Dayton Police Win Second International Community Policing Award

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Dayton Police Chief Richard Biehl is proud to announce the Dayton Police Department is one of four winners of the 2015 International Association of Chiefs of Police/CISCO Community Policing Award.

The award recognizes outstanding community policing initiatives developed by law enforcement agencies around the world. Major David Wolford and Lieutenant Kenneth Beall of the Central Patrol Operations Division are being recognized for helping develop the Downtown Engagement Project.

The honor marks the second time in four years the Dayton Police Department has been honored with the IACP Community Policing Award.

Work began on the Downtown Engagement Project in 2013 as concerns rose about the homeless and mentally ill in downtown Dayton. The Dayton Police Department teamed up with the Downtown Dayton Partnership, the Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board, Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley and Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) to form the Downtown Engagement Project and put it into action in early 2014.

The Downtown Engagement Project utilizes Dayton police officers as the front line. Officers are able to identify men and women who might benefit from the project’s services. Officers can also make referrals after an arrest. A social worker and peer specialist then try to form a relationship with the individual. The next step is to steer the individual to the Goodwill/Easter Seals Miracle Clubhouse, a day shelter that
offers food and clean clothes, along with access to training and even potential employment opportunities.

The impact of the Downtown Engagement Project is already evident. About half the people contacted by the social worker and peer specialist accept assistance. In the 18 months since the Downtown Engagement Project launched, the number of calls for service dealing with the mentally ill and homeless in Downtown Dayton has dropped nearly 20 percent, compared to the three years before the program began.

"Repeatedly arresting mentally ill or homeless men and women is not a solution to the issue, and the issue is not something the Dayton Police Department could deal with alone," Major Wolford explained. "We needed help in helping these individuals, so we engaged our resources and utilized the talented, compassionate, and committed people and organizations we have in this city to come up with the Downtown Engagement Project, which is working. A couple of years down the road, with some additional funding, we can see this program expanding to other parts of the city."

Major Wolford and Lieutenant Beall will be honored at an awards reception at the 122nd IACP Conference in Chicago, on Sunday, October 25, 2015.

You can learn more about the Downtown Engagement Project at daytonohiopolice.com.
"The Downtown Engagement Project"

A Law Enforcement – Community Solution to Serving the Mentally Ill

Winner of the 2015 International Association of Chiefs of Police Cisco Community Policing Award

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”

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

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 fact, the frequency of Dayton Police Officers’ encounters with the mentally ill over the years 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. Overall, these interactions have consumed a great deal of police, health care and corrections resources.

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 Board (ADAMHS), Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley (GESMV), Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) 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.

FRAMEWORK QUESTIONS

The Dayton Police Department subscribes to the philosophy of community policing and it is practiced in many ways. The following are some of the Dayton Police Department’s broad-based, multi-jurisdictional community policing programs:

The Community Initiative to Reduce Gun Violence (CIRGV) seeks to reduce group-related gun violence and homicides in Dayton, Trotwood (a Dayton suburb) and Montgomery County. CIRGV provides life-changing supportive services to individuals that desire positive transformation in their life, and engages the moral voice of the community to promote a neighborhood standard that openly values life and safety while denouncing gun violence. Law enforcement supports CIRGV through enhanced multi-jurisdictional policing efforts.
Through the coordination of Community, Law Enforcement, and Services teams, CIRGV disrupts the cycle of violence by:

- Clearly informing the public and those involved in high risk life styles of the consequences of gun violence and its impact to the community
- Empowering the community to be a moral voice that conveys messages speaking out against gun violence
- Engaging gun violence survivors and their families in educating the public on the impact of gun violence
- Providing life changing supportive services to those who want out of the cycle of violence
- Improving communication and coordination among multi-jurisdictional law enforcement agencies

The Dayton Community Police Council (CPC) is comprised of representatives of neighborhoods, businesses, churches, community agencies, youth groups, law enforcement and local government. The CPC is responsible for developing, overseeing and assisting with implementing effective strategies to reduce crime and disorder, change perceptions and facilitate positive engagement and increased trust between the Dayton Police Department and the community. This is accomplished by implementing community police relations groups to provide venues for the community to have the ability to speak, to be heard and to have their perspective considered.

The Dayton Community Police Council is committed to:

- creating opportunities for residents and youth to engage with police and speak out about safety in their neighborhoods.
- listening to individuals, social groups and organizations speak frankly about their relations with police.
- building trust through clear and accurate communication.
- responding swiftly to events dividing police from individuals, neighborhoods and the community.
- coordinating activities city-wide to strengthen community-police relations.
- developing mutual responsibility and accountability throughout the Dayton community for public safety.

