

Board of Selectmen
March 7, 2011

THESE MINUTES ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY BOARD OF SELECTMEN

The Board of Selectmen held a regular meeting Monday, March 7, 2011 in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Center, Newtown. First Selectman Llodra called the meeting to order at 7:35pm.

PRESENT: First Selectman E. Patricia Llodra, Selectman William F.L. Rodgers, Selectman William F. Furrier.

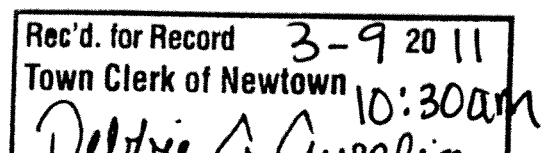
ALSO PRESENT: Finance Director Robert Tait, five members of the public and three members of the press.

VOTER PARTICIPATION: Ruby Johnson, 16 Chestnut Hill Road, Sandy Hook asked the Board of Selectman to make sure the broker for Fairfield Hills speaks openly and not just in general terms. Ms. Johnson handed out documents on economic development (Att. A) and the effect commercial development has on property values (Att. B). She also handed out a document (Att. C) that she plans to share with the Legislative Council. Also shared was an article on the job recovery gap (Att. D), the global network (facebook) (Att. E) an article on test patterns (Att. F) and technology (Att. G). Ms. Johnson noted that Monroe has arranged to have the Parks & Recreation Department within an open school and thought maybe Newtown could accommodate Parks & Recreation in the same way. She said that recent P&R meeting minutes reported possibly leasing or buying space at the Newtown Youth Academy.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MINUTES: Selectman Furrier moved to accept the minutes of February 22, 2011. Selectman Rodgers seconded for discussion saying under Voter Participation, sentence six, the word "said" needs to be added after First Selectman Llodra. Mr. Rodgers also noted on page two, item number 2 under New Business, sentence four needs to begin "In First Selectman Llodra's opinion". First Selectman Llodra noted that on page two, item number four, the correct word for the motion is grant and not loan, to read "call for a grant amount". All were in favor of the amended minutes of February 22, 2011.

COMMUNICATIONS: United Water sent out a 911 to their service area asking for conservation measures because they were having difficulty pumping water due to the flooding. Mr. Rodgers complimented the highway department on the amazing effort in working continuously on the flooded areas. First Selectman Llodra noted the first parts of crews were out at 11:00pm, additional crews were out at 1:00am, the rest out at 5:00am or 6:00am. An emergency shelter was opened at the Middle School.

FINANCE DIRECTOR REPORT: Mr. Tait went over the proposed adjustments to the requested budget (Att. H), the Town and BOE self insured plan (Att. I) and the Town and BOE estimated renewal (Att. J). Final insurance numbers will be received in a couple of weeks. First Selectman Llodra said Mr. Tait identified that additional resources were needed for gas and diesel. Electricity numbers are unknown; there will be a reverse auction with the consortia we are with in April. The best price now is 15 cents per kilowatt. Mr. Tait stated both town and education budgets will have a 2.25% increase representing a 2.67% tax increase provided that all the revenues and the grand list stay the same. The Legislative Council passed the ordinance creating an employee benefits



oversight committee which will include three regular members and two alternates.

ADD TO THE AGENDA: Selectman Rodgers moved to add as item #3 under new business the Economic Development Commission appeal of the Inland Wetlands decision, changing the remaining items to numbers 4, 5 and 6. Selectman Furrier seconded. All in favor.

First Selectman Llodra noted that the words "Executive Session" were left off of the agenda. United Water Litigation Update will be discussed under executive session.

OLD BUSINESS:

Discussion and possible action:

- 1. Implementation Plan – Plan of Conservation and Development:** This item will continue to be carried.
- 2. CIP - 5th year:** First Selectman Llodra distributed a packet (Att. K). She believes reducing debt from 10% to 9% is a benefit. However, the real benefit to the community is having it paired with other practices. Other strategies are being applied in the operational budget and in the development of the CIP such as the use of the capital non-recurring fund to save for capital items. First Selectman Llodra would like a review of the fund balance policy; the 5%-16% range is very broad. The policy itself should have a periodic review. Financial goals need to be articulated. Mr. Rodgers suggested changing the word could to should "In addition to reducing debt, the financial discipline should include..." Number one talks about the years out in the CIP, maybe 2 and 3 should specify "beginning immediately". He clarified that he supports non-recurring and fund balance. His concern is that it will require tracking and thinks there could be an issue with the capital non-recurring as a way of getting priority over the overall CIP. Mr. Furrier said that if we continue to increase capital non-recurring with a 10% debt cap we would effectively increase the amount of money spent on capital and increase spending. First Selectman Llodra will forward the recommendations to the Board of Finance. Selectman Rodgers and Selectman Furrier agreed.

NEW BUSINESS:

Discussion and possible action:

- 1. Animal Control Facility Update:** Newtown is obligated to report that the mercury spill of many years ago has been properly cleaned up before the deed is issued. The environmental consultant, Russell Bartley, will test the soil. The \$2000 cost is funded out of a STEAP grant. The facility design will be complete in April. Mr. Hurley is the point person for the town; Mr. Rosenthal is the community representative. The facility should be complete in the fall. The town allocated \$1,750,000, Canine Advocates put up \$250,000.
- 2. Modifications to the Newtown Youth Academy Lease:** (Att. L) Atty. Grogins was present to discuss modifications to the NYA lease. Parks & Recreation expressed concerns about the relationship between NYA and P&R regarding P&R use of the facility; there were scheduling conflicts. The fifth amendment to the lease is the culmination of many discussions between P&R and NYA. The original 1600 hours has been reduced to 1400 with 200 donated to the town by NYA. It sets the exact dollars per hour of various components of usage and indicates a procedure by which any changes in the rates will be achieved. It sets forth a procedure to set the times of usage by the town at the facility and a procedure to resolve conflicts. The amendment does not change the term or the rent; it sets a more specific calculation in the lease

as to how the town will achieve the benefit and hours. Atty. Grogins explained the 1400 hours is per year for the life of the lease, which is forty years from Sept. 2008. Mr. Furrier asked what happens if the town does not use 1400 hours. Atty. Grogins said NYA would be entitled to a credit. Mr. Furrier said this is a contractual obligation to pre-purchase property. Atty. Grogins said that if the hours were not used the obligation would be to grant a credit to NYA. Mr. Furrier said the contract is between P&R and a private enterprise. Atty. Grogins stated again it is an obligation to use 1400 hours or give NYA a credit against the \$600,000 rent over the term of the lease. Mr. Furrier said the ideal way to word the amendment is to say we may use, not we are obligated to use. That would eliminate the issue he has with the Board of Selectmen not having purchasing authority. First Selectman Llodra pointed out that part of the complication is that this is a mechanism through which NYA pays its rent and pays down the \$600,000 that is owed to the town. Mr. Rodgers agreed with Mr. Furrier and said that the language should read 'shall be entitled' instead of obligated. It is not an obligation to purchase because the town is not obligated to push cash flow that way. There was a concession to NYA in the initial lease not an obligation to expend town funds rather it was a concession that was administered over time. First Selectman Llodra asked Atty. Grogins to change the language to include what will happen if we don't use the 1400 hours; clarity in the lease. First Selectman Llodra spoke to Ruby Johnson saying there are ongoing discussions between the town and NYA to consider purchasing part of the facility to modify the facility for the Community Center that has been in the planning stages for the community for several years. The plan does include basketball courts, indoor swimming pool, all the amenities a stand alone facility would have. There has been no resolution at this point; it is still in discussions.

3. **Economic Development Commission appeal of Inland Wetlands Decision:** (Att. M). The Board of Selectman is being asked to support the filing of an appeal for the purpose of keeping the window of opportunity open in the hope an appeal will not go forward. The IWC will post their decision on 3/10. The appeal needs to be posted by 3/25. Mr. Rodgers noted that by supporting the appeal in no way means the board will be favoring one position over the other. Sometimes it is the only way to get a resolution. First Selectman Llodra said that the right to appeal is available to any applicant. Mr. Furrier said he doesn't want to appear as though the Selectmen are trying to influence the IWC, forcing them to reconsider their decision. Selectman Rodgers moved to authorize the Economic Development Commission to appeal the Inland Wetland Commission decision. Selectman Furrier seconded. All in favor.
4. **Appointments/Reappointments:** Selectman Furrier moved to appoint Phil Clark as a full board member of the Design Advisory Board, moving him from an alternate position with an expiration date of 11/01/12. Selectman Rodgers seconded. All in favor. Selectman Furrier moved to appoint Jim Gies as an alternate member of the Design Advisory Board with a term to expire 11/01/13. Selectman Rodgers seconded. All in favor. Selectman Rodgers moved the appointments of Joseph Borst to the Sustainable Energy Commission for a term to expire 01/06/14 and to appoint Barbara Kershaw to the Conservation Commission for a term to expire 12/31/11. Selectman Furrier seconded. All in favor.
5. **SweetHART Grant Assignment Certification/Maintenance Effort Certification:** Selectman Rodgers move to authorize the First Selectman and the Finance Director to sign respective certifications required in connection with the Elderly and Disabled Municipal Grant Program funds as set forth in two certifications dated March 9, 2011. (Att. N & O). Selectman Furrier seconded. All in favor.

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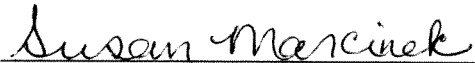
VOTER COMMENTS: none

6. Executive Session: United Water Litigations Update: Selectman Furrier moved to enter executive session for the purpose of an update on United Water litigation. Nobody was invited to attend. Executive session was entered into at 9:12pm and returned to regular session at 9:14pm with no action taken.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: none

ADJOURNMENT: Having no further business the Board of Selectmen adjourned their regular meeting at 9:12pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Susan Marcinek, Clerk

Att. A: Economic Development (R. Johnson)
Att. B: Commercial Development Effect on taxes (R. Johnson)
Att. C: Newtown and the Future (R. Johnson)
Att. D: The Job Recovery Gap (R. Johnson)
Att. E: The Global Network (R. Johnson)
Att. F: Test Patterns (R. Johnson)
Att. G: Technology, the future (R. Johnson)
Att. H: TON Possible actions on the proposed budget
Att. I: Lindberg & Ripple TON & BOE Self Insurance Plan
Att. J: TON & BOE Estimated Renewal
Att. K: BOS submission to the BOF re: review of the 10% debt cap
Att. L: Fifth Amendment to Lease – Draft –
Att. M: memo to E.P. Llodra from W. Thompson re: appeal of IW decision
Att. N: Grant Assignment Certification
Att. O: Maintenance of Effort Certification

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development is often defined as structures, activities, businesses that pay more in taxes than the costs of municipal and school services they demand

question before us is, "Does the presence of Commercial, Industrial, or Business Property in a Town lower the tax burden for citizens?"

The 1989 study done by the Vermont League of Cities and Towns and the Ridgefield, CT, longitudinal study completed in 1978 and repeated in 1995 provide helpful information about the impact of economic development on a town. The graphs on the next page illustrate their findings.

The Ridgefield, CT Study: As a result of the 1978 study, Ridgefield decided to actively seek to attract businesses to Town in order to broaden the tax base. They knew from their study that commercial property pays more in taxes than it requires in services. Thus, commercial property would contribute excess tax dollars to fund Town government and schools.

But in 1995 it became obvious that in spite of new businesses coming into town, taxes had continued to rise steadily. To determine why, the 1978 study was repeated and completed in 1995. Several of the most obvious reasons for tax increases were:

1. The increase in population- some of the newly created jobs were filled by persons who chose to move into Ridgefield.
2. The second reason was the need to expand the number of multi-family housing units to house some of the new workers moving into town and
3. Multi-family units and single-family homes of the new residents caused a significant increase in school enrollment (Multi-family units sometimes housed fewer students than single-family homes)

Does this information apply to Connecticut? The 1999-2000 report of the Connecticut Policy and Economic Council (Hartford) shows similar results. The following chart shows Hartford and other large towns with significant business property, but also high mil rates.

**BUSINESS PROPERTY VALUES as PERCENT OF GRAND LIST
COMPARED TO EQUALIZED MIL RATE
RANKING OF LARGE CITIES-over 100,000**

	Business Property as% of Grand List	Rank In State	Equalized Mil Rate	Mil Rate Rank In State
HARTFORD	66%	1 st	33.76	1 st
NEW HAVEN	49.2%	2 nd	31.46	4 th
WATERBURY	46%	3 rd	29.07	5 th
BRIDGEPORT	40.9%	4 th	33.73	2 nd
STAMFORD	37.7%	16 th	15.61	121 st
NEW BRITAIN	30.8%	5 th	33.71	3 rd

(CT Policy and Economic Council 1999-2000)

"Newtown could pave over Fairfield Hills and fill the landscape with office buildings and parking lots and still earn itself less than a mil in revenue. People flocking to town to populate those new office buildings would... want houses nearby, spurring residential growth even more, ...making our next revaluation an even bigger bombshell." THE BEE 3/28/03

"Rosenthal said the town would need the equivalent of eight Sand Hill Plazas to lower taxes by a single mil." NEWS-TIMES 3/28/03

Does this information apply to the Newtown area? Study the chart that follow. (file: book2)

**BUSINESS PROPERTY as PERCENT OF GRAND LIST
COMPARED to EQUALIZED MIL RATE IN NEARBY TOWNS
(Connecticut Policy and Economic Council 1999-2000)**

	BUSINESS PROPERTY AS % OF GRAND LIST	EQUALIZED MIL RATE	# OF MULTI- FAMILY UNITS (5 Or More)
DANBURY	37.4 %	16.32	6,858
TRUMBULL	24.6 %	16.25	not given
BETHEL	24.2 %	18.56	583
BROOKFIELD	20.3 %	15.09	409
NEWTOWN	13.4 %	16.55	163
MONROE	12.4 %	17.2	240 (P&Z Plan of Development p. 37)

How much do local businesses actually pay in taxes? The assessor's office recently listed the top ten taxpayers in Newtown. Three of these offer insight into the tax revenue situation.

Company	Rank	Assessed Value-2003	Taxes paid in 2002
Sand Hill Plaza	#2	\$ 14,481,780	\$ 340,273
Barnabas Realty	#4	12,351,350	289,021
Newtown Shopping age (Blg-Y)	#6	7,665,440	179,370

IS NEWTOWN PREPARED TO PROFIT FROM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?

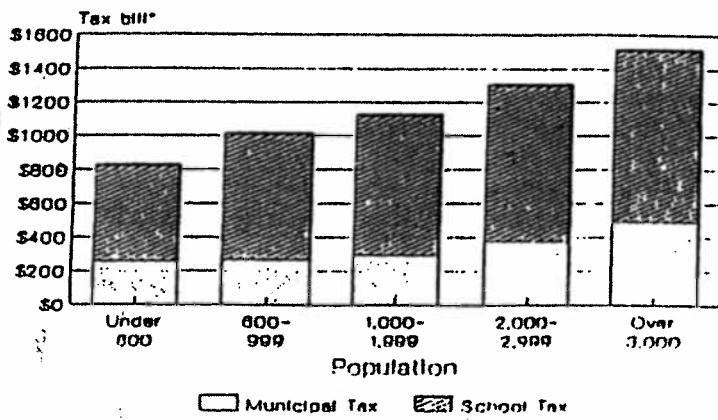
A yes answer means your community will receive more income from economic development than it will need to pay out in services.

1. Do you have a reservoir of unemployed workers? (HMA reports 2.4% 10/31/02)
2. Do you have appropriate housing available for type of workers anticipated?
3. Can the existing highways carry additional traffic?
4. Are their empty seats in the school classrooms to absorb more students?
5. Are municipal services adequately housed, equipped and staffed to accommodate more people?

(CT State Statues: Vol. 2 Sections 7 & 8)

file: Eco Dev - book2

2. Population and Residential Tax Bills



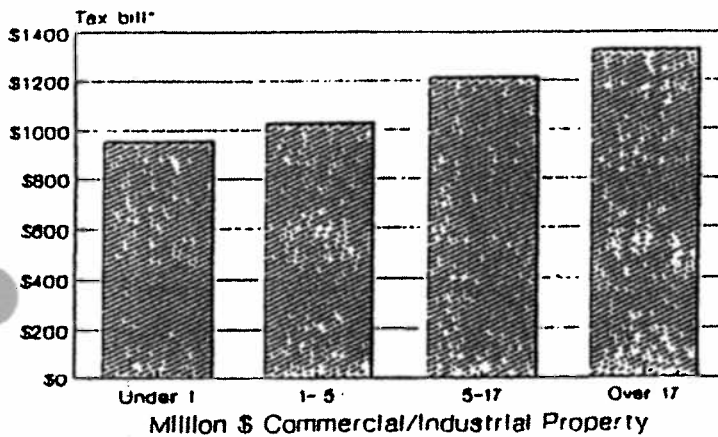
*Tax bill on the average-value house with less than six acres; 1989

VERMONT LEAGUE OF CITIES 1989 STUDY

"By now, it is fairly well accepted that residences cost the town money."

