BOARD MEETING

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Hearing held on January 20, 2012 at the Crowne Plaza, 3100 South Dirksen Parkway, Plaza F, First Floor, Springfield, Illinois, scheduled for the hour of 8:00 A.M.
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PRESENT:

MR. JOSEPH COSTIGAN, Director Mr. Daniel S. Kirschner, Chairman
Ms. Patty Sullivan, Vice Chair

Mr. Angelo A. Mazzenga
Mr. Bill Sparks
Mr. Dennis E. Smith
Ms. Linda Givand Rhodes Board Members

Ms. Cynthia M. Smith, CSR
Cynthia M. Smith, Owner
cindy-m-smith@att.net
217-523-6559
217-971-5295

APPEARANCES:
MS. KATHERINE ANTHONY Chief Legal Counsel
Illinois Department of Labor Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 North LaSalle Street, Suite C-1300 Chicago, Illinois 60601

Appeared on behalf of the Department of Labor.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Why don't we call the meeting to
order. I think that everyone that is going to be here is here -- oh, let's wait for Patty.

MS. SULLIVAN: I'm here.
MR. KIRSCHNER: There you go.
Thank you everyone for joining us this morning for
our annual January board meeting. Welcome to our new
board members. Welcome back to our old board members.
I will call this meeting to order.
Has everyone had a chance to review the agenda of
this morning's meeting?
MS. SULLIVAN: I will make a motion to approve.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there a second to that?
MS. GIVAND RHODES: Second.
MR. KIRSCHNER: All in favor?
(Group response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: All opposed?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Has everyone had a chance to review the minutes?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Do I have a motion to approve the minutes?

MR. SPARKS: I make a motion to approve the minutes.

MR. KIRSCHNER: All in favor?
MS. SULLIVAN: Aye.
MR. KIRSCHNER: All opposed?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: One in favor and no opposed.
Okay. Old business. There aren't too many matters.
MS. SULLIVAN: You might go down and do a
reintroduction.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Thank you. That's my vice chair.
Why don't we start at the end and introduce everyone. MR. SPARKS: Bill Sparks.

MS. SULLIVAN: Patty Sullivan. MR. SMITH: Denny Smith. MR. KIRSCHNER: Dan Kirschner. MS. ANTHONY: Katherine Anthony. MR. COSTIGAN: Joe Costigan. MS. GIVAND RHODES: Linda Givand Rhodes. MR. MAZZENGA: Angelo Mazzenga. MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Thank you. There are a couple of matters that are on the back burner that we are still discussing. One is that there is some matters of revising the code as it applies to the amount of insurance required just to bring the code up to date with respect to the amount actually available
in the limits. That is the current old business.
Is there any other old business that I did not mention that you want to put out there? (No response.)

MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Moving on to the Division Manager Report. Where is Doug? MR. RATHBUN: Here. MS. SULLIVAN: Are we not going to discuss old business? MR. KIRSCHNER: We will discuss the old business. Sorry. We will get to you. MR. RATHBUN: Sure. Okay. MS. SULLIVAN: What's the insurance issue? MR. KIRSCHNER: In the statute, the amount -- the minimum amount required doesn't comport with the amount actually available in the marketplace. So if you would go out to secure a policy, the policies are all million dollar policies. The amount in the statute is outdated and actually a lower amount that you can't even purchase in the marketplace. So we would like to make the statute mirror what's available in the marketplace so there is no confusion to operators out there to get insurance when they say $I$ would like to get $X$ and the statute says that's not what I need.

MS. SULLIVAN: As long as we don't raise it to the highest amount available.

MR. KIRSCHNER: It needs to mirror what is available in the marketplace and has been available to every operator. It just means taking the statute and making it reflect what they currently have available.

MS. SULLIVAN: Which is a million?
MR. KIRSCHNER: Which is a million minimum. They can buy more if they want.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there any other discussion on old business? (No response.)

MR. KIRSCHNER: Moving on to the Division Manager's Report.

MR. RATHBUN: Okay. Currently there are no planned outreach activities. Other than working with the -- we're trying to get a task force together to discuss sprinkler systems in haunted houses. And that's being headed up by Mike Casagranda (phonetic) of the Kankakee Fire Department. He is pulling that together. There is some discussion as far as how the National Fire Protection Association has written Life Safety Code 101. And basically the argument is the way that the code
is written now -- depending on how you interpret it and
there are two interpretations -- is that the size of a
building/room that requires a sprinkler system is 160
feet, 160 square feet. Which is basically the size of a
living room, if you have a small living room.
And a lot of the fire chiefs as well -- they feel
that's pretty -- it's too restrictive. It's unrealistic.
And so they are going to draft -- they are going to try
and draft some verbiage to give to the National Fire
Protection Association so that issue can be addressed.
Spring Press Release. Obviously that will go out.
It hasn't been drafted yet. That will be worked on in
conjunction with Anjal Julka who is our PR person. Excuse
me. And typically she sends that out in the spring just
to remind people. And most of you have seen 'em before.
If you haven't, it's just a general information article
for the public saying, you know, follow the rules and stay
within the guidelines, et cetera. So -- and that will be
worked on and forthcoming.

And Training. There have been three people approved to go to NAARSO this year. And for those of you that are new, $I$ 'm sorry if $I$ use an acronym that you don't understand. By all means stop me and ask me to explain it.

NAARSO is the National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Officials. There is typically two major training contingencies in the country. One is AIMS which is the Amusement Industry Manufacturers \& Suppliers. And NAARSO. And we go to one of those two trainings. There are two of our inspectors who already have NAARSO certification. And it has just been traditional that inspectors attend NAARSO .

NAARSO brings together a great array of instructors. So they get expertise and instruction in the various aspects of amusement rides that may not be readily available without paying a lot of money. So we've got two people and myself slated to go to that. Actually, it's at the end of this month. It will be January the 29 th through February the 4 th.

MS. SULLIVAN: Who are the two people?
MR. RATHBUN: It will be Matt and Chuck.
And you know I'm in conversation with Chuck about that because he may have an issue. And Matt -- and so Matt should be eligible to test. Chuck will be. And so we're kind of undecided about that.

The Non-Destructive Test Update. Let me find it. I didn't see it yesterday. And for those of you who are not familiar with Non-Destructive Testing -- I know Bill
provided a handout on that.
Non-Destructive Testing is -- to simplify it, if you are not familiar with it, it's a way to examine metal for cracks without destroying the material that you are testing. Like I said, the handout lists the different types. But usually, when I explain it to lay people, the way that $I$ explain it is that it's like being able to x-ray a piece of metal.

And granted there is a lot more to it than that, but, for simplicity sake, you take a look at that metal using whatever technique is appropriate and have it looked at. You know the only two -- and we keep a running list of what we require in Illinois. Which is on our web site. The only two we've added is ski lifts. There are some ski lift stuff that Borvig has changed. And we've worked with the ski lift operators so that they are familiar with the requirements.

And the other is the Chance Sea Dragon where the mast broke. And it -- basically, it's a pirate ship with a mast, a sail in the middle of it for decoration mostly. And where the two pieces of the mast come together there was an accident. I believe it was in New Jersey where the mast cracked and fell on a patron and injured them.

So now it's an annual requirement that they have that

NDTd to verify that, that is structurally sound or they have the option of removing the mast. So those are the two additions.

As a point of clarification -- which did not change the way that the NDT List is written. The Zierer Wave Swinger, the company has extended the length of their NDT/overhaul requirements to 12 years versus ten years. And I think Freddie Miller has one. There is one on Navy Pier and -- does Six Flags have one?

MS. ROYER: Yes.
MR. RATHBUN: Six Flags has one.
So it actually benefits the operator. The Wave Swinger has been in use long enough and they've had time to examine it and it's structurally sound. And they've took the option of extending the overhaul requirements for that particular ride.

The Year End Statistics. Like I said, this year was Brian's first year. So Brian and Bill worked together a lot. We had the total of 3,780 inspections. And 2,000 211 of those were assisted. There were 2,576 initial inspections. There were six stop orders. I said five yesterday. And there were 27 corrected sticker replacements. This is pretty much standard as to what we've done in the past. There weren't any major
fluctuations. There were no large increase or decrease per items.

So are there any questions on that?
(No response.)
MR. RATHBUN: Okay. So the next item on the agenda is WOW Balls. Now we would like to give everybody a little history so that you've got a grasp of how all of this progressed.

Okay. At the last meeting we had, I knew at the time WOW Balls were going to be controversial. So I made it a point to bring a WOW Ball into the meeting so that the people on the board would have the opportunity to look at it for themselves close up and personal and -- and so that there could be a dialogue.

On Monday, March the 31st, the Consumer Product Safety Commission came out with a public statement that -and this is not the actual letter. This is a -- I have got the actual letter, but that basically said in a nutshell that there is no safe way to operate these devices. I mean they were very blunt, pointblank.

The ruling is that there were suffocation issues. And the walls of the original wow Balls were only single walled. And they considered that a hazard as well. So I took that to our legal staff and -- and said, you know,
this is what the CPSC said, what should we do.
The legal staff made the opinion that, Doug, CPSC says that they are unsafe. We have to take the expertise of that third party. And they have the testing facilities, et cetera. And if they determine that they are unsafe to operate, we pretty much have no latitude to say otherwise. And it would be a possible liability issue for us to allow them to operate after that public declaration has been made by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

So going from there -- and after many conversations with the CPSC -- because as more and different varieties of WOW Balls evolved -- and wow Balls are Walk On Water. That is a generic term. There are many companies that build these type of devices/attractions, however you want to word it. And they come in many different configurations.

So -- and they have came out with cylindrical ones. They came out with round ones. And so basically throughout the summer the policy of the department was no WOW Balls will operate period -- any type, any shape, any flavor. After many months -- at the end of the summer and many conversations with CPSC and other states, the CPSC finally said if these attractions, devices have double
walls and have a free exchange of air and are -- and meet the manufacturer's requirements meaning that they were designed to be used on water, then we will say that they are not unsafe and those types of attractions can operate.

At that point, we took -- I took that to legal and I took that to the director. And I said, you know, this is what the CPSC is saying. This is the ruling. And it was agreed that, okay, if the attractions meet these specifications, we will allow them to operate.

Now that was -- that basically took place over the whole summer. So quite frankly there was some confusion. And I did try very much to speak with the various operators of the balls. Obviously they weren't happy that they were shut down. It was costing them money. And they had invested money to buy them. But it was the decision of the department that, based on the information provided to us, that, that was the conservative and the appropriate course of action to take.

Now would you like to add anything to that? Are there any questions?

MR. COSTIGAN: Well --
MR. KIRSCHNER: Why don't we do this. We can do this one of two ways. We can either discuss things as Doug brings them up one by one --

MR. COSTIGAN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: -- or we can let Doug finish the report.

MR. COSTIGAN: Sure.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Doug, finish your report.
MR. RATHBUN: Yes. Sure.
And there is one side note. At the time that this was being discussed by the department, we had made some very intense efforts to get a board meeting together. Based on the board members schedules, et cetera, they were unavailable to -- to hold a meeting to discuss this issue.

So -- so the department did try to make that effort. Obviously in the middle of the summer there is a lot going on. People are busy. And it just seemed to be an impossibility to be able to pull together to get a quorum to discuss this issue.

The Haunted House Update. Right now we are over 100 houses. In the past three years, we've gone from inspecting seven haunted houses to inspecting well over 100 haunted houses. I think that, that has gone very well. I think that we've made a safety impact throughout Illinois.

I think that the fire marshal and the inspectors working with the different fire departments have formed a
good team together where we are making a difference. This
year we didn't shut any down. Everything went well. But
the -- the expectations are definitely rising.
Actually, did we shut one down? I'm thinking of the
one with the building inspector in DuQuoin or Champaign.
MR. SZERLETICH: Oh, yes.
MR. RATHBUN: We did shut one down.
MR. SZERLETICH: Temporarily.
MR. RATHBUN: What was the issue? Insurance?
MR. SZERLETICH: No. They didn't have enough
emergency lighting --
MR. RATHBUN: Okay.
MR. SZERLETICH: -- in the right places.
MR. RATHBUN: Not enough emergency lighting.
And I think at that time we also had a forged
insurance certificate.
MR. SZERLETICH: Uh-huh.
MR. RATHBUN: We did have a couple of minor issues.
We worked through it. But all in all that whole part of
the inspection program has gone quite well.
As far as Division Activities -- like I said, right
now we are getting ready to go to training. Currently
we're working on updating all of our manuals and stuff.
And the inspectors are doing some inspections. We are -- we have already started inspecting for 2012. Which started actually in 2011. We are trying to knock out all of the fixed sites that the inspectors can get into. Obviously we have had much better weather than normal. So they are making the effort to get what they can. If there is any inflatable companies that they can get, they are going ahead and getting them. And obviously this spring things will break out. And once it hits 65 or 70 degrees, obviously this is a -- for you board members that are new, you may not have met Marcia. This is our first board meeting where Marcia has not been here. And we miss her. She is going to be working with us part time. And so we are looking forward to that. And that's where we are at there.

The Accident Report. We had nine accidents. We had one that was a Go-Kart that swerved into the wall and that was deemed patron error. We had one where the stair tread separated from the ride and the person fell down. We had another Go-Kart accident. We had a patron that slipped going up the steps. And another who entered the ride from outside of the fence. And then the person who fell over the control bar while waiting to get on the ride.

The two what $I$ would consider more serious injuries we had were -- was where a child got caught up in her mother's leg on a teacup ride and the results of that was a broken leg. And then we had the fatality. And that was when the child exited the car and was subsequently run over.

MS. SULLIVAN: When the child exited the car, did the child have restraints on or did the child --

MR. RATHBUN: The child did have --
MS. SULLIVAN: Did the child stand up?
MR. RATHBUN: The child had a lap bar restraint and he was in the front car with his twin brother. And this was a small kiddie coaster. The child met the specifications for the appropriate height to ride the ride. And the lap bar was in place. It was a lap bar that covered both brothers. It was not an individual lap bar per individual.

Does that answer your question?
MS. SULLIVAN: Well, my question is did he stand up or did --

MR. RATHBUN: It is -- Margaret, would you like to answer that?

MR. KIRSCHNER: We can have a discussion about this. Let's get Doug through his report. I promise you there will be discussion.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.