The Police and Clergy Together (PACT) program partners Dayton’s faith-based community with Dayton Police Officers. After graduation from the PACT Academy, members focus on three objectives:

- Praying for Dayton Police Officers along with our community
- Building and improving relationships with Dayton Police Officers
- Serving citizens and officers in need through pastoral callouts
The Dayton Police Department also hosts the Miami Valley Community Problem-Oriented Policing Conference (MVCPOP). MVCPOP is an annual conference designed to partner with citizens in emerging crime trends and train them on how to reduce their chances of being a victim. Interactive courses include rental property ownership, school bullying, crime prevention and gang and drug awareness.

In addition to these programs, each patrol operations division has community policing programs in place which are geared toward their residents or specific problems in their geographic areas:

In addition to the Downtown Engagement Project, the Central Patrol Operations Division (CPOD) administers the Downtown Business Security Consortium, which is a partnership with public and private security professionals in the downtown area to share information about criminal activity and other matters of mutual interest. A weekly electronic newsletter is disseminated by the CPOD Crime Prevention Officer to members to alert them of crime trends near their buildings. The initiative also includes quarterly meetings that feature training presentations on relevant law enforcement and security topics.

In the West Patrol Operations Division (WPOD), the Westwood Initiative is a partnership with Wright State University, University of Dayton, Dayton Public Schools and the Montgomery County Juvenile Court, designed to stem rampant juvenile crime in the Westwood neighborhood. This initiative seeks to identify warning signs that start children down the wrong path. After-school programs and other interventions by the partners are in place as a means to steer them back.

In the East Patrol Operations Division (EPOD), the Dayton Graffiti Task Force was formed in conjunction with East End Community Services to combat a widespread graffiti problem. The task force attacks the problem by removing unsightly and offensive graffiti through police-community work details and replacing it by establishing mural areas where “taggers” are invited to display their graffiti as an art form.

INITIATIVE QUESTIONS

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, the mentally ill and homeless 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 destination – as downtown Dayton becomes more busy – the homeless and mentally ill population become more noticed.

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 in 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, they are vulnerable because they lack the mental faculties to stand up to those who prey upon them; they are considered easy targets who usually do 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 harms resulting from the problem are many. Without a solution, the mentally ill and homeless remain underserved. Without a solution, the business, residential and entertainment entities downtown operate at less than 100% in confidence, efficiency and peace of mind. Without a solution, law enforcement and criminal justice resources are stretched way beyond what they optimally should, and health care resources are stretched way beyond managed health care norms.

Many of the concerns and complaints fielded by the Downtown Dayton Partnership about the homeless and mentally ill were of fear. Some of the concerns and complaints pertained to uncivil behavior, vulgarity and cleanliness and hygiene, and some were based on actual experiences involving criminal behavior. The concerns and complaints came from both 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.

Also in 2013, unrelated to the complaints received by the Downtown Dayton Partnership, 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. This 48-page “Perceptions of Safety Study” echoed many of the same sentiments. A common perception by the respondents in the survey referred to the mentally ill population in downtown Dayton as “people without a purpose.”

The Dayton Police Department first reached out to the Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (ADAMHS) for help. The ADAMHS Board is the area’s clearinghouse for public mental health and substance addiction services and is sanctioned by the State of Ohio to oversee these services. The ADAMHS Board does not provide direct services but contracts and funds over thirty specialized treatment agencies in the area to provide such services. Since many of the mentally ill in Dayton and Montgomery County receive services from provider agencies under the ADAMHS umbrella, ADAMHS was a logical community partner in this effort.
Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley (GESMV) was next brought aboard as a partner. Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley took the role as the direct provider of services in this initiative. Among its many services, Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley provides behavioral health services and employment opportunities for individuals with behavioral health issues. As the initiative got underway, Goodwill/Easter Seals of the Miami Valley became the anchor partner in this initiative because of the engagement it provides and because of the Miracle Clubhouse, which is discussed in more detail later.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) was our partner for solutions to those who are homeless. As a program funded by ADAMHS, PATH staff members go where homeless individuals stay; visiting and talking with them to help them plan their futures. PATH’s ultimate goal is to guide individuals from homelessness to permanent housing and independence. For those individuals who elect to remain homeless, PATH will stay in contact with them indefinitely. While not all of the mentally ill individuals in this initiative were homeless, some were, and PATH worked in conjunction with the other partners and fulfilled an important role.

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, were an integral partner in this initiative. Because the ambassadors are mobile on the streets of downtown Dayton on a daily basis, they helped direct the engagement team to members of the target group. Later, as new candidates for engagement arrived on the downtown scene, the ambassadors helped point them out to the engagement team.

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.

Downtown patrol officers were polled to submit information on the most frequently encountered individuals with mental health issues. It was learned that some individuals were encountered so frequently by officers that the officers 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.

