URBAN HIGH SCHOOL DISORDER REDUCTION PROJECT

A collaborative effort between:

- The Dayton Police Department
- Dayton Public Schools
- The Juvenile Division of the Montgomery County **Prosecutor's Office**
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Belmont High School

Dayton, Ohio

Introduction

Dayton Police Department:

- Chief Richard S. Biehl

- Lieutenant Chris L. Williams

- Officer Merwyn W. Rodrigues

Dayton Public Schools:

- Principal David L. White

Montgomery County Juvenile Court

- Darlene Powell

Meet Chief Biehl Dayton Police

- More than 27 years experience

- Started with the Cincinnati Police Department in 1980 and was promoted through the ranks from patrol officer to Assistant Chief until 2004

- **Executive Director of Cincinnati's Community** Partnering Center from 2004-2008

- He was appointed to Chief of Police for the City of Dayton in January 2008

- Introduced the Dayton Police Department to CPOP
  - Community Problem Oriented Policing

Where is Dayton?

Montgomery County
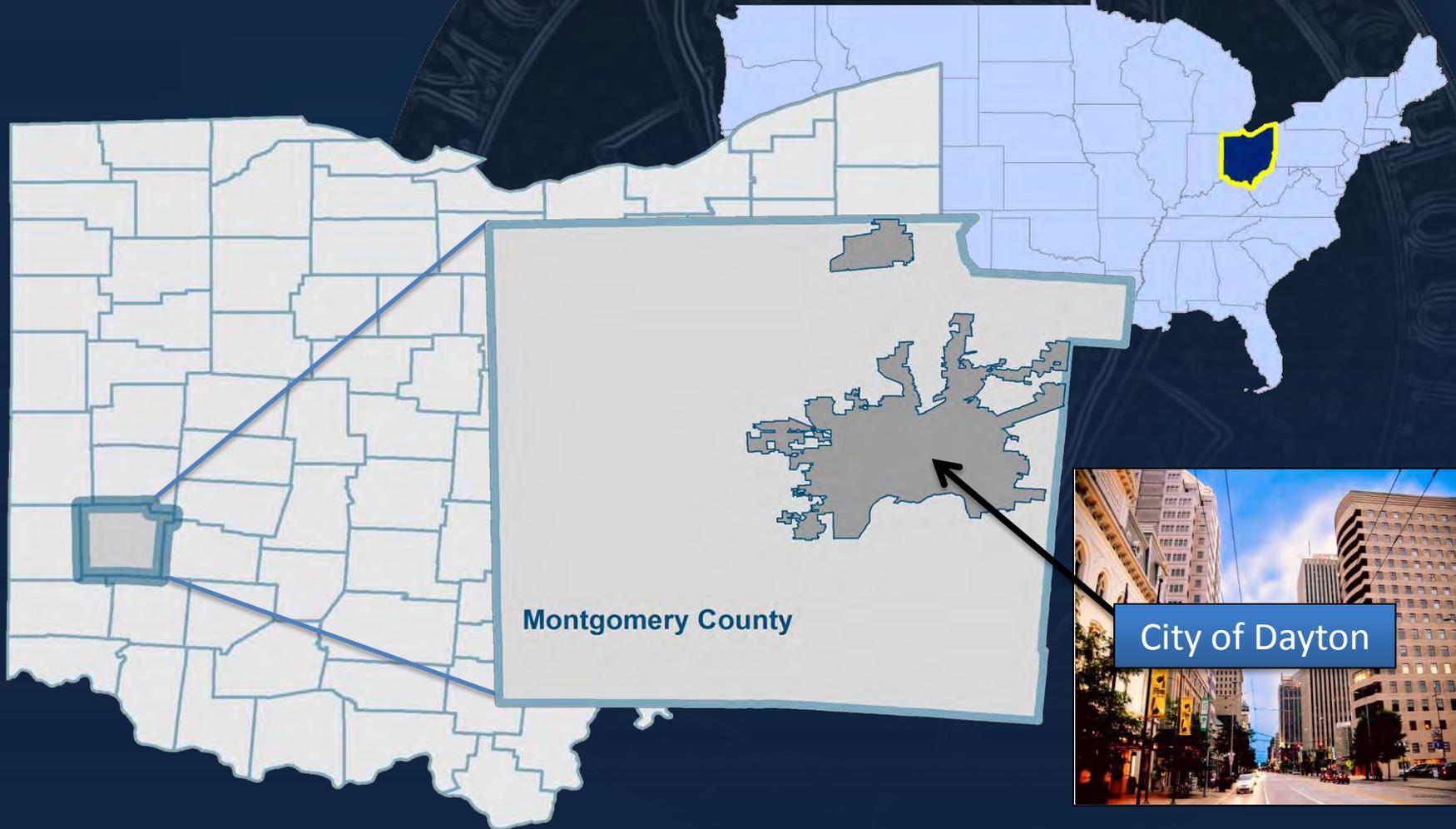
City of Dayton

City of Dayton History

- Established: April 1, 1796

- Incorporated: 1805

- Named after Jonathan Dayton
 - One of the signers the United States Constitution