MR. RATHBUN: The Safety Bulletins. Which we went over last night. As I said, there were a multitude -like probably eight or nine different bulletins that related to ski lifts. I'm not going to go through all of that. They are going to be posted on our web site. But we have spoken to the ski lift operators and -- and addressed the issues and made them aware that bulletins were available.

As I said, there was an accident involving a eurobungy. Basically they did not follow the operator's manual. And so that's been dispersed to the inspectors. So when they look at the eurobungies -- which is the bungy trampolines where the kids wear the harnesses around their waist and jump on the trampoline. If they had followed the manufacturer's requirements, they would have been fine.

MR. KIRSCHNER: When you say they, you mean the operator?

MR. RATHBUN: They, the operator. Correct.
MR. KIRSCHNER: (Nods affirmatively.)
MR. RATHBUN: The Moser Spring Ride. There was an occasion where the pulley broke up at the top of the ride. This was not from the manufacturers. This was actually from another state just saying, hey, we found this on the
spring rides, make sure your inspectors know to look
closely to this area as they are inspecting these types of
rides. So obviously this was passed on to the inspectors
so that they would have that information.
The Reverchon Log Flume had an accident. They just
wanted everybody aware of it. They have not come to any
major conclusions as to the cause yet. And they are still
working on that.
MR. KIRSCHNER: When was that? What was the
accident?
MR. RATHBUN: The device has got -- it's like a
little boat. It was a mother and daughter. And they were
ejected. So they don't know if they got caught on
something as they were going down the flume. They don't
know what the exact cause was.
MR. KIRSCHNER: What were the injuries?
MR. RATHBUN: Bill?
MR. SZERLETICH: I think it was a low water issue.
MR. RATHBUN: Initial investigations suggest that the
passenger log was released following a temporary halt for
technical reasons, and then failed to slow down to a safe
residual speed in the water tank. This resulted in the
passengers being ejected from the log.
The water level in the tank is a critical safety
feature as it is the only form of brakes for the logs. If
the water level is too low, the log will not be slowed
such that it cannot safely negotiate the following bend.
This is out of England. We don't have one operating
in Illinois.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Fair enough.
MR. SZERLETICH: They use sensors to show how high
the water is and the sensor location is the issue. It
wasn't allowing enough water in to give the proper
breaking when they come down. So I think that, that was
the gist of it.

MR. RATHBUN: And then we have J\&J Go-Karts. It's basically to make sure that you have your drive pulley axle cover installed. Every year just about there is a case of a child getting their hair caught in the drive train of a Go-Kart and it pulls their scalp off. And it's typically because the appropriate guards were not in place or the operator did not make sure that the patron had their hair up so it couldn't become entangled.

Climbing Carabiners. Which are relative -- which are relative to climbing walls. Photon Carabiners were recalled due to a risk of injury. And that was a consumer Product Safety Commission recall. This has been passed on to inspectors so when they look at rock walls they will
know to make sure that the carabiners are not in use.
Chance's Giant Gondola Wheel. The axle hub fastener. It's basically to make sure that the appropriate screws are being used on this part of the Chance Gondola Wheel. Again, the inspectors have this.

And -- and the Revolution -- Chance's Revolution was a matter of putting drainage holes into the ride because water was accumulating. And that's basically to let the operator know to put these holes in so that the water can drain out.

The See Dragon. We've covered the Sea Dragon. It is the NDT I referred to earlier where the mast broke off. And it basically says, you know, after many years of operation the structural integrity degrades if it's not appropriately cared for and that speeds up the rusting and corrosion process. The accident happened and now there is the requirement of getting an NDT annually.

And the last one is the Falling Star by Chance. We don't have a Falling Star in the state. So it's really not a super factor.

But the bottom line is that these are, as I said, on our web site. If you want to read them in their entirety, they are available.

And that's the end of my report.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Thank you.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: I have a question about the pulleys. I had a quick question about the bulletins. When there are bulletins about attractions that we currently don't have is there something that we do to make sure that the inspectors are reminded about them should those attractions be introduced?

MR. RATHBUN: They are provided with a copy of them. They all have laptop computers. When I get a bulletin, I send it to the inspectors and the various shows, if they have it. And, if not, we do keep it on file as a ready reference. So anytime an inspector comes to a new ride they know that they should go through and look at all of the technical data that we have on that ride to help them in their inspection.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Let's go through those and see if there is any discussion on any one of the topics. Let's start with the Haunted Houses. With regard to the safety code inspection, is there any discussion on that issue? (No response.)

MR. KIRSCHNER: Hearing none, are there any comments, discussions or questions -MS. SULLIVAN: I do have a question. MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay.
with what they are going to present at the NEC meetings --
MR. RATHBUN: Uh-huh.
MS. SULLIVAN: -- do -- can we get some information
so that we --
MR. RATHBUN: Sure.
MS. SULLIVAN: So that -- so that our industry here
has input?
MR. RATHBUN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. SULLIVAN: Because I think that our operators
should have input into that before it goes through there.
This is a relatively small group. It's not as big as,
like, ASTM that work on those --
MR. RATHBUN: Right.
MS. SULLIVAN: -- requirements. And I think that it
would be good for people who own the haunted houses to
have -- to have some input before it goes to NEC.
MR. RATHBUN: I don't think that, that will be a
problem, Patty.
MS. SULLIVAN: (Nods affirmatively.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there any comment, discussion or
questions on the Spring Press Release?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Hearing none, are there any comments,
discussions or questions on training?
MS. SULLIVAN: Well, I have a question. I know that Doug has gotten a promotion to the Weights and Measures. MR. RATHBUN: Uh-huh. MS. SULLIVAN: Is there somebody else we should be sending to the training if you are moving out of the department ultimately and have somebody trained who is going to be in the department?

MR. RATHBUN: Well, actually, Patty, I'm paying for my own training. I'm paying for my own flight. I'm paying for my own rental car. All the department is doing is giving me time.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there anything else? MS. SULLIVAN: (Nods head no.) MR. MAZZENGA: On the training -- on the -- is there different levels of qualifications? MR. RATHBUN: Yes, sir. MR. MAZZENGA: Is there any basic level of qualifications for inspectors or is it OJT? What's the regimen?

MR. RATHBUN: We do not by law mandate that the inspectors have any type of certification. What the law stipulates is that basically the inspectors have the
equivalency of a two year technical trade capacity. That
is obviously determined by an evaluation by CMS, which is
the big personnel for the state.
MR. MAZZENGA: Okay.
MR. RATHBUN: They set that during their hiring
process. But currently there are only a couple of the
states that mandate -- and I know Oklahoma is one of 'em.
I think that there is another one that mandates that their
inspectors have either an AIMS or NAARSO certification.
MR. MAZZENGA: Can $I$ ask one follow up to that?
MR. RATHBUN: Yes, sir.
MR. MAZZENGA: In looking through all of the
materials on the web site, there is a lot of references to
ASTM F. What's that stand for?
MS. SULLIVAN: F 24.
MR. MAZZENGA: So am I right in thinking that
implementing that $A S T M$ is who is reasonably responsible is
the manufacturer? How does that work?
MR. RATHBUN: There are obligations by the
manufacturer to ASTM and there are also obligations by the
operator.
MS. SULLIVAN: There are also obligations by the
inspectors of -- of how -- of what to inspect and how to
inspect. Just standards of how to do that. And so
anything that the State of Illinois has -- has included from ASTM in our regulations, then it would become law. Basically ASTM isn't regulatory.

MR. MAZZENGA: It's reference material.
MS. SULLIVAN: Well, it's international standards. And -- and it's -- and it's made up of people from -- you know who are operators, who are engineers, who are manufacturers, who are the public -- just the general public. And they -- they work together to -- to write -to write the best standards that we can.

A lot of the standards are undergoing a lot of change right now. They are getting more into the maintenance part to -- as far as how to set up a good maintenance program in terms of, you know, what things do you include and -- and -- and how to set up a good operator program, training and all of those kinds of things.

So it pretty much encompasses not only, you know, what the manufacturer or the engineer's requirement is or the manufacturer's requirement, but quality assurance requirements and inspector -- inspection requirements. As well as testing -- different types of testing like acceleration testing. It's pretty much -- all of those things are included in ASTM.

MR. KIRSCHNER: And, to be clear, ASTM is a reference guide with respect to our rules. It is not -- the rules incorporate ASTM and require that ASTM be followed. MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah. Wherever their standards are incorporated, then it becomes law.

MR. MAZZENGA: Thank you.
MR. KIRSCHNER: End of discussion?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Are there any comments, questions or discussion on the Non-Destructive Test Update?

MR. MAZZENGA: I do have one question on that, too. MR. KIRSCHNER: Ask away. MR. MAZZENGA: I have noticed in several of the service bulletins that came out -- several of the safety bulletins that came out when a manufacturer encountered some issues they would go to a form. And I was just curious, in that whole big table you have, how do the operators and owners report that they satisfied the NDT requirement? What do they present to the inspectors? Is it like a standard form?

MR. RATHBUN: They are required to present to the department a copy of their NDT Certificate from the NDT testing facility demonstrating that they have indeed performed that NDT on a piece of equipment. They have to
do that prior to receiving a permit.
And that's one of the things that go on in the spring when most of the hard ride companies send in their applications. It is the expectation of the department that they include the results of the last NDT with their paperwork so that we can verify that it needs to be done.

MR. MAZZENGA: In any format?
MR. RATHBUN: It's got to be from a Level 2 NDT technician. But we don't stipulate the format because trying to get all of the NDT testing facilities to do that would be a nightmare. But it is obviously from a reputable NDT testing facility. And it has to be performed by a Level 2 NDT certified technician.

MR. MAZZENGA: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Is that the end of the discussion? (No response.)

MR. KIRSCHNER: Year End Statistics. MS. SULLIVAN: I just wanted to -- to verify that -that the one fatality that we had, the child -- my understanding is that the child did stand up on the ride. MR. KIRSCHNER: That's under Accident Reports. MS. SULLIVAN: Oh. Okay. MR. KIRSCHNER: Sorry about that. I was trying to save the two biggest discussions for the last.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there any comments, questions or discussion on the Haunted House update?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Very good.
Is there any comments, questions or discussion on the Division Activities?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Very good.
Is there any comments, questions or discussion on the Safety Bulletins?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Hearing none -- okay. Why don't we turn to the WOW Balls. I know that there is probably some discussion or questions on the WOW Ball.

MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah. Yeah. I would like us to revisit this because we did have the demonstration on wow Balls here. And the fellow who was demonstrating what his organization did seemed like he had looked into different safety issues. He had not had any accidents the way that they did operate their wow Balls.

And I would like to revisit this issue allowing those kinds of operations in because if -- if they -- if we decided that or maybe we need to decide or look into more
on, for instance, how long someone can be in the water, the water must be a minimum of $X$ number of inches high with a maximum, have a maximum per pool and a maximum number of the balls per pool, have a minimum number of operators.

Because my understanding was that his company certainly had not had any -- he had not had any accidents or incidents. And I think that we're kind of throwing the baby out with the bath water on that. The CPSC had very specific things that had happened. And it -- it appeared to me in reading what they had done was that they were -- as the CPSC often does, it was a knee-jerk reaction to just a couple of incidents. And they didn't look at all of the WOW Balls out there.

I understand like the Zorb Balls that come from New Zealand are -- are basically a little different animal for going on land than the Walk On Water Balls. And I would like to go -- I mean $I$ was quite impressed with the operation as described to us by the gentleman and his wife who did the demonstration. And I would like to see us give it a second look and maybe come up with -- if we wanted to, come up with requirements that we feel are -are necessary to -- to support us. So -- to support a safe operation, I think that's good.

Now that we've kind of been through this for one summer with none, I think that maybe we should invite more WOW Ball operators to maybe come in, in our next meeting and start talking about some operational guidelines that we want to require with WOW Balls and let them back into the state.

They should be treated like any other attraction in terms of they should have their procedural manuals and they should have their employee training. And then they should have to -- you know they should have to stick to the guidelines of the manufacturer.

And -- and perhaps there is a way to discern well made WOW Balls from not so well made WOW Balls. I mean we don't want to just deplete the air supply all of a sudden. But the -- you know the -- it was -- it was determined that the -- the air supply -- in terms of the size of the WOW Ball that we saw, there was plenty of air in there for, say, up to three minutes that, that organization -that, that, you know, operation did. So I would like to see us look at that again and look at what kind of guidelines we would want to see and -- and put WOW Balls back in because God knows the state can use the revenue. So -- and -- and I'm not doing this -- I'm not suggesting that as the reason to scrimp on safety,
too.
But you know I think most of us were quite impressed with the demonstration that we saw. And I thought that, that organization was doing a good job with what they were doing. And it seems unfair to just exclude all wow Balls. I mean --

MR. KIRSCHNER: I guess one thing to talk about is some of the concerns that the CPSC said. And one of the reasons I understand that the state had concern was because at that point there was really no regulations. And, as a regulatory agency, we can't go from one operator to another and enforce anything if there is nothing telling us what is a safe way to operate and be constructed, how do they eliminate the risk of suffocation, how do they eliminate the risk of drowning, what is the impact on injuries, hygiene concerns, heat exhaustion concerns.

Can you address some of that?

MR. RATHBUN: Well, there is two issues here. One is the agency's liability. I mean how would it be for the agency if an accident did happen and that person came back and said the CPSC told you unequivocally that these were unsafe and you allowed them to operate. I think that, that was the way that legal was looking at it because
obviously legal's job is to protect the department. And
it would -- as an attorney, you would know that, you know,
you were warned. You were told that there was no safe way
to operate these attractions and you let 'em operate. And
now this child is injured. You know we're coming after
you.
MR. KIRSCHNER: I mean I would disagree with you
because the Illinois Community Act provides for extension
of protection for the state. I don't think it's an issue
of the department protecting itself and the -- it's an
issue of the department protecting the children. So I
would disagree in that respect.
MR. RATHBUN: I will accept that.
But, as you said, you know, these are the issues that
the CPSC came out with that they thought were unsafe for
the attraction. No matter how you slice it, the first
issue being the air inside the attraction. You know if it
is a closed attraction, you have what you have. So how do
you adjust that to make it safer you know? I don't have a
response.
MR. COSTIGAN: (Indicates.)
MR. RATHBUN: Go ahead, Joe.
MR. COSTIGAN: Yeah. If $I$ can just say a couple of
things. I came on in April.

