

DAYTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
DAYTON, OHIO

“The Downtown Engagement Project”

A Law Enforcement – Community Solution to Serving the Mentally Ill



Nomination for the 2015 Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing

PARTNERS

Dayton Police Department
Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board
Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness
Downtown Dayton Partnership

“The Downtown Engagement Project”

SUMMARY

Downtown Dayton, like downtown areas in many American cities, has a population of homeless and mentally ill individuals. In 2013, the Downtown Dayton Partnership, a downtown advocacy organization, received complaints from downtown business, residential and entertainment stakeholders regarding individuals in the downtown area who appeared to be experiencing mental health, substance abuse, homelessness and/or co-occurring issues. The Downtown Dayton Partnership reached out to the Dayton Police Department for solutions to this situation.

For the Dayton Police Department, this was a familiar scenario. For many years, police officers assigned to the Central Patrol Operations Division (downtown area) have had a high rate of interactions with individuals with mental health afflictions. In addition to officers addressing this population in calls for service, these interactions have included arrests for misdemeanor offenses and removals to hospitals. Overall, these interactions have consumed a great deal of health care, police and corrections resources.

Also in 2013, unrelated to the above-mentioned complaints, the City of Dayton commissioned a professional survey of downtown stakeholders on how safe they felt living, working and playing in the downtown area. The survey was conducted by Fahlgren Mortine, a public relations and advertising firm. Among the responses by the respondents in the survey, a common perception referred to the mentally ill population in downtown Dayton as “people without a purpose.”

Over the years, the frequency of Dayton Police Officers’ encounters with the mentally ill has steadily risen. Trips to jail or local hospitals have been temporary solutions and are not effective in addressing long-term care for the mentally ill.

In late 2013, members of the Dayton Police Department Central Patrol Operations Division joined forces with the Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board, Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley (GESMV), Miami Valley

Housing Opportunities' Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Program and the Downtown Dayton Partnership (DDP) to develop a strategy to address the mentally ill and homeless in downtown Dayton. Out of this collaboration, the Downtown Engagement Project was borne.

As a result of the Downtown Engagement Project, there have been fewer calls for police service involving the mentally ill and homeless, fewer contacts involving an initial target group, daily information sharing which never before existed and more mentally ill and homeless connected to services, programs, and even jobs, than ever before.

SCANNING

Downtown Dayton is experiencing a rapid resurgence as a vibrant place to live, work and play. Since 2010, downtown Dayton has seen more than 400 million dollars in public and private investment. Downtown Dayton employs more than 42,000 people, has approximately 20,000 residents and hosts more than 7 million people each year to its attractions. Downtown Dayton has become a hub for small business and entrepreneurs and well as becoming the new home of established businesses from the suburbs. Waterfront development currently underway on the Great Miami River will combine housing, business and retail, which adds to the diversity of traditional office towers and historic buildings already in place. Downtown Dayton is home to city, county and federal government, a large community college, the area's premier performing arts center and a professional baseball team.

Mentally ill and homeless individuals inhabit many communities. Because of the layout and dynamics of downtown areas, however, they are much more prevalent and visible. Perhaps it is the bustling activity of city centers that have somehow always attracted persons who are mentally ill and/or homeless. New development and investment in downtown Dayton has not displaced this population. As more stakeholders commit to making downtown Dayton their home and destination – as downtown Dayton becomes more busy – the homeless and mentally ill population become more noticed.

The Downtown Dayton Partnership began to field many concerns and complaints about the homeless and mentally ill in 2013. Many of the concerns and complaints were of fear. Some of the concerns and complaints pertained to uncivil behavior, vulgarity and cleanliness and hygiene. Some of the concerns and complaints were based on actual experiences involving criminal behavior. The concerns and complaints came from businesses and individuals, and ranged from female employees being afraid to leave their office buildings for lunch, to business owners who were annoyed by an individual staring at his reflection in a store window for a seemingly endless period of time.

The Downtown Dayton Partnership and the Dayton Police Department have enjoyed a very close relationship for many years. While this situation was not a new phenomenon for the Dayton Police Department, we had no easy answers. In fact, it was “head scratcher.” Officers assigned to the downtown area have endured repeated interactions with the homeless and mentally ill over a period of many years – decades, in fact – which could be summed up as frustrating and empty. At the same time, the 48-page “Perceptions of Safety Study” commissioned by the City of Dayton released in late 2013 echoed many of the same sentiments.

After a series of meetings and brainstorming, it was decided that with the mental health resources in the community, this was a worthwhile problem to attack. The complexity of this problem fit the SARA model for solutions. While there were other crime-related problems occurring in downtown Dayton, such as thefts from automobiles and some disorder in select liquor establishments, there was no question that a solution to this problem could enhance the quality of life of many.

It was determined that the primary unit of analysis would be a specific group of individuals who exhibit mentally ill behavior and are commonly encountered by police officers. It was determined that one way to measure this group’s impact on downtown Dayton was to analyze calls for service which bring the police into contact with them. Lastly, a unit of measurement was developed in the form of information sharing with mental health authorities (Mental Health Field Interview Contacts; discussed later) which tracks mentally ill and homeless people, regardless of whether they are arrested.

ANALYSIS

Several methods, information sources and data sets were used to analyze this problem. First, downtown patrol officers were polled to submit information on the most frequently encountered individuals with mental health issues. It was learned that some of the individuals were encountered so frequently by officers that they no longer created records of the encounters. A list was then compiled of the most frequently encountered individuals, referred to as the initial “target group” for engagement. Tracking the activity of the “target group” would be achieved through crime analysis.

The target group manifests itself in more ways than criminal behavior resulting in arrests. In fact, not all contact by our police officers with the target group resulted in arrests. Many of the contacts that police officers have with the target group are a result of calls for service from citizens and are resolved (or unresolved) through contact without an arrest. As such, calls for service, under a variety of types, were used to analyze this problem (also achieved through crime analysis).

Another source used as a reference in analysis was the “Perceptions of Safety Study” commissioned by the City of Dayton. This survey contained the “voices” of respondents who felt unsafe, fearful or repulsed by the mentally ill and homeless. The feelings of the respondents in this survey became the basis for one of the components of the response to this problem, Community Education in Stigma Reduction.

Other data used in analysis was a record originated by the Dayton Police Department and then sent to the Montgomery County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services. A new type of Field Interview Contact, commonly referred to in the law enforcement profession as “FIC,” was developed so that police officers could document encounters with the mentally ill. This new type of FIC was categorized as “MEN” (referring to mental health) so that it could stand alone and be tracked separately from other types of contacts. This new type of FIC is discussed further in RESPONSE.

Other data for analysis was provided by Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley, the engagement partner of this project. The data consists of the number of mentally ill or homeless individuals contacted by the engagement team and the number of individuals who accepted the services of the Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse. Engagement is discussed in more detail in RESPONSE.

Lastly, interviews with certain members of the downtown community occurred after the Downtown Engagement Project began. Some of the members of the community professed to be helping the homeless and mentally ill when, in reality, all they were really doing was perpetuating their situations.

The homeless and mentally ill population in downtown Dayton has existed for decades. In the 1970's, a prominent homeless individual who inhabited downtown Dayton was nicknamed "Rags." "Rags" was named for the tattered clothes he wore. "Rags" was both a legend and a mystery. Not many knew his real name or his story. "Rags," like many homeless and mentally ill persons downtown, was aloof and kept to himself. He was seen walking the streets of downtown Dayton every day. "Rags" died in 1980 on the streets of downtown Dayton. Like those before and after him, "Rags" was one of many faces through the years of persons who called downtown Dayton home. All had a story, most of them sad. Many of these individuals die alone on the streets, from accidents or exposure or medical conditions which were unattended or undiagnosed. Even those who occasionally or regularly stay in homeless shelters but spend their time roaming through downtown Dayton lack constructive activity and are susceptible to short life spans. An engagement project was long overdue.

A large segment of the downtown community are affected or involved in this problem. The homeless and mentally ill are both victims of crime and offenders of crime. In fact, studies have shown that people with psychiatric disabilities are far more likely to be victims of violent crime than perpetrators of violent crime. As offenders, their motivations are fueled by substance abuse, lack of monetary resources and lack of judgment. As victims of crime, they are vulnerable because they lack the mental faculties to stand up to those who prey upon them. They are also often weak of stature and considered easy targets and will not fight back. Many crimes in which

they are victims are probably unreported because they are fearful of the police or do not understand the criminal justice system and how to proceed with the filing of charges.

The business, residential and entertainment members of downtown may have been victims of crimes perpetrated by mentally ill persons but, for the most part, they perceive that they lose customers or their customers and employees are being annoyed by their criminal and non-criminal behaviors.

