

The **Board of Finance** held a special meeting on Thursday, March 4, 2010 in the Lecture Hall of the Newtown High School, 12 Berkshire Road, Sandy Hook, CT. John Kortze called the meeting to order at 7:00pm.

PRESENT: John Kortze, James Gaston, Martin Gersten, Joseph Kearney and Harrison Waterbury. **ABSENT:** Michael Portnoy.

ALSO PRESENT: First Selectman E. Patricia Llodra, Finance Director Robert Tait, Police Chief Kehoe, Chief Building Official John Poeltl, Board of Managers member Karen Pierce, fifteen members of the public and one member of the press.

VOTER COMMENTS: **Ruby Johnson, 16 Chestnut Hill Road** pointed out that there were more babies born in the United States in 2007 than in any other time in history. She thinks \$330,000 to put electrical wires underground is a wasted use of money. This money could be used for the demolition of a building or to pay the first part of the fire station. There doesn't seem to be a plan for demolition in the CIP. Mr. Kortze told Mrs. Johnson that the Board of Finance passed the CIP and it is now with the Council.

COMMUNICATIONS: Mr. Kortze reported he presented the CIP to the Council. He contacted the State regarding the excess grant. Eric Chambers at the State told Mr. Kortze that 50% is an unreasonable number and it is more than safe to estimate 75%. Mr. Kortze suggested to Bill Hart that research be done because there is a large delta and a huge revenue number.

OLD BUSINESS:

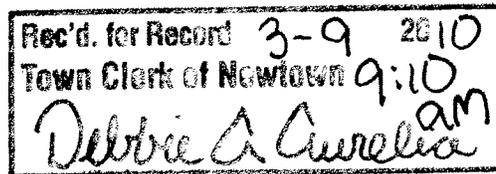
Discussion and possible action:

Town of Newtown Budget, Board of Selectmen proposed 2010/2011 budget:

First Selectman Llodra reported the pension number is the actuarial number. The pension committee has not adjusted their expectations. Mr. Portnoy asked, through Mr. Kortze, if an alternative plan was being considered. In answer to unknown property owners, Mrs. Llodra said that a lien cannot be put on the property of unknown owners. There are miscellaneous accounts that will be reduced, for an approximate savings of \$20,000.

Chief Building Official John Poeltl supplied a handout (Att. A) with information on the volume of work within the building department.

Handouts were provided containing information relative to the Police Department (Att. B). Chief Kehoe said that front line police cars are replaced between 80,000 and 100,000 miles. Mr. Gaston asked if there is a replacement plan. Chief Kehoe said that the population has increased as have the staffing levels and the coverage areas. When asked what was done to address the flat budget concerns Chief Kehoe said that plans for replacing equipment were put aside and there was a reduction in recruitment costs. It is difficult to reduce to a flat budget when it is heavily laden with labor costs. Mr. Gersten appreciates the incredible service of the Police Department and asked what



would be cut if further cuts were required. Chief Kehoe said there would be labor reductions. First Selectman Llodra said the cost of laying off and adding the position back should be considered. She said that three or four cars a year is a reasonable schedule of replacement of police cars. Administrators do not get new cars. Chief Kehoe said the department receives small amounts of money through asset forfeiture: Federal and state asset forfeiture monies and statewide narcotics task force monies. The money was used to get an all purpose vehicle and to fund the canine program, DARE and narcotics investigations in the community. There is not a lot of money in the accounts. The trade in value of a car, if driven an additional 10,000-20,000, would be half. Chief Kehoe elaborated on some information in the handouts. First Selectman Llodra supplied information on the communication budget (Att. C). The Director of Communications, Maureen Will, has an interest in regionalizing dispatch and is one of the most assertive petitioners in that area. Chief Kehoe said that regionalizing communications is complex in that it's not just putting people together, it's putting systems together. There is a bill in front of the legislature to try to regionalize with three communities nearby. There is a lot of collaboration between communication and IT. First Selectman Llodra reported the prices on fuel (Att. D) and electric (Att. E). Mr. Tait reported that close to \$1,000,000 was saved with the refunding and issuing of bonds and also with the budget amendment. Tax collections are better than last year. Karen Pierce reported that there is an increase in income for the Edmond Town Hall Board of Managers because there is an increase in activity in the Alexandria Room and the gymnasium. The lead and asbestos issue needs to be dealt with. There was discussion on employees, full time and part time. First Selectman Llodra explained that the Health Department budget is different from the others because it is a regional budget.

Appropriation of the Towns revenue shortfall: not addressed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: none noted

ADJOURNMENT:

Having no further business, the Board of Finance adjourned their regular meeting at 9:00pm.