City of Dayton History

- Famous for:
  - Wright Brothers
    - Flight
  - Charles Kettering
    - Inventor
  - Paul Laurence Dunbar
    - National Poet

- Institutions include:
  - National Cash Register
  - University of Dayton
 - Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
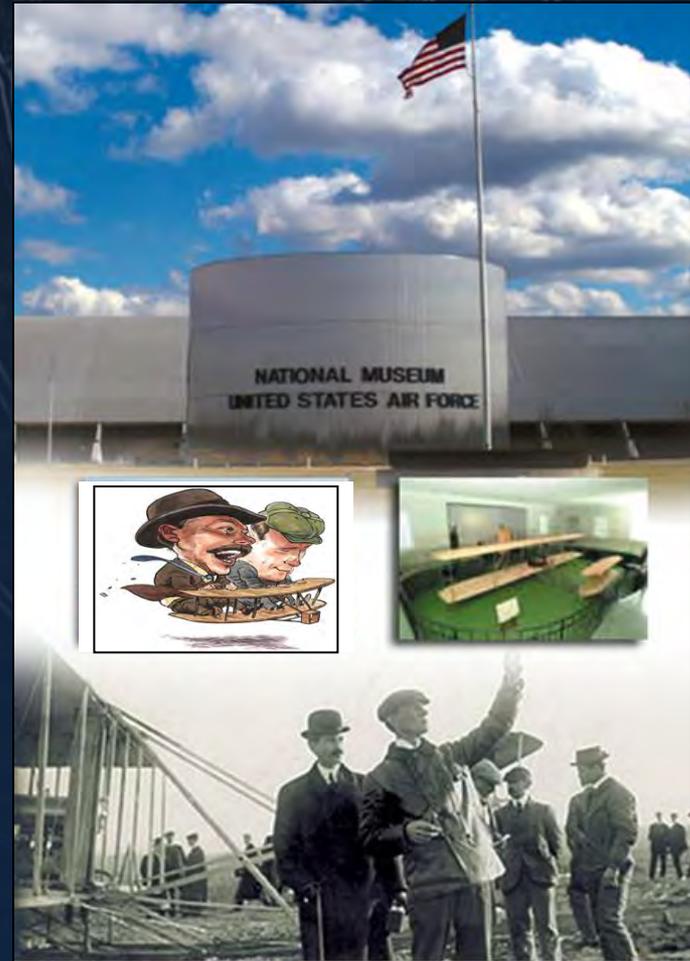
City of Dayton Demographics

- Population
  - 141,527

- Median Household Income
  - $29,730

- Median Age
  - 34.3 Years

Hispanic 3.0%

Multi 4.4%

Black 42.9%

White 49.7%
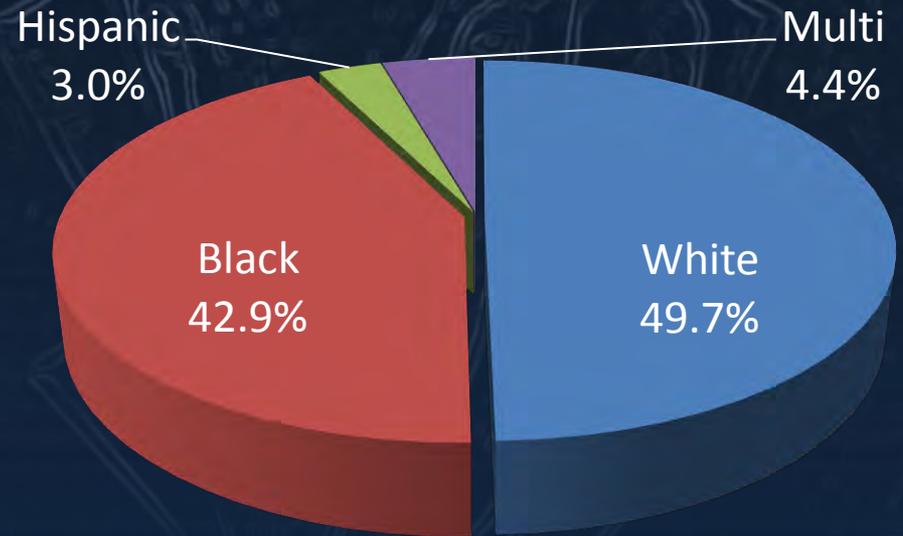
Dayton Police Department

- 347 Sworn Officers

- 3 Patrol Operation Divisions

- Patrolling 56.6 square miles

- Dayton Police received more than 139,000 Calls For Service in 2010

DAYTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
PATROL OPERATIONS DIVISIONS