The harms resulting from the problem are many. Without engagement, the mentally ill and homeless remain underserved. Without engagement, the business, residential and entertainment entities downtown operate at less than 100% in confidence, efficiency and peace of mind. Without engagement, law enforcement and criminal justice resources are stretched way beyond what they optimally should. Without engagement, health care resources are stretched way beyond managed health care norms.

The analysis revealed that this problem probably began when the mentally ill were de-institutionalized in the early 1980's. The analysis also revealed the problem cannot be solved solely with conventional police resources, because this population is not always committing crimes, and also because this population needs more than the criminal justice system to get them on track. From the downtown community's perspective, it did not matter how the problem got solved; just that it gets solved. From the Dayton Police Department's perspective, we needed assistance from mental health professionals to tackle the problem.

RESPONSE

After the initial meetings between the partners, it was agreed that police officers do not have the formal training and expertise to assess the needs of the mentally ill. It was agreed that the very uniform a police officer wears is a barrier in connecting with the mentally ill, that it is often symbolic of impending incarceration or an unwanted hospital stay. It was agreed that engagement by mental health professionals was key to determining the needs of the mentally ill. The partners agreed that a team approach, leveraging everyone's expertise, would accomplish

more than a one-dimensional approach. The approach was a departure from traditional law enforcement solutions such as arrests or “pink-slip” removals to hospitals, most of which were involuntary. The approach was predicated on fact-finding, assessment, dialogue and trust. It was believed (and hoped) that these would be effective methods; that maybe offers of help would be what the target group was in need of but not receiving. Because there were no obstacles prohibiting implementation, the partners believed the project was practical. The partners believed the community would accept this new approach. There was minimal cost to this project, as each partner pledged already-encumbered resources.

The partners agreed that the Downtown Engagement Project would consist of the following components:

- Information Sharing
- Engagement
- The Miracle Clubhouse
- Community Education in Stigma Reduction

Information Sharing

Traditionally, an FIC serves as record within a police database to document information on a particular person when no other record, such as an arrest report will serve that purpose. In addition, an FIC is only accessed by police officers. It was determined that there is significant information in an FIC on a mentally ill person to share with mental health professionals. It was decided that mental health FIC’s would be shared with the ADAMHS, GESMV and PATH partners. By virtue of existing technology, the mental health FIC’s would be electronically transmitted to the partners for review. Any persons named in the mental health FIC’s who receive services from mental health care providers are referred to those providers by ADAMHS staff, along with details of the contact with police. Another benefit to this unique type of record is that other analyses can be achieved with data analytics.

Engagement

Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley was enlisted to conduct the engagements. The engagement process consists of a unique model; a certified social work professional along with a peer specialist (mentally ill in recovery) conducting face-to-face contact with members of the target group to assess their current situations. *While Dayton Police Officers organize and identify the individuals for engagement, they are not present during the actual engagements.* The engagements consist of situational assessments and include an offer of transportation to the Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse for needs-based interventions such as food, clothing and housing. At the Miracle Clubhouse, members participate in psychosocial recovery-based interventions. Members of the target group who decline the services of the Miracle Clubhouse are encouraged to re-engage in behavioral health treatment services through their own provider, if one exists. In the absence of a community behavioral health provider, a referral is made.

Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse

The Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse is a member-based community (a day facility) where people living with persistent mental illness come to rebuild their lives. There are Clubhouses in more than 300 communities across the nation and in 28 countries which provide members with a proven approach to rehabilitation, recovery and re-integration into society. The Miracle Clubhouse is a safe, low-demand environment where members and staff participate in activities that provide a solid foundation for growth, self-respect and individual accomplishment.

Community Education in Stigma Reduction

Without education, understanding and support within the community, outreach to improve conditions for the mentally ill is not possible. To the partners in this initiative, engagement means more than interaction with the mentally ill. A community educated in the nature of mental illness is an *engaged* community. As such, the ADAMHS Board has constructed a presentation to reduce mental health stigma and portray mental illness as a bona fide health

condition. These presentations to various groups in the downtown Dayton community are ongoing and will continue.

The partners agreed on what would constitute progress as a result of everyone's roles. It was agreed that due to the seasonal nature of police work, that any data comparisons be exactly matched by month or time of year. The following data is being used to measure the success (or lack of) of the Downtown Engagement Project:

- Reduction in police Mental Health and mental health-related calls for service in the downtown area
- Reduction in police contacts with the mentally ill in the downtown area
- Referrals to the Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse
- Connection (or re-connection) of persons by police to mental health service providers via Mental Health Field Interview Contacts (MEN FIC's)

It was agreed by the partners that progress would result in the following improvements:

- Fewer contacts by police with the mentally ill, thus freeing up more time for officers to devote to other law enforcement missions
- Fewer incarcerations for civility and mental health-related offenses, thus lessening overcrowding in the Montgomery County Jail
- Fewer mental health-related prosecutions in the local courts, thus freeing up dockets for more important criminal matters
- Fewer "pink slip" removals to hospitals, thus freeing up valuable health care resources
- a downtown community who feels more safe and comfortable "in its skin" and is more understanding and accepting of those who are mentally ill
- Last, but certainly not least important, improvement in the lives of the mentally ill, that they may be aligned via this partnership with constructive care, programming and services

There were virtually no difficulties in implementing the response. In the initial months after the implementation, the partners met regularly to discuss how the target group was accepting the engagements.

The Downtown Dayton Partnership's ambassadors, who are actually employees of Block-by-Block, a company who provides safety, cleaning, hospitality and outreach services to downtown improvement districts, became integral in directing the engagement team to members of the target group. Because the ambassadors are mobile on the streets of downtown Dayton, on a daily basis they help locate persons for engagement. Later, as new candidates for engagement arrived on the downtown scene, the ambassadors helped point them out to the engagement team.

ASSESSMENT

Progress toward goals and objectives were achieved immediately after implementation of the project. Because of the engagement component, connections with the homeless and mentally ill occurred right away. Because of the dialogue which occurs as part of engagement, new relationships were formed with the target group that were safe and trusting. While not all members of the target group accepted the offerings of the engagement team, the relationships were nevertheless built. The following data was tracked to judge the impact of the project:

Mental Health-related Calls for Service

Implementation of the Downtown Engagement Project began in April 2014. A comparison was made of Mental Health and mental health-related calls for police service in the downtown area for three years before the project began (April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2014) versus one full year after the project was underway (April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2015). There were six types of calls chosen which commonly involve the mentally ill: Public Intoxication, Person Down, Loitering, Suicide Threats, Panhandling and Mental Health (a "catch-all" call type). The three years of calls for service were averaged. In comparing the two periods, there was a 18% drop in police calls for service after the Downtown Engagement Project began. See Exhibit 1 for an illustration of the data.

Mental Health FIC's

Mental Health FIC's were launched when the Downtown Engagement Project was being designed in late 2013. Contacts with the mentally ill are entered by officers in the field through their in-cruiser computers and instantly transmitted to the Dayton Police Department's Master Name Index. Each morning thereafter, the MEN FIC's are electronically transmitted to a recipient at the ADAMHS Board for review. If the individual is under the care of a mental health services provider, ADAMHS contacts that provider and makes a referral, along with the circumstances of the individual's contact with the police. This information sharing never existed before. In the fifteen months that the Mental Health FIC's have existed, there have been over 140 Mental Health FIC's submitted to ADAMHS. While not all individuals are connected to a mental health service provider, indicated by "NSH" (no service history), some are. Since the inception of Mental Health FIC's, ADAMHS has made referrals of 62 individuals who were receiving care from mental health providers. In December of 2014, two United States military veterans were identified through this information sharing. See Exhibit 2 for an illustration of this data.

Engagements

Engagements are at the core of this project. The engagement team is a "boots on the ground" mobile field force who can spend a few minutes saying hello to a mentally ill or homeless individual, or spend hours talking about their life history. The engagement team does not wear a uniform, badge or carry a firearm. The engagement team dresses in casual clothing for an unthreatening look. What the engagement team has that police officers do not is infinite time to get to know this population, and the training and experience to direct them toward better solutions than hospitals or jail. Since the inception of the project, the engagement team has kept a running tally of persons contacted, some of whom are little known to the police. Because of the engagement team's relationship with the Dayton Police Department and the other partners, there is a continuous information exchange through periodic meetings. See Exhibit 3 for data from Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley on individuals contacted via engagement, which includes those directed to the Miracle Clubhouse.