Respectfully Submitted,


Susan Marcinek, Clerk

- Att. A: Building Department information
- Att. B: Police Department information
- Att. C: Communications information
- Att. D: Building heat
- Att. E: Building electric



TOWN OF NEWTOWN

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

UPCOMING BUILDING DEPT COMMERCIAL PROJECTS

Newtown High School 12 Berkshire Road- Addition/Renovations 2009-454
274 South Main Street.Sand Hill Plaza South- 72,000 SF Union Savings bank, Learning experience and bldg C shell strip mall
Tartaglias at 105 Church Hill Road- Renovations 2009-887 11/2/09
23 Barnabas Road- New Commercial Building 2008-1429 10/23/08
Highland Plaza Building #2 & #3 new commercial buildings
Animal Hospital on Mt. Pleasant Road
Dodgingtown Fire House- Addition
Mike Burtons- retail 107 Church Hill Road plus 2 additional buildings
5K Enterprises- 94,000 sf mixed industrial use- 3 Edmond
New medical building on Mt Pleasant Road
St. Rose- New Building Knights of Columbus
Cell Tower on Dinglebrook
Addition- Sandy Hook Fire House
Reinspect Swimming pools
12 units left at Toll Brothers Regency
25 Church Hill Road Addition
123 South Main Street Asian Bistro fitout
Pitney Bowes on Edmond Road- \$25,000,000 in renovations per Liz Stocker
Mike Burtons 24 condos on Washington Avenue
The Villa Restaurant Addition
Gas Station on Church Hill Road
Gordon Andersons New Building at 75-77 Church Hill Road
The Woods at 178 Mt. Pleasant Road with 132 Condominiums- Phase I to start in June with 2 buildings—1 with 18 condos and the other with 16 and a clubhouse

Approved through other depts for construction- Nothing submitted to building dept on these items

137 South Main Street- Newtown Self Storage 3,000 Sq Ft addition
46 Barnabas Road-Braun Moving 81,000 Sq Ft warehouse addition
47 Church Hill Road- Gas stop 3,200 Sq ft filling station & Convenience shop
133 South Main Street- Mathison Flooring for 3,500 Sq ft addition
75 Church Hill Road- Tom Brook LLC (Gordon Anderson) 4,500 Sq ft office/retail
7 Berkshire Road- Seven Berkshire LLC 7,800 Sq ft office/retail

Covered Bridge Road Grace Christian Fellowship Church 42,300 sq ft place of worship
183 Mt Pleasant Road Brom Enterprises LLC 17,000 sq ft medical office building
164 Mt Pleasant Road Acme Realty 26,400 sq ft of office/retail space

Planned projects

3 Turnberry Lane Goodhouse Flooring LLC 5,000 sq ft
4-8 Riverside Road 3,600-5,800 sq ft office/retail
South Main Street Walgreens 15,000 sq ft retail/pharmacy
Ethan Allen Addition 10,000-15,000 sq ft
27 Church Hill Road H & Y Construction 6,500 sq ft
1 Riverside Road NSB 2,000 sq ft branch bldg
30 Church Hill Road- Lexington Gardens redevelopment
Glen/Riverside Roads- Glen road craft center (Ruzek) 20,300 sq ft
Mixed use

3 Primrose Street
NEWTOWN, CONNECTICUT 06470



203-270-4260 Phone
203-270-4263 FAX
www.newtown-ct.gov

TOWN OF NEWTOWN

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Newtown Building Dept Inspections Breakdown

In The Calendar year of 2009 The Building Dept did 2154 Building Inspections. That averaged out to be 8 inspections a day

In the Calendar year of 2010 The Building Dept is ahead of last years Calendar numbers

Number and Value of Building Permits

<u>Fiscal Year Ended 6/30</u>	<u>Residential</u>		<u>Commercial/ Industrial</u>		<u>Other¹</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>
2010*	4	1,136,600	3	1,870,000	899	11,135,778	906	14,142,378
2009	15	5,160,924	5	3,570,000	1,451	56,513,082	1,471	65,244,006
2008	23	5,796,825	2	4,525,000	1,699	31,357,472	1,724	41,679,297
2007	39	10,327,964	9	5,404,325	1,925	26,075,118	1,973	41,807,407
2006	53	16,380,649	10	3,799,999	2,049	25,832,979	2,112	46,013,627
2005	144	28,160,561	5	3,166,000	1,944	28,904,172	2,093	60,230,733
2004	140	33,699,548	7	4,139,157	2,128	23,466,821	2,275	61,305,526
2003	186	49,280,342	1	1,580,000	1,797	18,512,027	1,984	69,372,369
2002	174	40,589,091	1	20,000	1,780	32,326,311	1,955	72,935,402
2001	140	30,548,212	1	475,000	2,018	14,501,605	2,159	45,524,817
2000	103	24,928,732	3	1,034,600	2,297	20,096,609	2,403	46,059,941

¹ Includes additions, alterations, pools, etc. Includes high school addition project (38M)
 * To date

Source: Town of Newtown, Building Official.