MS. SULLIVAN: I know.
MR. COSTIGAN: And I would have really appreciated having the benefit of a discussion like this when we had to confront the issue of WOW Balls and allowing them to operate.

But before you start to say anything further, I want to apologize for the fact that $I$ wasn't able to attend yesterday's meeting due to a scheduling issue that I couldn't get out of or around. And I apologize to the board. And I thank both the chairman and vice chairman for taking on the responsibility and all of the board members for helping us through really critical issues to the state.

Second of all, I want to commend, you know, the work not just of the board in the past, but I, also, would like to commend the work of the staff. We have a small staff who has a responsibility to inspect thousands of rides. And it's -- we appreciate the work that -- that -- and the professionalism that our staff has brought to the work that they do. And --
(At which time, Ms. Marcia Joiner entered the board meeting.)

MR. COSTIGAN: And we, also, want to commend Marcia.

MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
MR. COSTIGAN: She's recently retired, but we are not allowing her to totally get away. We've got an arrangement to have her come back and assist us and keep the department running strong. So thank you.

But you know, on the issue of WoW Balls -- and we had an extensive discussion. And -- and, again, it took place at -- you know right in the beginning of my coming to the department. And you know we -- as Doug talked about, I mean we had a very difficult call to make.

But you know the CPSC -- which is an independent government agency of, you know, the federal government that is -- that issued some strong -- that is known for its testing of these kinds of consumer products. And other issues of consumer safety. They issued some pretty strong warnings that we had to take to heart and look at.

And, you know, among the ones that we talked about were the fact that, you know, the wow Balls -- once you are in, you are in. There is no way for -- if a kid panics or if somebody is having a breathing issue, there is no way for a person to open that and -- and get themselves out. That was the concern.

The possibility of the air supply altering, failing or being inadequate was another issue. The ball is
airtight. And the CPSC issued a -- you know a warning potentially about the depletion of oxygen. Which can occur in a matter of minutes. And so that was another issue that we had to consider.

The other -- a couple of -- the other issue was the fact that, you know, $I$ don't know how all of these operate, but sometimes they operate in open water. So they could be subject to being out in fairly deep water. If there is a puncture, it could result, you know, in a real serious situation. Or if it were hit by other craft in the water, that would present a danger. And sometimes they operate on a small plain of water where they can be tipped out onto the concrete.

And -- so these were among the issues that we had to consider. And without the ability to have a board discussion, we thought that it was prudent to follow the warnings of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. But I certainly would entertain further discussion about the this issue. I mean it's -- we would like to -- they look like fun. They really look like a lot of fun. I'm sure that they are enjoyable. But I just think that when $I$ came into the
position --
MS. SULLIVAN: Into the fray.

MR. COSTIGAN: Having been thrown into the situation where there was pretty strong and stern warnings from the Consumer Product Safety Commission, it was thought that it would be prudent for us to error on the side of caution and that some of these issues that they have outlined be addressed, that we could look further into them. If some of those issues were addressed, we would be more than happy to entertain discussion.

Doug, correct me if I'm wrong, but there may be -are there some water balls that, you know, are different -- have a different -- that have an open air exchange?

MR. RATHBUN: Yes. Let's be clear. We are allowing those to operate.

MR. COSTIGAN: Right.
MR. RATHBUN: And I mean some states I don't believe are.

MR. COSTIGAN: Right. And I think that, that was the other issue is that when we looked at the CPSC warning -and we, you know, took that very seriously. And the second thing is that we went to study what other states were doing. And they were -- they seemed to be taking the same course that we were. So we weren't really going against the grain here. We were trying to follow, like, a prudent course, a course that other states had outlined.

Like I said, I think that it's certainly worthy of us to entertain further discussion and make -- and, you know, make sure that -- that the water balls -- you know if some of these issues are addressed, you know, we can take -- we can definitely take another look.

MS. SULLIVAN: (Nods affirmatively.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: Doug, with respect to some of those issues -- if we can go through them one by one to address them.

MR. RATHBUN: Sure.

MR. KIRSCHNER: With respect to the open air exchange, can you talk about that design and what that design is intended to address?

MR. RATHBUN: Yes. One of the accidents that occurred was a young girl -- she passed out within the bubble. Now it's my understanding that it was relatively quickly after she got into the ball. And -- and I got the impression that there may have been underlying issues. I do not know. But she did pass out relatively quickly.

So the -- the enclosed fear -- the totally enclosed fear is one of the cruxes of the issue. I mean the bottom line is once they are in, that's how much air that they have. And you know I'm -- the oxygen issue is not such an issue as the carbon dioxide buildup issues are. Because of the way that the timing works carbon dioxide is actually more critical in my mind.

A six foot ball, like I said, holds more air than a -- than a scuba tank. So I mean I personally was not against them. And that's my personal opinion. I've had my daughter in 'em. But the argument is that it is a closed unit. And the bottom line is, if the operator has a heart attack and the midway is empty, the kid is gonna' die.

MR. KIRSCHNER: In a scuba tank, you have a regulator that lets you know what it's doing.

MR. RATHBUN: Right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: And you have peopled trained that understand the exchange of oxygen?

MR. RATHBUN: The timing is the same.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Are there any guidelines or standards that let someone know the depression level and the rise level of the CO 2 with respect to the size of the person in it?

MR. RATHBUN: There have been studies done. I don't know if $I$ passed them out in the meeting or not. But the conventional argument is that there is enough air.

MR. KIRSCHNER: For how much time and for what size
of a person?
MR. RATHBUN: And it's all relative obviously. I mean the smaller the person, the more activity that you have -- there are all of these factors that are a part of it. You know if you ask the manufacturers, there is enough air for 20 minutes. Or for at least ten minutes. The ride is three to five minutes. So by all of the engineering reports, et cetera that $I$ have seen, there is enough air.

The CPSC takes the opposite approach. There is not and it is a hazard. You know what I mean? So you've got the battle going back and forth of the manufacturer saying it's safe, it's good to operate and then you have the CPSC saying it's not safe.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: Do we have the studies from the CPSC to explain specifically why there is not enough air and why they don't feel it's safe?

MR. RATHBUN: I do not have them. And I don't know if we can get them. But $I$ would be willing to do that. MR. KIRSCHNER: Earlier you mentioned the double wall design. What's the purpose of that?

MR. RATHBUN: One of the accidents was where they had -- there was a person or a child that hit the side of the pool and injured their leg. I think they broke their
leg. The double wall actually gives you a cushion, if you will. And it acts to protect you against the banging of -- the patron banging into something including the side of the pool.

MR. SMITH: Just not knowing anything about the product, I had a couple of concerns. One concern is in putting someone in this sphere if a previous patron had tuberculosis which is passed by sputum, coughing. And then you go and put your child in there and they are breathing that same air. Has any studies been done about the bad air that's just left in there from the previous person?

MR. RATHBUN: Well, let me take that separately. That's two separate issues. One is the air and the other is the saliva.

The air issue. The operator is supposed to fully deflate the attraction before -- and totally reinflate it so the air will be fresh. Obviously, if a child spits on the side of the wall the cleaning process was loosely addressed depending on the operator.

You know they do provide cleaning equipment to go with it. How frequently they do it is subject to the operator's discretion. Obviously. So can you say every one was cleaned between every patron? No, you cannot.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Can you say that they are cleaned at all during the course of the day versus having 100 kids go through one ball?

MR. RATHBUN: With a good operator, I would say yes, they are. To what level and how frequently? I can't say that.

MR. KIRSCHNER: There is no guidelines or standards in that respect?

MR. RATHBUN: I don't know. I didn't bring the eurobungy manual. I don't know how frequently they expect them to be cleaned. I don't ever remember anyone saying it was between every patron because you get into a time issue. Basically it's a fiscal issue. I mean if you are spending all day cleaning and not operating, you are not making money. So, from an operator's perspective, there needs to be some semblance of balance between $I$ want to present a clean product to my clientele and at the same time I need enough clientele to make money. MR. KIRSCHNER: From our standpoint, we need to keep the clientele safe.

MR. RATHBUN: I agree. MR. SMITH: And the other issue that I have is are these things tethered in any way to keep them in the pool? MR. RATHBUN: No, they are not. They are
free-ranging balls that the kids run in. The restraint, if you will, is the pool, itself.

MR. SMITH: There was a thing in the newspapers a few years ago where the bouncy house is an enclosed structure and the kids get in and bounce around.

MR. RATHBUN: Uh-huh.
MR. SMITH: The wind took that complete structure dumping the children out from $I$ don't know how many feet in the air. What's to keep these things from blowing away also with a large gust of wind?

MR. RATHBUN: In a high wind -- I mean that could be an issue. We have not had that happen to my knowledge. Nor have I read any reports of it happening. Is it an impossibility? I don't think so.

MS. SULLIVAN: Most ride manufacturers -- even for hard rides or cart rides -- specify if the wind gets up to such and such or if the wind is gusting, then you shut the ride down.

MR. SMITH: Uh-huh.
MS. SULLIVAN: And so I think the same kinds of rules can apply to the WOW Balls. I don't think that the state -- I mean, as a part of this board, I would never want to see a WOW Ball out on open water. But $I$ think one of the things that the operator that we had in here did
was they had people in the water with the wow Balls.
And there were actually handles on the outside where they can, you know, pull them. And there were -- there were three operators. And so there was one who was deflating -- they deflate pretty quickly after you unzip them. And the person gets out. Actually, not as fast as we thought that they would. But -- so you have one person deflating.

And I think that they said that they -- that they cleaned 'em or disinfected 'em like every three or four times the ball had been used. And they did have a regular, you know, operational guideline of how they -of, you know, how they did this. It wasn't between every single person, but it was every -- I don't remember whether it was every three or four.

But they had enough WOW Balls so that there was -so that there would be three in the water most of the time. But there were people who very carefully -- you know they were -- they were blown up on the -- on a stand next to the water. And they -- you know with the handles, they were able to basically put them, you know, into the water.

And then when -- when -- there were timers on each WOW Ball. There was an attendant in the water at all
times. And then, you know, they were put off to the side and -- and completely deflated and -- and the balls were, you know, moved around as far as, you know, they were out and then they were back in. They had time to do a lot of those things in their operation.

MR. SMITH: It was a responsible operator.
MS. SULLIVAN: Well, I was fairly impressed. This operator did seem to be very responsible. And he was willing to come and take his time to share with us, you know, a lot of what it was all about and what they did. And I think, if we got in touch with him, he would probably even send us a copy of the manual that he got with his WOW Ball. And we could look and see what it says. And -- and he had operational guidelines and training. And we could look at that those things because that's -- I mean that's what you do to set standards is you look at the good ones and take it off of there.

And -- and so I think that there is information available out there. And I think that they had a maximum of three minutes inside so that they -- they would -- you know, so that there would be more than -- more than enough oxygen left inside the wow Ball. They didn't go five minutes. They -- you know it was three minutes and out. And I don't know. And there is -- there is a -- the
person in the water was right there and could see if somebody was starting to have breathing problems or if somebody has passed out or anything. And they could get the ball back over to the platform where they could open it up and get the person out quite quickly.

So I -- I think that -- I think, you know, if we look at some good operational guidelines and -- and if we look at it point by point -- because the CPSC you know or the -- one of the things in here listed some of the issues. At least I thought that I saw something in here that listed issues. And we can just go down 'em point by point and -- oh, here it is.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Bullet points.
MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah, the bullet points.
And I think that if we look at those. For instance, some of the operations weigh every single individual before they are even put into the WOW Ball. And I don't know if there are larger balls or if there is a maximum -there is maximum and minimum heights on rides. So there is no reason why there can't be maximums and minimums on water balls as well.

So, you know, I think that there -- and, of course, for me -- although, in my opinion, a bounce castle is a lot more dangerous than a WOW Ball if there is only one
person inside a WOW Ball. I mean kids bouncing in an inflatable are likely to, you know, butt heads into each other. All of those things. And -- but we have -- you know we have regulations on how they are to be operated.

And --
MR. SMITH: So they've even addressed --
MS. SULLIVAN: Uh-huh.
MR. SMITH: -- the wind issue?
MS. SULLIVAN: Uh-huh. And so I think with the -especially if you've got an attendant inside and then two attendants on the platform. If the wind started, you know, coming up with wow Balls in the water, they would you know then you would have people there able to get a hold of 'em and pull 'em over and get the people out. But -- and, also, it -- it depends on how high the water is compared to the top of the -- of the pool that they are in. And how much -- you know how much resistance there is to them going over the side. MR. KIRSCHNER: Part of that works both ways, too. Shallow is an impact issue. Or if it's too deep. Or if there is a rupture or if they are leaking. MS. SULLIVAN: But the pool can be deep enough so that if you have the proper amount of water in it that there is still a side above the water to -- you know to --
to provide resistance. If you are on the bottom of the ball, there is, you know, some way to get the ball up to the side if there is a side to get up to that will resist it going over.

MR. KIRSCHNER: You say that it's possible for the concerns to be mitigated, but we don't have the standards or guidelines in front of us.

MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. Right. But I think if we look at some of the better manuals and better operators, it would be helpful.

MR. SZERLETICH: One thing that I want to say about that is the gentleman that came and gave that demonstration last year, he is the manufacturer.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. SZERLETICH: And a lot of 'em are. When I asked to see his manual, he had one that he had made himself based on the specifications that he had worked out with the manufacturer overseas. And a lot of them are coming from overseas. And they are basically just asking for the specs from the people that are wanting to buy them and they make 'em per their specifications.

MS. SULLIVAN: Well, and that's something that we could definitely, you know, look at to be sure that the, you know, seam bindings and -- and all of those things are
looked at you know? You could specify how many inches thick and all of that kind of thing.

MR. SZERLETICH: And he seemed -- you know he seemed to have done his homework.

MS. SULLIVAN: Uh-huh.
MR. SZERLETICH: And he had a good grasp on what he really wanted to do as far as it being safe and things like that. MS. SULLIVAN: Well, he put his own kids in it. MR. SZERLETICH: Right.