The following is a success story from engagement:

From Raymond Hood, LCDCII, SWA, of Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley:

“While at the downtown library I met Linda (name was changed for confidentiality purposes). Linda was homeless and was staying at the women’s homeless shelter. Linda said she spends her days in the waiting room of a local hospital Emergency Room reading books. Linda said she became homeless after a domestic violence dispute with her husband. Linda has been married for 14 years. I explained the services of the Downtown Engagement Project. Linda shared that she suffers from mental health issues and would like to learn more about the program.

Linda accompanied Carla, Isaiah and I to the Miracle Clubhouse. Linda was introduced to Clubhouse staff and members. Linda said she would like to continue to visit the Clubhouse and is interested in becoming a member.

Linda continued to visit daily and took advantage of all the community referral resources available to her. She complained of not having proper clothing and was in need of underwear, a housecoat, socks and some sleeping pants. The Downtown Engagement Project supported her by purchasing those items. Linda thanked the program for all the support she is receiving. Linda said she was struggling with separation from her husband and children but is on an aggressive job search mission. With assistance from members of the Clubhouse, Linda is now employed.”

In another success story, the partners in the Downtown Engagement Project utilized a criminal justice resource in getting help for one of the members of the target group. One of the members of the target group was homeless and lived in the stairwell of a prominent downtown church. Fortunately, the church members attended to some of his needs, but not all of them. Despite the help offered by the church congregation, this individual chronically trespassed on the grounds of a luxury condominium complex next door, to the point where charges were filed and a warrant was issued for his arrest. While all this was occurring, the engagement team had made contact with the individual and had established a relationship. Although the individual declined most of the engagement team’s offerings, he was always open to engagement. After the arrest, all the

partners lobbied for the individual to be transferred to the Dayton Municipal Court's Mental Health Court, who remanded the individual to Summit Behavioral Healthcare Hospital in Cincinnati for residential treatment.

In another by-product of engagement, the engagement team discovered that some of the members of the target group lived in group homes in other areas of Dayton. The engagement team was able to conduct follow-ups at those group homes to determine if the environments were suitable for the individuals. In two of the cases, the engagement team was able to make referrals to authorities on conditions in group homes.

The Downtown Engagement Project is innovative in that the engagements occur on the streets – where many of the mentally ill are found – and not in a clinical setting. These face-to-face engagements are designed for fact-finding but are tempered with genuine care and professionalism. Officers found that they had fewer contacts with the initial target group after the engagement project was launched. Through ongoing contact with the mentally ill, information sharing, referrals to behavioral health services and community education, both the community and the mentally ill benefit from this extraordinary team approach. It is a partnership that has never existed before in the history of the downtown Dayton community.

The Downtown Engagement Project began as a pilot project, with the engagement team working three days per week in 2014. Funding was provided by ADAMHS to train the peer specialists and provide sundries for the homeless and mentally ill. The project was evaluated by the partners in late 2014 and, based on the successes, funding for all of 2015 was approved. The engagement team is now full-time (five days a week) and is now “mounted” (trained by the Dayton Police Department to ride bicycles). The bicycles were provided by the Dayton Police Department.

Dayton Police Officers are trained in crisis intervention techniques. Each year, the Dayton Police Department enrolls a minimum of five officers in formal Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training. To date, over 75 Dayton Police Officers have been CIT-trained since 2003. This training will continue in the coming years.

CIT-certified police officers alone, however, fall short in addressing the long-term needs of the chronically mental ill and homeless. The Downtown Engagement Project brings downtown business and residential stakeholders together with the Dayton Police Department and mental health professionals to improve conditions for this population and create a harmonious community in which all can co-exist.

APPENDICES

- Agency & Officer Information
- Exhibit 1
- Exhibit 2
- Exhibit 3
- Newspaper article
- Letter of Support

AGENCY & OFFICER INFORMATION

Project Contact Person: Lieutenant Kenneth Beall
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Key Project Team Members:

From the Dayton Police Department:

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- Lieutenant Kenneth Beall
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- Sergeant Rhonda Williams
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- Officer Daniel Mamula
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From the Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (ADAMHS):

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- Andrew Sokolnicki
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- Jewell Good
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From Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley (GESMV):

Mailing address: 660 South Main Street
Dayton, OH 45402

- Raymond Hood
 - r.hood@gesmv.org; 937-528-6552
- Dawn Cooksey
 - d.cooksey@gesmv.org; 937-528-6310
- Steven Kopecky
 - s.kopecky@gesmv.org; 937-461-4800, ext. 324
- Kathy Trick
 - k.trick@gesmv.org; 937-262-7983

From Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH):

Mailing Address: 907 West Fifth Street, Suite 300
Dayton, OH 45402

- Andrea McGriff
 - andrea@mvho.net; 937-264-4449, ext. 410

From the Downtown Dayton Partnership:

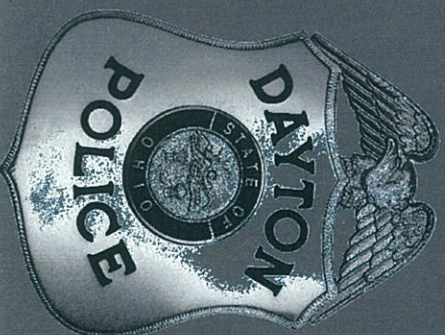
Mailing address: 10 West Second Street, Suite 611
Dayton, OH 45402

- Sandra Gudorf (President)
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- Tina Gilley
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CALLS FOR SERVICE

Dayton Police Department

CPOD Focus on Mental Health



A look at Mental Health
related call types in CPOD
from April through March of
2011 – 2015

OUR FOCUS ON MENTAL HEALTH CALLS FOR SERVICE...

A Mental Health Project was started in April of 2014 for CPD. The primary goal is to decrease the Calls For Service (CFS) within the Central Division for Mental Health related calls. Ultimately, there's hope to see the CFS for the mental health related calls within the Central Division to decrease over time. Though the expectation in these types of CFS, is to increase in 2014 & 2015, with the mental health partnerships that have been developed so far, these specific types of CFS should decrease in future years.

***Please Note:** The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

MENTAL HEALTH CALL TYPES FOR CPOD

- ❖ **MENHTH**
 - ❖ Mental Health
- ❖ **INTOX**
 - ❖ Public Intox
- ❖ **PERDWN**
 - ❖ Man Down
- ❖ **BEG**
 - ❖ Panhandling
- ❖ **LOITER**
 - ❖ Loiter
- ❖ **SUICT**
 - ❖ Suicide Threats

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

YTD CALL DATA

Dayton Police Department

*Study Period 1 = AVERAGE of April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2014
*Study Period 2 = April 01, 2014 – March 31, 2015

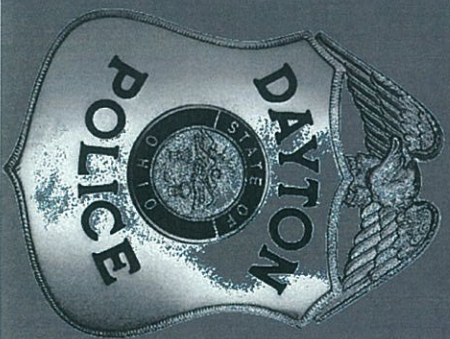
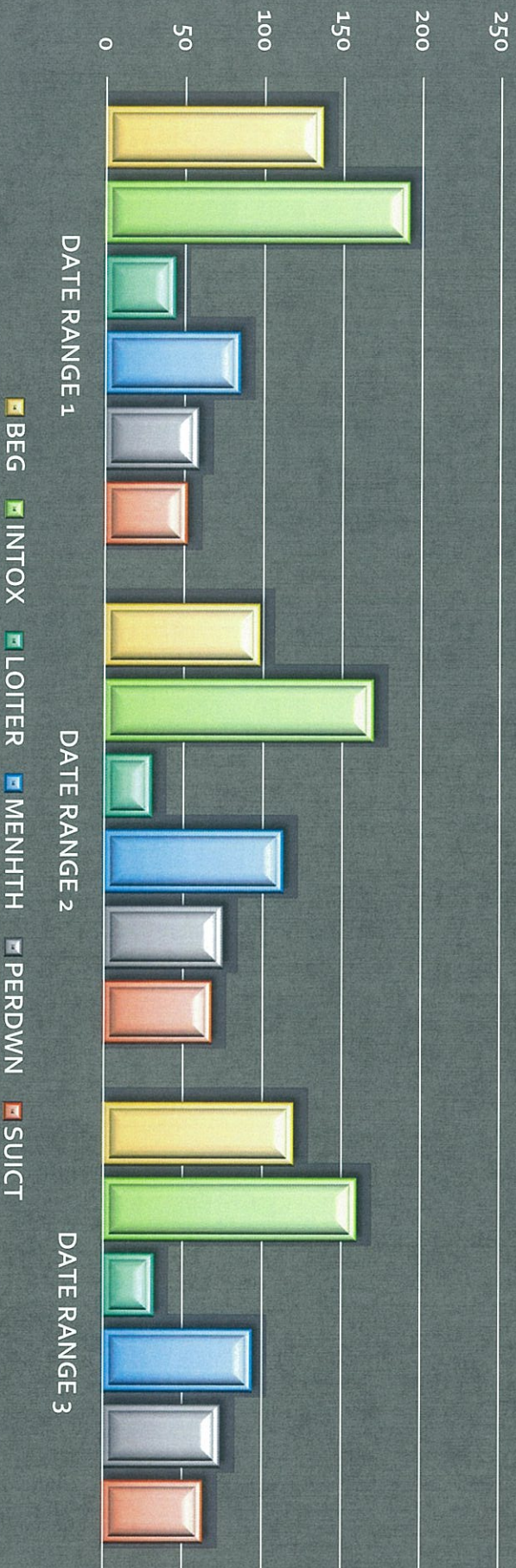