Central Patrol Operations Division (CPOD)
West Patrol Operations Division (WPOD)
East Patrol Operations Division (EPOD)

WPOD - NORTH   EPOD - NORTH

WPOD - SOUTH   CPOD   EPOD - SOUTH

N

Dayton Police Dept, 2011
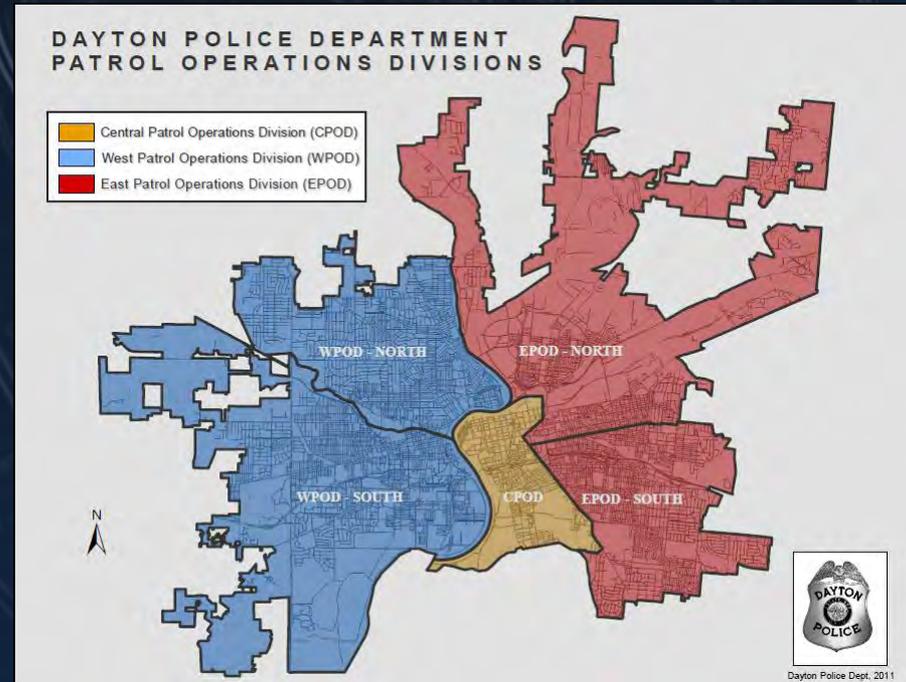
Overcoming Adversities

Three significant contributors to the loss of 95 sworn personnel since January 2008:

1. Significant budget cuts due to economic decline **exacerbated by the "Great Recession"**

2. Lawsuit by the Department of Justice challenging hiring practices governed by the Dayton Civil Service Commission

3. Increased retirements due to maximum (8 year) participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan

Problem Oriented Initiatives

- Corner of Chaos
  - Relocated central busing hub
  - **2010 Herman Goldstein Finalist**

- Burkhardt
  - Targeted the highest crime sector in the city
  - **2011 Ohio Crime Prevention Special Project Award Winner**

- Safe Delivery
  - Educating pizza delivery drivers on how to protect against robberies
  - **2011 Ohio Crime Prevention Special Project Award Winner**

- Miami Valley POP Conference
  - A collaborative effort involving numerous law enforcement agencies and citizen partners

- Bar Safe
  - Educating bar owners on how to reduce crime and increase management effectiveness

Lack of personnel and increasing calls for service demanding more with less deemed the necessity for POP initiatives

BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL

Dayton, Ohio

Lieutenant Chris L. Williams

Introduction

The Problem: Disorder in and around Belmont High School marked by disturbances, fights, a growing number of calls for service, and poor educational performance.

Success: Achieved by utilizing a number of strategies, including Crime Analysis and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), which greatly reduced the number of crimes and calls for service while improving the overall environment for the students, neighbors and law enforcement.

Introduction

- Belmont is located at 2323 Mapleview Avenue
- Belmont Neighborhood

Belmont H.S.

Introduction

- Opened in 1956

- 800 - 900 Students Annually

- 1 of 6 high schools in Dayton Public Schools (DPS) system

- **On "Academic Emergency" since** 2002

- Demographics:

Hispanic 5.6%
Multi 6.6%
White 43.4%
Black 44.4%
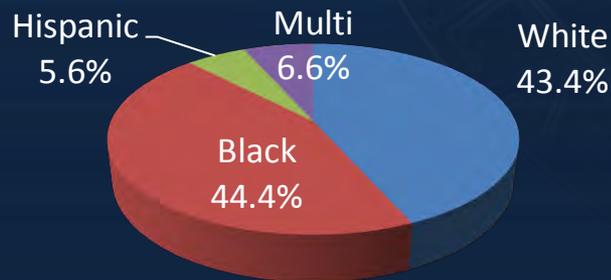
Introduction

The Urban High School Disorder Reduction Project was a combined effort between:

- Dayton Police Department
- Dayton Public Schools
- Juvenile Division of the Montgomery County **Prosecutor's Office**
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court

SCANNING

A need to clearly define the problem

Background

- In November 2008, Lt. Williams assumed command of the 2nd District
  - Approx. 59,000 citizens and over 46,000 calls for service

- First action was identifying the problem locations

- Review of the top 10 list of repeat call locations included the usual:
  - Apartment Complexes
  - Crack Houses
  - **Belmont High School!**

Background (continued)

- Belmont High School was actually the top call location for violent crimes in the entire city!