"...the general trend is that taxes increase with population"

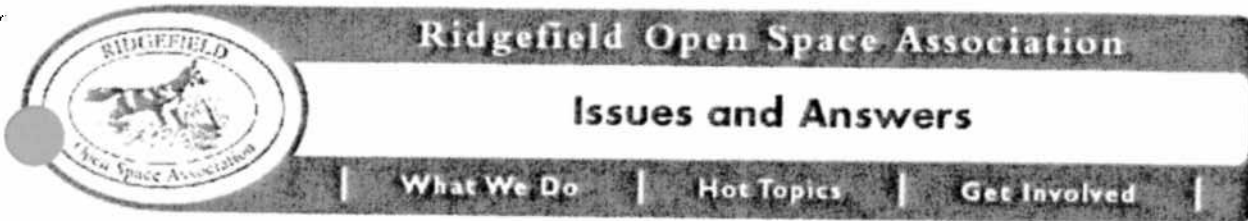
4. Residential Tax Bills & the Value of Commercial/Industrial Property in Town



*Tax bill on the average-value house with less than 6 acres; 1989

"However, the general trend is: the more commercial and industrial property value in a town, the higher the total tax burden."

Att. B



In The Know...

From The Top

◆ **Issues and Answers**

[Ridgefield at a Crossroads](#)

[Eminent Domain What? When?](#)

[Saving Bennetts Pond](#)

[Natural Treasures Threatened Species](#)

[Tax Impact of Commercial Development](#)

[What is the true market value of the Bennett's Pond property?](#)

[Determining the market value of Bennett's Pond](#)

Newsletters

Other Info

Commercial Development:

Effect on Taxes and Property Values

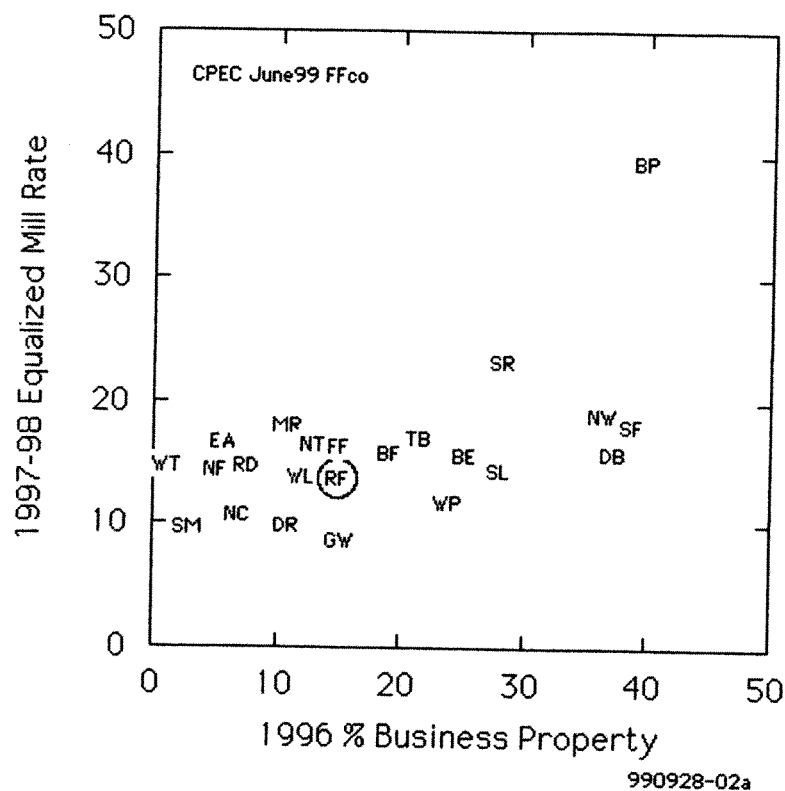
Robert Kleinberg, Bennett's Farm Road, Ridgefield, Connecticut

People dislike taxes. Ridgefield derives about 85% of its revenue from property taxes. Schools are expensive. About two-thirds of the 1999-2000 Ridgefield town budget of \$65 million is being spent on schools. Commercial property is subject to property tax, but does not send children to school. Hence many believe that commercial development is a good way to reduce taxes. This sounds reasonable, but is it true?

I have looked at the experience of the 23 towns and cities of Fairfield County, Connecticut, ranging from struggling Bridgeport to prosperous Greenwich. The range of commercial development extends from Weston, which has scarcely any commercial property at all, to Stamford, with its international corporate presence. The data show that commercial development has little effect on tax rates, and a negative effect on property values.

Mill Rate

The mill rate is the amount of tax due for each \$1000 of assessed valuation. It is the most closely watched number in town. The data I use are equalized mill rates, which allow a fair comparison between towns. The details are given in the Appendix. I plot equalized mill rate against the value of business property as a percentage of all assessed property. This is a good measure of the intensity of commercial development. The two-letter town codes are listed in the Appendix. The point representing Ridgefield (RF) is circled. Except for Bridgeport (upper right corner) all the towns fall in a band, with Ridgefield near the middle. If anything, there is a slight trend toward higher mill rates as the percentage of business property increases.



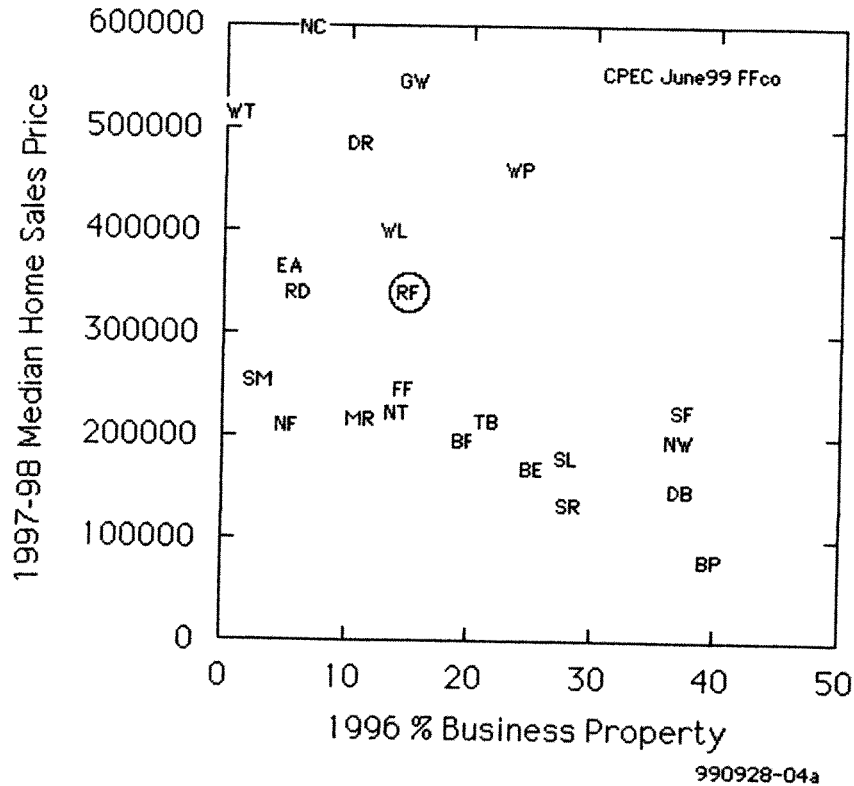
School Spending

Education is important in Connecticut, which ranks near the top of the 50 states in all measures of educational achievement. Moreover, Ridgefield ranks near the top of Connecticut's 169 towns, a position we wish to retain. We have seen that towns with little commercial development have relatively low mill rates. Do towns with low commercial development keep their tax rates low by skimping on schools? The answer is no: In Fairfield County there no correlation between intensity of commercial development and educational expenditures per pupil.

Impact of Commercial Development on Residential Property Values

We have seen that, on average, increasing intensity of commercial development does not lead to a lower mill rate. What effect does commercial development have on property values? In the next figure, I plot the median price of a home sold in 1997-98 against the intensity of commercial development. In the 13 towns where the intensity of commercial development is the same as, or less than,

Ridgefield, home prices vary widely. In the 10 towns with more intense commercial development, 9 have lower median home sales prices. These data must be sobering to those who advocate commercial development as a way of increasing the desirability of a town.



Case Study: Ridgefield vs. Redding

In evaluating the effect of commercial property on town finances, it is very instructive to compare Ridgefield and Redding. The two towns, situated side by side across Route 7, have almost identical socioeconomic profiles. Yet, over the last three decades, the course of development in the two towns has been very different.

A large part of the land area of Redding is owned by Bridgeport Hydraulic Company to protect its watershed, and is taxed at a very low rate. In years past, Redding has further increased its fraction of open space by buying tracts of land for preservation purposes. Commercial development has been discouraged. As a result, the population and population density of Ridgefield is about two and half times greater than that of Redding. The assessed value of Redding's commercial property, which includes the Bridgeport Hydraulic land, is about one-seventh Ridgefield's. According to the

conventional wisdom that commercial development eases tax rates, Redding taxpayers should be groaning under an intolerably higher burden.

In reality, Redding's equalized mill rate, 15.3, is about 11% higher than Ridgefield's, 13.7. This is largely because Redding spends 10% more on its schools, on a per pupil basis, than Ridgefield does. Thus, compared to Ridgefield, Redding has paid little or no tax penalty for preserving itself as a small town with very little congestion and a great deal of recreational and open space.

Implications for Ridgefield

Ridgefield today is under tremendous development pressure. The recent purchase of the Bennetts Pond property by a New Jersey developer heralds the commercial development of one square mile of the town. The most powerful argument in favor of large-scale commercial development is that it reduces the tax burden on homeowners. This claim has been repeated so many times that everyone assumes it is true, and many towns have welcomed commercial development, promising to decrease the burden on their taxpayers. Unfortunately, those promises have not been kept. Examination of the evidence shows that towns that have welcomed commercial development have tax rates just as high as those towns that have spurned it. Moreover it appears that home prices are generally lower in towns with a high intensity of commercial development. Now Ridgefield must decide whether further commercial development is worth the increase in traffic and congestion, and the decrease in recreational and open space resources, and maybe even property values, that will result.

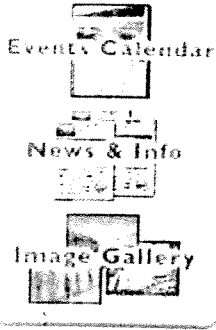
Appendix: Sources of Data

All data used in this study come from the latest data release (June 1999) of the Connecticut Policy and Economic Council (CPEC). The CPEC is a non-profit, non-partisan research organization that compiles fiscal data on all 169 Connecticut towns.

Because each town assesses property differently, the mill rate cannot be compared among towns. Therefore, the State of Connecticut Office of Policy and Management computes the ratio of the sale prices of properties to their assessed valuations, for each town. These ratios are used to compute equalized mill rates, which can be compared among towns. In 1997-98 Ridgefield's mill rate was 20.91 and its equalized mill rate was 13.75.

The Grand List is the total assessed valuation of property in town. The commercial Grand List is the value of commercial, industrial

and utility property, including real estate and equipment. The percentage of business property is found from the ratio of the two.



Town codes: BE=Bethel, BP=Bridgeport, BF=Brookfield, DB=Danbury, DR=Darien, EA=Easton, FF=Fairfield, GW=Greenwich, MR=Monroe, NC=New Canaan, NF=New Fairfield, NT=Newtown, NW=Norwalk, RD=Redding, RF=Ridgefield, SL=Shelton, SM=Sherman, SF=Stamford, SR=Stratford, TB=Trumbull, WT=Weston, WP=Westport, WL=Wilton.



To: Legislative Council Members
From: Ruby Johnson
Re: Newtown and the Future
Date: March 16, 2011

File: TIMEcharts

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Contents of Handout:

Part A:

1. "Commercial Development: Effect on Taxes and Property Values
2. Economic Development Studies and Vermont League of Cities 1989 Study

Part B: The World of Tomorrow

How should we plan for the future world? What changes must be considered?

Resource Materials:

THE ART OF THE LONG VIEW by Peter Schwartz 1991

"...there will be over 2 billion teenagers in the world in the year 2001. That's five hundred times the number of teenagers in America in the peak years of the baby boom (following World War II). If they embrace new technology, what happens? Egypt? Libya?"

TIME Magazine Articles:

12/27/10 Mark Zuckerberg "Person of the Year" Facebook p. 44
"...but more than that, he finds the state of education in the U.S. mathematically inelegant. "It just strikes me as this huge issue that teaching isn't respected or compensated in our society for the economic value that it's actually probably producing for society" he says." p. 53

1/17/11 "Where the Jobs Are" p. 26
Professional and business services lead – those with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely to be out of work

1/31/11 "The Tiger Mom Manifesto" p. 34
Countries out performing U.S. in International tests of Reading And Math

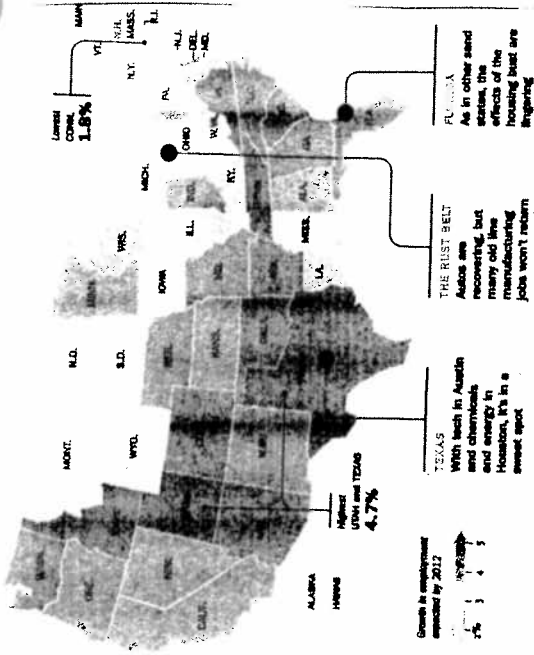
2/21/11 "Man and Machine" p. 42
2045 "the moment when the future overtakes us" Jeopardy and the computer named Winston

The Job Recovery Gap

More jobs were lost in the last recession than in the past four combined. Jobs are returning unevenly.



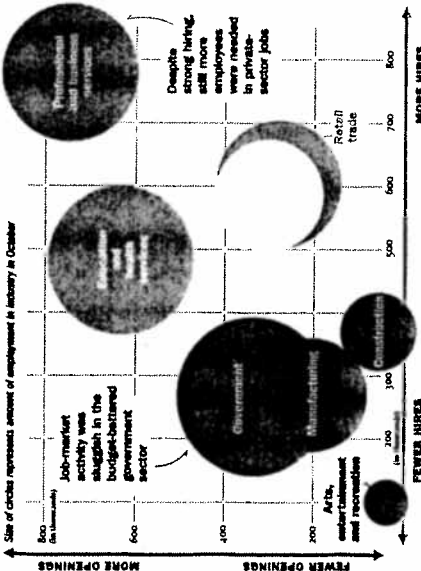
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Labor Market Situation," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 133, No. 1, February 2010.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Regional Economic Accounts," *Regional Economic Accounts*, Vol. 1, February 2010.

Where Help Is Wanted

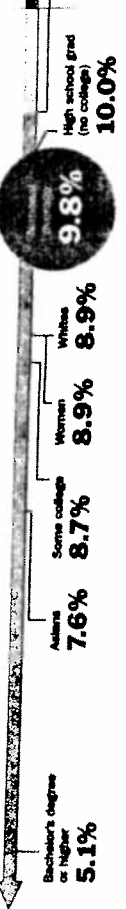
Despite the nation's high unemployment rate, some sectors are hiring workers and still need more, while others remain stagnant.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Job Openings and Hiring," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 133, No. 1, February 2010.

Who Is Out of Work

Unemployment rates by educational group in November



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Unemployment Rates by Education Level," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 133, No. 1, February 2010.

Capital IQ, Deloitte wants to be in a position to offer this growing client base the panoply of services it is going to need. It doesn't want to be caught short of talent.

A Turning Point, Maybe

FIXABLE, OUTWARDLY FOCUSED COMPANIES such as Ekardt, GE and Deloitte are the main force behind an optimistic and underplayed fact: last September, the U.S. economy finally stopped bleeding jobs. And now job creation may be at a crucial turning point. The ADP National Employment Report recorded a surprising 297,000-job jump in private-sector employment in December. Manufacturing activity is up, retail sales are strong, and overall GDP growth is on track to be a healthy 3% this year. Inflation is still muted, and

stocks are on a roll. It all bodes well for the Obama Administration's efforts to mitigate the 9%-to-10% unemployment rate that has hung for 19 months like a dead weight around the neck of the economy.

The Great Recession didn't merely cause cyclical job losses. It created an unemployment chasm. More jobs were lost in the 2007-09 recession, which officially ended in June 2009, than in the previous four recessions combined, says Nariman Beharwal, chief economist for IHS Global Insight. "It's a very deep hole that we are climbing out of. We lost something close to 8 million jobs. That's why it's going to take a long time—six to seven years—to get to pre-recession levels. Indeed, the rate could even rise again, as people who left

the labor pool—and thus don't count as unemployed—start to look for work again. That 6% figure refers to what economists call full employment, meaning that people who want to work can find it (give or take time lost to layoffs or telling the boss to shove it). Knocking any kind of require the net addition of at least 135,000 jobs month after month.