EXHIBIT 1

CFS DESC	Date Range 1	Date Range 2	Date Range 3
BEG	136	97	119
INTOX	191	169	159
LOITER	43	29	31
MENHHTH	84	112	93
PERDWN	58	74	73
SUICT	51	67	62
TOTAL	563	548	537

*Date Range 1: April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2012
 *Date Range 2: April 01, 2012 – March 31, 2013
 *Date Range 3: April 01, 2013 – March 31, 2014

Date Range Breakdown for Calls For Service



5/27/2015

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

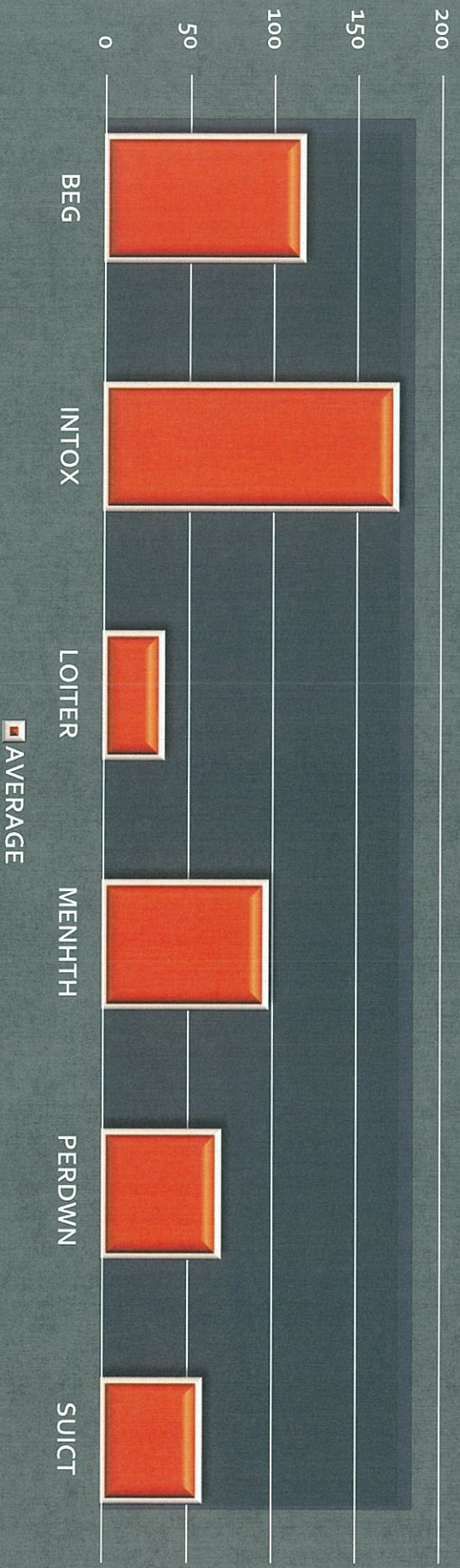
EXHIBIT 1

CFS DESC	Date Range 1	Date Range 2	Date Range 3	AVERAGE
BEG	136	97	119	117
INTOX	191	169	159	173
LOITER	43	29	31	34
MENHHTH	84	112	93	96
PERDWN	58	74	73	68
SUICT	51	67	62	57
TOTAL	563	548	537	549

*AVERAGE: Average count of each call for service from Date Range 1, Date Range 2, and Date Range 3

*This AVERAGE will now be considered STUDY PERIOD 1

Average Calls For Service



5/27/2015

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

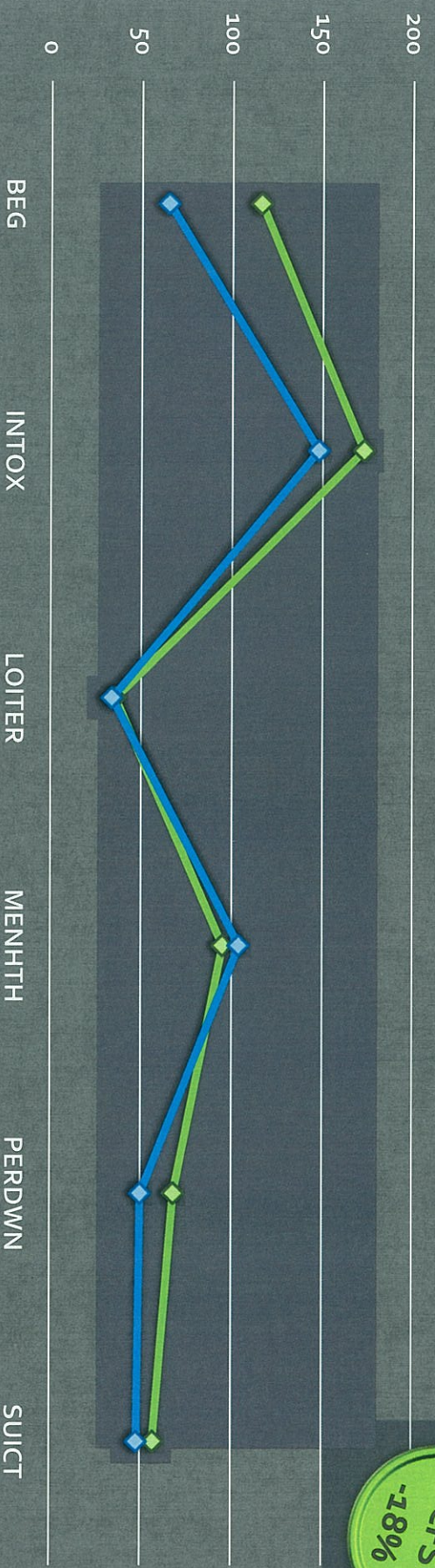
APRIL – MARCH RESULTS

*Study Period 1 = AVERAGE of April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2014

*Study Period 2 = April 01, 2014 – March 31, 2015

	BEG	INTOX	LOITER	MENHHTH	PERDWN	SUICT	GRAND TOTAL
Study Period 1	116	173	36	95	68	57	549
Study Period 2	65	148	34	104	50	48	449

Total CFS -18%



Study Period 1 (Green line with diamond markers)

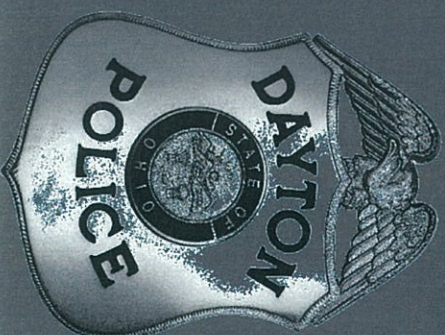
Study Period 2 (Blue line with diamond markers)

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

MONTHLY CALL DATA

Dayton Police Department

Previous Month / Current Month



APRIL – MARCH RESULTS

*Study Period 1 = AVERAGE of April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2014

*Study Period 2 = April 01, 2014 – March 31, 2015

Study Period 1

	BEG	INTOX	LOITER	MENHHTH	PERDWN	SUICT	Total
APR	10	13	1	6	5	3	38
MAY	9	18	5	12	7	4	54
JUN	17	17	5	10	6	4	59
JUL	16	21	6	6	10	4	63
AUG	7	22	3	10	12	5	60
SEPT	13	18	2	7	6	4	51
OCT	5	14	4	6	6	7	41
NOV	7	9	3	7	3	6	35
DEC	7	10	1	9	2	6	35
JAN	10	8	2	8	4	6	37
FEB	7	7	1	7	4	4	31
MAR	8	16	3	7	3	7	45
Total	116	173	36	95	68	60	549