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, a Field Interview Contact (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. Mental health FIC's were then created and shared with the ADAMHS, GESMV and PATH partners. By virtue of existing technology, the mental health FIC's are 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. A benefit to this type of record is that it was categorized as “MEN” (referring to mental health) so that it could stand alone and be tracked separately from other contacts. This also allowed other analyses to 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 the services of 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 Downtown Engagement Project. In the initial months after the implementation, the partners met regularly (and still do) to discuss how the target group was accepting the engagements. As the engagement team made contact with each member of the target group, more was learned about them than anyone ever knew before. Engagements with the target group then transformed into relationships with the target group. At this point the Dayton Police Department and the downtown community began to see results.

INITIATIVE EVALUATION

All partners participated in evaluating the Downtown Engagement Project. Each partner keeps records of their activities and the records are shared at the periodic meetings occurring between the partners. The following metrics were tracked to measure the performance of the initiative:

The mentally ill manifest themselves in more ways than criminal behavior resulting in arrests. In fact, not all contact by police officers with the mentally ill result in arrests. Many contacts that police officers have with the mentally ill begins with 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 evaluate this project.

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 an 18% drop in police calls for service after the Downtown Engagement Project began.

Other data used to evaluate this project were the mental health FIC’s originated by the Dayton Police Department and sent to the ADAMHS Board. These FIC’s 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, they 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. Of those Mental Health FIC’s, ADAMHS made referrals of 62 individuals back to mental health providers. In December of 2014, two United States military veterans were identified through this information sharing.

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 unintimidating 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. To our surprise, a cross-section of those individuals were little known or unknown to the police. In the first twelve months of the project, the engagement team made contact with 101 individuals. Nearly half of them made visits to the Goodwill/Easter Seals 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 an outdoor stairwell of a prominent downtown church. 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. Had it not been for the collaboration of the partners, it is likely this individual would not have received the help he desperately needed.

The actual results of this project far exceeded the anticipated results.

LESSONS LEARNED

The homeless and mentally ill have been in downtown Dayton for decades. The situation probably began with de-institutionalization. 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.

In a 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 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.

In implementing this initiative, the Dayton Police Department learned that the restrictions of HIPPA and other medical privacy regulations should not be a barrier to collaborating with mental health authorities. The Dayton Police Department realized that it has a vast amount of information and personal knowledge (on the part of officers’ experiences) of the mentally ill to share with mental health authorities. It did not matter that there could not be an equal exchange of information between mental health authorities and the police. This openness gave the partnership great strength. What other police agencies can learn is to exploit this information exchange for everyone’s benefit.

As a matter of information, 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 has been effective beyond CIT training because of the face-to-face engagements conducted without police officers present. What other police agencies can learn is that engagements conducted in this manner with the chronically mental ill, particularly in downtown settings, are far more productive than mental health ride-along arrangements with officers. In addition, because the engagements occur on the streets – where many of the mentally ill are found – and not in a clinical setting, they brought about more fact-finding than we could have ever imagined. The engagements have opened the gates to knowing this population as much as we know any downtown small business or large corporation.

As the Downtown Engagement Project moves forward, we will hopefully catch the mentally ill and homeless population and prevent them from “falling through the cracks.” It is our hope that there will be no more mysteries or tragedies like that of “Rags.” This extraordinary team approach to engagement, information sharing, referrals to behavioral health services and community education to reduce stigma benefits both the community and the mentally ill. It is a partnership that has never existed before in the history of the downtown Dayton community, with a common goal of improving conditions for this population and creating 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

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CALLS FOR SERVICE
CPOD Focus on Mental Health

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

Dayton Police Department
Presented within this data.

Please Note: The address of 45 Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being

specific types of CFS should decrease in future years.

with the mental health partnerships that have been developed so far. These

Through the expectation in these types of CFS, it is to increase in 2014 & 2015,

mental health related calls within the Central Division to decrease over time.

Mental Health related calls, ultimately, there's hope to see the CFS for the

goal is to decrease the calls for Service (CFS) within the Central Division for

A Mental Health Project was started in April of 2014 for CPD. The primary

... CALLS FOR SERVICE...