MS. SULLIVAN: But if you could get in touch with him maybe and ask him for a copy of his manual?

MR. SZERLETICH: Uh-huh.
MS. SULLIVAN: And maybe at our spring board meeting he can come back and -- and review some things with us so that we could really start writing -- you know writing some -- some regulations and -- and get working on it. Because, if we've got a pattern, then it might not be -it might not take as long as we think.

And if there are studies out there and the studies are provided, then $I$ think that we have a basis to, you know, start and -- and do, you know, WOW Balls. We had to -- we had to make separate regulations for air-supported structures. We've had to make separate, you
know, things before. Also, ASTM is dealing with this as
well. So they've got to --
MR. KIRSCHNER: Do you know the time line that ASTM
is working on?
MS. SULLIVAN: It wouldn't be quick enough for --
well, $I$ don't know if it would be quick enough for us.
There were quite a few people involved in that. But I
can -- I can get what -- what they've -- anything that
they've developed on them on the committee. So --
MR. COSTIGAN: About how many operators are we
talking about that do this?
MS. SULLIVAN: I don't know.
MR. RATHBUN: A half a dozen.
MS. SULLIVAN: A half a dozen in the state?
MR. RATHBUN: Yeah. I would say. Swyear Amusement,
Mr. Swyear. Peter Bollins (phonetic). Help me out,
Inspectors. Who else you got?
MS. ROYER: North America Midway.
MR. RATHBUN: Are there any other names?
MS. ROYER: And I have, also, mentioned to several
of my operators basically that, you know, you might not
want to invest in them just yet because they are currently
not being used.
MR. RATHBUN: So around a half a dozen.

MR. COSTIGAN: And they are using the same ball or some of them are using ones that --

MR. RATHBUN: They have changed. I know when $I$ was initially contacted it was about the totally enclosed ball. Then that got out. So they changed. And then, when we said okay, if you have the open air exchange ones, you can use them, they acted accordingly. So they could operate. So I mean I'm sure that the operators have been frustrated, but it has changed as we have changed and as new information has come out. So I think if they knew -MR. CoSTIGAN: So some operators are adapting based on --

MR. RATHBUN: Correct.
MR. COSTIGAN: -- based on some of issues that have been raised?

MR. RATHBUN: Right.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: What were the concerns?
MR. RATHBUN: The open air exchange. The double wall. And the third thing was that it had to be water appropriate according to the manufacturer. MR. KIRSCHNER: What about in terms of the ratio of attendant to participant?

MR. RATHBUN: That was never addressed by the CPSC. And that would be in accordance with the owner's manual.
I mean I don't -- based on what I saw, that was really
never an issue.
MR. KIRSCHNER: The question is not whether it's
happened, but whether it will happen. Okay?
MR. RATHBUN: Fair enough.
MR. KIRSCHNER: If you have a situation where you
have one attendant and 15 kids --
MR. RATHBUN: Uh-huh.
MR. KIRSCHNER: -- it's a very different operation
than where you have three attendants and six kids.
MR. RATHBUN: Correct.
MR. KIRSCHNER: If there are no guidelines set up, I
don't think that we can throw our hands up and say the
manufacturer doesn't say one way or another so we are not
going to regulate or look into that. That's a grave
concern to regulate the number of attendants versus kids.
MR. RATHBUN: Right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: What about in terms of water depth?
I mean $I$ know in terms of some of the manuals, you know,
you have a water depth requirement of making sure that the
ball functions properly. What about in terms of safety
issues? Has there been a general depth requirement? What
does it appear that operators are using so far?
MR. RATHBUN: I do not know that. That would be in
accordance with the manual for the eurobungy to specify the appropriate depth.

MR. KIRSCHNER: If the manual says at least 18 inches that means that you would have three feet of water and a kid could drown in that. A kid can drown in 18 inches of water. That's a concern that needs to be addressed.

A lot of the other concerns -- of our concerns are not just necessarily addressed by addressing the double wall and the air exchange. That's one of the things that we have to figure out in terms of mitigating a lot of choices. That's all.

MS. SULLIVAN: Well, in the safety information that we received on the -- on -- with the one, two -- with the third page where, under Problems, oxygen level studies were conducted in the USA have shown that there is sufficient oxygen within an inflated two meters sphere to allow one physically active person to breathe properly for between eight to ten minutes.

So if -- you know if there was a maximum of three minutes, you've given almost a three -- a factor of three safety level to -- to the amount of oxygen in a ball. Which doesn't mean -- well, it doesn't mean that on any ride that somebody might not panic, pass out or something like that.

But that's why you've got to have an operator in the water. And while $I$ don't think that hovering in three feet of water is impossible to get around in, but -but I think -- I think -- I think that the problems and the issue we should look at are ways to mitigate this so that we feel comfortable that -- I mean I would have felt comfortable getting into one of the water balls that the fellow who came and did his demonstration for us had. I would have felt comfortable getting into one of those.

And they didn't use a -- I mean even to, you know, saying specifying that it can't be a gasoline-powered leaf blower, that it's got to be electric power so that there is no other pollutants in the air that they are putting in.

But I think that there are -- certainly there should be an opportunity for us to look at ways to mitigate this and -- and maybe we can be the leading state in -- in, you know, how it's done. But $I$ think that working with an operator or two couldn't hurt in helping us get a better -- you know a better plan.

MR. KIRSCHNER: And I think that's exactly what we need is we need a plan as opposed to what seems to be sort of this piecemeal addressing of issues. I think that we need to have all of the concerns addressed and -- and some
type of written standard that all operators are familiar
with and can operate under in terms of going forward.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I ask a question?
MR. KIRSCHNER: Technically no, but it's a small
crowd. So go ahead.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As far as the Consumer Product
Safety Commission, when they issue something like this, is
it the law of the land?
MR. KIRSCHNER: No.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It is not?
MR. KIRSCHNER: It depends on the type of issue.
Sometimes there is a recall issued, a mandatory recall
which the product, itself cannot ever be --
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well --
MR. KIRSCHNER: There are recommendations made that
this was a recommendation in this case to -- in their
current state to not allow this product to be used until
the concerns are addressed. So that's what we are trying
to do right now is to address the concerns
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay.
MR. SPARKS: Dan --
MR. KIRSCHNER: Yes.
MR. SPARKS: -- I have a question for Doug.

Is it correct that there are certain manufacturers of these balls that are permitted to operate?

MR. RATHBUN: For the ones that we have currently, the policy is -- in Illinois is --

MR. SPARKS: They are technically wow Balls?
MR. RATHBUN: Pardon me?
MR. SPARKS: They are wow Balls?
MR. RATHBUN: Like I say, wow Ball is a generic term. So, for those attractions that are being used as Walk On Water Balls, the current policy in Illinois is if they have a free air exchange and double walls and meet the manufacturer's -- if the manufacturer says that they can use 'em on water, then yes, we are allowing them to operate.

MR. SPARKS: So we don't ban them?
MR. KIRSCHNER: I'm sorry, but the Court Reporter can only take down one person talking at a time. So just wait until one person finishes talking. It would make her life much easier.

Sorry.

MR. SPARKS: So the earlier versions are banned?
MR. RATHBUN: That is correct. Those balls that are initially on March the 31st or shortly thereafter. When we got this, we banned all of them across the board. It
wasn't until later in the summer after the discussions with CPSC and the evolution of the open air exchange balls that we rescinded that and said, okay, if they have open air exchange, you may operate them.

And that is currently the policy of the Department of Labor, which obviously after discussion may or may not change.

MR. SPARKS: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay.
MR. RATHBUN: And that's where we sit now.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: My question just was that $I$ can understand that those are the three requirements that allow the operator to operate now, but if there are other concerns such as some of the ones, Dan, that you brought up and that I heard others bring up, the person, child or member of the public to operator ratio or if you see that they are not being cleaned or if you see other concerns that impact the safety of the public is there not an opportunity then to shut them down? Just because they've met the other three --

MR. RATHBUN: No, there is a -- we could do that. If the inspector sees an unsafe condition, then they have -they are by law allowed to do that.

One of the big things that $I$ have pushed regarding this entire issue is the fact that we need to follow the National Electric Code Specifications for pools. You've got thousands of gallons of water in a midway with a lot of electricity running around. And there are certain requirements that have to be met based on that water.

So I mean there are other considerations that the inspectors take into account that, yes, if they see an unsafe condition, they have the authority to -- to shut that ride or attraction down.

MR. KIRSCHNER: If -- at the same time, with respect to some of the concerns that we are raising with respect to the ratio of participant to attendant and hygiene issues, if there is no standard in place, we are going to have disparate treatment of operators because you may have one inspector deem something in their opinion unsafe whereas another inspector may not.

MR. RATHBUN: No. No, you are not. The flaw in your logic is that they have to have a manual. The inspectors inspect according to that manual. So yes, there may be disparities. But if a eurobungy who is a manufacturer of a type of WOW Ball says for my six balls you must have three operators in the water with the balls and if Joe Smith's Balls say you only need two operators, you know, they are required to follow the manufacturer's specifications. So yes, there can be a disparity, but it has to be in accordance with -- they have to be operating in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Going back to my argument. Two things. One, there are a lot of concerns. What if the manufacturers' manuals don't address our concerns, which sounds like a part of the issue here?

MR. RATHBUN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: And the other issue has to do with what confidence do we have that the manufacturers who also happen to be operators have properly tested and checked the specs that he is putting out there to the purchasers and operators of these balls? So if you have this disparity where one manufacturer is saying you have a ratio of three to one and the other one says six to one, then I have no confidence at all that they know what they are putting in their manuals.

MR. RATHBUN: Fair enough.
MR. KIRSCHNER: If you are saying that it's okay that these manufacturers have different, like, guidelines and that we will just, you know, enforce whatever product manual there is, what does that tell us? It tells us that the manufacturers don't know what they are doing. We just are just following blindly.

MR. RATHBUN: I will refer to the manufacturer. MS. SULLIVAN: As a manufacturer -MR. KIRSCHNER: You don't do WOW Balls. MS. SULLIVAN: No, I -- I'm not going to produce WOW Balls.

But I think that there are differences in the individual product. And there may be differences in the sizes of pools. And there may be differences in -- I'm sure that there are differences in the manufacturing specs of the balls. All of those things.

And I think we, as a group, need to determine, you know, what -- what the minimum requirements should be. And then it doesn't matter if the manufacturer says that you only need one attendant in the water with six balls. Well, I'm here to tell ya that I'm not gonna' go for that because I don't think that one attendant can -- you know even if there are two on the platform. Six balls is too many if a gust of wind comes up for them to be able to help bring 'em in.

If there is an attendant for each ball in the water, even if two are on the platform, they can -- you know they can get in the water pretty quick. They can even jump off of the platform and go around to the other side and -- and keep the balls from going out of the water pretty quickly.

And so I think that those are the kinds of things that -- that we want to see. And -- and I think that the responsible manufacturers will have -- that's why I would like to see, you know, maybe a couple of manuals and -and how they determine how many balls and how much water you know? I would like to see those kinds of things so that people in the balls are -- you know aren't so close to each other that they are going to have a head-on in the balls. You know? Those kinds of things.

But I think that there are always going to be some poor manufacturers and some poorly written guidelines in an industry. Which is why -- which is why the ASTM, you know, writes standards and why we put standards and regulations in our you know --

MR. KIRSCHNER: That's my point. I don't want the inspector to be put in the situation to say that they are safe because of what's in the manual. You want us to have standards that say what they have to follow.

MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah. And I think that manufacturers who want to sell their product will quickly come around to, you know, looking at what states do and what standards come about by the -- you know within the industry. But, as a manufacturer, $I$ sure don't want to write a manual that -- you know where $I$ think somebody could get
hurt. Like I'm gonna' always error on the side of the conservative, you know, point of view. You know the last thing most of us want to do is manufacture something that has great potential to hurt people.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Do you guys -- can you provide us with whatever manuals the department has with respect to those operations that would affect these issues? MR. RATHBUN: Yeah. I think that we could pull together several.

MS. SULLIVAN: It would be great if we could get some even sent out to the board ahead of time so that we could review them and have a little bit of an idea of what -you know of what's out there and -- and what kind of -you know what kind of rules that they have for -- for their -- for operating their equipment. Those kinds of things. Especially if you can't sleep some nights. It's great reading, but --

MS. GIVAND RHODES: And I'm assuming that we just want this information for the current operators who meet at least the current minimum three criteria from CPSC? MS. SULLIVAN: Well, I would also like the manual from the fellow who came. They don't have outside air and they are -- they are a single wall design. But the way that they operated it, I thought was quite impressive.

And -- and they hadn't had any incidents or accidents.
I don't know that, you know, it has to -- that those things -- I think that the CPSC was certainly erroring on the side of caution. But if you don't -- if you don't -how do I say this? If you don't include the attendants as a part of the operation of any ride or attraction, then you are not looking at the whole safety system. And the attendants are always a part of the or the ride operators are always a part of the safety system in anything that you have. I think that we need to look at that, too. No ride in and of itself is -- can be safe without the operator being a part of that.

MR. MAZZENGA: I have a question on this. The operators that are on the -- that are currently operating these rides -- are they purchasing balls and pools in just, like, a system as a kit or are they able to buy the ball and then float it in a pool that they construct? MR. RATHBUN: There is actually both. Eurobungy I believe has a completely contained unit that they provide their pool and they provide their balls. In the case of Mr. Bollins, it is my understanding that he brought the balls in from China himself and picked out his pool and -and wrote his own manual.

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    Is that a fair statement, Bill?
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MR. SZERLETICH: (Nods affirmatively.)
MR. RATHBUN: And he, therefore, becomes the manufacturer.

MR. MAZZENGA: And then if $I$ wanted to go out and buy a ball and float myself down the river, I could do that?

MR. RATHBUN: Yes.

MS. SULLIVAN: And you are an idiot.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Let your kid play in the pool all day with it.

MS. SULLIVAN: Good luck with that, floating down the river.

MR. RATHBUN: You can get on the internet and just put walk on water balls and you will get a slew of manufacturers who will be happy to sell them to you.