**Police Staffing Level Research
FBI's 2004 Report**

Chief Kehoe, Captain Rios,

Below is some research I conducted on law enforcement staffing levels I conducted. This is in response to questions put forth by the Newtown Board of Finance at our last meeting. I hope you will find this information helpful.

Officer David Kullgren

The following is an excerpt from the *FBI's Methodology regarding police staffing level report 2004*. "The demographic traits and characteristics of a jurisdiction affect its requirements for law enforcement service. For instance, a hamlet between two large cities may require more law enforcement presence than a community of the same size that does not have a nearby urban center. A town with legal gambling may have different law enforcement needs than one near a military base. Cities composed mostly of college students may have different law enforcement service requirements than cities whose residents are mainly retirees.

Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and major highways, they protect citizens in the Nation's smallest towns and largest cities, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the state. State police in one area may enforce traffic laws on state highways and interstates; in another area, the state police may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. Sheriff's departments may collect tax monies, they may serve as the enforcement authority for local and state courts, or they may administer jail facilities. These duties have an impact on an agency's staffing levels.

Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data presented in this section to draw comparisons between and among the staffing levels of law enforcement agencies. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be viewed merely as guides. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction."

2004 Staffing Levels

	Total # of Staff	Sworn # of Staff	Administrative Staff
CONNECTICUT			
Ansonia	49	42	7
Avon	39	31	8
Berlin	44	38	6
Bethel	47	35	12
Bloomfield	52	45	7
Branford	62	49	13
Bridgeport	548	443	105
Bristol	141	119	22
Brookfield	42	32	10
Canton	20	15	5
Cheshire	56	46	10
Clinton	27	24	3
Coventry	18	13	5
Cromwell	32	24	8
Danbury	155	149	6
Darien	56	50	6
Derby	27	27	0
East Hampton	16	14	2
East Hartford	165	129	36
East Haven	54	51	3
Easton	19	16	3
East Windsor	31	24	7
Enfield	109	92	17
Fairfield	111	105	6
Farmington	57	42	15
Glastonbury	70	55	15
Granby	19	14	5

Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Greenwich	179	157	22
Groton	35	29	6
Groton Long Point	5	5	0
Groton Town	66	63	3
Guilford	46	38	8
Hamden	127	103	24
Hartford	473	403	70
Madison	32	24	8
Manchester	149	115	34
Meriden	134	123	11
Middlebury	18	12	6
Middletown	111	95	16
Milford	119	102	17
Monroe	50	39	11
Naugatuck	64	53	11
New Britain	151	141	10
New Canaan	51	46	5
New Haven	543	435	108
Newington	53	42	11
New London	94	79	15
New Milford	64	48	16
Newtown	50	44	6
North Branford	27	22	5
North Haven	54	45	9
Norwalk	189	172	17
Norwich	97	79	18
Old Saybrook	29	20	9
Orange	51	40	11
Plainfield	22	18	4
Plainville	40	33	7
Plymouth	18	18	0

Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Portland	11	10	1
Putnam	19	15	4
Redding	18	13	5
Ridgefield	47	42	5
Rocky Hill	45	35	10
Seymour	42	40	2
Shelton	59	52	7
Simsbury	44	34	10
Southington	77	60	17
South Windsor	57	43	14
Stamford	355	294	61
Stonington	46	34	12
Stratford	112	100	12
Suffield	22	17	5
Thomasston	14	11	3
Torrington	83	74	9
Trumbull	79	69	10
Vernon	65	51	14
Wallingford	94	69	25
Waterbury	379	320	59
Waterford	50	44	6
Watertown	47	36	11
West Hartford	141	123	18
West Haven	134	119	15
Weston	15	14	1
Westport	85	68	17
Wethersfield	57	46	11
Williamantic	40	35	5
Wilton	46	42	4
Winchester	31	23	8
Windsor	64	54	10

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Windsor Locks	30	24	6
Wolcott	33	24	9
Woodbridge	33	25	8

Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers as of October 31, 2004

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
by Geographic Region and Division by Population Group
[2004 estimated population]

NOTE: this does not include civilian employees

Geographic region/division	Total population (10,822 cities; 185,926,671)	Group I (69 cities, 250,000 and over; population 52,558,631)	Group II (174 cities, 100,000 to 249,999 population 26,030,515)	Group III (409 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 28,064,440)	Group IV (785 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 27,052,123)	Group V (1,783 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 28,246,568)	Group VI (7,602 cities, under 10,000; population 23,974,394)
TOTAL CITIES: 10,822 cities; population 185,926,671:							
Number of officers	429,630	149,267	48,435	49,335	48,859	54,814	78,920
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.3
New England: 767 cities; population 12,575,681:							
Number of officers	26,811	2,036	3,974	4,936	5,686	5,900	4,279
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3
Middle Atlantic: 1,530 cities; population 30,228,151:							
Number of officers	88,738	45,260	4,289	7,724	9,851	10,333	11,281
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7
NORTHEAST: 2,297 cities; population 42,803,832:							
Number of officers	115,549	47,296	8,263	12,660	15,537	16,233	15,560
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6
East North Central: 2,021 cities; population 30,785,159:							
Number of officers	70,557	22,943	5,641	8,429	9,766	11,332	12,446
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.6
West North Central: 1,222 cities; population 12,827,343:							
Number of officers	24,889	5,416	2,636	3,093	2,940	4,016	6,788
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5
MIDWEST: 3,243 cities; population 43,612,502:							