Study Period 2

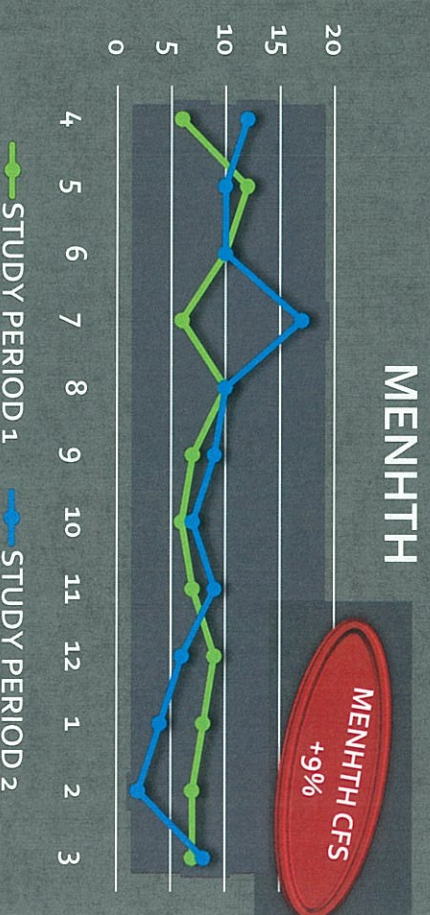
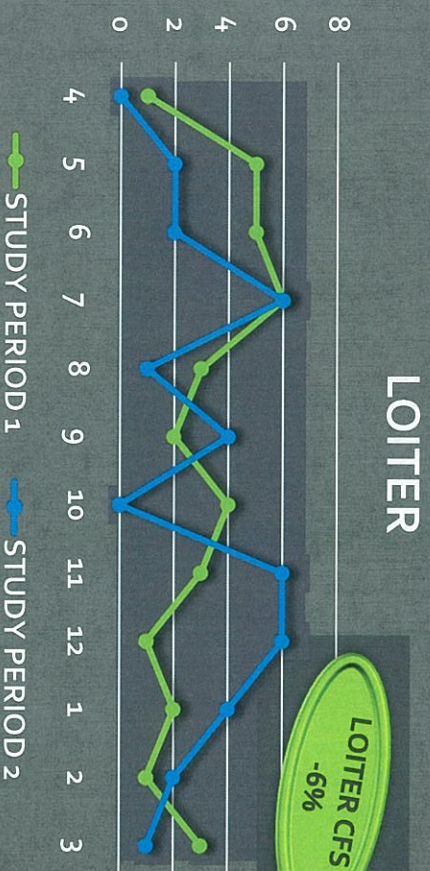
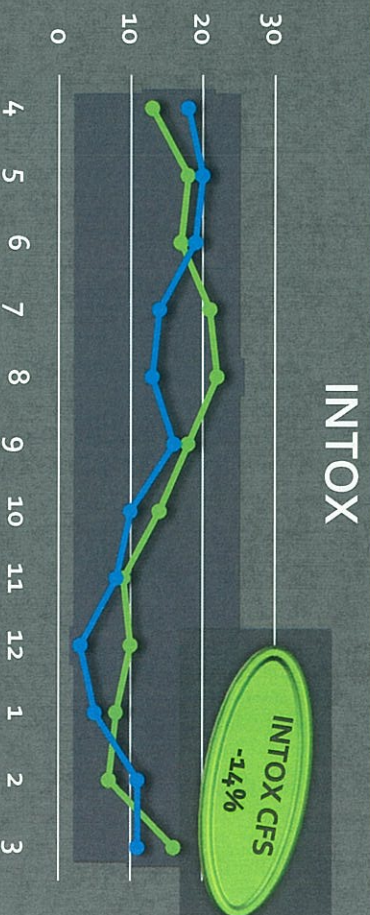
	BEG	INTOX	LOITER	MENHHTH	PERDWN	SUICT	Total
APR	4	18	0	12	1	4	39
MAY	12	20	2	10	4	5	53
JUN	10	19	2	10	4	2	47
JUL	4	14	6	17	10	5	56
AUG	6	13	1	10	5	8	43
SEPT	8	16	4	9	9	5	51
OCT	2	10		7	4	2	25
NOV	5	8	6	9	4	7	39
DEC	7	3	6	6	3	4	29
JAN	5	5	4	4	3	1	22
FEB	0	11	2	2	2	3	20
MAR	2	11	1	8	1	2	25
Total	65	148	34	104	50	48	449

TOTAL %CHNG:
-18 %

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

MONTHLY COMPARISON

*Study Period 1 = AVERAGE of April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2014
 *Study Period 2 = April 01, 2014 – March 31, 2015

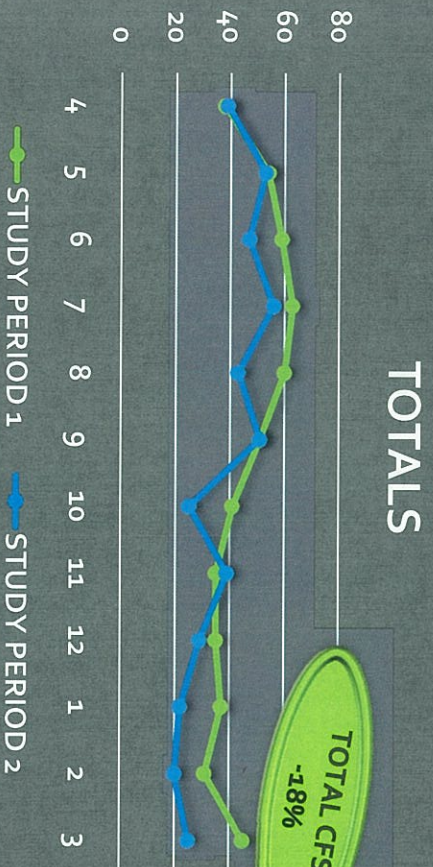
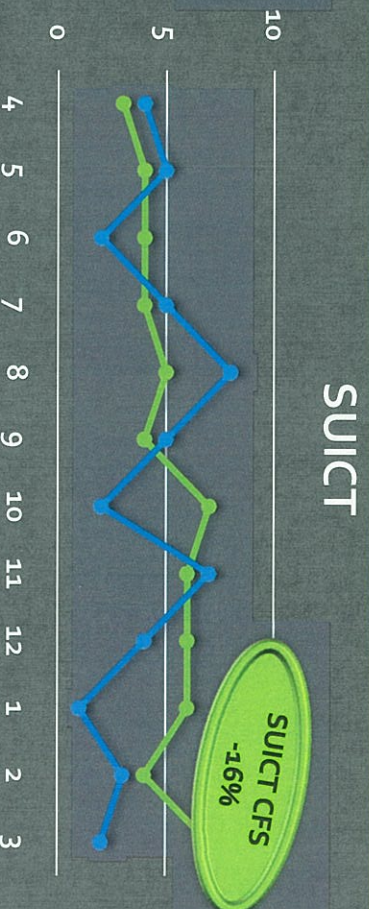
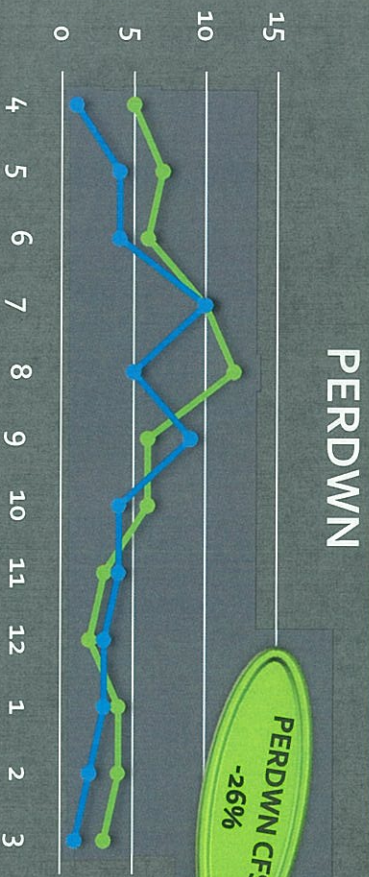


5/27/2015

*Please Note: The address of 4 S. Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data