That's not happening—yet. But economists are revising their GDP growth projections upward, and if the conventional wisdom holds, that has to result in stronger job creation at some point quite soon. (Employment growth tends to follow GDP growth with a lag.) Companies are already sitting on mountains of cash because they increased productivity through layoffs

employment websites like CareerBuilder.com, company sites and newspapers, says his site's leading indicator is flashing green. "Before the downturn happened, we had 5 million job openings. This dropped to 2.1 million job openings in the first months of 2009, and to a low point in the second half of 2009, and to be on the rise in the third quarter," he explains. The reverse is now happening. "In the last six months we're back to 3 million jobs in our database. So there are some reasons to be optimistic."

The \$64,000 question is, So where are those 5 million jobs? Some of the answer is obvious. Health care and education, the perennial job creators, are doing well. But professional and business services will do well too. That's a category that includes firms like Deloitte but also office-cleaning companies. According to an analysis by Moody's Analytics for FWR, professional and business services will create some 199,000 jobs this year for bachelor's-degree holders. That's more than health care and education will create in the same category. (Health care and education will generate more jobs for graduate-degree holders than will business services.)

There also seems to be a virtuous circle beginning to take shape. CareerBuilder.com reports that 27% of the companies it surveyed across all sectors plan to add salespeople, an indication that firms of all stripes see rising revenue opportunities. At the same time, they will be advertising openings in like numbers for IT and call-center jobs. "In terms of sales jobs, we've seen everything listed from a basic entry-level representative to team leaders," says CareerBuilder spokeswoman Jennifer Graz. "The company is going out with the sales force to get new business, being supported by the IT folk, and the call center is working to keep the customers they get happy," she says.

Tech Leads the Way

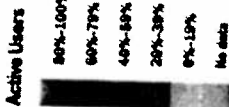
AMONG THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE AROUND will be those working in the technology sector; network-systems and data analysts are the second-fastest-growing occupations in the U.S. after biomedical engineers. No surprise, since companies have been ramping up their spending on software and computer services. For technology companies, it seems, the most recent recession did not exist. Activision Blizzard CEO Bobby Kotick says his company has doubled in size in the past four years and is hiring artists,

were scheduled by companies on campus this past fall than the year before. Still, that's 19% below the figure for fall 2007, so students shouldn't expect a welcoming party. Says career-development director Ray Angle: "I cannot tell you how many times I'm sitting across from a recruiter and they say they want to make sure we're getting the best 10% to 20%. That more competitive. 'People want the best and the brightest,' says Angle. "It used to be they said they wanted qualified candidates. But now they say they want people to hit the ground running."

Grownups with actual work experience may be seeing more daylight. Gautam Godhwani, CEO of Stimply Hired, which aggregates job openings from em-

The Global Network Facebook has conquered America. Can it take over the world?

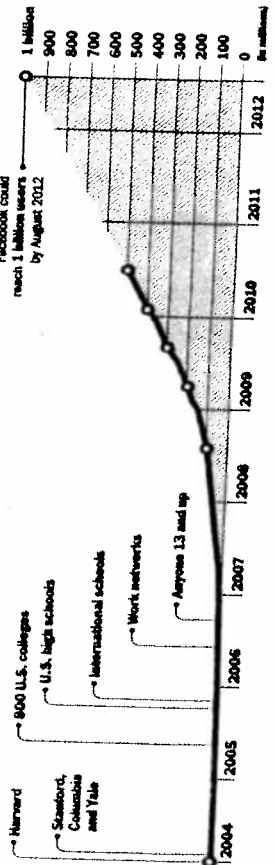
By Andrea Ford



Graphics by Carl DeRiemer for TIME

The March to a Billion

As Facebook has opened its doors to more users, its membership has soared



If the recent growth rate continues, Facebook could reach 1 billion users by August 2012

Russia
2,915,060 users
Competition comes from the home-grown social network, VKontakte, which claims more than 100 million users

China
92,540
Facebook is persistently blocked, but growth in the nation of 1.3 billion is a major goal for the company

U.S.
145,331,600
State by state, the site's highest usage is in Rhode Island (65%); its lowest is in New Mexico (30%)



Japan
1,773,640
In Japan, users can post their blood type on their profile—the only regular variation on the site

Hawaii
119,600
Immediately after the Jan. 12 earthquake, Facebook users were posting some 1,500 status updates per minute about the tragedy

Iceland
265,420
Iceland has one of the highest rates of Facebook usage; about 88% of the population

Poking Without Borders

HOW DO YOU POKE FACEBOOK friends in Russian? You don't. You wink at them.

Facebook is operative in more than 75 languages worldwide—a mammoth translation job, but not for the company's employees. Removing the English barrier—a key to the site's global expansion—was "a community-driven process," says Naomi Glenn, Facebook's product manager for growth and internationalization. "What we did was build a technology that actually allowed users to translate Facebook." This translation app enabled users to click on words in the site's account settings, submit translations for them, then vote on a winner.

"Poking" proved a particular challenge. Its function on the site is ambiguous even in English: Is it an act of affection, flirtation or frustration, or just a friendly call for attention? And if it's all those things, then culturally speaking, what's the right gesture in Chinese? (Apparently it's "call") Latin? ("Puncture.") Urdu? ("Make a sound.")

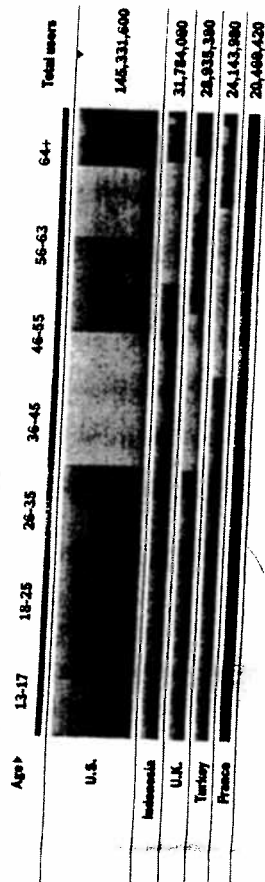
"The irony is, I don't speak any other languages," says Glenn. Luckily, Facebook has a lot of friends who do.

Colombia
11,627,820
On Feb. 4, 2008, 12 million people around the world marched against the paramilitary group FARC in a protest organized on Facebook

Brazil
8,176,820
Orkut is the top social network in Brazil; it beat Facebook by 20.5 million unique visitors in August

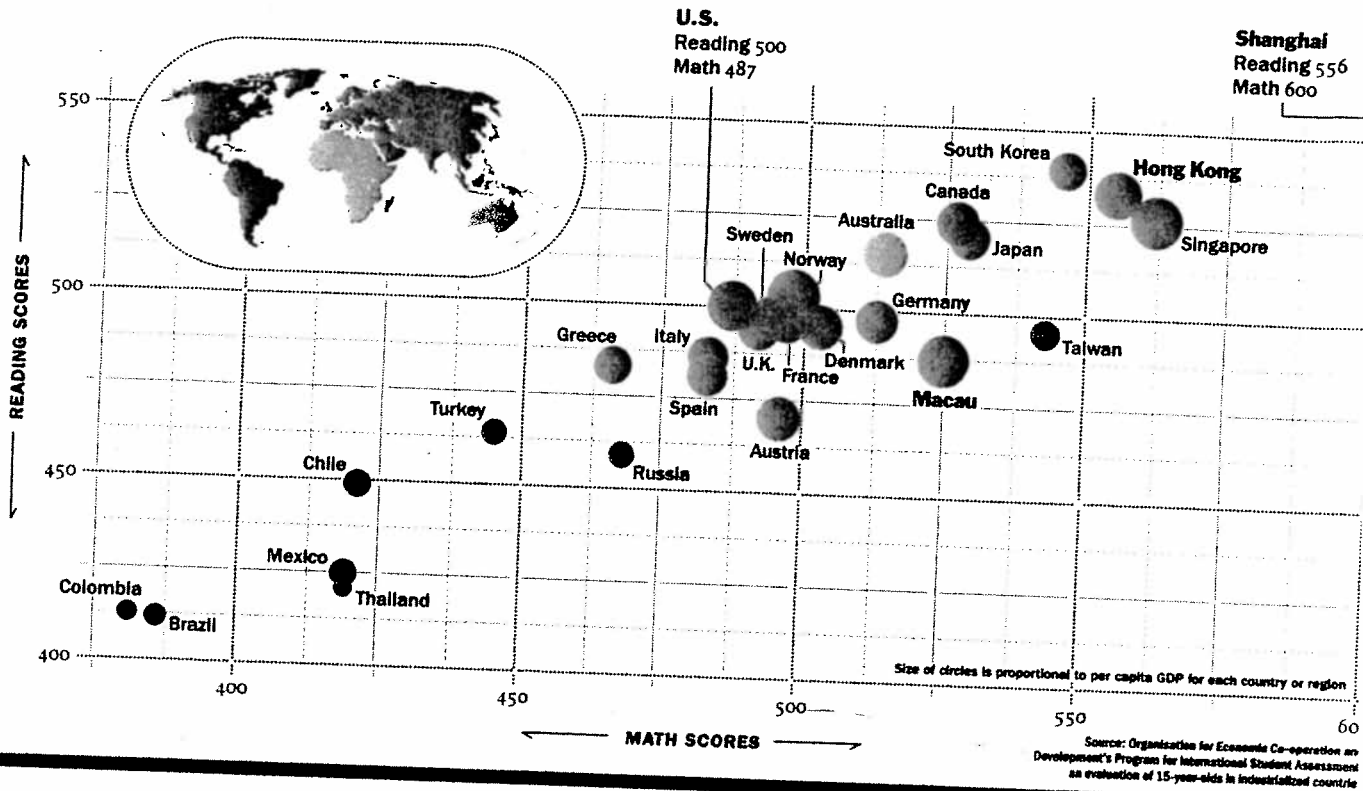
Friends of All Ages

The site now attracts sizeable chunks of both young and middle-aged users



SOCIETY TIGER MOMS

Test Patterns. In global testing, Shanghai and other parts of Asia left the U.S. in the dust



For other readers, it was Chua calling her older daughter Sophia “garbage” after the girl behaved disrespectfully—the same thing Chua had been called as a child by her strict Chinese father.

And, oh, yes, for some readers it was the card that young Lulu made for her mother’s birthday. “I don’t want this,” Chua announced, adding that she expected to receive a drawing that Lulu had “put some thought and effort into.” Throwing the card back at her daughter, she told her, “I deserve better than this. So I reject this.”

Even before *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, Chua’s proudly politically incorrect account of raising her children “the Chinese way,” arrived in bookstores Jan. 11, her parenting methods were the incredulous, indignant talk of every playground, supermarket and coffee shop. A prepublication excerpt in the *Wall Street Journal* (titled “Are Superiors”) z; the online version had more than 1 million hits in the first 24 hours, compared with 7,000 comments for the print edition. Chua’s nationally sunny host rldly contain her aud a sample of

viewer comments: “She’s a monster”; “The way she raised her kids is outrageous”; “Where is the love, the acceptance?”

Chua, a petite 48-year-old who carries off a short-skirted wardrobe that could easily be worn by her daughters (now 15 and 18), gave as good as she got. “To be perfectly honest, I know that a lot of Asian parents are secretly shocked and horrified by many aspects of Western parenting,” including “how much time Westerners allow their kids to waste—hours on Facebook and computer games—and in some ways, how poorly they prepare them for the future,” she told Vieira with a toss of her long hair. “It’s a tough world out there.”

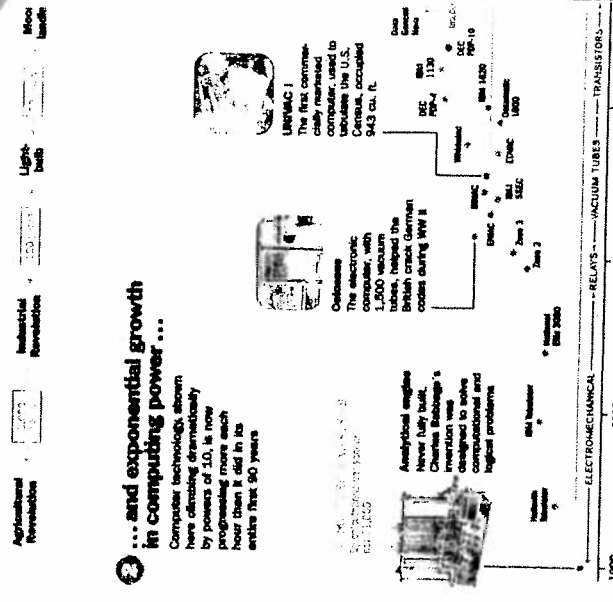
Chua’s reports from the trenches of authoritarian parenthood are indeed disconcerting, even shocking, in their candid admission of maternal ruthlessness. Her book is a *Mommie Dearest* for the age of the memoir, when we tell tales on ourselves instead of our relatives. But there’s something else behind the intense reaction to *Tiger Mother*, which has shot to the top of best-seller lists even as it’s been denounced on the airwaves and the Internet. Though Chua was born and raised in the U.S., her invocation of what she describes as tradi-

tional “Chinese parenting” has hit hard at a national sore spot: our fears about losing ground to China and other rising powers and about adequately preparing our children to survive in the global economy. Her stories of never accepting a grade lower than an A, of insisting on hours of math and spelling drills and piano and violin practice each day (weekends and vacations included), of not allowing playdates or sleepovers or television or computer games or even school plays, for goodness’ sake, have left many readers outraged but also defensive. The tiger mother’s cubs are being raised to rule the world, the book clearly implies, while the offspring of “weak-willed,” “indulgent” Westerners are growing up ill equipped to compete in a fierce global marketplace.

One of those permissive American parents is Chua’s husband, Jed Rubenfeld (also a professor at Yale Law School). He makes the occasional cameo appearance in *Tiger Mother*, cast as the tenderhearted foil to Chua’s merciless taskmaster. When Rubenfeld protested Chua’s harangues over “The Little White Donkey,” for instance, Chua informed him that his older daughter Sophia could play the piece when she was Lulu’s age. Sophia and Lulu are different people,

50%
of single-race Asian Americans ages 25 and older hold at least a bachelor’s degree, compared with 28% among all Americans

The accelerating pace of change...



of grilling Kurzweil, but the comedian got the win: the music was composed by a computer. Kurzweil got \$200.

Kurzweil then demonstrated the computer, which he built himself—a desk-size affair with loudly clacking relays, hooked up to a typewriter. The panelists were pretty blasé about it; they were more impressed by Kurzweil's age than by anything he'd actually done. They were ready to move on to Mrs. Chester Loney of Rough and Ready, Calif., whose secret was that she'd been President Lyndon Johnson's first-grade teacher.

But Kurzweil would spend much of the rest of his career working out what his demonstration meant. Creating a work of art is one of those activities we reserve for humans and humans only. It's an act of self-expression; you're not supposed to be able to do it if you don't have a self. To see creativity, the exclusive domain of humans, usurped by a computer built by a 17-year-old is to watch a line blur that cannot be unblurred, the line between organic intelligence and artificial intelligence.

That was Kurzweil's real secret, and back in 1965 nobody guessed it. Maybe not even him, not yet. But now, 44 years later, Kurzweil believes that we're approaching a moment when computers will become intelligent, and not just intelligent but more intelligent than humans. When that happens, humanity—our bodies, our minds, our civilization—will be completely and irreversibly transformed. He believes that this moment is not only inevitable but imminent. According to his calculations, the end of human civilization as we know it is about 35 years away.

COMPUTERS ARE GETTING FASTER. EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT. ALSO, COMPUTERS ARE GETTING FASTER FASTER—that is, the rate at which they're getting faster is increasing. True? True.

So if computers are getting so much faster, so incredibly fast, there might conceivably come a moment when they are capable of something comparable to human intelligence. Artificial intelligence. All that horsepower could be put in the service of emulating whatever it is our brains are doing when they create consciousness—not just doing arithmetic very quickly or composing piano music but also driving cars, writing books, making ethical decisions, appreciating fancy paintings, making wit observations at cocktail parties.

If you can swallow that idea, and Kurzweil and a lot of other very smart people can, then all bets are off. From that point

about the Singularity too. He'd been busy since his appearance on *The God a Secret*. He'd made several fortunes as an engineer and inventor; he founded and then sold his first software company while he was still at MIT. He went on to build the first print-to-speech reading machine for the blind—Stevie Wonder was customer No. 1—and made innovations in a range of technical fields, including music synthesizers and speech recognition. He holds 39 patents and 19 honorary doctorates. In 1999 President Bill Clinton awarded him the National Medal of Technology.