- Calls for service included:
  - Assaults
  - Drugs
  - Disturbances
  - Disorderly Juveniles
  - Threats

143 calls for service in the 2008-2009 school year

Background (continued)

- Further investigation and feedback from local businesses suggested the problem was growing beyond the school grounds

Stakeholders had to be identified in order to determine their perception of the problem

Disorder at Belmont High School

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Stakeholders: Dayton PD

- Officers were responding multiple times every single day to the school

- The school was drawing too many police resources from the rest of the city

- The school was unresponsive

- The problem was getting worse

Dayton Police

Disorder at Belmont High School
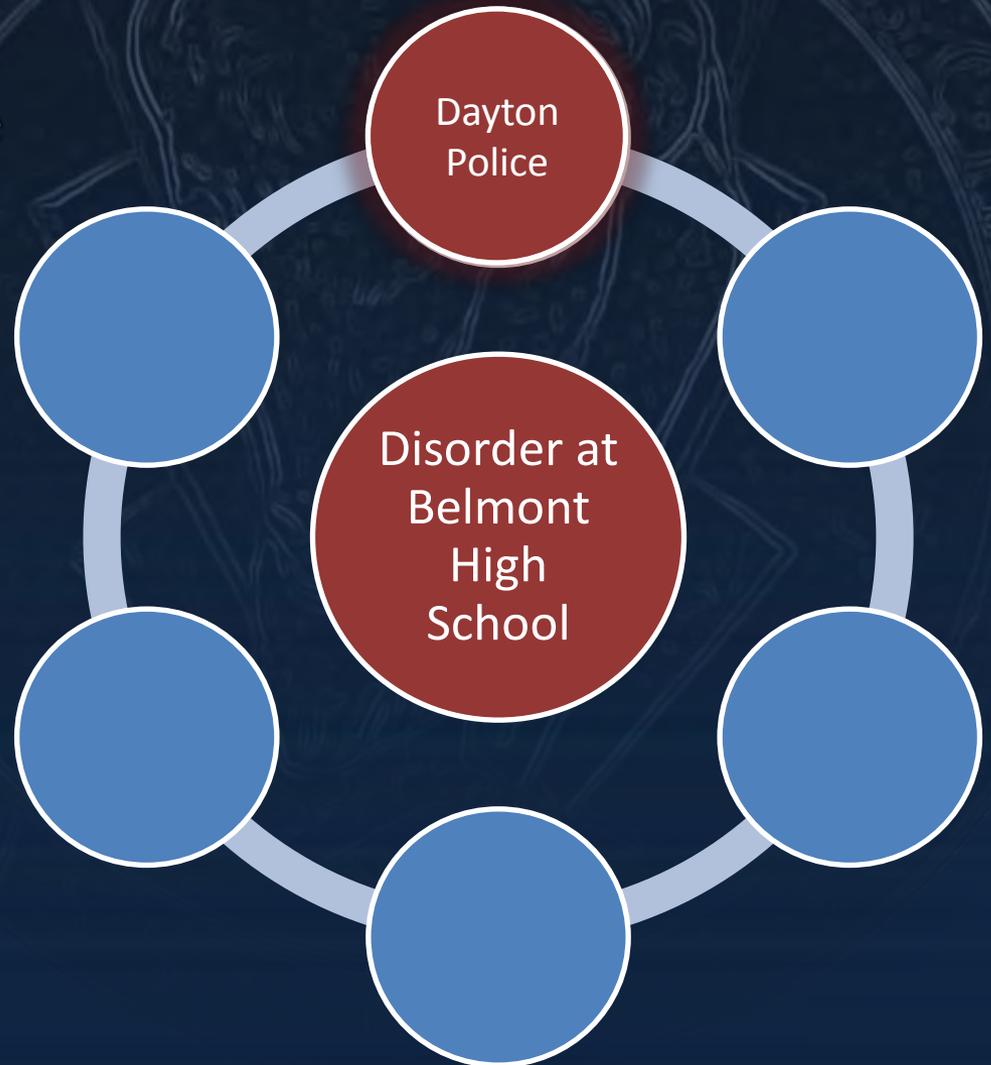
Stakeholders: Dayton Public Schools

- Belmont was considered a **"dumping grounds" for** problem students

- Budget constraints limited the ability to increase security or change environment

- Belmont High School was not a priority!