MR. MAZZENGA: Okay. Thank you.
MR. KIRSCHNER: That answers your questions in terms of the safety question. If there was a full recall, then a private citizen couldn't go to the marketplace and buy one and bring them to their home. In this situation, the product is on the marketplace, but there are warnings issued.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Doug, they've mandated antientrapment devices for pools that is because of problems with home pools. Jim Baker's granddaughter was
sucked to the bottom of a spa and -- and it's the law of
the land. They can't enforce it on homeowners, anyone who
has a pool. They can enforce it on commercial users who
are licensed by the state Department of Public Health. So
it's not solving the problem, but it is the law of the
land.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Hopefully it will save one life.
Is there any other discussion on WOW Balls?
MS. JOINER: You, the board might want to take a look
at what regs that Public Health has on bathing pools
because this technically is a bathing pool about
disinfectants and things like that.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: Bathing pools you said?
MS. JOINER: Uh-huh.
MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Let's do that. If you guys can get
us copies of whatever manuals that you have in your
possession, we can take a look at them in advance of the
next meeting and get our thoughts together in terms of
the guidelines that we want to talk about.
Is there any other discussion with regard to the
WOW Balls?
MS. SULLIVAN: And if you would rather send us a CD,
that's fine instead of, you know, this much (indicates)
paper.

MR. COSTIGAN: Right.
THE REPORTER: Can we take a moment so I can change paper?

MR. KIRSCHNER: Certainly.
MS. SULLIVAN: Actually, can we take a break right now?

MR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah. That's probably a pretty good idea. Let's go ahead and take a ten-minute break (Short recess was taken.)

MR. KIRSCHNER: Let's call the meeting to order.
Before we move forward, there are two last points of order on the wow Balls. One, I think that what we will do is we will appoint an -- as the chair, I would like to form a task force on the wow Balls. And do I have a volunteer to chair that task force?

MS. SULLIVAN: Yes.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Also, I would move to defer to Patty to coordinate that task force.

If anyone is interested in being a part of that task
force, let Patty know from the board.
MS. SULLIVAN: Are you interested?
MR. DOUG KNIGHT: (Nods affirmatively.)
MS. SULLIVAN: Doug will.

MR. KIRSCHNER: One other point of business with respect to the issue of hygiene. MS. SULLIVAN: Excuse me just a second. Can I go ahead and see hands and take names right now? MR. KIRSCHNER: Sure. MS. SULLIVAN: Because afterwards sometimes those things are not as easy. MR. KIRSCHNER: Who would like to work with Patty on the WOW Ball task force? MS. GIVAND RHODES: I'll work with Patty. MS. SULLIVAN: Oh, good. MR. COSTIGAN: Doug will work with her on behalf of the department. MR. RATHBUN: Yeah. MR. DOUG KNIGHT: If you would like me to, I will. MS. SULLIVAN: I would because you are real familiar with the water quality issues. MR. DOUG KNIGHT: I would be happy to help you. MR. KIRSCHNER: Water quality issues are an important point as well.

MS. SULLIVAN: That always comes into it when you get right down to this.

MR. KIRSCHNER: What I would suggest is that when you look at things like the water quality issue -- which is
recommended by the Department of Public Health. And so it
makes sense to contact the Department of Public Health and
have a rep from there to help you on the hygiene issue and
find out whether the hygiene issue is an issue or not.
MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. Bill, can you bring some --
maybe some manuals to the table?
MR. SZERLETICH: I can make some calls and try to get
some manuals.
MR. COSTIGAN: Yeah. I mean, Doug, if you can just
assemble, you know, all of the manuals that -- that we've
requested.
MR. RATHBUN: Okay.
MR. COSTIGAN: Just defer to Doug on that. That
would be great.
MR. RATHBUN: Okay.
MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: With respect to the Department of
Public Health, the issue of hygiene and water quality,
what needs to be coordinated with respect to those issues?
MR. DOUG KNIGHT: Do they have filtration systems?
MS. SULLIVAN: I don't think so.
MR. DOUG KNIGHT: I can tell you right now that I
check my water every two hours every day during the
summer.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Thank you very much.
Let's move on then to the Accident Reports. Before we get to the Go Bananas is there any discussion about any of the other incidents on the report?

MR. MAZZENGA: The Go-Kart belt guard issue. You mentioned -- you mentioned something about people getting their hair caught in Go-Kart belts.

MR. RATHBUN: Yes.
MR. MAZZENGA: And the installation of a belt guard, is that generic or does it have to be --

MR. RATHBUN: It would depend on which type of car you have. I mean this honestly has been such a prevalent issue throughout the industry that any manufacturer requires it. And evidently they had an issue that they were reiterating the importance of it. So it would have -- it was not a generic one in that bulletin. It was a manufacturer's specific part number. MR. MAZZENGA: A manufacturer's part number? MR. RATHBUN: Yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Let's talk about -- why don't we do this. Margaret, you were the inspector.

MS. ROYER: Yeah.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Can you give the board just a brief
overview of your inspection of your review and findings?
MS. ROYER: Yes. The child that died was in a smaller kiddie coaster. The child actually stood up. I believe I had four witness reports to that effect, that the child stood up and attempted to climb out. Once he was up, his center of gravity was then much higher.

And because of the way a roller coaster works -he -- he is heading downhill. There are no brakes once you leave the lift. The coaster then operates by gravity until you come back into the station where it can stop again. Because of that change in the center of gravity, he fell and actually ended up between two of the cars. And he went throughout the ride and then actually became separated from the ride and was struck by the ride which is what ended up causing his death.

We went through as far as the ride was operating properly. The lap bar restraint system was operating properly to the manufacturer's spec. The operator did what they were supposed to do. We went through all of that and basically came to the conclusion that had the child not stood up, you know, the death would have more than likely not occurred.

After our investigation, we did -- or during our investigation, we found that the operator had some paperwork issues. Their maintenance manuals and logs had gone -- not their manual -- I'm sorry -- their maintenance logs had gone missing approximately a week or so before the accident. And so they did not have the proper recordkeeping requirements that we had.

And that is actually what the department then gave to the state's attorney to -- to prosecute with is that this was the violation that they had committed. And it was actually settled that the owner was guilty and charged -charged with the violation of the Carnival Amusement Ride Safety Act and was, I believe, given a fine and probation -- a years' probation for that.

As well as then, as far as the department, in order for them to get back open, they had to provide us with some sort of due diligence in that what their recordkeeping system was going to be and how they were going to prevent this from happening in the future and that there was just one set of records that went missing and how come there were no records, you know, during that week's time.

And so they had to -- they actually had to do some work as far as showing us that they were going to be able to do that as well as we did ask them to recreate their maintenance records from invoices and things that they had
so that we had something to -- to work off of as far as when things had been replaced, when parts had been purchased and things like that.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Is there any discussion or questions at this point?

MS. SULLIVAN: I just have a question. How old was the child?

MS. ROYER: He was three years old. He was well above the height requirement for the ride. I don't know how close he was to being four or anything like that. But he did -- he was actually several inches above the height requirement for that particular ride.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: And then I had a question. I think that you said that the investigation revealed that the operator did everything that he was supposed to do. What was everything that he was supposed to do?

MS. ROYER: They have -- on their control panel, they have different ways of stopping the rides in certain situations. So there is a regular breaking system as well as there is an emergency stopping system that -- depending on the ride and -- and they -- and how you -- depending on the situation that you are in, they either are going to short cycle the ride -- which is hitting the brake and it just slows the ride down and then stops it. Or there is an emergency stop. Which, if you hit that, it typically kills power to the ride and usually brings on the brakes immediately. Which is what she hit you know? And, again, the problem with a roller coaster is that it is operated by gravity. And literally the ride could not be stopped until it came into the station brake.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: So if I'm understanding then, one of the things that the operator is supposed to do is to stop the ride when it needs to be stopped for safety?

MS. ROYER: Uh-huh.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: What were some of the other things that the operator was supposed to do in the course of operating this ride that you found that she was doing? MS. ROYER: Well, basically that she had been trained properly because that is something that we require. And that they had all of her paperwork concerning that. As well as her -- she was a two-year veteran. In other words, it wasn't like she had just learned to run the ride the week before.

And then the fact that -- in other words, she knew how to start the ride and she knew how to stop the ride. She knew -- you know as far as checking the -- you know bringing the children in and placing them on the ride and checking to make sure that the seat belts are secure.

And then, as far as operating the ride -- and -- and another important issue is watching the ride and keeping your eye on -- on the ride and what's happening on the ride. And then, like $I$ say, as far as what buttons to hit in an emergency situation.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: And my questions are -- because I remember it from the news, but I don't remember the details. So forgive me for asking so many questions. MS. ROYER: That's fine.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: The witnesses that said that they saw the child stand up -- were there any witnesses that said that they saw the operator watching the ride?

MS. ROYER: There were several operators that said -I'm sorry. There were several witnesses who claimed to be yelling at the operator stop the ride, stop the ride. And that the operator said I did. But because there was not any knowledge of how a coaster worked, they felt that she hadn't done her job. The problem was -- is that the ride went up the lift and started down. Once it leaves that lift, there is no mechanical stop for it.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: Gravity?
MS. ROYER: And it's the gravity. And that's when -you know that's when she saw the child actually standing up.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: When it was on the down --

MS. ROYER: When it was going down.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: Right.
MS. ROYER: And she hit that stop button.
Unfortunately, it was a matter of seconds that the ride took to go through its cycle and that, yes, it came through -- it came into the station brake and stopped immediately.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Margaret, let me ask you a couple of questions to kind of break it down I guess. This ride was held out to children 36 inches and over; correct? MS. ROYER: Uh-huh. MR. KIRSCHNER: This child was, according to your report, 39 inches. MS. ROYER: Thirty nine or 40. MR. KIRSCHNER: The child was three-years old. MS. ROYER: Yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Would you agree with me that it's foreseeable that a three-year old who gets scared on a roller coaster --

MS. ROYER: Yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Would you agree with me that it's foreseeable that, when a three-year old gets scared, that they may try and get up?

MS. ROYER: Yes.

MR. KIRSCHNER: This is a ride equipped with a passive egress restraint system? MS. ROYER: No. MR. KIRSCHNER: What kind of restraint system was it equipped with? MS. ROYER: It was actually a lap bar and a lap belt that went physically across their legs and then the bar was higher up as sort of a grab bar.

MR. KIRSCHNER: And the belt -- was it a stretchy web material?

MS. ROYER: Yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Had a lot of slack in it? MS. ROYER: Yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Neither the bar nor the belt were sufficient to hold a three-year old in place who gets scared on a roller coaster; is that true? MS. ROYER: Simply, yes. MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. And with respect to this roller coaster that's held out to a three-year old that had a three-year old responded in a foreseeable manner that's predictable by the manufacturer, operator, can you tell me how it is that you concluded that it was patron error, the fault of the three-year old?

MS. ROYER: The -- one of the problems that we run into with our department is that we go out and we regulate the mechanical side of a piece of equipment. And even, to an extent, the operator side. The problem becomes when we want the parent to know -- to know his child and what your child will do. Because you could have -- you could have had a nine-year old that would have done the exact same thing. And whether it's typical behavior for a nine-year old or not, they would still do it.

That is an ongoing battle that we've had in that we have attempted to educate people and we have programs of outreach explaining to parents or care givers or something about what -- about what we expect of them on the midway. It is a very difficult job to educate the entire public that comes to a carnival or a park or something like that. Again, kind of like what you discussed before. As an inspector, I go out and I have my regulations and my rules and my manual that say this is what we are allowing them to do and that's what $I$ can inspect by.

MR. KIRSCHNER: According to your report, didn't the mother say to the operator do I need to ride with my child and then didn't the operator say no?

MS. ROYER: No. The mother -- actually twice -- when she came into the facility, she actually spoke with the
manager because she had worked at another family entertainment center in the area. They had never been to the facility. They were very excited about coming and she had actually had a conversation with the manager about riding the ride.

He said that yes, they can ride, they are well within the height limits that would enable them to ride and that we encourage parents to ride with their kids. Especially if it's the first time that -- and that -- you know we don't charge the parent to ride. And I believe it was in the manager's statements as well as the operator's statements that they both said those things to the -- to the mother. Because when she got to the ride it was my understanding that she also said do I need to ride with my kids.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. You have in your report on Page 12, Mother asked operator if she needed to ride with them and was told she did not.

MS. ROYER: There is not an explanation with it then? MR. KIRSCHNER: I'm looking at Page 12, Statement of Parents to Norridge Police Department, Detective Corporal B. Loughran. Mother asked operator if she needed to ride with them and was told she did not. MS. SULLIVAN: Do we have that report?

MR. KIRSCHNER: No. I mean I don't know. If you do, I have it. It wasn't in the materials.

Okay. So there is at least -- so the parents did ask do I need to ride with my child, is this ride age appropriate for my three-year old. And the operator said yes.

MS. ROYER: Right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Let me ask you this. So your position is that the parent has to be clairvoyant to predict how their child is going to react on the roller coaster when it's foreseeable to the manufacturer and operator that a three-year old may get upset? Don't you think it's incumbent to have a restraint system to hold that child in place when it gets up?

MS. ROYER: Absolutely.
MR. KIRSCHNER: If my child is in a highchair that he can wiggle out of, the CPSC recalls that highchair. And here we have a moving roller coaster that has enough slack that a child can stand up -- a three-year old can stand up in. Yet, the position of the department is that it's the three-year old's fault and the fault of the parents for not predicting that the child will get upset when the parent asked is this ride age appropriate, do I need to go on this ride and they are told no. Yet, somehow it's the
fault of the parents and the child?
MS. SULLIVAN: Wait. Wait. Wait. I heard her say that both the manager and the operator recommended that she ride with them.

MS. ROYER: I realize what it says here. I mean I don't know. To be perfectly honest, I would have to look at the report and see it. But it was my understanding, when I talked to the operator, that the mother asked the operator do I need to ride with my child and that the operator said no, you are not required, they meet the height restriction, but we recommend that you do just because they've never been on -- been on it. And we don't -- it was my understanding that they both were told that the parents are encouraged and we encourage parents to ride.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. And that was the conversation that you had with the operator at a Denny's restaurant? MS. ROYER: Right. MR. KIRSCHNER: After the operator talked to the manager and counsel for Copenhagens.

MS. ROYER: I have no idea.