But Kurzweil was also pursuing a parallel career as a futurist; he has been publishing his thoughts about the future of human- and machinekind for 20 years, most recently in *The Singularity Is Near*, which was a best seller when it came out in 2005. A documentary by the same name, starring Kurzweil, Tony Robbins and Alan Derabowitz, among others, was released in January (Kurzweil is actually the subject of two current documentaries). The other one, less authorized but more informative, is called *The Transcendental Man* (Bill Gates has called him "the best person I know at predicting the future of artificial intelligence."

In real life, the transcendent man is an unimposing figure who could pass for Woody Allen's even nerdier younger brother. Kurzweil grew up in Queens, N.Y., and you can still hear a trace of it in his voice. Now 60, he speaks with the soft, almost hypnotic calm of someone who gives so public lectures a year. As the Singularity's most visible champion, he has heard all the questions and faced down the incredulity many, many times before. He's good-natured about it. His manner is almost apologetic: I wish I could bring you less exciting news of the future, but I've looked at the numbers, and this is what they say, so what else can I tell you?

Kurzweil's interest in humanity's cyber-gamic destiny began about 1960 largely as a practical matter. He needed ways to measure and track the pace of technological progress. Even great inventions can fail if they arrive before their time, and he wanted to make sure that when he released his, the timing was right. Even at that time, technology was moving quickly enough that the world was going to be different by the time you finished a project," he says. "So it's like a target shooting—you can't shoot at the target." He knew about Moore's law of course, which states that the number of transistors you can put on a microchip doubles about every two years. It's a surprisingly reliable

idea: it's a serious hypothesis about the future of life on Earth. There's an intellectual gag reflex that ticks in anytime you try to swallow an idea that involves superintelligent immortal cyborgs, but Singularity appears to be, on the face of it, preposterous. It's an idea that rewards sober, careful evaluation.

People are spending a lot of money trying to understand it. The three-year-old Singularity University, which offers interdisciplinary courses of study for graduate students and executives, is hosted by NASA. Google was a founding sponsor; its CEO and co-founder Larry Page spoke there last year. People are attracted to the Singularity for the shock value, like an intellectual freak show, but they stay because there's more to it than they expected. And of course, in the event that it turns out to be real, it will be the most important thing to happen to human beings since the invention of language.

THE SINGULARITY ISN'T A WHOLLY NEW IDEA, just newish. In 1965 the British mathematician I.J. Good described something

Let an ultraintelligent machine be defined as a machine that can far surpass all the intellectual activities of any man however clever. Since the design of machines is one of these intellectual activities, an ultraintelligent machine could design even better machines; there would then unquestionably be an "intelligence explosion," and the intelligence of man would be left far behind. Thus the first ultraintelligent machine is the last invention that man need ever make.

The word *singularity* is borrowed from astrophysics; it refers to a point in space-time—for example, inside a black hole—at which the rules of ordinary physics do not apply. In the 1960s the science-fiction novelist Vernor Vinge attached it to Good's intelligence-explosion scenario. At a NASA symposium in 1993, Vinge announced that "within 30 years, we will have the technological means to create superhuman intelligence. Shortly after, the human era will be ended."

By that time Kurzweil was thinking

Probably, it's impossible to predict the behavior of these smarter-than-human intelligences with which (with whom?) we might one day share the planet, because if you could, you'd be as smart as they would be. But there are a lot of theories about it. Maybe we'll merge with them to become superintelligent cyborgs, using computers to extend our intellectual abilities the same way that cars and planes extend our physical abilities. Maybe the artificial intelligences will help us treat the effects of old age and prolong our life spans indefinitely. Maybe we'll scan our consciousnesses into computers and live inside them as software, forever, virtually. Maybe the computers will turn on humanity and annihilate us. The one thing all these theories have in common is the transformation of our species into something that is no longer recognizable as such to humanity circa 2030. This transformation has a name: the Singularity.

The difficult thing to keep sight of when you're talking about the Singularity is that even though it sounds like science fiction, it isn't, no more than a weather forecast is science fiction. It's not a fringe

'Within 30 years, we will have the means to create superhuman intelligence. Shortly after, the human era will be ended.'
—VERNON VINGE, IN "THE COMING TECHNOLOGICAL SINGULARITY"

**TOWN OF NEWTOWN
POSSIBLE BOF ACTIONS ON THE PROPOSED BUDGET
2011 - 2012 BUDGET**

BOE PROPOSED BUDGET(S) AMOUNT

107,299,174

POSSIBLE BOF ACTIONS:

Ref.

- Reduce contribution to medical self insurance fund based on BC/BS estimated gross cost and discussions with the Town benefit consultant

A

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01270-2001	Medical Benefits	(278,411)	
01900-0000	Board of Education	(667,377)	(945,788)

- Need to adjust the payments in lieu of medical benefits amount.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01270-2006	Misc Benefits	5,000	5,000

- Increase gasoline and diesel accounts due to new bid amounts obtained after the BOS budget process

B

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01500-2016	Equipment Fuel	50,572	
01900-000	Board of Education	99,787	150,359

- Increase debt service interest. Amount in the BOS budget was an estimate. Bond sale was on February 14, 2011. Now we have the exact debt service amount

C

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01580-2002	Interest	37,830	37,830

- Ability Beyond Disability has shown that they provided services to the residents of Newtown. The documentation was not provided during the BOS process.

D

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01431-0000	Ability Beyond Disability	4,500	4,500

- An additional amount request for the Newtown Labor Day Parade. This year will be the 50th anniversary. Additional activities are planned.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01442-0000	Newtown Labor Day Parade	5,000	5,000

- Put an amount in BOE for the upcoming organizational analysis.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Description</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	
01900-000	Board of Education	70,000	70,000

EFFECT OF THE BOF POSSIBLE ACTIONS ON THE BOS/BOE PROPOSED BUDGET(S)

106,626,075

RECAP:

ADJUSTMENTS

BOS	(175,509)	
BOE	(497,590)	(673,099)

TOWN OF NEWTON
ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND
BASED ON BC/BS CALCULATION WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FOR JAN & FEB FAVORABLE CLAIMS EXPERIENCE
2011-2012

MUNICIPAL:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	A	3,315,200	25.9%
<i>(Includes incurred claims and all retention components)</i>			
TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYEE COST SHARE		(248,357)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED AGENCY COST SHARE		(257,895)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED RETIREE COST SHARE		(12,359)	
CONSULTING FEE (50%)		25,000	
MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND		<u><u>2,821,589</u></u>	

EDUCATION:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	A	9,484,800	74.1%
TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYEE COST SHARE		(1,513,845)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED RETIREE/COBRA COST SHARE		(516,508)	
CONSULTING FEE (50%)		25,000	
HSA EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION		60,000	
EARLY RETIREMENT COST		21,368	
EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND		<u><u>7,560,815</u></u>	

Note: Sum of the A's = 12,800,000

RECAP:

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND	2,821,589
AMOUNT BUDGETED	3,100,000
DIFFERENCE	<u><u>(278,411)</u></u>
EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND	7,560,815
AMOUNT BUDGETED	8,228,192
DIFFERENCE	<u><u>(667,377)</u></u>

Report 1

Renewal Cost Summary

Newtown Town And Board Of Education

Renewal Effective Date: July 1, 2011

Expected Paid Claims by Coverage Category*

Medical	\$10,359,024
Drug	\$1,568,412
Dental	\$156,576
Vision	\$3,612
Total Expected Paid Claims:	\$12,087,624

Network Access Fee: \$337,152

Estimated Retention and Stop Loss:**

Retention Fees	\$213,011
Stop Loss Fees	\$603,578
Estimated Total Retention and Stop Loss Fees	\$816,589

Estimated Total Cost:

\$13,241,365

BASIS ON MED SELF
- INSURANCE FUND
PERFORMANCE
REFUND TO 12,200,000

The Expected Paid Claims represents the actuarial projection of claims cost for the renewal period. These amounts are provided to assist you with estimating claim liability for your budgetary purposes. These projections are also used as the basis for determining the maximum liability for aggregate stop loss coverage.

*Capped at 100% Network Access Fee

**Claims, Retention, and Stop Loss costs were calculated based on contracts as of December, 2010. The Network Access Fee is capped at 100%, a maximum dollar amount of \$337,152.

This renewal includes changes to the standard medical plan to ensure compliance with the requirements of the federal health care reform legislation for nongrandfathered plans, including 100 percent coverage of in-network preventive care services.



Robert Tait

From: Fred Hurley [fred.hurley@newtown-ct.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2011 4:33 PM
To: robert.tait@newtown-ct.gov
Subject: Equipment Fuel Price Increase

Hi Bob,
The changes are as follows:

Equipment Fuel:

Current:	Revised:
Gasoline: 57,000 gal x \$2.59 = \$147,600	57,000 gal x \$2.59959 = \$148,177
Diesel: 90,000 gal x \$2.46 = \$221,400	90,000 gal x \$3.0155 = \$271,395
Total = \$369,000	= \$419,572

Additional \$50,572 for this account from original budget submission.

Fred

Energy Costs	Budgeted	Bld Price	Difference
Fuel Oil Gallons	181,569	182,900	
Fixed Price	\$2.8000	\$2.9716	
LUST	\$0.0010	\$0.0010	
Spill Recovery Fee	\$0.0019	\$0.0019	
Total Oil Price	\$2.8029	\$2.9745	-\$0.1716
Total Budget	\$508,920	\$544,036	-\$35,116
Electricity Kw	9,434,319	9,417,000	
Fixed Constellation	\$0.08610	\$0.08610	
CL&P	\$0.05793	\$0.06170	
Estimated pass thru	\$0.03380	\$0.02610	
Total Electricity price	\$0.17783	\$0.17390	\$0.0039
Total Budget	\$1,677,705	\$1,637,616	\$40,089
Diesel Fuel	136,600	136,600	
Estimated Price	\$2.4300	\$3.0126	
LUST	\$0.0010	\$0.0010	
Spill Recovery Fee	\$0.0019	\$0.0019	
Total Oil Price	\$2.4329	\$3.0155	-\$0.5826
Total Budget	\$332,334	\$411,917	-\$79,583
Gasoline	9,597	18,000	
Estimated Price	\$2.4167	\$2.4210	
GRT = 7.5269%	\$0.1754	\$0.1757	
LUST	\$0.0010	\$0.0010	
Spill Recovery Fee	\$0.0019	\$0.0019	
Total Gasoline Price	\$2.5950	\$2.5996	-\$0.0046
Total Budget	\$24,904	\$46,793	-\$21,889
Total Transportation	\$357,238	\$458,710	-\$101,472
	\$0	\$0	
Maintenance gas units	5,021	5,012	
Maintenance gas budget	\$13,029	\$13,029	\$0

Propane & Natural Gas

Estimated budget based on prior years cost

	2010-11	2011-12	Difference
Sandy Hook	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Middle Gate	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$0
Head O'Meadow	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$0
Reed	\$140,250	\$115,000	-\$25,250
Middle School	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$0
High Prop	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$2,000
High Natural	\$288,000	\$260,000	-\$28,000
Warehouse	\$25,000	\$21,600	-\$3,400
Total Gas	\$483,150	\$428,500	-\$54,650

Propane only	\$29,900	\$31,900	\$2,000
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Natural Gas

Reed

Large usage	1.035928	105,860	\$109,663
Small use	1.523011	3,504	\$5,337
Reed Total		109,364	\$115,000

High School

Natural Gas	1.170000	220,100	\$257,517
Propane			\$20,000
Hedge			\$2,483
Total			\$280,000

Reed	1.170000	101,000	\$118,170
High School	1.170000	220,200	\$257,634
Total Natural Gas		321,200	\$375,804

Total Propane			\$31,900
Warehouse			21,600
Hedge			\$2,483
Grand Total Gas			\$431,787

Difference			-\$3,287
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Total Energy	\$2,985,392	\$3,085,178	-\$99,787	Add'l amount needed due to bid results & adjustments
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Less Trans	-\$357,238	-\$458,710	\$101,472	(0)
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Total on Function Page check	\$2,628,154	-\$2		
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TOWN OF NEWTOWN, CONNECTICUT

\$14,020,000 GO Bonds

2/15/11

Roosevelt & Cross

2011-12 INTEREST
= \$507,500

Debt Service Schedule

Part 1 of 2

Date	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total P+I	Fiscal Total
02/23/2011	-	-	-	-	-
08/15/2011	-	-	253,750.00	253,750.00	-
02/15/2012	520,000.00	2.500%	253,750.00	773,750.00	-
06/30/2012	-	-	-	-	1,027,500.00
08/15/2012	-	-	247,250.00	247,250.00	-
02/15/2013	600,000.00	4.000%	247,250.00	847,250.00	-
06/30/2013	-	-	-	-	1,094,500.00
08/15/2013	-	-	235,250.00	235,250.00	-
02/15/2014	650,000.00	2.000%	235,250.00	885,250.00	-
06/30/2014	-	-	-	-	1,120,500.00
08/15/2014	-	-	228,750.00	228,750.00	-
02/15/2015	750,000.00	4.000%	228,750.00	978,750.00	-
06/30/2015	-	-	-	-	1,207,500.00
08/15/2015	-	-	213,750.00	213,750.00	-
02/15/2016	750,000.00	3.000%	213,750.00	963,750.00	-
06/30/2016	-	-	-	-	1,177,500.00
08/15/2016	-	-	202,500.00	202,500.00	-
02/15/2017	750,000.00	2.500%	202,500.00	952,500.00	-
06/30/2017	-	-	-	-	1,155,000.00
08/15/2017	-	-	193,125.00	193,125.00	-
02/15/2018	750,000.00	3.500%	193,125.00	943,125.00	-
06/30/2018	-	-	-	-	1,136,250.00
08/15/2018	-	-	180,000.00	180,000.00	-
02/15/2019	750,000.00	3.000%	180,000.00	930,000.00	-
06/30/2019	-	-	-	-	1,110,000.00
08/15/2019	-	-	168,750.00	168,750.00	-
02/15/2020	750,000.00	3.125%	168,750.00	918,750.00	-
06/30/2020	-	-	-	-	1,087,500.00
08/15/2020	-	-	157,031.25	157,031.25	-
02/15/2021	750,000.00	3.375%	157,031.25	907,031.25	-
06/30/2021	-	-	-	-	1,064,062.50
08/15/2021	-	-	144,375.00	144,375.00	-
02/15/2022	700,000.00	3.500%	144,375.00	844,375.00	-
06/30/2022	-	-	-	-	988,750.00
08/15/2022	-	-	132,125.00	132,125.00	-
02/15/2023	700,000.00	4.000%	132,125.00	832,125.00	-
06/30/2023	-	-	-	-	964,250.00
08/15/2023	-	-	118,125.00	118,125.00	-
02/15/2024	700,000.00	4.000%	118,125.00	818,125.00	-
06/30/2024	-	-	-	-	936,250.00
08/15/2024	-	-	104,125.00	104,125.00	-
02/15/2025	700,000.00	4.000%	104,125.00	804,125.00	-
06/30/2025	-	-	-	-	908,250.00
08/15/2025	-	-	90,125.00	90,125.00	-

FISCAL YEAR 2011 - 2012

DEBT SERVICE RECAP:

	<u>PRINCIPAL</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CURRENT BOND SCHEDULE	6,315,760	2,369,133	8,684,893
PROJECTED 02/2011 BOND	520,000	469,670	989,670
TOTAL	<u>6,835,760</u>	<u>2,838,803</u>	<u>9,674,563</u>

469,670

ACTUAL 507,500

DIFF

37,830

At Ability Beyond Disability, we discover, build and celebrate the ability in all people.

February 31, 2011

First Selectman E. Patricia Llodra
Town of Newtown
Town Municipal Center
3 Primrose Street
Newtown, CT 06470

RECEIVED

FEB - 3 2011

OFFICE OF THE FIRST SELECTMAN



Dear First Selectman Llodra,

On behalf of the people we serve, I wholeheartedly thank you and the Town of Newtown for the past support and commitment to Ability Beyond Disability. Since 1999, the Town of Newtown has invested \$55,550 in support of your citizens that are living with disabilities. We thank you for the last gift of \$4,050 received 7/10. While we are well aware that towns and cities in Connecticut are under financial pressure and budgetary constraints, we ask for your continued partnership to help us enhance the lives of the 41 individuals residing in Newtown who benefit from our comprehensive programs and services. Today, I ask that you renew your commitment to Ability Beyond Disability by making a gift of \$4,500 to be restricted to Newtown citizens.

Our mission is in our name...at Ability Beyond Disability's we discover, build and celebrate the ability in all people. We accomplish this by providing a comprehensive spectrum of services to individuals living with disabilities and access to a variety of residential and employment options, medical and transportation services in 67 communities throughout Connecticut and New York. Ability Beyond Disability oversees 100 residences and serves approximately 1,425 people each year. We are a resource for individuals with disabilities that include, but are not limited to, developmental disabilities, neurological disabilities, Autism Spectrum Disorder, traumatic brain injury, mental illness, and sensory impairments. Our goal is to provide the supports needed for people to improve quality of life, develop their talents and interests, have their basic needs met. We work with people individually to help attain their personal goals and to be active members of your community.