1 Suburban area includes law enforcement agencies in cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants and county law enforcement agencies that are within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see Appendix III). Suburban area excludes all metropolitan agencies associated with a principal city. The agencies associated with suburban areas also appear in other groups within this table.

2 The designation county is a combination of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Number of employees	118,300	34,515	10,216	14,556	16,200	19,296	23,517
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.1
South Atlantic: 1,740 cities; population 22,271,779:							
Number of employees	88,208	21,154	13,479	11,113	8,553	11,154	22,755
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	7.2
East South Central: 941 cities; population 9,130,741:							
Number of employees	32,936	7,402	4,395	1,994	3,865	5,109	10,171
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.3
West South Central: 1,267 cities; population 22,437,128:							
Number of employees	63,929	22,631	8,009	7,174	5,014	6,935	14,166
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	5.0
SOUTH: 3,948 cities; population 53,839,648:							
Number of employees	185,073	51,187	25,883	20,281	17,432	23,198	47,092
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	5.9
Mountain: 578 cities; population 13,946,410:							
Number of employees	36,765	15,164	6,262	3,926	3,150	2,735	5,528
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	4.3
Pacific: 756 cities; population 31,724,279:							
Number of employees	71,721	32,319	12,084	10,155	6,658	4,121	6,384
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	4.9
WEST: 1,334 cities; population 45,670,689:							
Number of employees	108,486	47,483	18,346	14,081	9,808	6,856	11,912
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	4.6
Suburban Area: ² 7,337 agencies; population 119,055,079:							
Number of employees			442,649				
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants			3.7				
County: ³ 3,432 agencies; population 92,506,392:							
Number of employees			411,022				
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants			4.4				
1 Full-time law enforcement employees include civilians.							

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees¹ as of October 31, 2004
Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
by Geographic Region and Division by Population Group
[2004 estimated population]

NOTE: Totals include Civilian Employees

	Total (10,822 cities; population 185,926,671)	Group I (69 cities, 250,000 and over; population 52,538,631)	Group II (174 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 26,030,515)	Group III (409 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 28,064,440)	Group IV (785 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 27,052,123)	Group V (1,783 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 28,246,568)	Group VI (7,602 cities, under 10,000; population 23,974,394)
TOTAL CITIES: 10,822 cities; population 185,926,671:							
Number of employees	559,566	199,331	64,358	64,078	61,980	68,725	101,094
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.2
New England: 767 cities; population 12,575,681:							
Number of employees	32,731	2,673	4,754	5,785	6,830	7,261	5,428
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,530 cities; population 30,228,151:							
Number of employees	114,976	63,473	5,159	9,375	11,710	12,114	13,145
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	6.1	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.2
NORTHEAST: 2,297 cities; population 42,803,832:							
Number of employees	147,707	66,146	9,913	15,160	18,540	19,375	18,573
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	6.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.1
East North Central: 2,021 cities; population 30,785,159:							
Number of employees	86,640	27,108	6,852	10,657	12,459	14,267	15,297
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.2
West North Central: 1,222 cities; population 12,827,343:							
Number of employees	31,660	7,407	3,364	3,899	3,741	5,029	8,220
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.1
MIDWEST: 3,243 cities; population 43,612,502:							

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

2004

Number of officers	95,446	28,359	8,277	11,522	12,706	15,348	19,234
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.6
South Atlantic: 1,740 cities; population 22,271,779:							
Number of officers	67,218	15,942	10,053	8,324	6,674	8,801	17,424
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	5.5
East South Central: 941 cities; population 9,130,741:							
Number of officers	25,159	5,406	3,216	1,529	3,106	3,939	7,963
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.1
West South Central: 1,267 cities; population 22,437,128:							
Number of officers	48,873	18,141	5,994	5,510	3,784	5,346	10,098
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.6
SOUTH: 3,948 cities; population 53,839,648:							
Number of officers	141,250	39,489	19,263	15,363	13,564	18,086	35,485
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.5
Mountain: 578 cities; population 13,946,410:							
Number of officers	25,785	10,243	4,328	2,823	2,277	2,075	4,039
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.1
Pacific: 756 cities; population 31,724,279:							
Number of officers	51,600	23,880	8,304	6,967	4,775	3,072	4,602
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	3.5
WEST: 1,334 cities; population 45,670,689:							
Number of officers	77,385	34,123	12,632	9,790	7,052	5,147	8,641
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.3
Suburban Area: ¹ 7,337 agencies; population 119,055,079:							
Number of officers			294,112				
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants			2.5				
County: ² 3,432 agencies; population 92,506,392:							
Number of officers			246,104				
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants			2.7				

2 Suburban area includes law enforcement agencies in cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants and county law enforcement agencies that are within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see Appendix III). Suburban area excludes all metropolitan agencies associated with a principal city. The agencies associated with suburban areas also appear in other groups within this table.