MR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. MS. ROYER: But in other words, if --

MR. KIRSCHNER: Let me ask you this. Do you have any
confidence that this won't happen again?
MS. ROYER: No.
MS. SULLIVAN: Wait a minute.

MS. ROYER: I don't have that confidence on any ride. I mean -- in other words, if we have an incident where a child -- not a child -- well, a child came out of a harness in an enclosed cage. It comes into play. As you say, how is a three-year old going to react or how is a nine-year old going to react or how is a 12-year old going to react or how is an adult going to react?

When that factor of fear comes in, how they will react. Some people find great pleasure in being scared out of their mind. Other people react -- fight or flight and try to escape. And so it is something inherent in the ride that -- you know I can't -- I don't know your child. So I can't go out and -- and say, you know, oh, no, don't let this one ride, but let this one ride.

And it -- and that is what -- that's what I say as far as from my standpoint as an inspector. I'm going out and looking at the mechanical side of this. And -- and to an extent an operator side of this as much as $I$ can to possibly regulate it. Beyond that, I can't -- you know I mean I can't be there when each individual person climbs on that ride and tries to make a call about, you know,
what -- about how they are going to react.
MS. SULLIVAN: If I could make a couple of comments here. For one thing, the CPSC included, most regulatory bodies have not wanted to set age limits. And -- and ASTM has a real fight setting age limits. And operators don't want to. Manufacturers -- I would like to see no child ride -- I don't care how tall they are -- no child ride up to at least the age of eight or nine without a parent. Although, there are some kid rides that move so slowly that -- but then we put seat belts in our rides. And it is incumbent upon the operator to watch. But there were two kids in that ride. And so the one who -- they were in the same seat -MS. ROYER: Yes. MS. SULLIVAN: -- if I understand it. MR. RATHBUN: They were twin brothers. MS. SULLIVAN: Oh, God. There is a recipe for disaster.

But that is -- that is part of the parent's responsibility to -- you know don't put your child on a ride if you think that they might -- and -- and it's not just if the kid gets scared. It's also all of the no fear, extreme sports and all of this kind of stuff. And we don't know if that child stood up because he
was, you know, trying to do a -- you know a no fear type of thing or an extreme sports type of thing. They are hit with it every day with TV, you know, and posters and all of this kind of thing. And to -- to a great extent, the parent has got to -- you know when the parent -- when it was recommended to the parent that they ride with the kids, what's the matter with that parent?

I mean I think parents have wanted to abdicate their responsibilities about keeping their children safe anytime they are in a public place. And I don't -- you know it's not fair to grill Margaret on this stuff because she doesn't make the rules. And she doesn't build the rides. And those weren't her kids. But I do think Margaret did everything that -- that she was supposed to do.

Is it foreseeable that a kid could get out -- now did you say that the seat belts were elastic?

MS. ROYER: No. They were of a webbing material.
MR. KIRSCHNER: A stretchy, webbing material.
MR. RATHBUN: Seat belt material.

MS. ROYER: I wouldn't go stretchy.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: But not like a traditional seat belt meaning it doesn't secure -- I'm trying to make sure that I understand. It doesn't secure the rider, but it's just laying on the rider's lap?

MR. RATHBUN: If we are talking about the material and not the attachment point, you are correct, it does not individually attach to each rider, but it is of seat belt type material.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: Seat belt type material?
MR. RATHBUN: It went across both boys' legs.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: It doesn't secure like a seat belt?

MR. RATHBUN: It does not.
MS. GIVAND RHODES: It lays there?
MR. RATHBUN: It lays there. That is correct.
MS. SULLIVAN: Wait a minute. It doesn't snap?
MR. RATHBUN: The handle bar and the seat belt are one unit. Down at the bottom it has what's called a ratcheting action. But it's actually more of a pulley and pin. So the operator would lay the seat belt down. And so the handle bar would be in front of the boys. The seat belt would be across their lap. And, at a given point, the pen would be put in to stabilize the bar at that position.

Does that make sense? Is that a fair explanation? MS. ROYER: Yes.

MR. MAZZENGA: (Indicates.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: As I said --

MR. COSTIGAN: Mr. Chairman, (indicates).
MR. KIRSCHNER: Go ahead. I'm sorry. MR. MAZZENGA: Excuse me. From what I read about this in the newspaper, I had no awareness of this being a mini roller coaster. So my question is are there many of these and what's the standard design? Is the restraint system standard for the size of the roller coaster? MR. RATHBUN: Yes, it is. There is one at Go Bananas. There was also one that Mr. Newdecker (phonetic) owned.

MR. SZERLETICH: And Grand Bear Lodge.
MR. RATHBUN: And Grand Bear Lodge.
And so you had all of these similar coasters with the same type of seat belt.

MR. COSTIGAN: As well as other places around the country I would guess?

MR. RATHBUN: Oh, yeah. I'm talking just Illinois.
This company was in business for awhile and they made many of these types of coasters.

MR. MAZZENGA: As a follow up, are they more susceptible to having people -- are they more susceptible to an accident from egress or falling out basically?

MR. RATHBUN: Based on all of the research that we did, I did not feel that they were.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: I'm just asking was your research -- were you -- was it based on -- on the recent -- on your interpretation of the events or was it based on if there were actual events?

MR. RATHBUN: There was an event in Ohio which we researched. And there was one in Texas. Those were the only two similar ones that we could find relative to this roller coaster. Specifically the one in Texas was a grown man. And it was actually a larger coaster than this.

MR. COSTIGAN: It wasn't the same?
MR. RATHBUN: It wasn't exactly the same. The one in Ohio was much more similar. It was an ejection. MR. CoSTIGAN: It wasn't the same or it was the same? MR. RATHBUN: The one in Ohio was the same. MR. COSTIGAN: Okay. MR. RATHBUN: So that's two ejections. And I would -- I would question whether it's fair to say that this was foreseeable to the extent that Mr. Newdecker who has owned his coaster for 30 years and has never had an accident. I mean he was quite upset at us for shutting his ride down and keeping it shut down as we were going through this investigation. And his response was I have operated this ride since it was brand new. It's 30 years old. I've never had a single incident. So the degree of
foreseeability is -- is questionable I guess.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Oh, boy. MS. ROYER: To add to that, I mean I see Dan's point in what he is saying. And -- and my thing is -- and -and being a member of a board this will be helpful to you. The fact that $I$ have been given certain tools -MR. KIRSCHNER: And I'm not faulting you. MS. ROYER: Oh, no. No. No. I understand what you are saying. Absolutely.

And I have been given certain tools to go out and do my job. And the fact that $I$ can look at the ride mechanically and attempt to figure out if something mechanically has failed. I am given the tools to go out and attempt to see if something operational has failed. The other -- and it is industry term -- terminology that -- that patron error is a -- those are basically the three elements of, you know, that can occur with an accident. The term of safety is very subjective. The fact that $I$ go out and say a ride is safe, I am saying that it has met the manufacturer's stipulations. It is -you know they have done what we have required under the law and the rules.

And so to say that a three-year old acted like a three-year old, absolutely. But that is the third element
that I have the least amount of control over, if any. That is sort of the other category. And -- and that's -you know I know that you have kind of touched on it in the fact that we have only so much and -- and the -- and many people question was that seat belt safe, you know, that was on a roller coaster, that was on a kiddie ride.

And when you really stop and think about a child's ride -- if you look at the type of restraint systems that they have, they are all -- if there is something -- they are all able to release, stand up and climb out. I mean at Six Flags, if you ride a roller coaster there, there is 45 switches that have to be in a positive place in order for the ride to even start. And those are for adults.

For a child's ride there at Six Flags, there is a rope that latches on them that they can easily climb out of. They can unlatch it. There is a little plastic seat belt that they can easily climb out of. And it is -- and that's where we are left to the manufacturer to be reputable and to do things to provide us with the tools to go out and enforce as well as what Patty said.

There are good manufacturers and there are bad manufacturers. And we are kind of left, you know, to those regulations. As well as there was discussion, too, as far as what is our duty as a department. Do we have to make recommendations to the manufacturer? Do we say these are issues? Do we say have you been addressing them? You know? And that becomes a department and a board issue in how involved does the state get in things like that.

But on my level, I have this, this and this. And it's in black and white. And this is what I can do. You know for me to say to any parent that, that ride is safe and your child is not going to get hurt -- if I could do that, I would be a millionaire.

MS. SULLIVAN: Excuse me, but no ride is safe when you come down to it. MS. ROYER: Right.

MS. SULLIVAN: There are risks inherent in every single amusement ride out there. MS. ROYER: That's what makes it a thrill ride. MS. SULLIVAN: The only way to keep an accident from ever happening is to build a ten foot fence around it and don't ever let anybody in.

MR. RATHBUN: That's right. MS. SULLIVAN: And they would still get in. We know that from an accident that happened where people climbed over two fences to get in and got hurt. But the fact that the parent was recommended to ride with them tells me that, that parent wasn't being involved in their child's
safety.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Well, I mean there are a couple of issues. The notion that you can blame the parent for not riding the ride --

MS. SULLIVAN: The parent should have been on the ride.

MR. KIRSCHNER: I read your report. Nowhere in the report does it say that they told the parent that she should be on the ride. That's not what the operator told the police. She said that, when the mother asked, the operator said that the parents are allowed, but it was up to the parent. There was no recommendation that you should be on there.

And going by what you said, I could only agree with what you said. There should be rides for a certain age group that parents should either be on there or there shouldn't be kids on there because if you have a roller coaster going a certain speed above a certain point where there is a point in that -- in the coaster where the operator can't stop it, if you are going to put that three-year old on that ride, you better damn well make sure that the kid has a harness that he can't slip out of and stand up.

And what $I$ 'm saying is -- and that's not your fault. I'm not yelling at you. It's not your fault. That's the failure of this board. That's the failure of this state. This kid should not have died. And I have no confidence that another kid is not to going die there tomorrow. And that scares the hell out of me because nothing has changed. The only thing here is we are saying, well, that kid shouldn't have stood up. What's happens when the next kid stands up? MS. GIVAND RHODES: And there is no parent who might not think about -- about what their kid might not do. MS. ROYER: And that's every right of the state. MS. SULLIVAN: For a parent perhaps -MR. KIRSCHNER: The reason that there is not a five point harness on that thing or a more restrictive strap is because it takes longer to get the kid in and out. If it takes longer to get the kid in and out, the operator can't run as many people through. MS. SULLIVAN: Kids can get out of anything. A person can get out of anything. Which was shown very clearly on an accident at the Illinois State Fair when a person had the harness on -- I think it was an -- it was an over-the-shoulder harness that -- that was -- was held down and was inside a cage. MR. SZERLETICH: Uh-huh. MS. SULLIVAN: And that kid still got out. But there again the person who put that kid on -- it was a very poor judgment decision to put that child on. This child happened to be from Hope School here in Springfield. And the child had a fear of heights. And the child had fallen out of a window $I$ think previous to this.

And you know, to say that it's all gotta' be mechanical and -- and responsibility held by the operator, at some point in time, you've got to put responsibility on the parent. I'm so upset with our country that parents don't seem to have to have any responsibility when their kid goes out. If it had -- if that had a seat belt and a bar holding them in -- that three-year old could have been an ADD kid. And there is no way that operator can tell that. There is no way that the manufacturer can know that.

If a ride went for 30 years without one single incident, that's pretty good statistical history. That's saying that, you know, this is not -- this isn't a big problem. And then you, also, have to look at was the ride built 30 years ago exactly the same as this ride, which may have been a newer model and something different. That's -- that's -- that's an issue, too. But I think we, as a board, may want to start putting
some parental requirements on rides that if the child is under a certain age -- and $I$ think it is -- seven is supposedly the age of reason. Which I don't even agree with that. There are some 25 year olds that might not be there yet. But if you've talked to the developmental people and seven is what they consider the age of reason for a child or where a child can actually, you know, sense what danger is, then we might want to require any ride where parents can get on that they've got to be on with that kid.

I mean there is nothing wrong with the state requiring that. Will that stop all accidents? No. 'Cause you still have all of this extreme sports out there that make kids want to make something more exciting. No matter what ride it is, no matter how exciting it already is, they want to push it one step farther. And you can't stop that.

And it's -- it's a sad thing. And it's always a tragedy. But it's not realistic to say that we can make any ride safe. And it's not realistic to assume that -that no matter what kind of harnessing and -- and restraint we put in that somebody can't get out of it. MR. COSTIGAN: This was a terrific, terrible tragedy. MS. SULLIVAN: It is.

MR. COSTIGAN: And, you know notwithstanding, this ride probably didn't have any problems before this in its history. I don't know if they've had any other accidents. But certainly there wasn't an accident probably of this tragic nature. The record that, you know, no accident has occurred -- it all changes when you have a circumstance like this. You know?

I'm not sure what the answer is. I mean it behooves us to -- I mean I think some of the things that you talked about are valid points to be raised. On the other side, you know what kind of change is necessary so that from my point of view and from the Department's point of view, you know, how do we move forward in a way so that a situation like this isn't repeated? We didn't allow these other coasters or rides I mean to operate for several -- for a long time, for several months. MR. RATHBUN: (Nods affirmatively.) MR. COSTIGAN: And we were under -- we were asked to -- to allow these other individuals to operate, but we did not until the investigation was completed. As was said, it was never the intention of our department to -to blame the child for this accident or to blame the family or to blame the victim. It's just to get to the bottom of the basics of what our job is as a department. Was -- was the ride operating up to the standards of the manufacturer? As such, we have kind of limited options in terms of our discussion of, you know, what the accident and the or how the -- how that -I'm trying to think of the word -- how that's described I guess.

So it presents a challenge to us to -- to go forward to figure out because it's something that we're all very concerned about. It's something that maybe we need, as a board, to sort through together in going forward as a proper way to address.

MS. ROYER: After my investigation was completed -in other words, because they had shut down the other coasters in the state. In other words, there was nothing -- in other words, it had met the manufacturer's specs in that $I$ couldn't go to Grand Bear Lodge and say they had this issue, make sure that this issue is not on your coaster. So that, in other words, they had done everything that we required the manufacturer to do. So that part of it -- the operator had done their part of it. And -- and the part of then the patron error, I mean, again, $I$ welcome anything that you can -- that you feel that we could do to minimize that. Because, of course, we are not going to be able to eliminate all accidents. It
would be fantastic. It becomes a point of being able to minimize them as best as possible because there is always going to be some element. It's manmade. There is just some element there.