One of our guiding principles is to "continuously evolve to be successful in a changing world". And we do just that. During our 57 year history, we have firmly advocated for the disabled and have made a tangible difference in the lives of thousands of people by working to create a level playing field for those who turn to us for support. The challenges confronting the population we serve are myriad as they face multiple barriers to attaining health, homes and jobs.

Thank you for sharing this vision with us. Please visit us so you can meet some of the individuals we serve and to see first hand the tremendous impact your gifts have made. I can be reached at (203) 826-3014 or via e-mail at Thomas.Fanning@abilitybeyonddisability.org.

Together we are making a difference in so many lives.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Fanning
President/CEO

Services throughout Western Connecticut and Hudson Valley New York

our **mission** is in our name...

Ability Beyond Disability, we discover, build and celebrate the ability in all people.



Ability Beyond Disability helps people with differing abilities throughout Connecticut and New York – many of whom have intellectual disabilities, Autism Spectrum Disorder, brain injury, Cerebral Palsy, Down syndrome, mental illness and often accompanying physical disabilities.



Tax ID Number: 06-0776594

Incorporated: 1967

President & CEO: Thomas H. Fanning
Thomas.Fanning@abilitybeyonddisability.org; 203.826.3014

Sites: Sixty-seven communities in Fairfield, Litchfield, New Haven and Hartford counties in Connecticut and in Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties in New York

Numbers Served: 1,425 during FY10 includes: residential, day, work & clinical in both CT & NY

Annual Budget: \$53 million

Employees: 900 +

Accreditation: Ability Beyond Disability is accredited by CARF, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities for all residential and vocational programs



Programs:

Residential Living – Licensed group residences that provide 24-hour staffing and varying levels of nursing and clinical support.

Independent Living – Supports individuals who reside in their own residence or family home.

Employment - Community-based employment opportunities; skills assessment, job exploration, vocational and education training; and assistive technologies.

Day Programs - Vital social, recreational and volunteer opportunities that teach life skills and help individuals with disabilities become involved in their community.

Transportation – Provided to over 280 people each day to 80 different locations with more than 130,000 trips per year. Our fleet of 105 vehicles makes it possible for individuals to get to work sites, volunteer centers, recreational activities, and medical appointments.

Clinical Services - The medical needs of the people we serve vary widely so we provide tailored health and behavioral services to each individual. We also have a Diagnostic & Treatment Center that is a centralized, collaborative outpatient health center in Westchester County, N.Y., offering physical, occupational and speech therapy; psychotherapy, psychiatry, and a Wheelchair Seating and Mobility Clinic.

Age Specialists – We combine eldercare with best practice models of serving individuals with disabilities.

Services throughout Western Connecticut and Hudson Valley New York

Connecticut Office
4 Berkshire Boulevard
Rural, CT 06481

Tel: 203.775.4700
Fax: 203.775.8256

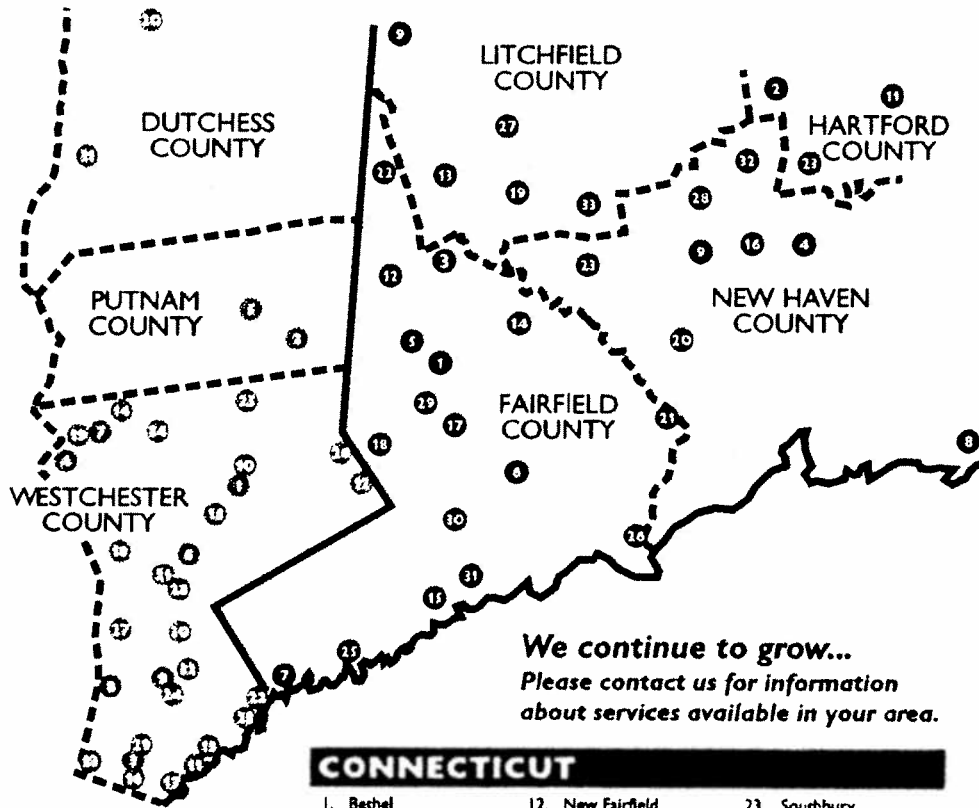
New York Office
120 Kisco Avenue
Mt. Kisco, NY 10549

Tel: 914.242.8720
Fax: 914.242.5124

Toll Free: 888.832.8247
www.abilitybeyonddisability.org



ABILITY BEYOND DISABILITY SERVICE AREA



We continue to grow...
Please contact us for information
about services available in your area.

CONNECTICUT

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bethel | 12. New Fairfield | 23. Southbury |
| 2. Bristol | 13. New Milford | 24. Southington |
| 3. Brookfield | 14. Newtown | 25. Stamford |
| 4. Cheshire | 15. Norwalk | 26. Stratford |
| 5. Danbury | 16. Prospect | 27. Waterbury |
| 6. Easton | 17. Redding | 28. Waterbury |
| 7. Greenwich | 18. Ridgefield | 29. West Redding |
| 8. Guilford | 19. Roxbury | 30. Weston |
| 9. Kent | 20. Seymour | 31. Westport |
| 10. Naugatuck | 21. Shelton | 32. Wolcott |
| 11. New Britain | 22. Sherman | 33. Woodbury |

NEW YORK

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bedford Hills | 10. Katonah | 19. Peekskill | 28. Thornwood |
| 2. Brewster | 11. Larchmont | 20. Pleasant Valley | 29. Tuckahoe |
| 3. Bronxville | 12. Lewisboro | 21. Pleasantville | 30. Valhalla |
| 4. Buchanan | 13. Mamaroneck | 22. Port Chester | 31. Wappingers Falls |
| 5. Carmel | 14. Mohegan Lake | 23. Rye | 32. White Plains |
| 6. Chappaqua | 15. Mount Kisco | 24. Scarsdale | 33. Yonkers |
| 7. Cortlandt Manor | 16. Mount Vernon | 25. Somers | 34. Yorktown Heights |
| 8. Dobbs Ferry | 17. New Rochelle | 26. South Salem | |
| 9. Hartsdale | 18. Ossining | 27. Tarrytown | |

Headquartered at

The Leir Pavilion • 4 Berkshire Boulevard, Bethel, Connecticut 06801

120 Kisco Avenue, Mt. Kisco, New York 10549

(888) 832-8247 • (203) 775-4700 • fax (203) 740-2636

www.abilitybeyonddisability.org

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
"WHAT IF" BUDGET ANALYSIS
 2011 - 2012

	WHAT IF ↓	DIFFERENCE FROM PROPOSED BUDGET
Current Taxes (Based on What If Analysis) <small>((BOS budget + BOE budget) - revenues other than current taxes)</small>	94,593,368	
Estimated Revenues Other Than Current Taxes	12,037,651	
<u>PROPOSED BUDGETS ARE:</u>		
BOS Proposed Budget <i>Prior Year Adopted BOS Budget</i>	37,924,403 2.72%	(173,754) 2.25% more than prior year
BOE Proposed Budget <i>Prior Year Adopted BOE Budget</i>	68,706,616 2.99%	(494,401) 2.25% more than prior year
Net Taxable Grand List	3,877,706,216	
ENTER HERE ↓		
What if BOS Budget is <input type="text" value="2.25%"/> %	More than Prior Year	↑ 24.64
What if BOE Budget is <input type="text" value="2.25%"/> %	More than Prior Year	↑ 2.67%
	MILL RATE WOULD EQUAL	
	EFFECTIVE TAX INCREASE WOULD EQUAL	

**Newtown: Town and BOE
Self Insurance Plan
July 2010 and July 2011
February 28, 2011**



Lindberg & Ripple
Deeper Insights. Better Solutions.™

I. July 2010 Projected ASO Cost (Mature)

a. Total Projected Claims	\$12,002,724
b. Admin/NAF Fees	\$559,667
c. Stop Loss Fees	<u>\$569,394</u>
d. Total Projected Cost	\$13,131,785

II. July 2010 thru Jan 2011 Year to Date Actual Claims (Immature)

a. Actual Paid Claims	\$5,279,639
b. Anticipated Run-Out	<u>\$849,838</u> (Expected claims incurred in FY 2010-2011 but paid in FY 2011-2012)
c. Adjusted YTD Claims	\$6,129,477
d. Average Monthly Claims	\$875,640
e. Projected Monthly Claims	\$1,000,227 (I.a. divided by 12 months)
f. Claim Improvement	-12.46%

Note: Actual Run-Out FYTD is Running better than Expected

III. July 2011 Projected Anthem ASO Renewal (thru December 2010)

a. Total Projected Claims	\$12,087,624	0.71% vs 2010
b. Admin/NAF Fees	\$550,163	-1.70% vs 2010
c. Stop Loss Fees	<u>\$603,578</u>	<u>6.00%</u> vs 2010
d. Total Projected Cost	\$13,241,365	0.83% vs 2010

Note: Employee counts down 1.8%-Cost per employee up 2.7%

IV. Town/BOE Break Out

Allocation Rate Exhibit @ 175K ISL ⁽¹⁾						
	Total Medical Contracts ⁽²⁾	Medical Contracts ⁽³⁾			Annual ⁽⁴⁾	
		Single	2 Person	Family		
Total BOE	615	184	157	272	\$ 9,819,098	
Total Town	<u>207</u>	63	49	92	\$ 3,430,250	
	822	247	206	364	\$ 13,249,348	

Notes:

1. Rates as of Initial Renewal Dated 2/1/11
2. Total Contracts from Anthem Renewal as of December 2010
3. Counts by Class from 1/1/11 Anthem Report
4. Includes Town and BOE Med & Rx, and Town Dental

V. Reserve Target

Reserve Model: Carrier IBNR/ 50% ASO Corridor			
Medical IBNR:	8.00% Approx 1 Month (Standard Anthem Factor)		
ASO Claim Corridor:	12.50% 1/2 Corridor to 125%		
Budget Stabilization:	5.00% Margin		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Total Actual/Expected Claims	\$ 12,002,724	\$ 12,087,624	
Claim IBNR:	\$ 960,218	\$ 967,010	
ASO Corridor:	\$ 1,500,341	\$ 1,510,953	
Stabilization:	\$ 600,136	\$ 604,381	
Combined Reserve:	\$ 3,060,695	\$ 3,082,344	

VI. Favorable Claim Impact

a. 2011 Renewal

January Claims ran at 91% of Expected

For Every Month at that level we improve the claim projection by approximately 0.4%

iii. 2% Claim Improvement equates to approximate \$240K

b. 2010 Fiscal Year

i. If Claims run at expected values rest of the year, claim variance will be approx. \$1.2M

ii. If Claims Continue at current level (approx. 90% of expected), claim variance will be approx \$1.7M

iii. i. & ii. Include funding at the mature level all year-vs- actual immature claims

Newtown: Town and Board of Education

Combined: Town and BOE (Fully Insured)

Estimated Renewal Year Costs: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011

Components	Anthem Revised Fully Insured Projection ⁽¹⁾				Aon Revised Fully Insured Projection ⁽²⁾			
	Medical	Rx	Dental	Total	Medical	Rx	Dental	Total
1. Experience Period Gross Paid Claims (2/09-2/10)					\$9,518,930	\$1,205,711	\$150,397	\$10,875,038
2. Claims in Excess of Individual Stop Loss Limit (\$175k) ⁽³⁾					\$282,335	\$0	\$0	\$282,335
3. Experience Period Net Paid Claims					\$9,236,595	\$1,205,711	\$150,397	\$10,592,703
4. Incurred Factor ⁽⁴⁾	1.0264	0.9675	1.0131		1.0250	0.9675	1.0100	
5. Experience Period Incurred Claims					\$9,467,510	\$1,166,525	\$151,901	\$10,785,936
6. Trend Factor (17 Months)	1.182	1.139	1.095		1.152	1.136	1.088	
7. Annual Trend ⁽⁴⁾	12.5%	9.6%	6.6%		10.5%	9.4%	6.1%	
8. Trended Incurred Claims					\$10,906,005	\$1,324,856	\$165,193	\$12,396,053
9. Experience Period Lives (2 mo. lag)					839	839	212	
10. Trended Experience Period Claims (per ee)					\$13,007	\$1,580	\$778	
11. Projected Current Year Lives	844	844	209		844	844	209	
12. Expected Paid Claims: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011	\$11,642,150	\$1,253,330	\$156,442	\$13,051,922	\$10,977,541	\$1,333,546	\$162,599	\$12,473,686
13. Admin. Expenses: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011 ⁽⁵⁾	\$1,472,625	\$187,415	\$58,152	\$1,718,192	\$1,012,800	\$101,280	\$17,556	\$1,131,636
14. Pooling Expenses: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011 ⁽⁵⁾	\$302,874	\$0	\$0	\$302,874	\$303,840	\$0	\$0	\$303,840
15. Estimated Total Cost: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011	\$13,417,650	\$1,440,745	\$214,594	\$15,072,989	\$10,977,541	\$1,333,546	\$162,599	\$13,909,162
16. Current Premium ⁽⁶⁾				\$12,879,745				\$12,785,309
17. Change ⁽⁶⁾				\$2,193,243				\$1,123,853
18. Change ⁽⁶⁾				17.0%				8.5%

⁽¹⁾ paid claims through 1/31/10
⁽²⁾ represents claims over ISL during the experience period
⁽³⁾ Anthem/Aon Incurred Factors
⁽⁴⁾ Anthem/Aon Consulting's Fall 2009 Health Care Trend Survey
⁽⁵⁾ Anthem: charges are estimated by Aon - not disclosed by Anthem: Administration = 11.4% of premium, Pooling = 2.0% of premium (net of commissions)
⁽⁶⁾ Aon: Administration = 8.2% of premium, Pooling = 2.2% of premium (net of commissions)
⁽⁷⁾ Anthem: from prior renewal; Aon: latest month (1/10) x 12

Newtown: Town and Board of Education

Combined: Town and BOE (ASO)

Estimated Renewal Year Costs: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011

Components	Antihem Revised ASO (Self Insured) Projection ⁽¹⁾				Aon ASO (Self Insured) Projection ⁽²⁾			
	Medical	Rx	Dental	Total	Medical	Rx	Dental	Total
1. Experience Period Gross Paid Claims (2/09-2/10)								
2. Claims in Excess of Individual Stop Loss Limit (\$175k)								
3. Experience Period Net Paid Claims								
4. Incurral Factor								
5. Experience Period Incurred Claims								
6. Trend Factor (17 Months)								
7. Annual Trend								
8. Trended Incurred Claims								
9. Experience Period Lives (2 mo. lag)								
10. Trended Experience Period Claims (per ee)								
11. Projected Current Year Lives								
12. Expected Paid Claims: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011								
13. Admin. Expenses: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011 ⁽³⁾				\$568,339				\$506,400
14. Pooling Expenses: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011 ⁽⁴⁾				\$607,716				\$557,040
15. Estimated Total Cost: July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2011	\$11,217,300	\$1,362,096	\$164,196	\$12,743,592	\$10,977,541	\$1,333,546	\$162,599	\$12,473,686
16. Current Premium ⁽⁵⁾				\$13,919,687				\$13,537,126
17. Change ⁽⁶⁾				\$12,679,245				\$12,785,389
18. Change ⁽⁶⁾				\$1,040,402				\$71,817
				8.1%				5.0%
Estimated Town Cost ⁽¹⁾				\$9,720,011				\$9,551,308
Estimated BOE Cost ⁽¹⁾				\$3,023,581				\$2,922,378
Change ⁽⁶⁾				\$10,274,592				\$7,628,926
				10.2%				7.5%
Estimated BOE Cost ⁽¹⁾				\$10,199,636				\$9,985,788