MONTHLY COMPARISON

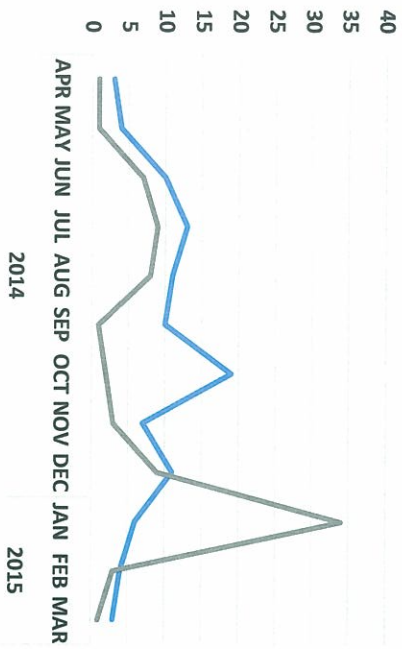
*Study Period 1 = AVERAGE of April 01, 2011 – March 31, 2014
 *Study Period 2 = April 01, 2014 – March 31, 2015



5/27/2015
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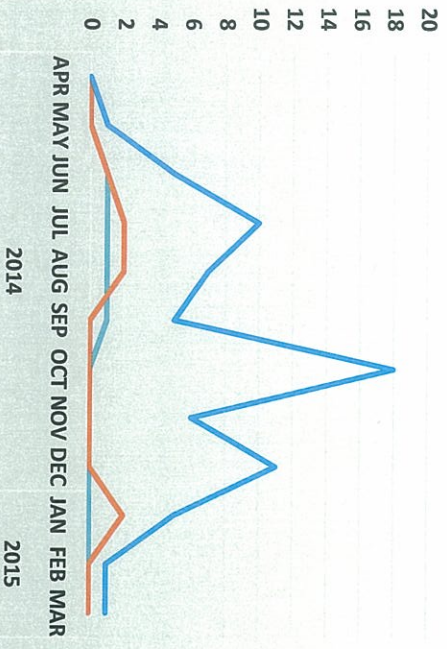
EXHIBIT 3

Goodwill | Easter Seals Miami Valley



— Sum of Total Contacts with Individuals
 — Sum of Number of visits to Low Demand Environment/Clubhouse
 — Sum of Monthly Total of Case Management Clients

Month	Total Contacts with Individuals	Number of Visits to Low Demand Environment / Clubhouse
2014	APRIL	3
2014	MAY	4
2014	JUNE	10
2014	JULY	13
2014	AUGUST	11
2014	SEPTEMBER	10
2014	OCTOBER	19
2014	NOVEMBER	7
2014	DECEMBER	11
2015	JANUARY	6
2015	FEBRUARY	4
2015	MARCH	3



— Sum of Monthly Total of Case Management Clients
 — Sum of Monthly Total of Clubhouse members
 — Sum of Monthly Total of referrals to community resources

Month	Case Management Clients	Clubhouse Members	Referrals to Community Resources
2014	APRIL	0	0
2014	MAY	0	1
2014	JUNE	1	5
2014	JULY	1	10
2014	AUGUST	1	7
2014	SEPTEMBER	1	5
2014	OCTOBER	0	18
2014	NOVEMBER	0	6
2014	DECEMBER	0	11
2015	JANUARY	0	5
2015	FEBRUARY	0	1
2015	MARCH	0	1

EXHIBIT 3

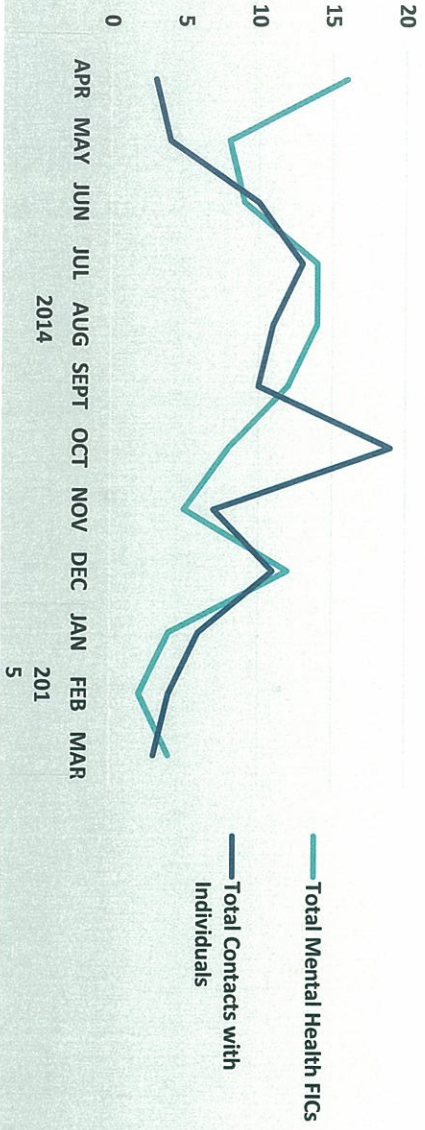
Goodwill | Easter Seals Miami Valley

Mental Health FIC's



Month	Total Mental Health FIC's
APRIL	16
MAY	8
JUNE	9
JULY	14
AUGUST	14
SEPTEMBER	12
OCTOBER	8
NOVEMBER	5
DECEMBER	12
JANUARY	4
FEBRUARY	3
MARCH	4

Mental Health FIC's vs. Mental Health Contacts



Month	Total Mental Health FIC's	Total Contacts with Individuals
APRIL	16	3
MAY	8	4
JUNE	9	10
JULY	14	13
AUGUST	14	11
SEPTEMBER	12	10
OCTOBER	8	19
NOVEMBER	5	7
DECEMBER	12	11
JANUARY	4	6
FEBRUARY	3	4
MARCH	4	3

LOCAL & STATE

Arrest on I-75 nets suspect in double murders. B5

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PUBLIC SAFETY

Arrest of boy, 8, ignites debate

School threats taken seriously, but some say felony is too harsh.

By Nick Blizzard
Staff Writer

The felony arrest of an 8-year-old Kettering student after bomb threats this month has elevated the issue of school security even more in the minds of parents, educators and law enforcement officials.

Authorities in law enforcement, school security and related vocations echoed a child psychologist's thoughts that the boy suspected in the two written bomb threats at Oakview Elementary School is "awfully young" to face felony charges. Yet all agreed threats of violence in schools must be taken seriously.

"Whether they charge him with a felony or something else is open for discussion," said Gregory Ramey, executive director of the Dayton Children's Hospital Center for Pediatric Mental Health Resources. "You're always walking that fine line. You want to take it seriously, but it's not a 15-year-old, it's not a 20-year-old. It's an 8-year-old."

The boy's arrest Monday on inducing panic charges came amid four bomb threats in Kettering schools in a matter of days. On Thursday police announced the arrest a 14-year-old male and charged him with felony inducing panic in connection with two written bomb threats made at Van Buren Middle School.

While both schools were evacuated, no danger was found in any of the cases.

Threats continued on B4

CLOSER LOOK

Road salt shortage expected

Mayors group appeals to U.S. Rep. for assist.

Some communities seeing rate hikes as high as 128 percent.

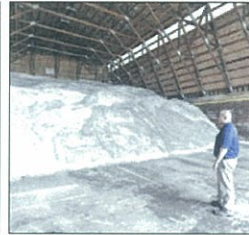
By Lawrence Budd and Andy Sedlak
Staff Writers

Communities around the Miami Valley are making alternative plans to keep roads safe this winter because of a shortage of salt supplies here and across the U.S.

Oakwood, Springboro and Greene County received no bids for new salt this year. Communities that have so far secured bids for the upcoming winter season are seeing rate increases as high as 128 percent from a year ago.

A group of mayors appealed for help in August to U.S. Rep. Mike Turner, R-Dayton, questioning whether the shortage claimed by salt providers is actually a rationale for gouging governments with nowhere else to turn.

Salt continued on B4



The city of Springfield's Shawn Wilson looks over the salt barn at the city garage that is only one third full Friday. The city of Springfield will purchase 5,500 tons of rock salt for the upcoming winter at a cost of \$441,000. BILL LACKEY / STAFF

COMPLETE COVERAGE



Raymond Hood of Goodwill Easter Seals talks with a homeless couple in Dayton and delivers food items and clothing vouchers. Hood drives around downtown, looking for the mentally ill homeless people to connect with services. JIM WITMER / STAFF

Pilot program targets the mentally ill homeless

Worker locates those in need of services.

Agencies partner to provide help, improve downtown's image.

By Cornelius Frolk
Staff Writer

Homeless people with mental illness who roam downtown Dayton sometimes cause disturbances, hurt the percep-

tion of the Central Business District and often suffer emotional and physical hardship.

Raymond Hood, a case manager with Goodwill Easter Seals, said he can help them, if they let him, through a pilot program that provides services to the mentally ill.

But connecting them with supportive services can be tricky.