Again, like $I$ say, if there is something that the board, the department, somebody, a manufacturer or whatever could provide to me as a tool to go out and use, absolutely I will. And -- and I know that -- and, again, it lacks my ability to -- the fact that this happened. We tell the manufacturer. They know it's happened. They see what has gone on. What is the manufacturer doing? How do they feel about it?

I mean there are many manufacturers that have something that will happen and -- and literally the ride has operated for 50 years or 30 years or however long and nothing has ever happened. And then something happens. And the manufacturer will address the issue. That's why we have bulletins and NDTs and things like that. And it is -- and, again, it becomes a situation as a department, as a state agency where are our rights and liabilities or whatever you want to call it as far as making manufacturers submit or making recommendations to the manufacturers as well as even as a board. What sort of rights and liabilities do you have to say, you know, we
have a really big problem with this? What are you doing about it? How do you feel? What are you -- how are you addressing the issue?

And I mean that -- that is -- it's an issue. It's there. It's out there. And I agree with you. I mean there is no reason why another child or another adult can stand up and do something. Somebody can climb out of a harness. They can climb out of a seat belt. They can and there would still be absolutely nothing wrong with the ride.

I had a woman who died on the ferris wheel at Navy Pier. She committed suicide. She jumped out of that cage. I could have been sitting next to her and I don't know that I could have stopped her. She wanted out. MR. KIRSCHNER: That's not foreseeable. MS. ROYER: No, but I'm saying -MR. KIRSCHNER: What's foreseeable is that we are talking about a three-year old with no proper restraint system for a three-year old on a device that isn't going slowly, that is at an elevated height, that should have a parent on board. MS. ROYER: Right. MR. KIRSCHNER: But that is not required by the manufacturer and it is not required by the operator. And the parent, who is not an engineer and who is not familiar with this ride who can't predict how -- I've got two kids. I don't know how my kids are going to act from day to day. I've had them tell me this is safe for my child to ride in. And I rely upon that.

I mean I can tell you, as a parent, I think that there are lots of rides that $I$ don't let my kid on even if the sign says that they are eligible.

MS. ROYER: Thank you.
MR. KIRSCHNER: But, to a certain extent, there is in fact a responsibility that needs to be recognized to educate the parents. And I didn't see that happen in this incident. One of the things mentioned was a seven-year old -- and it's not just a standard in the child development field. It's law in Illinois that a child under the age of seven as a matter of law is incapable of contributory negligence. Meaning that they don't have the ability to determine danger.

In a situation where, you know, you are handing your child basically over to a common carrier -- and one who operates a roller coaster is a common carrier in Illinois. Meaning that they owe the highest duty of care to those that ride. I didn't see that highest duty of care exercised in this case by the manufacturer or by the
operator.
And I think that that's kind of evidenced by the fact that five months later the insurance carrier for the operator paid 3.1 million dollars to this family. Now an insurance carrier doesn't roll over and pay a lot of money that quickly unless they've got serious issues that we, as a board, didn't pick up on and didn't address in our report.

MS. ROYER: The operator -- the other thing that -in other words, the operator is also not an engineer. It's the person that they hire and that they train. And they are trained by the manual that they have received from the manufacturer.

And the manufacturer, again through ASTM and things like that, are required to do engineering reports and provide -- in other words, at some point, there was this engineer and he was the one that did the math and all of the reporting and all of the testing and everything to bring it down to this point. And that is -- in other words, that is why we require, you know, the manufacturer -- we require the manual. We -- you know that, that is again only so much.

Now the fact that, yes, that this ride appears to have an inherent danger in it or that you don't feel that the right thing happened -- again, that is a point where then it is the department's and the board's -- you know that is up to them whether they want to approach the manufacturer and -- and how far they want to go with that and -- and what they want to say about it.

The -- I mean that part $I$ can't regulate. I can't -

I don't have those tools to do that. So -MS. SULLIVAN: If I could make another comment. There is no reason that we, as a board or -- or the department, can call Fred Miler and talk to him about, you know, here is what we found and is there another way that we can restrain them you know?

Because I'll tell you that man was probably in tears, the manufacturer, when he found this out, because he obviously felt that with the seat belt and a bar that kids weren't going to get out. Because he wouldn't have that ride if they had thought that kids were going to just pop right out.

And there is no reason we can't talk to him about -about improving the restraint system in that or for him to require that in his manual or in a bulletin that it is required that a parent ride with a child under seven-years old.

So with regards to your question of going forward and
what can we do, that's certainly a good place to start. Especially when -- when -- even if you could put brakes on, on an -- on a downhill, you don't know that, that might not kill the child faster if he -- you know if he were underneath the wheels at that point. Now you are doing more damage to a little body.

But there is no reason why we can't -- why we can't contact the manufacturer and talk with him because I'm sure that he would be more than happy to talk with us if we have recommendations or if we have questions. And I'm sure that we can talk to him about going forward. That's the question.

MR. COSTIGAN: And you know -- and you know, on behalf of the department, I think that we would be willing to entertain that and any host of any other suggestions that we would have that the board would suggest that, you know, we could go forward with and look at and discuss, you know, maybe on a wider scale and not just on any one particular ride.

I mean $I$ think probably in this circumstance -- you know I can't say for certain, but -- and maybe Doug knows. But for years this place operated safely you know? And there were no accidents. One accident occurs. You know everything changes. So you know -- again, I think that
the department -- I think, on behalf of the department, that we would like to get any kind of suggestions and you know any possible remedies or solutions for moving forward that the board would suggest that we -- we could look into.

MS. SULLIVAN: Doug, do you have a suggestion?
MR. DOUG KNIGHT: You know it broke my heart when $I$ heard about this. As soon as it happened -- Bill was at my place. And we were talking a little bit. It broke my heart when this happened. My inspector was at my park when this happened.

To me, I think, you know, Marcia explained about the three components -- the mechanical component, the training component and the patron component. Which you have no control of. If you really want to get out there and see it, you need to come on out and operate a Go-Kart track and see that when you put the ride in control of somebody else you are really faced with a challenge.

But I -- I truly believe that this is -- as unfortunate as it is, it is an opportunity and a wake-up call that $I$ believe that this department and this board has the responsibility to try and -- and help us as operators to get control of the third component and make people realize that they are an active participant in their safety, the safety of their children and the safety of other people on the ride.

The only way that $I$ know to do that is rider responsibility legislation with the appropriate signage that would spell that out throughout the park from the time that they arrive until the time that they leave. And if you don't do that, you are really missing the bucket. You are missing the whole message off of this thing. And you've got everybody in this state that's going to get behind you. The only people that aren't behind you are the people that profit from these types of situation as trial lawyers that they try to do something about that.

MR. KIRSCHNER: The legal word for that in the trial lawyer business is called horse shit. At the end of the day, nobody gains from these situations.

MS. SULLIVAN: There you go. Rider responsibility.
MR. KIRSCHNER: The law already is that every person has to exercise ordinary care for safety. It's the rider, the operator. And you tell me how you legislate to exercise ordinary care for his or her safety. You know the fact that somehow that you want to shift it away from the manufacturer is -- let me get some of this out here. Something that's not expressed here is one of the things that came out in the Go Bananas litigation.

There was, you know, things didn't necessarily happen the way that the operator told Margaret. There were issues with respect to her sight lines from where the booth was set up. There were issues with respect to paying attention and really responding in a timely manner as opposed to seeing. When the kid started to stand up, it was already at the top of the hill. That might not have been true. The operator could have saved that boy's life maybe if she had responded sooner.

It's not the trial lawyers out there injuring people. The trial lawyers are out there trying to make things better. I don't want this to happen to another child. I don't want to see another child injured or killed at a carnival. Okay? That's why I'm here.

MR. DOUG KNIGHT: And I appreciate that.
MR. KIRSCHNER: Thank you.
You know what I think? I think that what we need to do is to address some of these concerns because it doesn't put our inspectors in a fair position and it doesn't put the operators in a fair position, you know, if they are told all you have to do is follow the manual.

And, in fact, the law actually puts a greater duty on the operator than it does on the manufacturer because the operator who is operating these ferris wheels and roller coasters are the common carrier who owe the highest duty of care. I think that the operators do know that, that they owe a higher duty of care than the manufacturer does. Which means that they might not be able to blindly put people on these things.

I think we need to look into age appropriateness because the height restrictions aren't enough. We need to go forward and look at the mechanics and the physics of the ride and not the maturity of the ride. That's what gets to the heart of this issue.

MS. SULLIVAN: But as far as the height requirements, we also need to look at more of the data about, you know, the fact that in the 95th percentile of children at a certain age they are under that height. And I mean I know my -- I have a nephew who at four years old was 54 inches tall. And he could ride almost anything out there. But his mother wouldn't put him on anything like that because she knew he was four years old and he doesn't have the -you know he is four years old. He doesn't have the sense to, you know, make those decisions for himself. But not every parent does that. And that's what I mean. That's part of the duty and due diligence that manufacturers try to do when -- when they decide how tall they should put their restrictions.

And -- and you could never anticipate everything or foresee everything that can happen. If you think that you've got somebody in there who is -- who is -especially when you have two kids in a seat where they can't wiggle as easily -- can't wiggle out as easily. You think that you have a pretty darn, good barrier to keep 'em in.

And you are always gonna' have exceptions to every rule. But $I$ think talking with the manufacturer and us maybe taking a stand on -- on ages as well as heights because there will always be kids in that top five percentile that are way taller and -- and very developed, but mentally have no sense of what danger is.

And -- and I don't know how Doug feels about that, but --

MR. DOUG KNIGHT: We do have -- on our Go-Karts, the manufacturers recommend a 54-inch height. That's it. Before anybody came up with that, we were always 12-years old. The height never came in. It makes a lot of sense. They need to be able to control the Go-Kart. We feel at 12-years old that they -- we feel that they are able to understand how to control a Go-Kart.

But they lie about their age. You have to ask them about their birth date if the math doesn't work out. You
have to. When people are out having fun, they are not concerned about their safety. You have parents that their kids don't make the height or age requirements and they lie to take 'em on the ride. You have to explain to them about safety. They are -- they are not kind when you explain that for a child of your height you are unable to ride. You have to engage them in being involved in child safety. And that's why $I$ think rider responsibility is the way to go where you slap 'em in the face and let 'em know that. You just can't counsel everybody that comes on your place of business on how to be safe personally. MR. MAZZENGA: I was going to ask Margaret when the child fell, he must have hit the floor. MS. ROYER: Actually, he fell between his car and the car behind him. He actually fell between the two cars. MR. MAZZENGA: So if they would have had a playground, he would not have landed there? MS. ROYER: No. And then he was actually struck by the ride. He became separated from the ride and struck by it. Which is actually -- according to the coroner, it was the cause of death. MR. MAZZENGA: I see. Thank you. MS. GIVAND RHODES: And I fear that all of the comments about the parents are dangerous for this board.

In fact, for anybody in this room. And I'll try to articulate why.

I don't excuse myself or any other parent who makes a bad judgment call about what's safe for a child. But I don't excuse us either. And I don't excuse the operator either.

So I guess I would like to calibrate us a little bit about that to make sure that we don't lose sight of what our obligation is. Our obligation is to do everything within our control and within our influence to ensure the safety of the riding public. Whether they are 25 years old or three years old.

I have kids, too. I'm really, really passionate about this, too. I was upset when I heard about it. And I'm upset hearing this conversation because I don't want to make a decision or not make a decision because we are saying the mom shouldn't have put the kid on the ride. That shouldn't be what we are talking about. I just needed to get that out.

And I, also, have a question for -- and I, also, wanted to make a point about -- well, I read some of our literature about this. And regardless of what you call that, the fact that there haven't been accidents -- I'm not a fan -- I'm not a believer in that there was no
accidents so it must have been safe.
I believe that when you are responsible for public safety or responsible for safety you have to think through things like three-year olds standing up because they freaked out. You have to think through a parent not anticipating that, that might happen. All of those things. You have to think it through and say have I done everything within my power and influence to manage my risks understanding that there are still going to be always some risks.

There is a risk that $I$ could fall out of this chair. It doesn't mean that it's Joe's fault because he doesn't catch me or hold me up so I don't fall on the floor. I know that there -- that there is always risks. And I think that that's why we're here. I don't want to get off on that.

I do have a question for you about the investigation. I did not see the report and I am curious. Were there -would there be cameras at Go Bananas that were there and did the cameras show any behavior within the child who unfortunately lost his life that might have subjectively indicated that he might not be emotionally capable of handling this ride?

MS. ROYER: There was no footage.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: I was just curious about that. MS. ROYER: And the other thing -- again, that -because the -- at least as I see it, when you are saying as far as the operator saying no, you don't have to ride -- correct me if I'm wrong, but it's my understanding that as that operator -- and I don't know anything about the highest of care laws and things like that. I know my law and my rules as far as it's my understanding that -that -- if that child -- if that parent and child walked up to the ride and the parent said do I have to ride with my child and the operator said no, they meet the height requirement to ride alone or just no, she has done her job legally.

MR. KIRSCHNER: That's not -- not if the ride is not safe.

MS. ROYER: That's very subjective. Safety is subjective. I'm just saying from a black and white, legal standpoint. And, again, this is what $I$ have to work with is black and white and rules. And this is what we've been given. Right or wrong. I'm not questioning that. But right or wrong.

She has come up to the ride. She has to meet the requirements to ride this ride. And the operator tells the parent, no, you don't have to ride with them or does
that -- I mean even if she says no, no, and the child climbs on and rides. I mean that's kind of like my getting on an airplane and looking at the pilot and saying is this plane safe, are we going to crash. No. Okay. And then the plane crashes. I mean that's what I mean. From -- I see your standpoint. You are the lawyer. My standpoint is that $I$ have this in black and white that I can enforce. So, as the board or as the department or something, there is nothing out there for me to work with right now. I am requiring that operator to say no. And that's it.

And I mean again she's somebody -- correct me if I'm wrong in that sense. But that's what -- I mean I can't say oh, no, no, you -- you have to tell her to ride and you know -- in other words, I don't have a rule or a regulation to point to in black and white that $I$ can point to on my form and say you -- you must say this according to this regulation.