Dayton Police

Dayton Public Schools

Disorder at Belmont High School
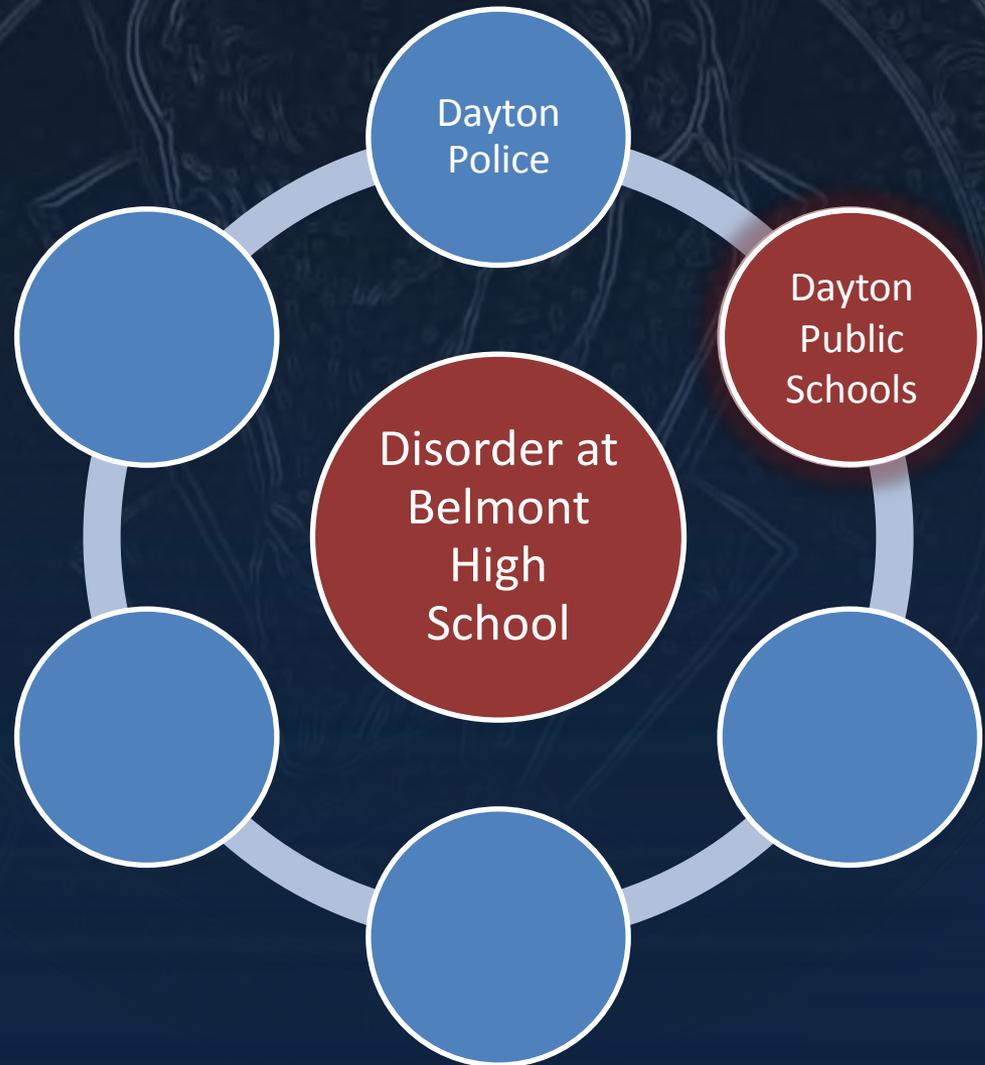
Stakeholders: Belmont Businesses

- Businesses were losing profit

- Increased crimes in local businesses area

- Assaults and other disorderly behavior was not conducive to attracting customers