3 The designation county is a combination of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEWTOWN POLICE MANPOWER USING DISTRICT REFERENCE GROUP COMMUNITIES

.XXXXXXXXXX	NEWTOWN	AVON	BROOKFIELD	FARMING	GLASTON	GUILFORD	N.MILFORD	MONROE	SIMSBURY
POPULATION	26,790	17,333	16,413	25,084	33,169	22,373	28,439	19,402	23,659
ROAD MILES	276	121	117	147	218	178	235	153	180
SQ. MILES	59	23	20	29	52	50	64	26	34
DRG	B	B	B	B	B	B	D	B	B
POP/SQ.MILE	450	759	832	900	643	463	450	735	684
HOUSEHOLDS	8,491	6,716	5,790	9,976	12,472	8,177	10,102	6,393	8,401
06 CRIME TOTAL	245	213	174	616	416	347	254	163	218
CRIME RATE 04	1,032	1,044	1,180	3,001	1,387	1,702	1,149	996	962
OFFICERS	47	35	32	44	55	38	49	39	35
AVG. 2009	1.75	2.00	1.94	1.75	1.66	1.70	1.72	2.00	1.50
AVG MILES/OFF	5.87	3.46	3.66	3.34	3.96	4.68	4.80	3.92	5.14
AVG HOUSE/OFF	180.66	191.89	180.94	226.73	226.76	215.18	206.16	163.92	240.03

2/26/2010

AVG 2009 is equivalent to the average full time police officers per 1,000 residents in 2009
 2008 Average Full Time Officers per 1,000 residents New England/ for Towns between 25,000 to 50,000 residents: 1.9
 Households and Crime Rate 04, taken from Conn. Economic Resource Center, Inc. 2008/Number represents per 100,000 residents
 Population, Road Miles, Sq. Miles taken from Ct. DOT, Bureau of Policy and Planning December 31, 2008
 06 Crime Total taken from City-data.com/the number represents the total number of Class A offenses for 2006

STAFFING AND MANNING LEVELS: AN ALTERNATE RESPONSE: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Newtown like other communities across the state and across the country is being asked to do more with less financial resources. In line with that proposition is the reality of laying off or losing police personnel. To understand the impact, questions will be asked like: "How busy are we?" or "Do we have as many officers as the next town?" or "What is the ideal number of officers needed?" The one question that we should ask is *"What will it take for us, in this community, to achieve our public safety goals?"*

Many articles have been written which seek to examine appropriate staffing levels utilizing formulas and ratios. To achieve our public safety goals, we have to look beyond the staffing level of 47 Newtown police officers. Manning levels have been and should continue to be unique to communities and regions. The functions of law enforcement from community to community are diverse. What law enforcement services are required in one community may differ in the community next door.

What law enforcement concentrates on (as it relates to police services delivered) has a larger effect on staffing than population, households, socio-economic factors or crime rates. To be a truly professional policing agency, we must concentrate on those elements which make us an effective law enforcement entity.

In our effort to be the most effective law enforcement entity possible we identified community concerns through our strategic planning process and developed departmental goals to meet the threats our community felt. (Our 5 Year Strategic Plan can be found on the Police Department Web Site). As part of our goal setting we developed a TOWN OF NEWTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAFFIC SAFETY AND ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY which outlined how we go about meeting the traffic safety needs of the community.

Further research and community discussion led the Police Department to focus on speeding and other forms of dangerous driving, narcotics enforcement and the prevention of substance use within the community. To this end, we have formed a traffic unit which enforces traffic laws, researches high accident areas and provides the educational component of traffic safety. We also have 3 school based resource officers providing the necessary positive connection with our young citizens and their families, and providing a positive role model influence within the educational setting.

In addition, we assign one full time officer to a regional narcotics task force which meets our mission of narcotic supply detection and enforcement. Newtown still experiences an inordinate amount of overdoses and deaths as compared to other communities in the region and state, and still maintains a steady flow of young people seeking substance abuse treatment. We work very closely with our community partners and take an active and proactive approach to these very pressing community needs.

We also work closely with the public at large to determine their needs and place the manpower at the times and locations needed. Citizens from different neighborhoods have been vocal as to their needs and reasserted their role in the community.