Mental illness can make people distrustful, paranoid and delusional. A person in the grips of a mental disorder can have trouble acting rational-

ly and making decisions that can help them piece their lives back together.

"We want to support this population and assist them to become independent with housing and work," Hood said.

A 2013 survey of Dayton businesses found respondents wanted the Downtown Dayton Partnership to address vagrants and others roaming the streets, as well as focus on public safety downtown, according to the partnership.

Mentally ill continued on B4

HUBER HEIGHTS

Huber project sets new deadline

Financing for fieldhouse/hotel complex sought.

By Steven Matthews
Staff Writer

HUBER HEIGHTS — GoodSports Enterprises could begin construction on its \$22 million fieldhouse/hotel complex in Huber Heights before the end of the year, if the company secures its financing by Nov. 15 — the new date it has given to city officials.

Huber Heights leaders are expected to discuss Tuesday night potentially modifying the existing development agreement between the city and GoodSports to reflect that Nov. 15 date, City Manager Rob Schommer said.

GoodSports suggested that date to the city in

Huber continued on B5

ENGLEWOOD

Englewood gets own mailing address

Zip codes 45315, 45415 granted Englewood, OH as last line.

By Kelli Wynn
Staff Writer

ENGLEWOOD — A recent Englewood mailing address change granted by the United States Postal Service could help improve emergency response times within the city and surrounding areas, according to Englewood city officials.

Officials announced this week that the U.S. Postal Service had granted the city's request that Englewood, OH be the preferred last line for certain postal addresses within the ZIP codes of 45315 and 45415.

Englewood continued on B4

New 'Our Local Schools' page unveiled



Ron Rollins
Senior Editor

There are countless ways in which every school strives to prepare children to succeed in life, but something unique is happening in Montgomery

County. The 16 public school districts have come together and committed to the innovative initiative Learn to Earn Dayton, which aims to help children succeed from pre-kindergarten to high school graduation to securing some type of marketable post-secondary credential or degree.

The vision of Learn to Earn is simple: Ensure that every young person in the Dayton region is ready to learn by kindergarten and ready to earn

upon graduation from college or after by earning a post-high school certificate. A simple vision, but one that could have a huge impact. If the program and the school districts are successful, it could benefit the entire Miami Valley — from our neighborhoods to the local economy, eventually resulting in regional growth.

Quite simply, educational attainment and economic vitality are closely linked. Learn to Earn Dayton is just

another example of our region's long history of innovation, so that's why today the Dayton Daily News is unveiling a special "Our Local Schools" page that is dedicated to bringing you news and information from the school districts involved. Turn to Page B2 every Sunday throughout the school year for highlights from inside those schools and the Learn to Earn Dayton initiative.

Email Ron.Rollins@covinc.com



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DAYTON METRO LIBRARY

LOCAL & STATE

Mentally ill

continued from B1

Homeless individuals with mental illness sometimes cause disturbances or generate nuisance complaints, which sometimes are related to cleanliness, loitering and panhandling. Police spend many hours each year — hundreds of thousands of dollars worth — responding to calls involving the mentally ill, said Chief Richard Biehl.

Data about arrests involving homeless people was not immediately available.

Biehl said arresting and jailing people with mental health issues who violate the city's nuisance ordinances is not solving any problems. He said they need help.

That's where Hood comes in. Hood can offer them many types of assistance because his job is in partnership with Goodwill, Miami Valley Housing Opportunities, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board for Montgomery County, the Downtown Dayton Partnership and the Dayton Police Department.

The partnership is intended to help people who have slipped through the cracks while also improving downtown's image.

Three days a week, Hood rides around the downtown area, looking for people who may be homeless and display signs of a mental disorder or substance abuse.

Last year, there were about 50 arrests of homeless adults living on the streets in Montgomery County. There were also about 403 single sheltered

Hood, along with a peer specialist, check out little-known hangouts, which often requires that they climb into trees, walk along the train tracks or crawl beneath overpasses.

Hood said he can help them apply for housing and receive mental health assessments and food stamps or disability benefits. He can help them get back on medication or set them up with employment training and programs that can teach independence.

"Once I establish a rapport, I assess what their needs are, and I let them know that we have supportive services that can assist them with meeting their needs," Hood said.

Some people reject Hood's help outright. Others, he said, he is working with to build a relationship. He said he's interacted with about 15 homeless people with mental illness, and he's had one complete success, meaning they are now in stable



Dayton Police Chief Richard Biehl said arresting and jailing people with mental health issues who violate the city's nuisance ordinance is not solving any problems. He said they need help.

By WITNER / STAFF

housing.

Earlier this year, Hood met at a bus stop a 55-year-old man named Greg, who suffered a brain injury and was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Greg, whose last name is being withheld to respect his privacy, sometimes hears voices

and can struggle to stay focused.

Greg said for years he slept in homeless shelters or on people's porches or on the streets. He said his life became really difficult after his sister died of cancer last year. He's been robbed and mistreated.

"I was pretty much at the end of my rope in life. I had so much pain and despair," he said.

But Hood transported Greg to the Goodwill Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse, a place where people with mental illness can focus on rehabilitation, recovery and reintegration back into the community.

At the clubhouse, Greg learned about healthy living and received support from mental health professionals and people who also struggle with mental illness.

Greg eventually was accepted into a supportive-living program, which means he now has his own room and bathroom, and he pays one-third of his disability income on rent.

"The program relieves stress in your life for housing, like bills," he said. "They make sure you don't go downhill."

People with mental illness who are detached from reality, and their inability to think clearly means they may struggle to hold down a job, pay their bills, maintain relationships

and seek treatment they need.

"It's a vicious cycle," said David Omorah, 34, a clubhouse member. "You need a support system, and once you find the medication that's right for you, you need to take it consistently."

Local officials said they understand that people who work, visit and live downtown can be concerned about or intimidated by homeless people who act erratically.

But they said members of this population are not threats. They are ill.

They said the community could use some education about this population and the stigmas attached to mental illness.

Sandy Gudorf, president of the Downtown Dayton Partnership, said the pilot program only started a few months ago, but Hood and others have already helped people who are leery of speaking to the police.

"We've got folks that have fallen through the safety nets," she said. "Through these case-workers and social workers, just maybe, we can get them to a clinic and back on medication."

Contact this reporter at 937-225-0749 or email Cornelius.Frolik@coxinc.com.

Threats

continued from B1

Both suspects will be charged in Montgomery County Juvenile Court, said min Ron Roberts, public information officer for the Kettering Police Department.

Also on Thursday, a threat at Piqua High School was announced. The threat, made overnight on social media, was not found to be credible, Piqua police said.

These issues this month follow four threats made at area schools in May — two in Kettering and two in Miamisburg. Nationally, more than 300 documented school bomb threats, shooting threats, hoaxes and acts of violence were made from August 2013 through the end of January, said Ken Trump, president of National School Safety and Security Services, a Cleveland-based consulting firm.

School security threats commonly come in clusters because of "copycats," said Ramey and Art Jipson, director of criminal justice studies at the Uni-

HOW THREATS ARE MADE

A study by National School Safety and Security Services of 315 documented school security threats made from August 2013 through January 2014 found the delivery of the threat were broken this way:

- Electronic, including social media, email, text message — 35 percent
- Police refused to say how threat was delivered — 18 percent
- Bathroom graffiti — 15 percent
- Phone threats — 11 percent
- Verbal threats — 10 percent
- Note found in school — 9 percent

versity of Dayton. But to curtail these numbers, it is incumbent among school districts and law enforcement to take all threats seriously, Trump said.

"The age of this kid makes it a tough issue," he said. "On one hand, as a parent we look at it as a situation where age should be a serious factor in determining what steps to take. On the other hand, these incidents cause a huge disruption of the educational process and trigger

engagement of massive first-responder resources, along with heightened parental and community anxiety."

When police respond to bomb threats, it involves "at minimum several hours" of resources that may detract from authorities addressing other emergencies, Roberts said.

If a building is evacuated, authorities may call for a canine sweep in helping to detect the extent of the danger. This could involve authorities from the Dayton International Airport, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Wright State University or the Dayton Police Department, Roberts said.

A sweep was made at Oakview, but not at Van Buren, he said.

"It's a lot of time and energy for people to be there," Roberts said. "We search the schools. It ties up manpower. It's traumatic. As a parent, my kids in schools — it's very disturbing. The kids that are in there, it disrupts their plan to learn. It's a great ripple effect. And it doesn't need to occur any more."

Salt

continued from B1

"I think they are really gouging us," Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church said. "I don't know if there's a shortage of salt. They are telling us there is."