- Wanted police and high school to do more

Dayton Police

Dayton Public Schools

Disorder at Belmont High School

Belmont Business Assoc.
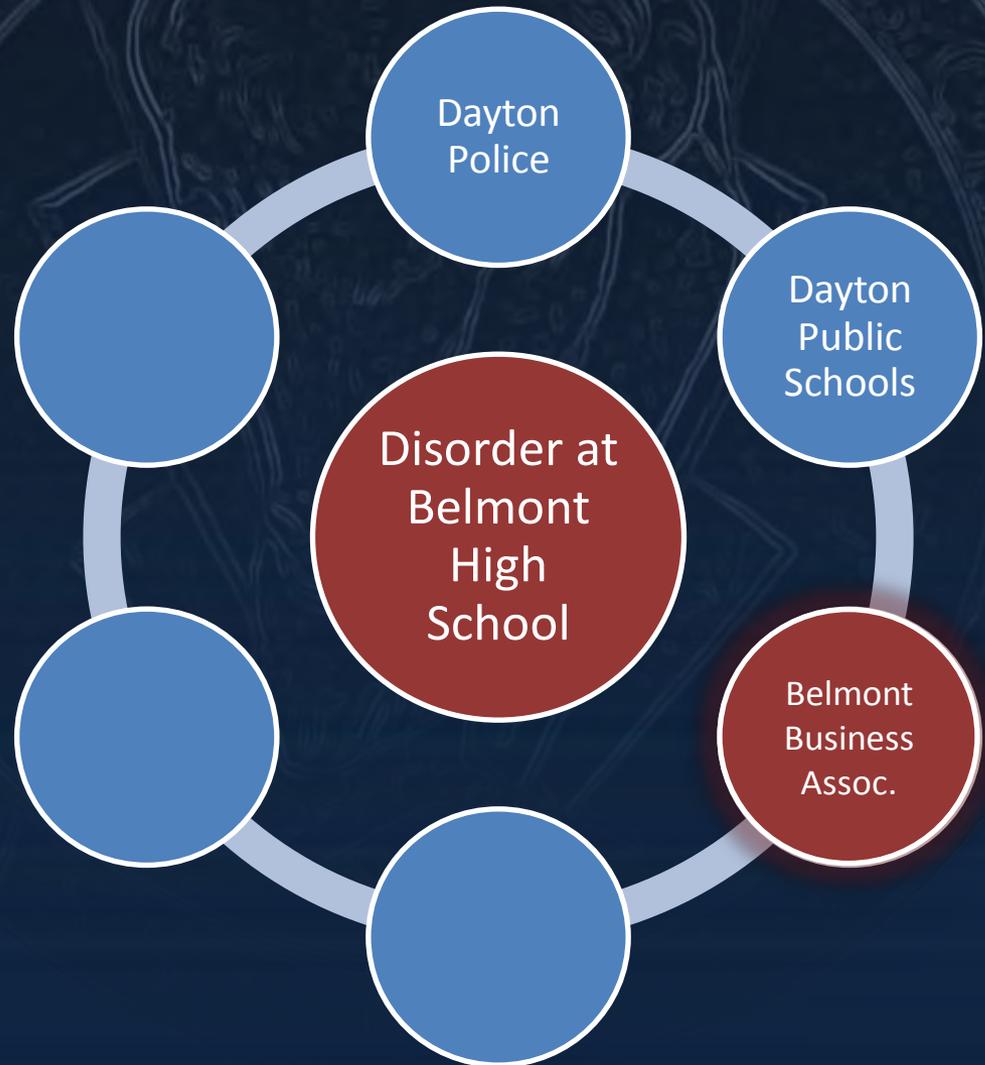
Stakeholders: Belmont Neighborhood

- Believed the students were to blame for deteriorating image

- Wanted police presence at all times

- Felt court ordered busing was to blame

Dayton Police

Dayton Public Schools

Disorder at Belmont High School

Belmont Business Assoc.

Belmont Neighborhood
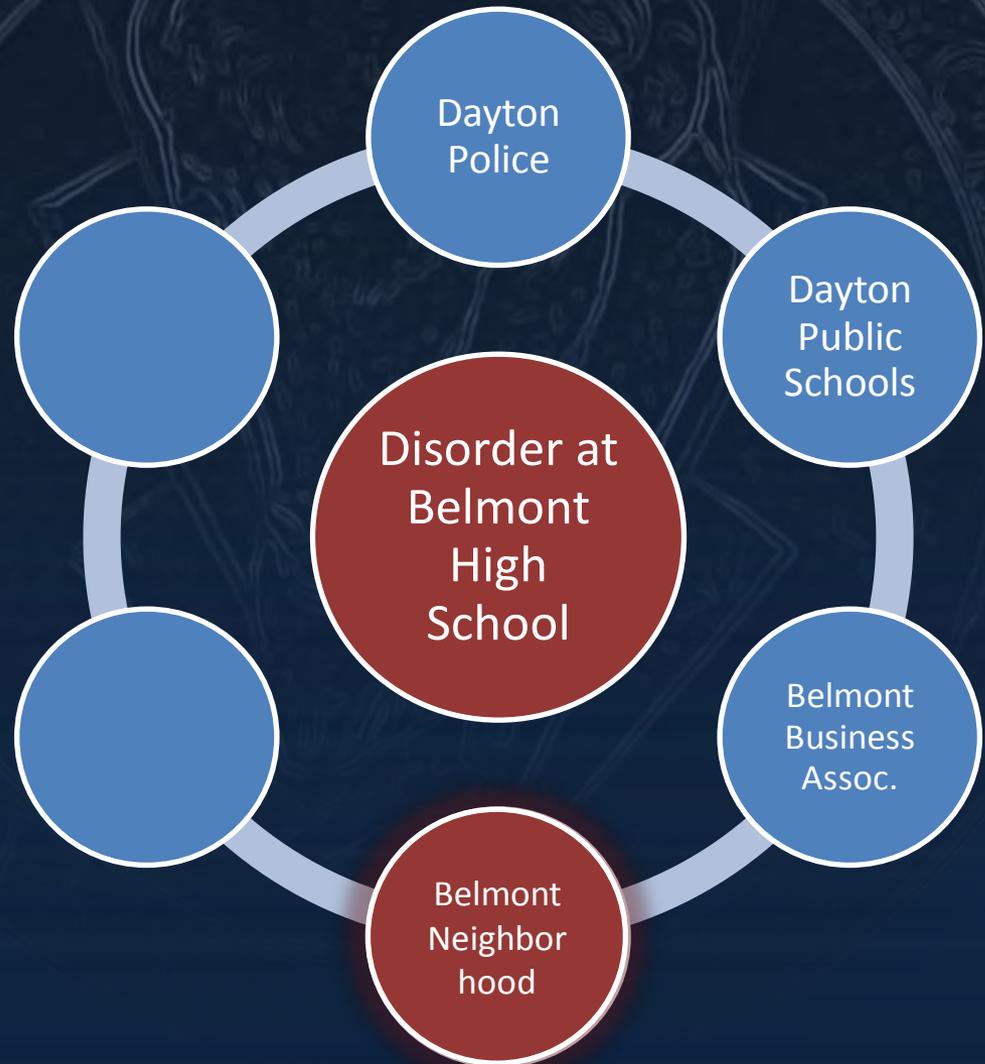
Stakeholders: Courts & Prosecution