⁽¹⁾ paid claims through 1/31/10
⁽²⁾ Anthem Self-Insured: Administration = 4.1% of premium, Pooling = 4.4% of premium (net of commissions)
⁽³⁾ Aon Self-Insured: Administration = 3.7% of premium, Pooling = 4.1% of premium (net of commissions)
⁽⁴⁾ Anthem: from prior renewal; Aon: latest month (1/10) x 12
⁽⁵⁾ Town/BOE self funded cost splits were based on same cost splits as fully insured - Anthem did not provide detail

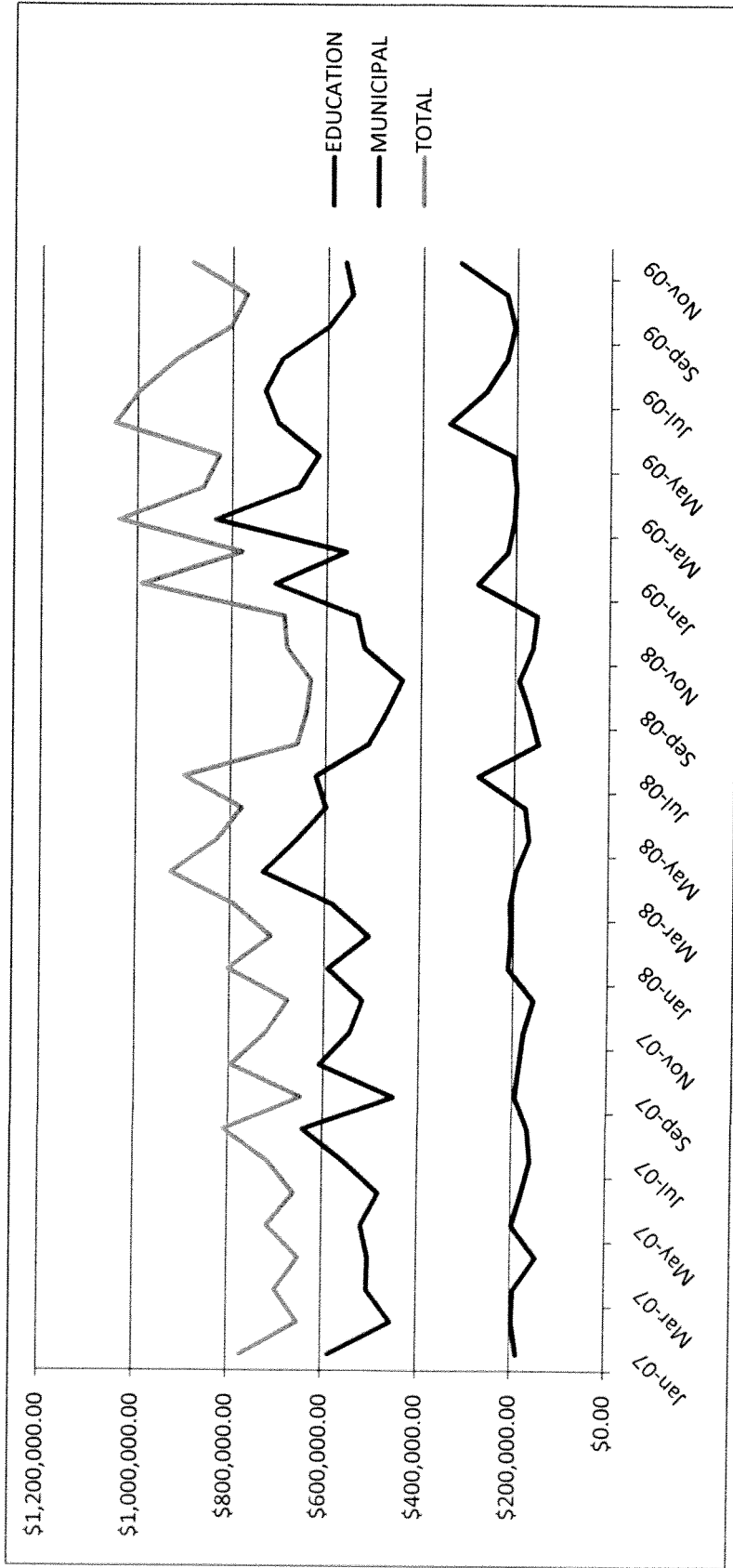
**ANTHEM BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD
 SELF INSURANCE RATE QUOTATION
 Newtown Town And Board Of Education
 Anthem Alliance
 Effective Date: July 1, 2010**

Expected Paid Claims by Coverage Category*	Mature	Immature
Medical	\$10,486,272	\$9,699,802
Drug	\$1,353,840	\$1,298,603
Dental	\$158,676	\$150,742
Vision	\$3,936	\$3,739
Total Expected Paid Claims:	\$12,002,724	\$11,152,886
Network Access Fee:	\$333,159	\$333,159
Estimated Retention and Stop Loss:**		
Retention Fees	\$226,508	\$226,508
Stop Loss Fees	\$569,394	\$569,394
Estimated Total Retention and Stop Loss Fees	\$795,902	\$795,902
Estimated Total Cost:	\$13,131,785	\$12,281,947

The Expected Paid Claims represents the actuarial projection of claims cost for the quote period. These amounts are provided to assist you with estimating claim liability for your budgetary purposes. These projections are also used as the basis for determining the maximum liability for aggregate stop loss coverage.

*Capped at 100% Network Access Fee
 **Claims, Retention, and Stop Loss costs were calculated based on contracts as of March, 2010
 *Fees are net of commission

CLAIMS HISTORY (JAN 2007 TO DECEMBER 2009)



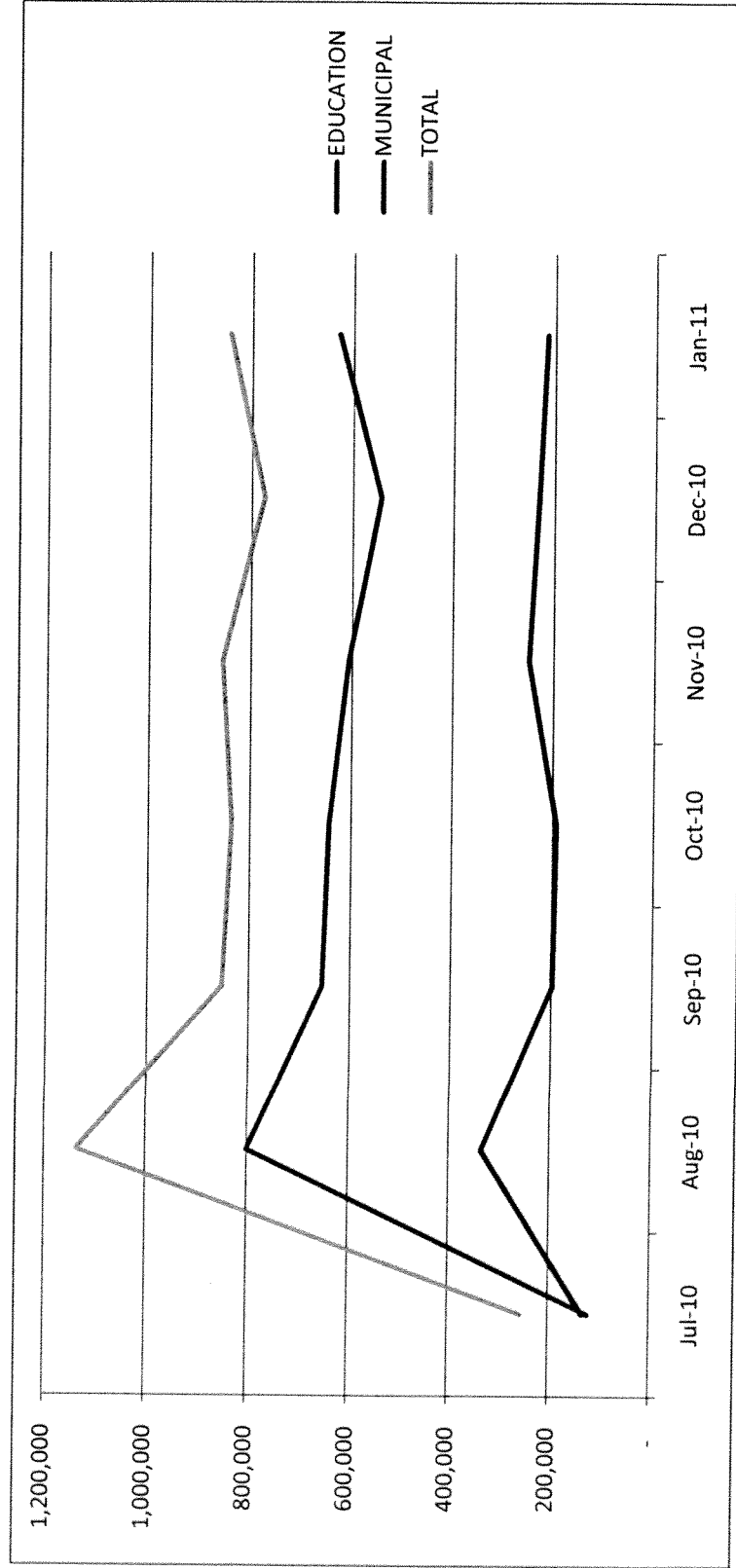
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**TOWN OF NEWTOWN
MEDICAL CLAIMS HISTORY
CALENDAR YEARS 2007 TO 2009**

	YEARLY AVERAGE		
	EDUCATION	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL
Jan-07	584,680	186,180	770,860
Feb-07	454,078	196,759	650,837
Mar-07	504,415	194,460	698,875
Apr-07	502,713	146,481	649,194
May-07	518,315	198,795	717,110
Jun-07	481,841	178,625	660,466
Jul-07	556,031	160,525	716,556
Aug-07	643,113	166,770	809,883
Sep-07	453,030	194,999	648,029
Oct-07	609,515	186,343	795,858
Nov-07	545,313	177,638	722,951
Dec-07	519,819	156,900	676,719
Jan-08	592,222	211,256	803,478
Feb-08	507,221	206,077	713,298
Mar-08	584,401	208,091	792,492
Apr-08	730,706	196,093	926,799
May-08	660,491	168,696	829,187
Jun-08	599,511	176,715	776,226
Jul-08	620,355	277,827	898,182
Aug-08	510,183	149,701	659,884
Sep-08	472,190	168,885	641,075
Oct-08	440,264	191,984	632,248
Nov-08	520,385	162,692	683,077
Dec-08	535,055	154,450	689,505
Jan-09	709,053	281,451	990,504
Feb-09	559,950	218,380	778,330
Mar-09	834,985	204,538	1,039,523
Apr-09	660,611	200,389	861,000
May-09	618,558	208,554	827,112
Jun-09	704,082	343,681	1,047,763
Jul-09	731,611	265,165	996,776
Aug-09	696,208	222,008	918,217
Sep-09	599,117	205,759	804,877
Oct-09	548,251	222,556	770,807
Nov-09	562,636	321,563	884,198
Dec-09	622,428	194,397	816,824
	531,072	178,706	709,778
	564,415	189,372	753,788
			6.20%
	653,957	240,704	894,661
			18.69%

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
CURRENT MEDICAL CLAIMS
2010 - 2011

	SEPT - JAN AVG		
	EDUCATION	MUNICIPAL	TOTAL
Jul-10	122,595	133,272	255,867
Aug-10	801,249	336,479	1,137,728
Sep-10	655,306	198,468	853,774
Oct-10	643,778	193,055	836,833
Nov-10	606,973	249,209	856,182
Dec-10	544,162	230,775	774,937
Jan-11	628,365	215,386	843,751
	615,717	217,378	833,095



Report 1

Renewal Cost Summary

Newtown Town And Board Of Education

Renewal Effective Date: July 1, 2011

Expected Paid Claims by Coverage Category*	
Medical	\$10,359,024
Drug	\$1,568,412
Dental	\$156,576
Vision	\$3,612
Total Expected Paid Claims:	\$12,087,624
Network Access Fee:	\$337,152
Estimated Retention and Stop Loss:**	
Retention Fees	\$213,011
Stop Loss Fees	\$603,578
Estimated Total Retention and Stop Loss Fees	\$816,589
Estimated Total Cost:	\$13,241,365

The Expected Paid Claims represents the actuarial projection of claims cost for the renewal period. These amounts are provided to assist you with estimating claim liability for your budgetary purposes. These projections are also used as the basis for determining the maximum liability for aggregate stop loss coverage.

*Capped at 100% Network Access Fee

**Claims, Retention, and Stop Loss costs were calculated based on contracts as of December, 2010. The Network Access Fee is capped at 100%, a maximum dollar amount of \$337,152.

This renewal includes changes to the standard medical plan to ensure compliance with the requirements of the federal health care reform legislation for nongrandfathered plans, including 100 percent coverage of in-network preventive care services.



Report 8

Claim Calculation Detail

Newtown Town And Board Of Education
Renewal Effective Date: July 1, 2011

This calculation is based on claims from the experience period 01/01/2010 through 12/31/2010. The trend period used in the renewal calculation is from 07/01/2010 through 12/31/2011. It reflects the anticipated change in claim cost and utilization from the experience period to the renewal period.

	Coverage Category				Total
	Medical	Drug	Dental	Vision	
1a. Experience Period Member Months	25,442	24,638	6,247	1,681	
1b. Experience Period Contract Months	9,917	9,789	2,498	564	
2. Total Claims Paid	\$9,102,451	\$1,223,078	\$149,619	\$3,227	\$10,478,375
3. Claims Exceeding Stop Loss Attachment Point of \$175,000	\$328,061	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,061
4. Net Claims Paid (line 2 - 3)	\$8,773,390	\$1,223,078	\$149,619	\$3,227	\$10,149,314
5. Paid to Incurred Claims Factor	1.0206	0.9640	1.0129	0.9982	
6. Incurred Claims	\$8,954,351	\$1,179,048	\$151,550	\$3,221	\$10,288,170
7. Experience Period Incurred Claims Adjusted to Reflect Current Benefit Levels	\$8,915,068	\$1,330,693	\$151,550	\$3,221	\$10,400,532
8. Trend Factor (18 Months)	1.1620	1.1284	1.0600	1.0000	1.1562
9. Trended Claims (line 7 * 8)	\$10,359,309	\$1,501,554	\$160,643	\$3,221	\$12,024,727
10. Credibility Factor	100%	100%	100%	37%	
11. Credible Claims (line 9 * 10)	\$10,359,309	\$1,501,554	\$160,643	\$1,192	\$12,022,698
12. Noncredible Claims	\$10,981,362	\$1,498,924	\$153,650	\$3,838	\$12,617,774
13. Noncredible Factor	0%	0%	0%	63%	
14. Noncredible Claims x Noncredible Factor (12 x 13)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,418	\$2,418
15. Total Future Cost of Experience Period Incurred Claims (line 11 + 14)	\$10,359,309	\$1,501,554	\$160,643	\$3,610	\$12,025,116
16. Benefit Enhancement - PPACA and Other Mandates	\$212,964	\$10,511	\$0	\$0	\$223,475
17. Total Future Cost of Experience Period Incurred Claims Including Benefit Enhancements (15 + 16)	\$10,572,273	\$1,512,065	\$160,643	\$3,610	\$12,248,591
18. Future Cost of Experience Period Claims adjusted to Expected Paid Level	\$10,359,994	\$1,568,523	\$158,585	\$3,616	\$12,089,728
12 Month Trend:	11.63%	9.47%	5.00%	0.00%	

**TOWN OF NEWTOWN
MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE EXPENDITURES
FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY, 2011 - PROJECTED TO JUNE 30, 2011**

	EDUCATION SUMMARY	TOWN SUMMARY	TOTAL SUMMARY
JULY 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 122,595	133,272	255,867
	ADMIN 46,601	17,387	63,988
AUGUST 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 169,196	150,660	319,855
	ADMIN 801,249	336,479	1,137,728
	CLAIMS/NAF 46,291	17,133	63,425
	ADMIN 847,540	353,612	1,201,152
SEPTEMBER 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 655,306	198,468	853,774
	ADMIN 48,149	17,303	65,452
	CLAIMS/NAF 703,455	215,770	919,225
OCTOBER 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 643,778	193,055	836,833
	ADMIN 48,536	17,218	65,754
	CLAIMS/NAF 692,314	210,273	902,586
NOVEMBER 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 606,973	249,209	856,182
	ADMIN 48,149	17,218	65,367
	CLAIMS/NAF 655,122	266,427	921,549
DECEMBER 2010	CLAIMS/NAF 544,162	230,775	774,937
	ADMIN 48,149	17,049	65,198
	CLAIMS/NAF 592,311	247,824	840,135
JANUARY 2011	CLAIMS/NAF 628,365	215,386	843,751
	ADMIN 47,994	17,133	65,128
	CLAIMS/NAF 676,359	232,519	908,878
FEBRUARY 2011	CLAIMS/NAF		
	ADMIN		
	CLAIMS/NAF		
	ADMIN		
AVG CLAIMS/NAF	615,717	217,378	833,095
SEP THRU JAN			
AVG CLAIMS	634,157	221,588	855,745
DEC'08 THRU NOV'09			
TOTAL CLAIMS/NAF	4,002,428	1,556,643	5,559,072
JULY'10 THRU JAN'10	3,694,301	1,304,271	4,998,572
EST FEB'11 THRU JUN'11 ***			
TOTAL CLAIMS/NAF 2010/2011	7,696,730	2,860,914	10,557,644
TOTAL ADMIN	578,000	209,000	787,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	8,274,730	3,069,914	11,344,644