These unique and very defined community concerns go along way to address the question posed early: *"What will it take for us, in this community, to achieve our public safety goals?"* The question stated differently is: *"What is the vision we have for our community, and what will it take to get there?"*

Ideally, personnel resource decisions should hinge on these questions:

1. Are we achieving the results desired in the community?
2. Are we using our resources efficiently?

Note that these questions are unrelated to officer-per-thousand measures or measures of relative workload. This is because such counting methods do not correlate well with crime rates and does not always address unique local issues. These questions are outcome based questions with outcome based answers which should be determined by the community whenever possible.

Our staffing decision model should have a shared community mission & community goals (the vision), effective resource management, available discretionary patrol time and high-quality problem-solving strategies. I believe we meet these elements in every way.

There is no doubt that the community mission and community goals are established without regard to staffing levels and financial resources. That being said, it is only through appropriate and effective resource management that we can begin to address our public safety mission. Each Chief of Police if given the opportunity to add staff would do so without hesitation or research. The old axiom that the work will get done no matter what the odds holds true in civil service. However, the true community needs may not be met to the satisfaction of the stakeholders: the citizens of the community. So police agencies are always in need of more personnel to achieve their goals and mission.

Therefore, we as police managers are constantly reviewing staffing levels to determine areas of crime prevention, crime suppression and criminal investigation to devote personnel to. The type of service delivered along with the unique problems of the community becomes the focal point for needed personnel as opposed to the formula based statistics that so often are relied on.

The decision about what is an acceptable level of staff must be made. The arbiter of acceptability should not be the police chief or local civilian leaders alone. The answers gain legitimacy only when they are discussed openly with an involved community and policymakers. We have seen marked success with the staffing levels at the existing pace. Citizens and community leaders have commented on the initiatives and efforts in past years to achieve our shared goals. I believe we have managed to answer the question:

What is the vision we have for our community, and what will it take to get there?

Above all, The Newtown Police Commission and The Newtown Police Department have assumed the responsibility for the community ills. In addition to the programs mentioned above, the Police Commission has adopted several accountability concepts which will measure the effectiveness of the police services we deliver to the community. Internally, we hold our commanders accountable to their officer's productivity and evaluate them on these production marks.

After reviewing the quantity of officers delivering the law enforcement services, the Town and its decision makers, must decide on the quality of the police service they want delivered to the community. Both the quantitative and qualitative reviews mandate careful consideration and deliberation.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief Michael Kehoe



TOWN OF NEWTOWN

Memo

To: Chief M. Kehoe
From: Lt. G. Sinko
Date: March 4, 2010
Re: Projection of mileage estimates for fleet

Below please find the estimates of the mileage for our Department Vehicles. The following vehicles are assigned to our primary Patrol Fleet and have an estimated mileage projection of **2,500 miles per month**. Current mileage was as of 11/1/2009.

CAR #	11/1/08	7/1/09*	11/1/09	7/1/10	7/1/11	EST. REPLACEMENT BUDGET***
7	NEW	24,000	26,000	56,000	86,000	10/11
8	13,800	31,300	41,000	71,000	101,000	10/11
9	62,800	80,300	96,000	15,000**	45,000	
10	NEW	24,000	26,000	56,000	86,000	10/11
11	54,700	72,200	90,000	15,000**	45,000	
12	9,200	32,000	44,000	74,000	104,000	10/11
13	65,000	82,000	88,000	NEW	24,000	
14	50,100	67,500	83,000	NEW	24,000	
15	12,700	30,000	45,000	75,000	105,000	10/11
16	NEW	24,000	26,000	56,000	86,000	10/11
2	93,000	105,000	112,000	NEW	12,000	
K-9	44,000	55,250	62,000	78,000	95,000	11/12

***ESTIMATED FROM NOVEMBER 2008**

**** REPLACED December 2009**

******NOTE:** The estimated mileage is at the end of the fiscal year 10/11. The ordering of the cars occurs in March of the fiscal year with a delivery date in the summer. This is the purchasing cycle we have used for years. We cannot wait until the next fiscal year because of the purchasing cycle.

The following vehicles are assigned to *administrative* and or *Detective Division* personnel. Each vehicle has a specific assignment and as such the mileage varies for each of these vehicles. Car # 1 and Car CAPT are assigned to managerial staff. Car #3 is assigned to the two Lieutenants. Cars DURANGO, #4, #5, #6 are assigned to the 8 officers assigned to the Detective Division and are used in some instances by patrol officers with snowy/inclement weather.