- Student offenders were mostly juvenile
  - most punishments were minimal
  - releasing the students back to their parents was typical

- Parents were occasionally fined, but students would reoffend

- Mostly unaware of the problems taking place in the school and surrounding area

Dayton Police

Dayton Public Schools

Disorder at Belmont High School

Belmont Business Assoc.

Courts & Prosecutor's Office

Belmont Neighborhood
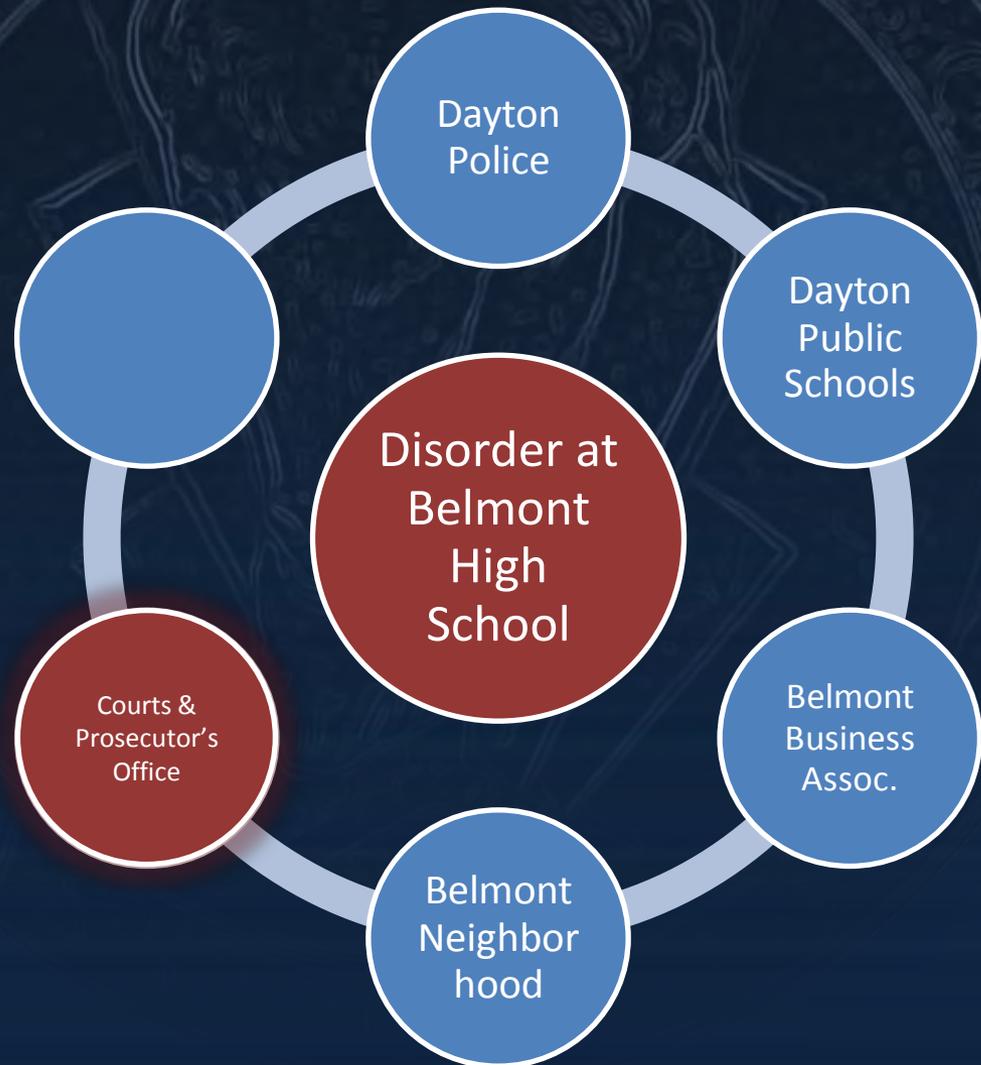
Stakeholders: Belmont High School