MR. KIRSCHNER: You are asking from your point of view or from the operator's point of view?

MS. ROYER: Right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: You operate within the confines that you are given.

MS. ROYER: That's what I wanted to make sure of. I
guess that there is all of these other issues and emotional issues. Trust me. Nobody was there with me. And that's all that I'm going to say, but -MR. KIRSCHNER: What I'm saying is that it's unfair to -- I don't know if you realize that the operators really have an added onus and duty beyond -MS. ROYER: Excuse me. MR. KIRSCHNER: -- beyond the pages of the manual. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. So honestly how is an operator supposed to know how a child is going to react? MR. KIRSCHNER: Here is -UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We don't know every child. The parent does. Right? MR. KIRSCHNER: This is a discussion that is not going to get resolved here or finished here. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand, but I don't think that you are seeing past, like, blinders on. I honestly would like to know how an operator should know how a child reacts. That's the parent's due diligence. You spend the time with your child.

MR. KIRSCHNER: There are a lot of nuances and issues that have to be addressed. We are not going to get them all addressed today. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand that.

MR. KIRSCHNER: We are not going to turn it into a public forum either right now, but this issue is going to be discussed further. It's going to be on the agenda further. There is lot of things to be discussed.

It would be very helpful from the operator's standpoint when you come to these meetings that perhaps ahead of time you provide us with a list of concerns and questions from the operators so that we can come in, you know, having thought through some of these issues and having addressed them. And that's one of the reasons that we had the public forum last night was to kind of bring forward what issues might be out there.

We are having the board discussion today to kind of talk about what's on the board's mind. And to let you know in kind of going forward what we are wanting to discuss. And we do want your input and your thoughts and we want to know what you think from the operator's standpoint is fair and what's not fair and what can be done and what can't be done and what's reasonable and what's not reasonable. We are not trying to decide anything. We are trying to get --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think that you are understanding everything that's presented to us as owners and operators. We have parents forcing their children to
ride. And when our operators tell them no --
MR. KIRSCHNER: There are lots of issues throughout
this.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right.
MR. KIRSCHNER: And we are going to have further
discussion --
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand, but I'm just
letting you know. You said that you are a lawyer and that
it's not the lawyers --
MR. KIRSCHNER: I'm not putting myself out there as a
lawyer.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We have parents that want to
take a newborn down a slide. And I'm just giving you this
information so -- just so you know this information. A
newborn. What thrill would a newborn get going down a fun
slide? Absolutely none.
MR. KIRSCHNER: That's not on the agenda before us.
What is on the agenda is the Go Bananas incident.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand.
MR. KIRSCHNER: We are not getting into other
incidents or other acts that's not on the agenda, too.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In the incident that you are
talking about, you said that the mother worked at another
amusement park down the road or something and how the parents stopped and talked with the manager before they got on the ride to see if that ride is safe. So obviously she had a little knowledge. And I'm not blaming the mother, but she does ultimately know her child and how her child would react to certain situations better than anybody else would.

And I understand about the age thing. We have on our Disney Dragon seven years old. Do you know how many parents argue that point?

MR. KIRSCHNER: We are going to be discussing it further, the opportunity for the operators and the general public to give your input and to ask questions. Right now is not the time. This isn't the time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right. I understand. I'm just saying this for you to know.

MR. KIRSCHNER: We need to complete the board meeting.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
MR. CoSTIGAN: I guess I want to say that it's not an either or situation. I agree with you. This is something that I have personally thought, you know, a great deal about. And I -- you know we, as a board, need to -- to continue this discussion and set a pace or set -- you know set some recommendations for how we proceed forward giving
a range for what's best -- for what's the best -- for what's the best course for this board to plow forward with, with regard to what's the right road ahead in terms of taking stock with what happened here and what -- and what can be done, in my mind, so that we minimize, you know, anything like this ever happening again.

MS. SULLIVAN: If I could make a comment at this point.

There was -- we had a seven-year old girl who stood up on one of our Scramblers a number of years ago. And I almost closed down, believe me, because I couldn't handle it. But instead of quitting, I developed a Ride Safety Education For Children Program. And we talked about the department doing outreach. I have given this program to the department. I have the program copyrighted so that no one can take and charge to do it. But otherwise it's free to everyone who wants to use it.

It's -- it's a step by step, here is all of the information you need, here is what you say the first two minutes when you are -- well, how do you get into talking with -- it's for grade school age kids, basically four or five to 12. And it is educating them about ride safety. When you go on a plane, you get the education, you get told about wearing your seat belts and about staying seated and about all of those things. We do no education to -- to our patrons. And I think that, that goes to a great extent to -- along with patron's responsibility. But there is no reason that we can't educate children and show them what the rides are that are appropriate for them and to show them what is appropriate behavior.

And -- and, in the program, I also recommended -recommend that, for instance, if -- if a park decided to go out and -- and teach this and -- and, say, to just two schools this year, then if you get the PTA or whatever the parent, teacher association is involved and have them be the ones who would teach it the next year so you can go to two other schools and start, you know fanning out, then the parents get educated, too. Because then those parents become advocates of safe behavior. And they understand what safe behavior is much better than most parents, you know, do.

Not that you are going to hit everybody, but it's a place to start. And I -- I think educating kids is -is -- it's fun for the kids. It's fun for whoever does it because I feel like I'm playing hooky with my job when I go and do it because it is fun.

But it's also another avenue that, for whatever reason, we don't seem to want to grasp onto. And -- and
we try --- we demand education for our operators. We demand education for the manufactures and the engineers. However, we demand none for the public and offer none typically other than the signs in the park and the signs on the midway which usually spell out lots of these things.

But there again the parents don't read the signs. And I can tell you that happens. And the three-year old shouldn't have to read the signs because their parents should be reading the signs.

But if we go out and teach -- you know even starting in kindergarten, you are going to hit a lot of kids who otherwise would never have any idea about the fact that, you know, putting it in our terms physics works wherever you are. The Disney Parks of the world have made such -you know they have made it so magic out there that when you go on rides they think that they can do anything because it's all magic. It's not. Physics still works every single time.

And I -- I would like to see the department get behind some -- and you don't have to use my program. It's just out there. You don't have to start with a blank sheet. It's all in black and white. And the OABA has a nice little video that's about seven minutes that -- that

I use with it. And we can start supporting some education, which would be certainly a positive step for children and adults and parents. As well as all of these other things that we are talking about.

I'm sure that the -- you know that there is some time in the winter months that the inspectors could -- you know I mean if you only went to five or ten schools in your area and -- and started getting the parents involved. And you know in ten years that's 50 schools or 100 schools. And -- and -- and then they can keep continuing that.

And then we're actually doing something very positive. Along with the other things that we decide as a board that we may want to require that has to do with having parents ride, you know, and all of those other things. But it's something positive that we can do. And it's -- it doesn't cost you any money to spread it out there and -- and let -- let the parks and carnivals know that this is available. Maybe put it on the web site for them to be able to use.

And if there is a better training program out there, you know, have at it. I'm not saying it has to be mine. It's just that you don't have to start with a blank piece of paper. You've got the stuff all right there. But I take a child getting hurt or killed very seriously.

MR. KIRSCHNER: That's wonderful.
MS. SULLIVAN: I'm not blowing it off, but that particular child was at a park with four other kids and a baby-sitter who was not with the child. And so there is I think all kinds of scenarios.

MR. KIRSCHNER: The incidents run the gamut.
MS. SULLIVAN: They do, but -- but all I'm saying is that -- that -- I mean that it had nothing to do with anything going wrong with the ride. There were -- there were some other issues in that case, but it didn't help me to know that the ride wasn't responsible for it. I was -I was devastated.

MR. KIRSCHNER: My point is that -MS. SULLIVAN: But I think that there are other things -- I think that there are lots of things that we can do other than just -- you know just saying, okay, we just have these three things and -- and we are going to make our inspectors put everything into these three buckets.

MR. KIRSCHNER: I am not making the suggestion that every incident is operator error or every incident is manufacturer error. I mean our focus is -- the point of this discussion or my discussion really is specific to one incident and not getting into the broader spectrum of what
incidents are rider error, manufacturer error or what are operator error.

MS. SULLIVAN: I'm not either, but you said what are we going to do to keep it from happening again.

MR. KIRSCHNER: And that's with regard to this particular ride. But really rides as a whole and be age specific and restraints need to be addressed. Maybe we can have public comment on those matters at the next meeting and discuss the practical standpoint from the operator for what age restrictions need to be inherent to manufacturer guidelines where operators feel like they are in the dark because there may not be guidance from the manufacturer or from the board. What guidance are you looking for from the board or from the state or from the manufactures that you don't have. These are all things that we can address. We want your input and help to operate safe parks. We are on your side.

MR. DOUG KNIGHT: We are all in this together. If somebody gets hurt, it reflects upon all of us. I want everybody to be safe. I want everybody to be successful. I want all of my guests to be happy. But I require my parents to be involved in the kid's safety.

And one thing that did come out of this -- and Bill came out to my park, who is my inspector. He made it clear or suggested I guess that we should be aware that if parents -- and they do drag their screaming children onto these rides that we encourage them not to go on the ride. MR. KIRSCHNER: I want to stop you. Okay. We are not getting into one case versus another.

MR. DOUG KNIGHT: I'm not saying that, that happened in this instance.

MR. KIRSCHNER: You know where there are instances where parents have done something wrong. I can point to lots of instances where operators or manufacturers were not up to par. So let's not go down that road. Let's set this up on the agenda for the next public hearing on all of these issues.

MS. SULLIVAN: We can talk about age-related issues. We can bring the ASTM Standards and your own guidelines in terms of education and try and get the materials in front of you to address the broader issue. Let's put that on the next agenda.

MR. KIRSCHNER: And, otherwise, if there is no further discussion from the board, we will move forward to the next item.

The one new business item that we have is a request from an owner to allow an attendant to operate more than
one attraction (inflatable) at a time.
Is there any comments, questions or discussions? MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. I would move that we say absolutely no.

MR. KIRSCHNER: I will consider your motion.
MR. SPARKS: I second it.
MR. KIRSCHNER: All in favor?
MR. COSTIGAN: Is there any discussion?
MS. SULLIVAN: I have a huge problem with thinking any operator can watch more than one inflatable at a time. Inflatables have the worst accident statistics of any ride out there. You have all of these kids jumping around. And -- and, as it is, there are often the operators who want one operator to be able to watch two inflatables that are also the ones that are letting 25 pounds kids in with 50 pound kids and 75 pound kids. And that is gonna' be a disaster. Somebody is going to get hurt. You can always be guaranteed of it. Kids will, you know, jump into each other. You get busted heads and all of that kind of thing. One operator cannot watch more than one inflatable ride. That's my little say about why I am so totally opposed to it.

MR. KIRSChner: And I think that the biggest reason -- I'm sorry, but, from my standpoint, we were just talking about operator error and manufacturer error and participant responsibility. One of the biggest concerns you guys probably see is also participant on participant problems.

MR. DOUG KNIGHT: Oh, yeah.
MR. KIRSCHNER: And one of the biggest places for that are in inflatables where you don't have -- where you have one participant trying to jump in before their time and getting rowdy with another participant. The operator is essentially trying to make the participant do what they are supposed to be doing or not doing with respect to the safety of other participants. And just in keeping participants apart. I think having one attendant with one inflatable is appropriate.

MR. COSTIGAN: I'm just -- I thank you for the comments. And $I$ just $I$ want to say that there is a reason why this exists. And I think that it would be prudent. And I support your motion. I hope that that's what the board would support as well.

MS. GIVAND RHODES: I agree with Patty's comments, also. I think that is a perfect example of where we can't, as the young lady said, control everything that the patrons do. And you can't know what they are going to do. But this is an example of something that is within our control. And, to help ensure the safety, I agree with her comments about this.

MR. KIRSCHNER: So all in favor of rejecting the new business say aye.
(Group vote was taken.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: All opposed?
(No response.)
MR. KIRSCHNER: In terms of the next board meeting -MS. SULLIVAN: Why don't we shoot for earlier than summer? I know Bill will be up to his eyeballs by summer. And can we shoot for April?

MR. COSTIGAN: Can we entertain just some suggested dates and then --

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. COSTIGAN: One of the things is that we are a very small department. And with the huge reach that we have to have to be out on the streets dealing with, I think that if we can -- if we can possibly due it in a time frame that works for everybody -MS. SULLIVAN: Uh-huh.

MR. COSTIGAN: -- we want to try to achieve that because I think that we need to continue with the board discussion that was started today. I think it's healthy for our department to have that as soon as possible. But
if we could do as the Chairman requested and circulate
some dates and get back with each other amongst ourselves.
MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
MR. COSTIGAN: I think that the next board meeting is
typically held in a different venue. Is that right?
MS. SULLIVAN: It's usually in Chicago.
MR. COSTIGAN: We switch back and forth; is that
right?
MS. SULLIVAN: Or in the Chicago area. Tony Urbik
has offered his office conference room again. And it
seemed to be easy to find. Even I found it. So it's
relatively easy to get to. And it's a nice facility.
MR. COSTIGAN: So how would you suggest we do that?
MR. KIRSCHNER: I will shoot an e-mail to everybody
this week with requested dates. And if you are taking an
Amtrak, it may be more convenient to have it downtown. I
know downtown is less convenient for people driving. I
will send an e-mail out this week.
MS. SULLIVAN: There was somebody on the board who
had a boat up there and I'm still wanting to find out if
we can't get on that boat.
MR. KIRSCHNER: That's Tony.
MS. SULLIVAN: So that should be some meeting.
MR. COSTIGAN: All right.

MR. KIRSCHNER: All right. We will take care of that.

That is the board's business. Thank you, everybody, for attending. And thank you all for your comments. And we are now adjourned.
(Which were all of the
proceedings held in this cause
on this date.)

| STATE OF ILLINOIS | ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| COUNTY OF SANGAMON | ) |

I, CYNTHIA M. SMITH, do hereby certify that $I$ am a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois, and that I reported in shorthand the proceedings had in connection with the above-entitled cause on January 20, 2012, and that the foregoing is a true and accurate translation of my shorthand notes so taken.

Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of February, A.D., 2012.

Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public
CSR \#084-003540

My commission expires:
June 27, 2014.

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