will provide for reconstruction of 15 miles of aging sewers throughout the city.

That will bring welcome relief from recurring flooding, especially for homeowners on the southeast side.

We will also launch a five-point preventative maintenance program using private firms to clean sewers and catch basins on a regular schedule to head off flooding.

We will make all these improvements to our sewer system without raising the sewer surcharge by even one penny.

The Bureau of Electricity will step up streetlight maintenance through a new patrol program. Three crews will work by night to repair and replace faulty streetlights.

We will spend \$2 Million to improve lighting in all residential alleys. And we'll work with the C.T.A. to rehab and relight every "L" station.

The 1991 Budget also provides for the sale of a \$30 Million equipment note, including funding for 50 new refuse trucks, salt spreaders and street sweepers for the Streets and Sanitation Department to provide dependable service in each ward across Chicago.

To clear unsightly debris from vacant city lots, we've earmarked \$6.6 Million Dollars to enforce tough new laws against fly-dumpers.

And, we're moving forward on a multi-million dollar recycling program that will make our city an environmental leader. This new initiative will save valuable landfill space and meet the goals of Chicago's new recycling ordinance.

What's good for the environment can also be good for business. Starting next year, a new city loan and grant program will help recycling companies create new markets for their materials.

For the first time, next year, the city will issue bonds against its Motor Fuel Tax Appropriation. These bonds will provide nearly \$25 Million to improve infrastructure to support economic development.

This is the first time in 4 years that new funding will be available for economic development infrastructure.

We will continue our push to develop industrial parks, and a "one-stop shop" program for businesses that need city permits and licenses.

The CARE program will create partnerships between the city, local businesses and residents to revive commercial strips in older communities.

Along with revitalizing businesses, we'll revive an ailing west side health care facility. A \$1 Million appropriation will enable the Health Department to reopen the Mile Square Clinic with the University of Illinois Hospital as a partner.

One of the new initiatives I'm proudest of is a new Office of Disability. It will be formed by separating the functions of the Department of Aging and Disability. This will allow us to better serve each group of Chicagoans.

The new Disability Office will add three areas to its existing services: advocacy, physical access and public information.

Our goal is to remove the barriers that block opportunities for any individual. We'll strive to make Chicago the most accessible city in America.

We worked successfully with the City Council to overhaul Chicago's building code. This will maintain high safety standards, and make housing more affordable without costing the taxpayers a penny.

We initiated the New Homes for Chicago program -- a partnership with community groups to provide affordable housing across our city.

With the help of state lawmakers, we pushed through new laws that will make it easier for the city to take title to abandoned buildings. We can turn them over to rehabbers who can save them before more valuable housing stock is lost.

With City Council support, we passed a one-cent cigarette tax, generating almost \$2 Million, to greatly expand our efforts to help Chicago's homeless.

In 1990, the Department of Human Services increased the number of beds for the homeless by nearly 80 percent. The Aviation Department began providing counseling for the homeless at O'Hare Airport. The 1991 Budget funds a \$12.6 Million increase to the Department of Housing. Over \$4 Million of that comes from the Corporate budget -- a 500%

increase over past years. This overall increase to the Department is coupled with the continuing effort of this Administration to fund programs, not bureaucracy.

The percentage of the Department's budget which supports programs and delegate agency efforts continues to rise. The portion of funding for administrative costs has declined, despite wage hikes mandated by union contracts.

The City of Chicago's housing commitment for 1991 is a total of 63 Million 737 Thousand Dollars. We expect to build and improve more than 6,600 housing units citywide next year.

Our plans include moving forward with manufactured housing, and working with community groups to repair and modify housing for the elderly and disabled.

The Tax Reactivation Program will restore valuable housing units by rehabbing abandoned buildings, preserving the city's existing housing stock instead of losing it to the wrecking ball. This will also provide additional tax revenues by putting these buildings and properties back on the tax rolls. We are committed to helping Chicagoans realize their dreams for homes of their own, no matter what their income.

The best possible housing program is ensuring good jobs for Chicagoans, so they can afford to buy homes and all the other things Chicago has to offer.

In large measure, our city's future depends on our ability to generate those jobs. There's nothing more important as Chicago approaches the 21st Century.

Governing means confronting the problems of today, while embracing a vision for tomorrow. We must look to the horizon and take action now to guarantee our future.

A Lake Calumet Airport will rebuild the economy of the southeast side while maintaining Chicago's standing as the air transport hub of the nation.