*** Used six months average claims

10/

TOWN OF NEW TOWN
 MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND ANALYSIS
 FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011

(USING FIRST SEVEN MONTHS ACTUAL AND ESTIMATING LAST FIVE MONTHS)

FUND BALANCE @ JULY 1, 2010

REVENUES	
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS:	
MUNICIPAL	2,958,936
EDUCATION	7,760,191
EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS:	
MUNICIPAL	218,423
EDUCATION	1,444,989
RETIREE/COBRA/AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
MUNICIPAL	220,000
EDUCATION	524,771
INTEREST EARNED ON INVESTMENTS	6,000

TOTAL REVENUES 13,133,310

EXPENSES	
CLAIMS/NAF:	
MUNICIPAL	2,860,914
EDUCATION	7,696,730
ADMINISTRATIVE FEES:	
MUNICIPAL	209,000
EDUCATION	578,000
CONSULTANT FEES	50,000

TOTAL EXPENSES 11,394,644

ESTIMATED FUND BALANCE @ JUNE 30, 2011

1,738,666

25% OF TOTAL CLAIMS = 2,639,411

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND
BASED ON BC/BS CALCULATION WITH AN ADJUSTMENT FOR JAN & FEB FAVORABLE CLAIMS EXPERIENCE
2011-2012

MUNICIPAL:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	A	3,315,200	25.9%
<i>(Includes incurred claims and all retention components)</i>			
TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYEE COST SHARE		(248,357)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED AGENCY COST SHARE		(257,895)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED RETIREE COST SHARE		(12,359)	
CONSULTING FEE (50%)		25,000	
MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND		<u><u>2,821,589</u></u>	

EDUCATION:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	A	9,484,800	74.1%
TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYEE COST SHARE		(1,513,845)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED RETIREE/COBRA COST SHARE		(516,508)	
CONSULTING FEE (50%)		25,000	
HSA EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION		60,000	
EARLY RETIREMENT COST		21,368	
EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND		<u><u>7,560,815</u></u>	

Note: Sum of the A's = 12,800,000

RECAP:

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND	2,821,589
AMOUNT BUDGETED	3,100,000
DIFFERENCE	<u><u>(278,411)</u></u>
EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SELF INSURANCE FUND	7,560,815
AMOUNT BUDGETED	8,228,192
DIFFERENCE	<u><u>(667,377)</u></u>

Board of selectmen submission to the Board of Finance regarding review of the 10% Debt Cap

The Debt Cap could be reduced to 9% as part of a larger financial discipline in the management of the Town's resources. In addition to reducing debt, the financial discipline could include planned use of capital non-recurring accounts for municipal and for educational purposes; elimination of routine use of the Fund Balance to off-set tax increases; and planned growth in the Fund Balance.

- 1) Incremental change in Debt Cap - decrements beginning in 2015-16 and culminating in 2020-21

Year	Percent at debt Cap	Amount Available for Bonding
2015-2016:	9.6%	\$25,000,000*
2016-2017	9.5%	\$5,000,000
2017-2018	9.3%	\$5,000,000
2018-2019	9.2%	\$10,000,000
2019-2020	9.1%	\$10,000,000
2020-2021	9.0%	\$5,000,000

*This calls for a reduction of \$5,000,000 in bonding in year 5 (2015-16) of the CIP. That adjustment may be achieved in multiple ways. One option is to reduce the amount identified for the Parks and Recreation Community Center by \$5,000,000. It should be understood that all projects in the CIP are subject to annual review and adjustment regarding costs and priorities. This is especially true for items that are in year 4 and 5 of the plan.

- 2) Capital Non-Recurring – Consider annual investment in Capital Non-Recurring of .03% of the operating budget. Such funds to be designated for known capital expense items, such as the periodic re-evaluation; fire equipment; major technology upgrades; infrastructure improvements; etc...
- 3) Undesignated/unreserved monies in the Fund Balance should be targeted to a level consistent with the practices of other municipalities at bonding level.

AND: Adjust the Fund Balance policy to require periodic review; assess limits (5% - 16%) in policy; calibrate against financial goals; develop plan/strategies to increase fund balance to targeted level.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
ESTIMATED AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CIP PROJECTS
2011-12 TO 2015-16 CIP; 5th YEAR AND EXTENDING OUT TO THE 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th YEARS

	<u>5th Year</u> (2015-16)	<u>6th Year</u> (2016-17)	<u>7th Year</u> (2017-18)	<u>8th Year</u> (2018-19)	<u>9th Year</u> (2019-20)	<u>10th Year</u> (2020-21)
Estimated Amount Available for Projects (bonding)	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
debt service cap	9.6%	9.5%	9.3%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%

Possible Project Scenarios:

Bridge Replacement	\$ 414,000					
Fire Tanker (#9) & Engine (#111) Repl.	\$ 800,000					
Open Space Acquisition Program	\$ 1,000,000					
FFH Building Demolition	\$ 6,000,000					
FFH Walking Trails	\$ 515,000					
Community Center Construction	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000				
Bath House/Concession Stand (Eichler's)	\$ 425,000					
Police/Communications Facility	\$ 800,000					
Newtown Technology Park	\$ 725,000					
Middle School Improvements - Phase II	\$ 4,321,000					
	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 5,000,000				

NOTE: This worksheet is for discussion purposes only.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN

GENERAL FUND, UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE POLICY

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the general fund, unreserved fund balance to improve and maintain the town's financial stability in order to protect the town from unforeseen or unbudgeted situations such as declining tax collection rates; the loss of a major tax payer; sudden changes in revenues or spending requirements; natural disasters; major infrastructure failures and unexpected litigation.

BACKGROUND

Fund balance is a measure of the financial resources available in a governmental fund.

Unreserved fund balance is that portion of fund balance that reflects expendable available financial resources.

It is essential that governments maintain adequate levels of unreserved fund balance to mitigate current and futures risks and to ensure stable tax rates. Fund balance levels are a crucial consideration, too, in long term financial planning.

The Government Finance Officers Association recommends that governments, regardless of size, maintain unreserved fund balance in their general fund of no less than five to 15 percent of regular general fund operating revenues, or of no less than one to two months of regular general fund operating expenditures.

Credit rating agencies carefully monitor the unreserved fund balance. A town's ability to accurately plan and develop significant reserves is a common characteristic of highly rated municipalities.

POLICY STATEMENT

These policy guidelines will provide direction during the budget process and demonstrate a commitment to maintain adequate reserves for financial stability and for long term financial planning:

The town will maintain an unreserved fund balance, in the general fund, of not less than 5% of budgeted operating expenditures and not more than 16%. Eight percent approximates one month of operating expenditures.

The use of unreserved fund balance will be permitted under certain circumstances:

Emergency – An emergency is what the legislative council determines it to be. It will always reflect a careful balancing of the body's desire to maintain adequate reserves with its desire to maintain essential services.

If the unreserved fund balance goes over the 16% cap the use of such excess funds should be for capital projects and other one time uses.

The finance director will estimate the fiscal year end unreserved fund balance for the current year and prepare a projection of the fiscal year end unreserved fund balance for the next budget year as part of the annual budget process.

If the unreserved fund balance goes below the minimum 5% the finance director shall recommend and submit to the appropriate Town boards for approval a plan to replenish reserves to minimum levels within a specific time frame

Newtown Bee
Feb 25, 2011

looking at the financial statements from other AAA-rated towns, as well as other municipalities sharing Newtown's AAI Rating from Moody's Investors Service, the first selectman noted that in some cases, Newtown's current fund balance is below that of other AAI-rated communities.

"Moody's has laid out an agenda for Newtown," she said. "And the fund balance seems to have the most weight in their assessment."

AAA Equals Savings

Earlier in the meeting, Mrs. Llodra said based on its latest bond issue, Newtown would have saved an additional \$383,000 if it enjoyed a AAA rating from Moody's; the community is already rated AAA from Standard & Poor's, a competing municipal rating bureau.

Currently, Newtown's fund balance stands at 6.9 percent.

In a canvass of a number of Moody's AAA-rated communities across Connecticut, a number of finance officials in those towns told *The Bee* that they maintained either official or unofficial policies to hold

the line on undesignated fund balances.

West Hartford currently maintains an 8.13 percent ratio, and since 2001 has subscribed to the best practices minimum of seven percent as an "unwritten guideline." At the same time, neighboring Weston maintains a 10-12 percent range by policy, with its current fund balance standing at 12.85 percent.

Westport has a 10.1 percent fund balance in the current budget, while Norwalk's finance director Tom Hamilton said his city is currently maintaining 9.7 percent of its overall expenditures.

"Our fund balance policy states that we will maintain a fund balance between five and ten percent of expenditures, with an overall objective to maintain our fund balance at the median of other Aaa and AAA-rated municipalities in Connecticut," Mr. Hamilton said. "The median for Aaa and AAA-rated municipalities is currently 9.2 percent, so I am satisfied that Norwalk's fund balance level is prudent and appropriate."

Ridgefield is currently at

seven percent, and Gary Conrad, chief financial officer of New Canaan said, "Our June 30, 2010 Unreserved/Undesignated Fund Balance represents 12.85 percent of total expenditures. This is above our standing policy where fund balance will not be below ten percent of expenditures."

Conversely, a spokesman at the Stamford Comptroller's office told *The Bee* that his community was recently downgraded from its long-held AAA status because that city dropped its undesignated fund balance to three percent. And even considering other risk management funds that are maintained for specific exposures, Stamford's overall aggregate of so-called rainy day savings "is well below ten percent."

Mrs. Llodra said she too would be canvassing other state municipalities to present her board with a full range of fund balance data at its next regular meeting March 7, when the selectmen are expected to finalize plans for year five in the CIP as well as suggesting how the next three to five years might play out.

NEWTOWN

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 2005 TO 2009		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Economic Data						
Population (State Dept. of Public Health)	26,842	26,737	26,790	27,034	26,996	
School Enrollment (State Education Dept.)	5,627	5,747	5,784	5,747	5,591	
Bond Rating (Moody's, as of July 1)	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	
Unemployment (Annual Average)	6.3%	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%	
TANF Recipients (As a % of Population)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Grand List Data						
Equalized Net Grand List	\$5,610,981,061	\$5,802,328,236	\$5,624,980,765	\$5,446,999,350	\$4,947,025,867	
Equalized Mill Rate	16.00	14.65	14.51	13.99	14.30	
Net Grand List	\$3,912,973,983	\$3,041,888,360	\$2,988,388,836	\$2,919,546,421	\$2,844,420,641	
Mill Rate	23.20	28.10	27.30	26.10	24.90	
Property Tax Collection Data						
Current Year Adjusted Tax Levy	\$89,761,007	\$84,992,465	\$81,644,015	\$76,226,450	\$70,745,739	
Current Year Collection %	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%	99.1%	98.8%	
Total Taxes Collected as a % of Total Outstanding	98.5%	98.5%	98.4%	98.5%	98.0%	
Operating Results - General Fund						
Property Tax Revenues	\$90,141,582	\$85,409,590	\$82,160,198	\$76,815,298	\$71,319,635	
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$13,238,745	\$24,452,450	\$10,233,003	\$10,091,809	\$8,687,688	
Total Revenues	\$105,926,028	\$114,050,867	\$96,878,619	\$91,438,830	\$84,387,478	
Total Transfers In From Other Funds	\$533,674	\$4,700,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$600,000	
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$106,459,702	\$118,750,867	\$96,878,619	\$91,738,830	\$84,999,978	
Education Expenditures	\$70,846,082	\$79,232,308	\$62,710,766	\$58,894,570	\$54,200,950	
Operating Expenditures	\$36,808,175	\$34,680,294	\$33,546,643	\$32,251,523	\$31,141,067	
Total Expenditures	\$107,654,257	\$113,912,602	\$96,257,409	\$91,146,093	\$85,342,017	
Total Transfers Out To Other Funds	\$317,000	\$165,000	\$155,000	\$125,000	\$100,000	
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$107,971,257	\$114,077,602	\$96,412,409	\$91,271,093	\$85,442,017	
Net Change In Fund Balance	(\$1,511,555)	\$4,673,265	\$466,210	\$467,737	(\$442,039)	
Fund Balance - General Fund						
Reserved	\$1,634,009	\$2,341,582	\$2,125,554	\$1,966,115	\$2,395,103	
Designated	\$2,000,000	\$2,619,306	\$3,363,961	\$2,312,535	\$2,467,236	
Undesignated	\$7,636,522	\$7,821,198	\$2,619,306	\$3,363,961	\$2,312,535	
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$11,270,531	\$12,782,086	\$8,108,821	\$7,642,611	\$7,174,874	
Debt Measures						
Long-Term Debt	\$73,259,419	\$71,760,665	\$65,498,578	\$61,923,009	\$57,303,350	
Annual Debt Service	\$9,243,400	\$9,613,705	\$8,573,096	\$7,459,423	\$8,024,041	

CHESHIRE

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 2005 TO 2009		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Economic Data						
Population (State Dept. of Public Health)		29,142	29,066	28,833	28,884	29,097
School Enrollment (State Education Dept.)		4,997	5,097	5,141	5,162	5,157
Bond Rating (Moody's, as of July 1)		Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa3	Aa3
Unemployment (Annual Average)		6.3%	4.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%
TANF Recipients (As a % of Population)		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Grand List Data						
Equalized Net Grand List		\$4,354,132,463	\$4,480,349,634	\$4,475,907,983	\$4,160,548,364	\$3,461,274,786
Equalized Mill Rate		16.32	15.46	15.10	15.74	17.95
Net Grand List		\$2,530,559,326	\$2,510,628,095	\$2,481,073,314	\$2,453,111,065	\$2,412,018,450
Mill Rate		28.05	27.60	27.15	26.65	25.75
Property Tax Collection Data						
Current Year Adjusted Tax Levy		\$71,072,332	\$69,282,705	\$67,567,698	\$65,469,342	\$62,113,305
Current Year Collection %		99.6%	99.6%	99.6%	99.6%	99.6%
Total Taxes Collected as a % of Total Outstanding		99.5%	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%
Operating Results - General Fund						
Property Tax Revenues		\$71,546,221	\$69,639,894	\$67,953,935	\$66,084,628	\$63,068,610
Intergovernmental Revenues		\$22,600,186	\$21,637,810	\$19,550,029	\$17,833,833	\$14,979,146
Total Revenues		\$96,524,388	\$94,977,279	\$91,481,164	\$87,594,977	\$80,913,485
Total Transfers In From Other Funds		\$957,948	\$1,022,699	\$1,075,292	\$1,165,161	\$1,281,050
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources		\$97,482,336	\$95,999,978	\$92,556,456	\$88,760,138	\$105,769,137
Education Expenditures		\$63,051,443	\$59,146,513	\$57,588,979	\$55,204,406	\$51,007,357
Operating Expenditures		\$33,762,650	\$32,937,248	\$32,066,301	\$30,695,007	\$29,353,955
Total Expenditures		\$96,814,093	\$92,083,761	\$89,655,280	\$85,899,413	\$80,361,312
Total Transfers Out To Other Funds		\$2,188,392	\$1,822,337	\$1,629,900	\$2,050,717	\$1,047,777
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		\$99,002,485	\$93,906,098	\$91,285,180	\$87,950,130	\$105,077,564
Net Change In Fund Balance		(\$1,520,149)	\$2,093,880	\$1,271,276	\$870,008	\$691,573
Fund Balance - General Fund						
Reserved		\$1,182,325	\$1,501,779	\$908,005	\$1,432,500	\$1,915,182
Designated		\$767,999	\$1,955,375	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$850,000
Undesignated		\$8,519,221	\$8,532,540	\$8,437,809	\$6,642,038	\$5,049,348
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)		\$10,469,545	\$11,989,694	\$9,895,814	\$8,624,538	\$7,814,530
Debt Measures						
Long-Term Debt		\$71,537,604	\$72,313,988	\$79,496,249	\$75,380,329	\$82,515,060
Annual Debt Service		\$10,774,110	\$11,062,222	\$10,512,941	\$10,507,736	\$10,083,835