OUR FOCUS ON MENTAL HEALTH
Mental Health Call Types for CPoD

- PERDWN: Main Down
- INTOX: Public Intox
- MENTH: Mental Health
- SUICID: Suicide Threats
- LOITER: Loitering
- PANHANDLING: Panhandling
- BEG: Begging
Dayton Police Department

YTD CALL DATA

Study Period 2 = April 03, 2014 - March 31, 2015
Study Period 1 = Average of April 03, 2013 - March 31, 2014

EXHIBIT 2
Date Range Breakdown for Calls For Service

Date Range: April 01, 2013 - March 31, 2014
Date Range 2: April 01, 2012 - March 31, 2013
Date Range 3: April 01, 2011 - March 31, 2012

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<td>46</td>
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*Please note: The address of 41 Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data.
**April - March Results**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Study Period 1</th>
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<td>APR</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
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<td>JAN</td>
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<td>FEB</td>
<td>FEB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>MAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL % CHNG:**

**Total:**
- 18%

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

MENITH

LOITER

INTOX

BEG

Study Period 1 = April 01, 2011 - March 31, 2012
Study Period 2 = April 01, 2012 - March 31, 2013
Study Period 3 = April 01, 2013 - March 31, 2014

Please note, the address of 4 Main St. has been taken out of all data that is being presented within this data.
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<th>Month</th>
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<th>2015</th>
<th>Total with Pink Slips</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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</table>

**Key:**
- NSX = No Service History
- CC = Case Closes

**Exhibit 2**
### Table 1: Monthly Resources to Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Case Management</th>
<th>Referrals to Community</th>
<th>Clubhouse Clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Monthly Environment / Clubhouse

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Total Contacts</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Road salt shortage expected

By Lauren Reedy
and Amy Schutt
Staff writers

Community members are calling for alternative plans to address potential shortages of salt supplies in this area.

The city of Dayton is discussing the possibility of trucking in salt from outside the area due to shortages.

The city of Dayton is discussing the possibility of trucking in salt from outside the area due to shortages.

HUBER HEIGHTS
HUBER HEIGHTS—Goshen Enterprises is considering the possibility of trucking in salt from outside the area due to shortages.

ENGLEWOOD
Englewood gets own mailing address

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

By Kathleen Waddix
Staff writer

Englewood has received its own mailing address with zip codes 45315 and 45415.

New ‘Our Local Schools’ page unveiled

By Ben Rollins
Staff writer

There are concerted efforts to help children become the best they can become.

Spotlight

Enrich your life with 1000s of FREE programs for everyone.

Pick up Spotlight at your local branch
Or visit DaytonMetroLibrary.org/spotlight

Check out our free Reading Hero safety activities with your local first responders.

HUBER HEIGHTS
HUBER HEIGHTS—The city is discussing the possibility of trucking in salt from outside the area due to shortages.

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There are concerted efforts to help children become the best they can become.
**LOCAL STATE**

**Mentally ill**

Inmates who suffer from mental disturbances are sometimes the victims of their own misfortunes.

Local officials have received calls about inmates who were mentally ill and who were acting up. Several of the inmates were held in the county jail, while others were held in a mental health facility.

One of the inmates, a 25-year-old man, was held in the county jail for 10 days before being released. He was later found dead in his cell.

Another inmate, a 32-year-old woman, was held in the mental health facility for 14 days before being released. She was later found dead in her cell.

Local officials are working to improve mental health care for inmates, including expanding access to mental health professionals and increasing funding for mental health programs.

**Threats**

Both schools and the city of Portland are under threat, according to a new report by the Portland School Board.

The report, which was released last week, says that both schools and the city are facing significant issues, including budget cuts, staff shortages, and increased violence.

The school district is facing a $14 million budget deficit, which could lead to cuts in programs and services. The city is also facing a budget shortfall of $20 million.

The report calls for increased funding for both schools and the city, as well as increased efforts to address the issues.

**Salt**

Salt is essential for winter safety, but it can also be harmful to the environment.

Salt is used to melt snow and ice on roads, sidewalks, and driveways. However, it can also harm plants, soil, and bodies of water.

The Oregon Department of Transportation has been using salt to clear roads in the state for many years. However, the salt is now being used more frequently in order to keep roads clear during long winters.

The use of salt has increased significantly in recent years, but it is still a controversial issue. Some people believe that it is necessary for winter safety, while others believe that it is harmful to the environment.

**SALT PURCHASING**

The city of Portland is one of many cities in the state that are using increased amounts of salt to clear roads and sidewalks.

Portland has increased its salt purchases by 25% this year, and is now using over 100,000 tons of salt per year.

The city is also using salt to clear sidewalks and bike paths, as well as to prevent ice from forming on roads and sidewalks.

The use of salt has increased significantly in recent years, but it is still a controversial issue. Some people believe that it is necessary for winter safety, while others believe that it is harmful to the environment.

**Englewood**

Englewood is a city in the northwest quadrant of the state.

There are several challenges facing the city, including financial, social, and environmental issues.

The city is facing a budget shortfall of $20 million, which could lead to cuts in services and programs.

The city is also facing issues related to poverty, housing, and education.

The city is working on several initiatives to address these issues, including increasing funding for education and housing programs, as well as expanding access to healthcare and job training programs.

**Contact**

For more information, please contact the Englewood City Manager at info@englewood.or.us or by phone at 503-123-4567.
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,

PHIL PLUMMER
SHERIFF