Salt providers say the shortage, and resulting price hikes, are in response to a shortage of supply after a tough winter and orders in anticipation of the coming snow storms. The impact is being felt from Illinois to the Northeast, officials said.

"It was an unprecedented winter last season," said Mark Klein, a spokesman for Cargill. "The whole snowbelt is affected."

This newspaper surveyed local governments in five counties for prices they paid for salt last year and are to pay this year. The price increases ranged from just under 4 percent in Butler County to almost 128 percent in Middletown and Lebanon.

Many of the area's communities buy salt through a regional cooperative. This year, the cooperative received no complete bids, three partial bids and three no bids. The companies that did offer salt at higher prices offered only 63,000 tons — roughly a quarter of the overall amount sought by the local co-op.

As a result, local governments are making deals with each other to share salt.

Mason, which was offered 5,500 tons salt by Cargill, is selling 3,000 tons to Lebanon. The Lebanon City Council agreed to shift \$291,000 to offset the unanticipated costs.

Still Lebanon plans to conserve salt, applying it mostly at intersections, bridges and overpasses.

In Clearcreek Twp., Warren County, trustees approved the purchase of 1,800 tons from Cargill for \$96.59 a ton, nearly double what it paid last year, but almost \$15 a ton less than

SALT PURCHASING

Some local governments in the region are seeing price hikes of more than 120 percent over last year. Others were shut out in a recent bidding process used by many in the five-county area to fill salt bins in anticipation of winter storms. Local mayors are seeking federal assistance with what they are calling price gouging. Salt providers say they are doing their best to meet supply and demand.

Government	2013	2014	Pct change
Beavercreek	54.34	99.43	82.6
Bellbrook	54.38	97.82	79.9
Butler County	64.22	66.71	3.9
Centerville	51.94	97.82	88.3
Clark County	58.16	80.21	37.9
Clearcreek Twp.	49.85	96.59	93.8
Dayton	51.94	113.75	119
Greene County	53.8	No bid	N/A
Huber Heights	51.94	114.5	120.4
Kettering	51.94	95.17	83.2
Lebanon	49.85	110.95	122.4
Miami County	52.8	115.85	119.4
Miamisburg	51.94	112	115.6
Middletown	48.59	110.65	127.7
Montgomery County	52	113	117.3
Oakwood	51.94	No bid	N/A
Riverside	52	115	121.2
Sugarcreek	54.38	97.82	79.9
Springboro	55	No bid	N/A
Springfield	55.18	80.21	121.2
Warren County	57.9	76.82	45.4
Washington Twp.	51.94	Pending	N/A
West Carrollton	51.94	Pending	N/A

the other bidder, North American Salt.

But trustees hedged when staff said they planned to sell "the majority" to neighboring communities shut out of the bidding.

"We could have a bad winter and we could all run out," Trustees Jason Gabbard said during a Sept. 2 meeting.

The next township north, Washington Twp. in Montgomery County, has secured no bid and expects to need more salt to make it through the winter.

Dayton expects to enter the winter season with only 70 percent of its usual supply.

While many communities are bracing for salt shortages and developing alternative measures, others said they were comfortable with what they had on hand.

Kettering and Warren County

bought large quantities at prices more than double what they paid last year.

"Our office was fortunate. Many agencies are having trouble getting salt and if they can get it, it is \$100 or more per ton and in many cases the supplier may only be able to supply a portion of their bid quantity," Kurt Weber, chief deputy engineer in Warren County said via email.

Beavercreek was among communities still hoping for a better solution.

"With the uncertainty of the supply of materials, and weather conditions, we are still trying to get a grasp of the situation, so there are still many questions out there we do not have answers for," John Wolja, superintendent of public administration services, said via email.

In 23 years in office, Mayor

As a result, the school district will work with police to ensure "there are stiff consequences" for such actions, said spokeswoman Kari Basson.

But if a juvenile is convicted, it is important for those imposing discipline to consider the individual accused, Ramey said.

"We need to tailor the response to the assessment of the child," he said. "We all want kids to be safe, and we all want to take it seriously. But we want to make sure that this 8-year-old is not going to be doing this when he is 25."

In determining the proper punishment, Trump said, judges often have discretion. So while a juvenile defendant may be charged with a felony, if convicted he or she may serve a lesser sentence.

Meanwhile, parents need to make sure they take a lead role in deterring school security threats, he said.

"It's better," Trump said, "to have a parent have the conversation with their child that is appropriate than to have them have that conversation with a principal or a police officer at the school."

Church said he had never seen prices rise so much in a single year.

"We're all going to get gouged this year," he said, charging the providers were taking unfair advantage.

"I don't treat people that way. I've been in business. I always try to be fair with my customers," he said.

While Miamisburg has salt on hand, it lacks enough to carry through the coming winter, in the event of significant snowfall, officials said.

In hopes of helping with the problem, Cargill is working overtime and shipping salt from Canada to build its supplies, Klein said.

"We're already working Saturdays, which is typically unheard of. It's already pedal to the metal," he said. "Although our prices are higher, we think they are very reasonable, given the supply and demand fundamentals."

In Riverside, east of Dayton, city officials plan to conserve 350 tons of salt on hand, while pursuing other sources.

Like other communities, drivers there can expect salt at key areas, but not on residential streets, City Manager Bryan Chodkowski said.

"It's about making roads and streets passable. It doesn't absolve drivers from being cautious," Chodkowski said.

Crews also can spray beet juice and brine to fight icy streets, but there is no substitute for road salt once two to four inches of snow fall, according to Chodkowski.

"This winter's going to be one the roads are not going to be in a condition we want them to be," he said, even if additional supplies materialize. "To buy the quantity we bought last year would cripple us."

Contributing Writer Nancy Bowman answers for "John Wolja, superintendent of public administration services, said via email. In 23 years in office, Mayor

Englewood

continued from B1

"This request is necessary to improve emergency response times and properly identify residents and businesses within the city of Englewood boundaries," William Singer Jr., the city's community and economic development director wrote in a July 16 letter to U.S. Postal Service official in Cincinnati.

Englewood residents and businesses had previously been directed by the postal service to use Clayton for mailing addresses associated with the ZIP code 45315 and Dayton for the 45415 ZIP code.

"It is a huge benefit to the entire area in terms of recognizing who lives and works where," Englewood City Manager Eric Smith said.

Boundary confusion has been a problem for decades, Smith said.

"The post office has historically rejected all modernization attempts to correlate city boundaries with street addresses," Smith said.

"In fact, even though the ZIP code may be correct, if the letter has Englewood instead of Clayton within the Clayton designated route, the letter will be returned as undeliverable," Clayton Mayor Joyce Deterling said this mailing address issue is a regional concern affecting Clayton, Union, Englewood and to a lesser extent Brookville.

"The issue of ZIP codes for the various jurisdictions in the Northmont area has long been a sore spot with some residents," Deterling said. "Clayton officials have tried to address this matter many times over the years with the postal service and our congressmen has even tried to intervene."

"Communities requesting a preferred last line are typically younger communities that are 50 years old or less," said David Van Allen, the United States Postal Service Corporate spokesperson.

"The city of Oakwood was recently granted a similar preferred last line request and has been using its city's name in its business and residential mailing addresses since May, according to Van Allen.

Contact this reporter at 937-225-0749 or email Kelli.Wynn@coxinc.com.

Mayor Joyce Deterling Clayton

'The issue of ZIP codes for the various jurisdictions in the Northmont area has long been a sore spot with some residents.'

Contributing Writer Nancy Bowman answers for "John Wolja, superintendent of public administration services, said via email. In 23 years in office, Mayor



MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

May 13, 2015
937-225-4192 (Office)
937-225-4764 (Fax)

Phil Plummer, Sheriff
345 West Second Street
P.O. Box 972
Dayton, OH 45422-2427

To whom it may concern:

I applaud and support the Dayton Police Department's effort in the **Downtown Engagement Project.**

Dayton Police Department, along with other partnering agencies, have focused on predicated engagement opportunities with the mentally ill and homeless by a professional social worker and peer specialist on the streets of downtown Dayton. These engagements are face-to-face assessments of a target group of individuals who police officers encounter on a frequent basis. The goal of the assessments is to direct individuals to long-term services and programs they desperately need.

The Dayton Police Department has had significant success with this initiative. There are many benefits to helping the mentally ill and homeless population through this project, but perhaps the greatest benefit is fewer arrests for the typical civility crimes which mentally ill persons commit. This translates to more time that police officers can devote to this community. Furthermore, it translates to fewer mentally ill persons in the Montgomery County Jail which is cost savings to the citizens of Montgomery County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Phil Plummer".

PHIL PLUMMER
SHERIFF



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