BRANFORD

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 2005 TO 2009		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Economic Data						
Population (State Dept. of Public Health)		29,014	28,969	28,984	29,083	29,089
School Enrollment (State Education Dept.)		3,537	3,537	3,650	3,680	3,661
Bond Rating (Moody's, as of July 1)		Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa3
Unemployment (Annual Average)		6.9%	4.8%	3.9%	3.5%	4.0%
TANF Recipients (As a % of Population)		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Grand List Data						
Equalized Net Grand List		\$6,088,562,615	\$5,877,909,582	\$5,672,083,833	\$4,653,069,796	\$5,161,084,756
Equalized Mill Rate		12.65	12.53	12.55	14.62	12.64
Net Grand List		\$3,312,770,155	\$3,292,560,354	\$3,271,334,991	\$3,233,214,587	\$2,722,942,792
Mill Rate		23.21	22.33	21.76	20.97	23.94
Property Tax Collection Data						
Current Year Adjusted Tax Levy		\$77,010,522	\$73,636,971	\$71,202,198	\$68,040,213	\$65,256,463
Current Year Collection %		98.8%	98.8%	98.9%	98.9%	98.5%
Total Taxes Collected as a % of Total Outstanding		97.0%	97.0%	96.9%	96.3%	95.8%
Operating Results - General Fund						
Property Tax Revenues		\$77,396,463	\$74,049,248	\$72,110,546	\$68,805,528	\$65,885,351
Intergovernmental Revenues		\$8,247,139	\$21,920,852	\$6,989,557	\$6,642,750	\$5,183,466
Total Revenues		\$91,190,384	\$101,942,061	\$86,362,652	\$82,364,463	\$77,022,720
Total Transfers In From Other Funds		\$383,250	\$365,000	\$100,000	\$150,500	\$7,138
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources		\$102,968,634	\$102,307,061	\$86,462,652	\$82,514,963	\$77,029,858
Education Expenditures		\$49,602,424	\$60,571,587	\$45,013,856	\$42,911,741	\$39,882,279
Operating Expenditures		\$35,306,723	\$37,217,146	\$36,044,345	\$35,309,211	\$34,906,734
Total Expenditures		\$84,909,147	\$97,788,733	\$81,058,201	\$78,220,952	\$74,789,013
Total Transfers Out To Other Funds		\$5,200,269	\$4,204,669	\$3,854,090	\$3,300,717	\$1,837,873
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		\$102,115,033	\$101,993,402	\$84,912,291	\$81,521,669	\$76,626,886
Net Change In Fund Balance		\$853,601	\$313,659	\$1,550,361	\$993,294	\$402,972
Fund Balance - General Fund						
Reserved		\$383,388	\$440,505	\$376,475	\$278,198	\$377,980
Designated		\$3,000,000	\$2,786,889	\$0	\$2,150,000	\$2,145,000
Undesignated		\$14,398,876	\$13,701,269	\$16,238,529	\$12,636,445	\$11,548,369
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)		\$17,782,264	\$16,928,663	\$16,615,004	\$15,064,643	\$14,071,349
Debt Measures						
Long-Term Debt		\$44,939,524	\$47,354,045	\$53,161,247	\$52,081,939	\$52,708,562
Annual Debt Service		\$5,840,978	\$8,433,237	\$6,905,303	\$6,633,565	\$6,527,284

NEW MILFORD

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 2005 TO 2009

Economic Data

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Population (State Dept. of Public Health)	28,505	28,338	28,439	28,694	28,667
School Enrollment (State Education Dept.)	4,812	4,919	4,945	5,004	5,172
Bond Rating (Moody's, as of July 1)	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Unemployment (Annual Average)	7.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.8%
TANF Recipients (As a % of Population)	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Grand List Data

Equalized Net Grand List	\$4,922,456,357	\$5,123,703,742	\$4,310,929,064	\$4,822,482,901	\$4,365,228,995
Equalized Mill Rate	13.60	12.56	14.51	12.41	12.97
Net Grand List	\$3,027,471,610	\$3,021,273,470	\$2,990,086,720	\$2,201,156,246	\$2,166,479,385
Mill Rate	22.22	21.34	20.87	27.11	26.16

Property Tax Collection Data

Current Year Adjusted Tax Levy	\$66,946,399	\$64,337,077	\$62,565,016	\$59,863,007	\$56,621,250
Current Year Collection %	98.0%	98.1%	97.9%	98.1%	97.8%
Total Taxes Collected as a % of Total Outstanding	96.7%	96.6%	95.9%	96.1%	96.1%

Operating Results - General Fund

Property Tax Revenues	\$67,789,789	\$65,193,083	\$62,962,893	\$60,091,399	\$56,968,100
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$21,327,588	\$35,086,420	\$18,839,620	\$18,745,760	\$15,422,363
Total Revenues	\$93,181,501	\$105,468,489	\$88,046,737	\$84,911,303	\$79,567,649
Total Transfers In From Other Funds	\$1,957,693	\$979,756	\$784,772	\$1,044,492	\$627,949
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$110,362,795	\$106,771,603	\$88,857,058	\$86,200,177	\$80,237,246
Education Expenditures	\$61,372,519	\$75,142,150	\$56,479,279	\$53,410,257	\$49,318,319
Operating Expenditures	\$30,802,727	\$31,339,821	\$31,161,043	\$29,496,718	\$28,463,087
Total Expenditures	\$92,175,246	\$106,481,971	\$87,640,322	\$82,906,975	\$77,781,406
Total Transfers Out To Other Funds	\$1,598,232	\$2,924,598	\$2,255,699	\$1,577,749	\$1,477,089
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$109,411,563	\$109,406,569	\$89,896,021	\$84,484,724	\$79,258,495
Net Change In Fund Balance	\$951,232	(\$2,634,966)	(\$1,038,963)	\$1,715,453	\$978,751

Fund Balance - General Fund

Reserved	\$1,923,264	\$896,274	\$1,569,800	\$1,512,255	\$1,531,066
Designated	\$1,242,788	\$3,333,030	\$2,676,047	\$3,089,815	\$2,687,447
Undesignated	\$9,608,315	\$7,357,734	\$9,976,157	\$10,658,897	\$8,334,231
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$12,774,367	\$11,587,038	\$14,222,004	\$15,260,967	\$12,552,744

Debt Measures

Long-Term Debt	\$36,925,655	\$39,183,815	\$43,401,704	\$48,176,869	\$54,585,208
Annual Debt Service	\$4,823,366	\$6,498,445	\$6,970,577	\$7,417,801	\$8,002,501

TRUMBULL

Economic Data	FISCAL YEARS ENDED 2005 TO 2009				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Population (State Dept. of Public Health)	34,918	34,688	34,752	35,028	35,299
School Enrollment (State Education Dept.)	6,811	6,858	6,840	6,775	6,736
Bond Rating (Moody's, as of July 1)	AA- Aa3	Aa3	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Unemployment (Annual Average)	6.8%	4.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%
TANF Recipients (As a % of Population)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Grand List Data					
Equalized Net Grand List	\$7,409,467,512	\$7,420,089,444	\$7,145,961,790	\$7,348,967,943	\$7,130,216,788
Equalized Mill Rate	16.18	15.03	15.04	13.85	13.51
Net Grand List	\$5,048,889,832	\$5,041,818,803	\$4,987,818,871	\$3,353,486,184	\$3,360,663,119
Mill Rate	23.86	22.22	21.65	30.48	28.64
Property Tax Collection Data					
Current Year Adjusted Tax Levy	\$119,885,876	\$111,554,093	\$107,455,438	\$101,790,139	\$96,364,255
Current Year Collection %	98.4%	98.4%	98.6%	99.1%	98.9%
Total Taxes Collected as a % of Total Outstanding	97.5%	97.2%	97.6%	98.4%	98.0%
Operating Results - General Fund					
Property Tax Revenues	\$120,258,636	\$111,383,015	\$107,598,601	\$102,911,054	\$96,550,912
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$12,711,795	\$12,849,439	\$10,681,625	\$10,469,485	\$7,611,282
Total Revenues	\$137,418,443	\$130,178,838	\$127,554,338	\$119,523,299	\$110,199,933
Total Transfers In From Other Funds	\$487,812	\$526,493	\$664,130	\$526,001	\$457,352
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$137,906,255	\$131,190,713	\$128,804,068	\$120,049,300	\$117,621,221
Education Expenditures	\$83,200,356	\$84,817,231	\$79,481,884	\$77,699,931	\$68,402,454
Operating Expenditures	\$54,407,633	\$46,954,228	\$43,187,574	\$42,894,259	\$40,655,253
Total Expenditures	\$137,607,989	\$131,771,459	\$122,669,458	\$120,594,190	\$109,057,707
Total Transfers Out To Other Funds	\$18,211	\$40,000	\$0	\$229,154	\$0
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$138,127,959	\$131,811,459	\$122,669,458	\$120,823,344	\$115,887,607
Net Change In Fund Balance	(\$221,704)	(\$620,746)	\$6,134,610	(\$774,044)	\$1,733,614
Fund Balance - General Fund					
Reserved	\$2,430,199	\$1,926,157	\$2,491,131	\$2,549,104	\$3,857,580
Designated	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Undesignated	\$13,081,043	\$13,806,789	\$13,862,561	\$7,669,978	\$7,135,546
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$15,511,242	\$15,732,946	\$16,353,692	\$10,219,082	\$10,993,126
Debt Measures					
Long-Term Debt	\$76,498,859	\$77,820,514	\$80,796,124	\$73,818,758	\$70,383,932
Annual Debt Service	\$11,260,534	\$19,525,501	\$9,097,831	\$16,354,027	\$8,987,513

DRAFT

FIFTH AMENDMENT TO LEASE

AGREEMENT made as of the _____ day of _____, 2011, by and between **TOWN OF NEWTOWN**, a municipal corporation located in the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, hereinafter referred to as "LANDLORD", and **NEWTOWN YOUTH ACADEMY, INC.**, a Connecticut non-stock corporation, located in the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, hereinafter referred to as "TENANT".

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the parties entered into an Agreement of Lease, dated September 28, 2007, as amended by Amendment to Lease dated June 26, 2008, as further amended by a Second Amendment to Lease dated December 5, 2008, as further amended by a Third Amendment to Lease dated November 23, 2009, and by a Fourth Amendment to Lease made as of February 22, 2010, for the lease of a certain piece or parcel of land (described in Exhibit A of the Lease) on the Fairfield Hills Campus situate in the Town of Newtown, County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut.

WHEREAS, the parties have negotiated certain modifications to the Lease to provide for mutual accommodations as to use and clarity as to the basis of NYA's discharge of its lease fee obligations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the agreements contained herein, and for one dollar (\$1.00) and other valuable consideration, it is hereby agreed that the Lease is amended as follows:

1. By deleting ARTICLE 3, in its entirety, and substituting the following therefore:

ARTICLE 3 LEASE FEE

Section 3.1 In consideration of the possession, continued use and occupancy of the Leased Premises, Tenant shall provide to the Town a lease fee ("Lease Fee") of \$1,200,000, payable as follows: \$600,000 in the form of a credit to Tenant for Tenant's demolition of Bridgewater Hall and the removal of all demolition materials, including but not limited to asbestos and lead paint, and the balance of which shall be paid in the form of reduced use fees having a present value, over the life of the Lease of \$600,000, provided as follows:

(a) The Town shall receive a discount of \$25 per court hour off of NYA's Standard Advertised Rates for 1,400 hours and will receive a total of 200 hours of complimentary court hours, which complimentary hours must be used during the months of May, June, September and October.

(b) The "Standard Advertised Rates" are the rates set by NYA for all users and may vary as of September 1 of each Lease Year. Any change in the rates will be disclosed at or before the April meeting provided for in ARTICLE 6.1(b).

(c) The current Standard Advertised Rates are as follows:

1. Single basketball court - \$85 per hour.
2. Full use of the turf field - \$225 per hour.
3. Use of half the turf field - \$150 per hour.
4. Use of the track - \$150 per hour. This price will be negotiable if the program has a small amount of participants and no other area other than the track is needed.

(d) The Town's discounts for usage vary with the portion of the facility used. For a basketball court, the discount shall be \$25 per hour. For full turf usage, the discount shall be \$50 per hour, for half turf usage, \$25 per hour and for the track, \$50 per hour.

(e) The Town shall be obligated to use 1,400 hours at the discounted rates set forth above.

2. ARTICLE 6.1(b) is deleted in its entirety and the following is substituted therefore:

Tenant shall provide priority to Town of Newtown Park and Recreation programs consistent with the needs of both Parks and Recreation and NYA and agree as follows:

1. NYA and the Town, through its Parks and Recreation Department ("Parks and Rec") shall meet on or about April 1, of each year, to schedule the following year's usage (defined as the period from November 1 through October 31) by the Town. Town requests can be submitted at any time but no later than 30 days prior to April 1, so that issues and conflicts may be resolved at the April meeting. When both parties want to use the same time or times, the parties will work out a sharing arrangement.
2. The Town agrees to pay NYA for all programs and usage that have been scheduled and confirmed. NYA agrees to accommodate new or potential Parks and Rec requests for programs that may not have sufficient future enrollment to establish a firm date. These requests, once agreed to, will be placed on the NYA schedule and held for Parks and Rec until such time as either the Parks and Rec program is confirmed, cancelled, or NYA has another potential client for the same time. In the event that NYA has a potential client for a time slot reserved but not confirmed for Parks and Rec, it will advise Parks and Rec of the conflict. Parks and Rec will have 48 hours to either confirm its program or cancel. If confirmed, the Town will be obligated to pay for the time.

3. ARTICLE 32 is deleted in its entirety and the following is substituted therefore:

ARTICLE 32
PRIORITY USE RECREATION CENTER

Section 32.1 The parties have provided a mechanism in ARTICLE 6 to manage the use of the facility consistent with the needs of both the Town and NYA. The parties will endeavor to identify a single individual, in each organization, to be the contact person to minimize conflicts. In the event of a dispute that cannot be resolved between the parties, the parties agree to mediation first, with the First Selectman and, if that fails, with the Chairman of the Fairfield Hills Authority and, if that does not succeed, the parties are free to pursue litigation in the Danbury Superior Court.

The parties further agree that the Lease, as herein modified, shall continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN

By: _____
E. Patricia Llodra
Its First Selectman
Duly Authorized

NEWTOWN YOUTH ACADEMY

By: _____
Salvatore D'Amico
It's President
Duly Authorized

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT)
) ss: Newtown
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged, before me, this _____ day of _____, 2011, by E. Patricia Llodra, the First Selectman of the Town of Newtown, Connecticut, as her free act and deed, and the free act and deed of said Town of Newtown.

David L. Grogins
Commissioner of the Superior Court

STATE OF CONNECTICUT)
) ss: Newtown
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged, before me, this _____ day of _____, 2011, by Salvatore D'Amico, the President of Newtown Youth Academy, as his free act and deed, and the free act and deed of said corporation

Francis G. Pennarola
Commissioner of the Superior Court

NEWTOWN MUNICIPAL CENTER
3 PRIMROSE STREET
NEWTOWN, CONNECTICUT 06470
TEL: (203) 270-4271
FAX: (203) 270-4205
EMAIL: edc@newtown.org
www.newtown.org



WES THOMPSON, CHAIRMAN
MARGARET OLIGER, VICE CHAIRMAN
DON SHARPE, SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 2011

TO: E. Patricia Llodra, First Selectman
FROM: Wes Thompson, Chairman, Economic Development Commission
RE: Request for Legal Action for Newtown Technology Park

At a special meeting of the Economic Development Commission held on March 1, 2011, the Commission unanimously passed a resolution to recommend an appeal of the denial by the Inland Wetlands Commission of the application for a regulated activity for the Newtown Technology Park. The IWC action was taken on February 23, 2011 at its regular meeting therefore consideration by the Board of Selectmen at its next meeting on Monday, March 7, 2011 is requested.

The following motion was approved by the Economic Development Commission at its special meeting of March 1, 2011:

Newtown Economic Development Commission recommends that the Town of Newtown appeal the Inland Wetlands Commission denial of application IW #10-32 Commerce Road (Tech Park), Town of Newtown. Application for an Industrial Condominium Complex.

*Don Sharpe
EXC SECRETARY*

E. Patricia Llodra
First Selectman

Newtown Municipal Center
3 Primrose Street
Newtown, Connecticut 06470
Tel. (203) 270-4201
Fax (203) 270-4205
first.selectman@newtown-ct.gov
www.newtown-ct.gov



TOWN OF NEWTOWN

OFFICE OF THE FIRST SELECTMAN

GRANT ASSIGNMENT CERTIFICATION


The municipality of Newtown is participating in a consolidated application for State of Connecticut 13-b-38bb Elderly and Disabled Demand Responsive Municipal Grant Program through the Housatonic Area Regional Transit District. The municipality of Newtown hereby assigns its grant apportionment from the State program to Housatonic Area Regional Transit District, who will Coordinate the operation of service.

E. Patricia Llodra

Typed Name

First Selectman

Title



Signature

March 9, 2011

Newtown Municipal Center
3 Primrose Street
Newtown, Connecticut 06470
Tel. (203) 270-4201
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first.selectman@newtown-ct.gov
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E. Patricia Llodra
First Selectman

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
OFFICE OF THE FIRST SELECTMAN

Maintenance of Effort Certification

The municipality of Newtown hereby certifies that State of Connecticut 13b-38bb Elderly and Disabled Demand Responsive Municipal Grant Program funds are in addition to current municipal levels of spending on transportation programs for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities.

Robert G. Tait

Typed Name

Finance Director

Title (Chief Fiscal Officer)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert G. Tait', is written over a horizontal dashed line.

Signature

March 9, 2011