This new international airport will generate 200,000 jobs and almost \$14 Billion a year in economic impact. There will be jobs at the airport, jobs in food, lodging and travel services and at other businesses throughout the region.

Expanding McCormick Place is an essential step in maintaining Chicago's lucrative convention business. The project would create more than 14,000 new jobs and add \$2 Billion in economic impact.

McCormick Place expansion would generate nearly a half-billion dollars for the hotel, restaurant, retail, equipment, labor and service industries.

It would provide more than \$100 Million each year in state taxes -- collected largely from visitors. That would help to reduce the pressure on local property taxes.

A rebuilt Navy Pier will generate millions of dollars in taxes, while preserving an important facility for public use. We are already moving forward with the renovation of this lakefront jewel, which will provide future jobs and another world-class attraction.

To keep our central business district strong, we are laying the groundwork for a new people-moving system, called the Downtown Circulator. This major public works project will move people efficiently through the city's central area. It will also cut down on traffic congestion and air pollution.

Our vision for the future includes a Police Campus on the near west side, to be built near the current Police Academy. The campus will include the new 911 facility, a new central police headquarters, and the Police Academy.

From the bustling streets of the Loop to the tree-lined avenues of our communities, Chicago is moving forward to meet the challenges of the 1990's.

Our 1991 budget boldly confronts these looming challenges while respecting the financial pressures facing city taxpayers.

This budget represents our goals for the year to come. But those goals can't be conveyed by mere numbers printed on sheets of paper.

You can't quantify in a budget the hopes and dreams of three million people -- dreams of opportunity, prosperity and security. This "living budget" for 1991 has those hopes and dreams in mind.

We are presenting this budget early so the public and the City Council have more time to examine it. As you scrutinize this budget document, you will see that city services and programs have been distributed fairly throughout the city.

By working together, we have increased services, rolled back property taxes, and ended 1990 with a budget surplus.

I want to thank this Council for its support of the 1990 budget proposals, and I look forward to an equally successful outcome this year. I also want to thank the city employees who quickly embraced the new standards of productivity and accountability we have initiated.

The residents of Chicago who pay their taxes, maintain their homes and support their communities deserve nothing less than our best effort. This 1991 budget provides the framework for city government to improve their quality-of-life and face the future with confidence.

I see a future for Chicago where opportunities can be fulfilled; where prosperity is within reach; and where each family can work to build a brighter future for its children.

Thank you.

Alderman Burke moved that the Mayor's budget message be printed as a special pamphlet by the City Clerk and made available for general distribution. The motion *Prevailed*.

*Rules Suspended -- TIME FIXED FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON
EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR YEAR 1991.*

Alderman Austin moved to introduce the following proposed resolution:

WHEREAS, Mayor Richard M. Daley on October 10, 1990, submitted to the City Council the Executive Budget of the City of Chicago for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1991 and ending December 31, 1991; and

WHEREAS, It is provided by law that at least one public hearing shall be held by the corporate authorities on the budget document not less than one week after publication thereof in such manner as the corporate authorities may determine, and prior to final action thereon; and

WHEREAS, It is further provided by law that notice of such hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Chicago not less than one week prior to the time of such hearing; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the budget document for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1991 and ending December 31, 1991, as submitted by the Mayor to the City Council on October 10, 1990, be published in pamphlet form and made available for public inspection in the Office of the City Clerk and the Municipal Reference Library no later than October 17, 1990; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the public hearing on said budget document be held by the City Council at 12:30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 31, 1990, in the City Council Chamber in City Hall; and the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause a notice of such hearing to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Chicago at least one week prior to the time of such public hearing.

Alderman Austin moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* for the immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed*.

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Austin, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by a viva voce vote.

10/10/90

SPECIAL MEETING

21985

Adjournment.

Thereupon, Alderman Burke moved that the City Council do *Adjourn*. The motion *Prevailed* and the City Council *Stood Adjourned*.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Walter S. Kozubowski".

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI,
City Clerk.

10/10/90

SPECIAL MEETING

21985

Adjournment.

Thereupon, Alderman Burke moved that the City Council do *Adjourn*. The motion *Prevailed* and the City Council *Stood Adjourned*.

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI,
City Clerk.

21986

JOURNAL--CITY COUNCIL--CHICAGO

10/10/90



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RICHARD M. DALEY
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