CAR #	11/1/08	11/09	7/10	7/11	
1	69,500	82,000	102,000	122,000	11/12
CAPT	49,300	55,000	61,700	70,000	
3	91,440	94,600	99,400	106,000	11/12
DURANGO	40,000	50,000	64,000	78,000	12/13
4	65,400	70,000	78,000	86,000	11/12
5	70,100	76,000	84,000	92,000	11/12
6	51,900	56,000	62,000	69,000	12/13
DARE	25,200	26,000	27,200	28,400	

The Traffic Unit has two vehicles assigned to it. They are the **Dodge Charger (2008)** and the **Harley Davidson Motorcycle (2007)**. Both vehicles are relatively new and have very specialized use and so have an extended life expectancy.

Based on this review I am requesting \$180,000 in the 2010 / 2011 budget year for the costs to replace the following vehicles: #7, #8, #10, #12, #15, & #16. These are all **front-line emergency vehicles which are the backbone of the direct services we deliver to the community.**

With respect to the vehicles that are our front line emergency equipped vehicles, cars 7 through 16, they are shared by 26 officers assigned to the patrol division. That averages to 2.6 officers per car. Therefore, many of the cars are assigned 3 officers working 3 different shifts. Often times they will run 24 hours a day for several consecutive days.

Our experience shows on average, that one police vehicle is out of service every day for routine maintenance, vehicle repairs, emergency equipment repairs, and electronic equipment repairs and maintenance. Various vendors and town personnel repair and maintain the cruisers and their equipment. These vehicles are also available for training days, court appearances, side jobs, and unpredictable situations like major incidents.

With regard to our replacement policy for the police cruisers, it has been well established and documented that police cruisers be retired before they become unreliable, undependable and potentially hazardous to the public and agency personnel. Our agency policy based upon our experience is premised on that principle. We plan on retiring our cruisers when they reach 80,000 miles and rarely keep cruisers past 100,000 miles. Our police vehicles, once they reach 80,000 miles show the inordinate wear and tear of being a front line emergency response vehicle with well over 110,000 miles on the engine when you consider idling time. The reasons we retire our cruisers at this time, are that these vehicles:

- have multiple drivers racking up excessive mileage in a very short period of time,
- have excessive idling hours
- are driven over uneven surfaces in remote areas of Town
- are driven in the most extreme and poorest weather conditions
- are subject to frequent fast acceleration and deceleration cycles, and
- become unreliable and undependable to drive under extreme conditions.

Altering the replacement plan and policy of the Police Department jeopardizes the reliability of the fleet and compromises acceptable police responses. Municipalities that don't have a fleet management plan, require at some point, large capital expenditures to replace an aging fleet, and spend inordinate amounts of money and time repairing vehicles.

Respectfully,

Lieutenant George Sinko

Operations Lieutenant

Newtown Police

What is paid for by the NECC from Equipment Rental

- Propane at all tower locations
- Fire Alarm monitoring at all Fire Departments - Ambulance Bay - 45 Main Street - Municipal Complex - Library Dog Pound - Senior Center - 250.00 per x 12 (months)
- Nextel's for Town - this is repair/replace and upgrades - Also includes equipment that is ordered (car kits/power cords ect..)
- CLP - all tower sites
- AT&T - see attached - these are all phone lines and/or radio lines
- MidState Teledata - Phone system at PD (to include Park and Rec) / Senior Center /Dog Pound and Public Works - repair and replace phones/lines/equipment (voicemail)
- Tower Site Rentals - yearly
- Maintenance Agreements with Northeastern Communications and Motorola for all radios equipment and consoles - Motorola is monthly - Northeastern is quarterly
- Software agreements for CAD - used inconjunction with EMD - Annual fee for ProQA and quarterly fees for updates on EMD program (320 per program)
- Charter - WAN for entire town ***NEW***
- Homeland Radio for EMD - Municipal Complex and EOC
- Maintenance at all Radio Sites for Generator and AC
- Software agreements for secondary programs - (if we have issues this is like the service agreement) - Medtronics / Microkey/Bindle 400 - programs for Quality Assurance - reporting and editing
- Chairs and console furniture - maintenance and service agreements (cleaning - repair/replace of broken equipment) as well as purchasing of new equipment
- Supplies not covered under supply account - batteries - cables - tiles for ceiling/floor and other equipment as needed
- Fire House/Ambulance computers / phone lines / equipment
- Purchase and or replace fax machines and/or printers at NECC
- Purchase and/or replace computers/printers for COLLECT at NECC
- Replacement of computers / monitors / laptop at NECC
- Purchase or replacement of any furniture at NECC (ie filing cabinets/notice boards/maps/Reverse Lookup)

