



## CITY OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS

### Finance & Personnel Committee Agenda Communication

**Meeting Date:** February 21, 2022

**Prepared By:** Chief McCoy and Deputy Chief Stevens

**Agenda Item:** FY 2022-23 Staffing

**Explanation:** The Police Department seeks to adjust staffing in two areas to respond to developed needs. In officer staffing, we seek the addition of one authorized position. We would apply that to a full-time drug enforcement task. While all officers have a drug enforcement component to their jobs, we know that dedication to this area produces results in lessening crime and disorder for our community. Much like any other area of human behavior, we do not expect to arrest our way out of a society-wide drug problem. We currently lack the resources to pursue illegal drug distributors within our community. We have seen through a part-time dedication of a specialized officer for a short time that our estimation of drug sales within the City was likely low. Each of us likes to believe that problems come in to our city or a few residents go outside our City to seek illicit drugs, leaving many of the associated problems somehow outside our border. That is not the case. We also know that while we cannot arrest our way out of a wide-ranging societal problem, we can apply pressure to reduce its incidence and effect in our community. Reducing the local availability of illicit drugs will reduce risks to our residents, particularly as we continue to deal with pressures associated with 2 years of isolation.

The second adjustment is moving a civilian position from part-time to full-time. Sherry Guimond is a Police Administrative Support Specialist (PASS) whose “part-time” position includes property and evidence management. Her “part-time” position in calendar year 2021 resulted in 40.23 hours per week. Based on those hours, she does receive City health insurance. We seek to formalize that full-time position based on the long-term need for more professional and formalized property and evidence management and for her foray into grant applications. PASS Guimond has a work history that includes specialized government contracting, which translates easily into grant application and compliance work. She has recent training in seeking private and government grants. We would seek to increasingly segregate her time away from general PASS duties toward evidence and property management, grant applications and compliance. The fiscal result for FY 22-23 is authorizing PASS at 3 full-time positions instead of 2 while taking part-time Full-Time Equivalency (FTE) from 1.35 to .75. This allows us to cover the front desk while maximizing efficiency in the covered areas.

**Fiscal Impact:** Adjustments to personnel costs vary based on individual hire for a police officer (depending on lateral entry or training requirements), but are generally budgeted at \$81,550. The addition of a full-time civilian position with the corresponding adjustment to part-time authorization we estimate at \$27,345 (this updated number is adjusted upward by \$7,425 over its presentation to the Public Safety Committee).

**Action Requested:** Committee consideration, input, and recommendation to the full Council for a consensus Public Safety budget consistent with Public Safety needs.



## Washington Police Department

Michael D. McCoy

Chief of Police

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TO: Chairman Butler and Finance Committee

FROM: Chief Michael McCoy

DATE: February 21, 2022

SUBJECT: Washington Police Department Staffing

The recent 5 year staffing (FY18-19 to FY 21-22) of the Washington Police Department has increased by 3 Officers. Of that increase 2 were Patrol Officers and 1 Sergeant (Detective) was added, bringing the total number of sworn Police Officers from 21 to 24.

### Current Washington Police Staffing

Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chief	1
Sergeants	5
Detectives	2
School Resource	1 (Paid for by School)
Community Officer	1
Patrol Officers	13

The accepted national average is 2.2 Police Officers per 1,000 population and in Illinois the average is 2.9 per 1,000.

We feel that with the current climate in Washington, even though we are far below the average of Officers statewide and nationally, we are staffed to address the required day to day activity.

Our request for the FY22-23 budget is for one full time Officer to be assigned to the drug issue that we have in Washington. With 17,000 population, the location of Washington and the lack of drug intelligence and enforcement our city is in need of the intelligence and enforcement offered through having an Officer assigned full time to the MEG (Multi-County Enforcement Group.) Assigning an Officer to the MEG would allow use to use the information being gathered by 6 full time agents, from 4 different counties, to assist us with our drug enforcement.

	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 19-20
Chief	1	1	1
Deputy Chief	1	1	1
Sergeants	5	5	5
Officers	17	16	15
	24	23	22

<b>FY 18-19</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
1	1
1	1
4	4
16	15
22	21

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## Bill McGonigle's Weblog

A word he hath spoken wrought flame in another man's heart.

[Menu](#)

### Police to Population Ratios by State (Officers per Thousand)

2012-08-08 by bill\_mcgonigle

The standard measure for the number of police in a region is expressed as “officers per thousand”, or a police to population ratio. Surprisingly, a table comparing the States wasn’t easy to find, so here is the data from the FBI’s [Crime in the United States](#) report, calculated, and ranked (lowest to highest). The median ratio among the States is 2.2.

Rank	State	Total Officers	2009 estimated population	officers per thousand
1	OREGON	6035	3790072	1.6
2	WASHINGTON	10593	6642851	1.6
3	MAINE	2251	1317341	1.7
4	MINNESOTA	8882	5180883	1.7

5	<b>UTAH</b>	4785	2783798	1.7
6	<b>IDAHO</b>	2690	1543324	1.7
7	<b>IOWA</b>	5281	2988922	1.8
8	<b>ALASKA</b>	1262	696273	1.8
9	<b>MONTANA</b>	1780	972240	1.8
10	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	1484	809838	1.8
11	<b>INDIANA</b>	11233	5995956	1.9
12	<b>MICHIGAN</b>	18800	9845506	1.9
13	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	3476	1810824	1.9
14	<b>KENTUCKY</b>	8248	4239650	1.9
15	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	1260	646844	1.9
16	<b>ARIZONA</b>	12971	6482281	2.0
17	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	3518	1750280	2.0
18	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	5417	2675080	2.0
19	<b>ARKANSAS</b>	6200	2888639	2.1
20	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	7948	3681857	2.2
21	<b>OHIO</b>	22110	10223161	2.2
22	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	2541	1166104	2.2
23	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	13955	6396251	2.2
24	<b>TEXAS</b>	54857	24590665	2.2
25	<b>NEVADA</b>	5984	2643085	2.3
26	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	4475	1958665	2.3

27	<b>HAWAII</b>	2990	1295178	2.3
28	<b>WISCONSIN</b>	13120	5648330	2.3
29	<b>VIRGINIA</b>	18323	7880881	2.3
30	<b>COLORADO</b>	11785	5018161	2.3
31	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	22306	9260266	2.4
32	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	2554	1053209	2.4
33	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	8622	3518288	2.5
34	<b>ALABAMA</b>	11245	4587633	2.5
35	<b>MISSOURI</b>	14638	5874396	2.5
36	<b>FLORIDA</b>	44118	17648382	2.5
37	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	80321	31832381	2.5
38	<b>TENNESSEE</b>	15890	6293243	2.5
39	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	9561	3779301	2.5
40	<b>DELAWARE</b>	2296	884765	2.6
41	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	25010	9523147	2.6
42	<b>WYOMING</b>	1446	540376	2.7
43	<b>KANSAS</b>	6761	2498126	2.7
44	<b>GEORGIA</b>	25028	9154201	2.7
45	<b>MARYLAND</b>	15664	5519662	2.8
46	<b>ILLINOIS</b>	36237	12675815	2.9
47	<b>NEW YORK</b>	62160	19120958	3.3
48	<b>VERMONT</b>	1072	303744	3.5

49	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	32090	8415289	3.8
50	<b>LOUISIANA</b>	11140	2771692	4.0
51	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	4473	599657	7.5

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> Crime Rates and Police Officers by State (Data Visualization)