6,630.97
 79,572.00

NEWTOWN BTN'S FOR MAUREEN

		TYPE OF SVC	ADDRESS	MONTHLY CHRGS
203 426-0334	BD OF MANAGERS	DSL LINES	45 MAIN ST	\$88.77
203 270-4285	BD OF MANAGERS	CLINK LINES	45 MAIN ST	\$70.00
203 270-2348	TOWN	PRI	3 PRIMROSE	\$557.40
203 270-7935	TOWN FINANCE	2 DSL LINES	45 MAIN ST	\$266.52
203 270-1528	TOWN	CLINK LINES	3 PRIMROSE	\$62.54
203 270-6994	DEMARCO MILES MURPHY INC	CLINK LINES	MILE HILL RD	\$78.87
203 270-8888	TOWN EMERGENCY #	CLINK LINES	3 MAIN ST	\$33.77
203 426-9968	HIGHWAY DEPT	CLINK LINES	4 TURKEY HILL RD	\$33.77
203 471-1332	VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE	CIRCUITS	77 MAIN ST	\$165.80
203 471-6490	TOWN	RADIO CKTS	3 MAIN ST	\$1,456.20
203 270-4314	WATER CONTROL	CLINK LINES	24 COMMERCE RD	\$65.00
203 270-4228	POLICE, VARIOUS DEPTS	CLINK LINES	45 MAIN ST	\$2,878.43
203 270-6100	BOE	CLINK LINES	11 QUEEN ST	\$4,683.73
203 270-4549	BOE	PRI	11 QUEEN ST	\$557.40
2/23/2010				

COMMUNICATIONS**FYB: 2010-2011****Equipment Rental:** Account #200-01300-4034

1. Centrex phone bills (SBC) (\$4,250 monthly) plus PRI (500 monthly includes long distance & repairs/installs monthly charges)	\$57,000
2. Phone Line Rental for Radios (T-1 & FDPA lines) (phone lines for 154 freq. radio sys.)	\$22,700
3. Phone Bills (SBC) (\$510 monthly) (includes remaining phone service, fax lines & DSL)	\$13,000
4. Homeland Security Radio System Phone line rental (\$400/mth)	\$4,800
5. Phone & Radio repairs & purchases & monitoring fees for alarm Mid-State Tel Data - Northeastern Comm - Silent Knight Staples, etc.)	\$10,600
6. Toshiba telephones (replacement equipment for systems)	\$3,500
7. Cell Phones – (Nextel – 17 phones - \$60 mthly + replacements)	\$9,500
8. Tower Rental (radio system – 8 Ferris Rd + S Main \$200/mth)	\$2,400
9. Electricity and Propane bills (radio system tower sites)	\$7,500
10. Service contract – Motorola Dispatch Consoles (Repairs during normal business hours) (additional repairs will be billed hourly accordingly – included in #3 above.)	\$3,000
11. Fiber net service – Town of Newtown (connectivity)	\$47,000
12. Maintenance of Generators & AC @ radio tower sites)	\$3,650
13. Miscellaneous (maintenance fees) (Biddle (400), Medtronic (1,600), MicroKey (660))	\$4,700

Total requested**\$ 189,350**

Building Heat

11,500 gallons of #2 heating oil for annual consumption.

Original Price Estimate	\$2.45 per gallon
New Price	\$2.30 per gallon
Savings per gallon	\$.15 per gallon

Total savings reduction would be $11,500 \text{ gal} \times \$0.15 = \$1,725$

The balance of the building heat account is natural gas for which we are already in a price consortium (CROG). No further savings are anticipated from pricing.

Equipment Fuel

Original pricing estimate was \$2.82 for diesel and \$2.70 for gasoline. The new pricing either contracted or pending is \$2.36 for diesel and \$2.4858 for gasoline. Equipment fuel is recalculated as follows:

Diesel	83,600 gallons x \$2.36	= \$197,296
Gasoline	80,000 gallons x \$2.4858	= \$198,864
Total New Equipment Fuel Estimate		= \$396,160

BUILDING ELECTRIC

Police Dept.	Total KWh Consumption		19,840	
	Total Cost		\$3,593.02	
	Supply	\$2,364.46	0.11917	65.80%
	Delivery	\$1,228.56	0.06192	34.20%
	Total	\$3,593.02	0.18109	100%
	\$.01 (.10917) =		5.52%	Reduction
	\$.02 (.0917) =		11.04%	Reduction
	\$.03 (.0817) =		16.50%	Reduction

Multi Purpose	Total KWh Consumption		6,480	
	Total Cost		\$1,267.32	
	Supply	\$776.60	0.11984	61.27%
	Delivery	\$490.72	0.07572	38.72%
	Total \$.01/per KWH	\$1,267.32	0.19557	100%
	\$.01 (.10984) =		5.11%	Reduction
	\$.02 (.0984) =		10.20%	Reduction
	\$.03 (.0884) =		15.30%	Reduction

STREET ELECTRIC

King Street	Total KWh Consumption		11,066	
	Total Cost		\$2,355	
	Supply	\$1,038.00	0.0938	44.00%
	Delivery	\$1,317.00	0.1189	56.00%
	Total \$.01/per KWH	\$2,355.00	0.19557	100%
	\$.01 (.08938) =		4.70%	Reduction
	\$.02 (.07938) =		9.39%	Reduction