- Administration did not believe the school was the problem

- Students were not able to focus strictly on studies

- If disturbances occurred, there were minimal consequences from school or courts

- Once students were off the school grounds, it was **no longer the school's** responsibility, not subject to school discipline

Disorder at Belmont High School

- Dayton Police
- Dayton Public Schools
- Belmont Business Assoc.
- Belmont Neighborhood
- Courts & Prosecutor's Office
- Belmont High School
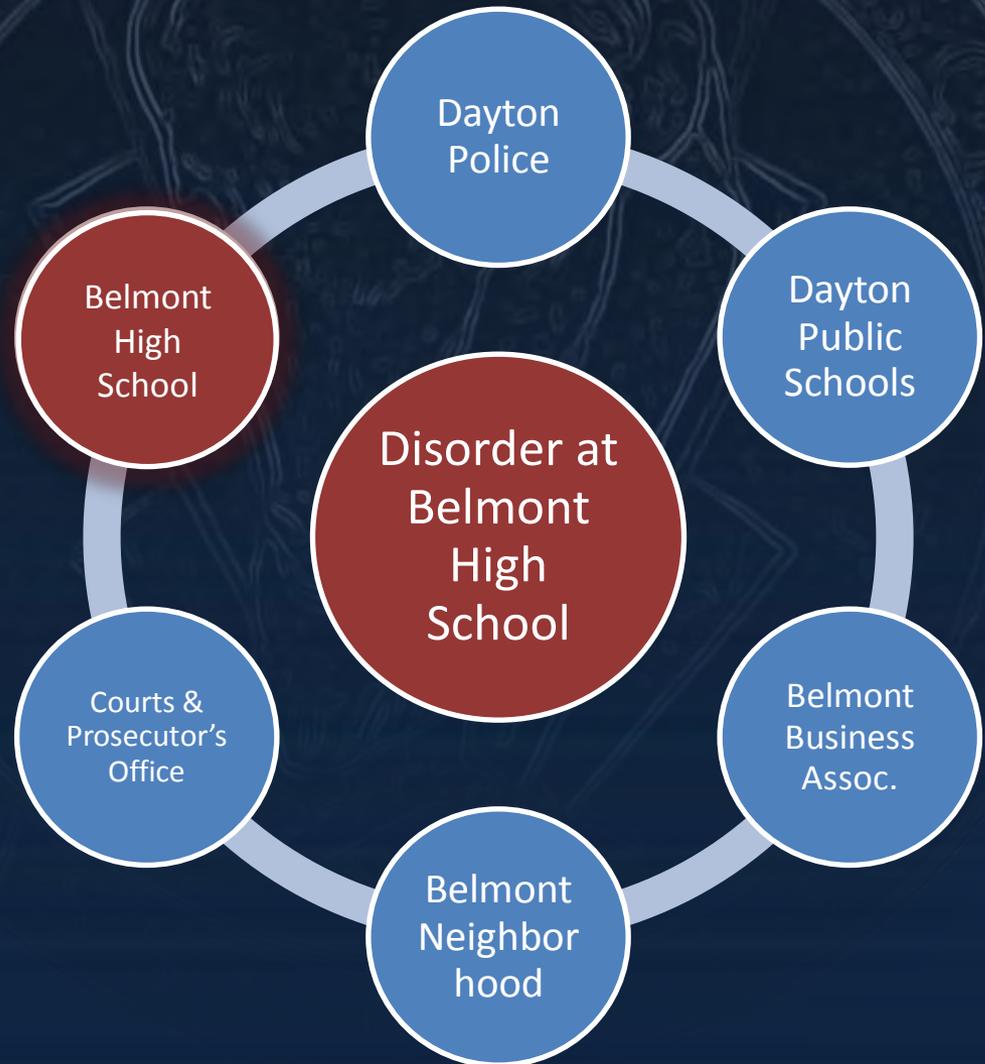
Stakeholders: Belmont High School

- Each stakeholder had a different perception of the problem

- No stakeholders were willing to take responsibility

- Each desired the other would solve the problem

Dayton Police

Dayton Public Schools

Belmont High School

Disorder at Belmont High School

Belmont Business Assoc.

Courts & Prosecutor's Office

Belmont Neighborhood
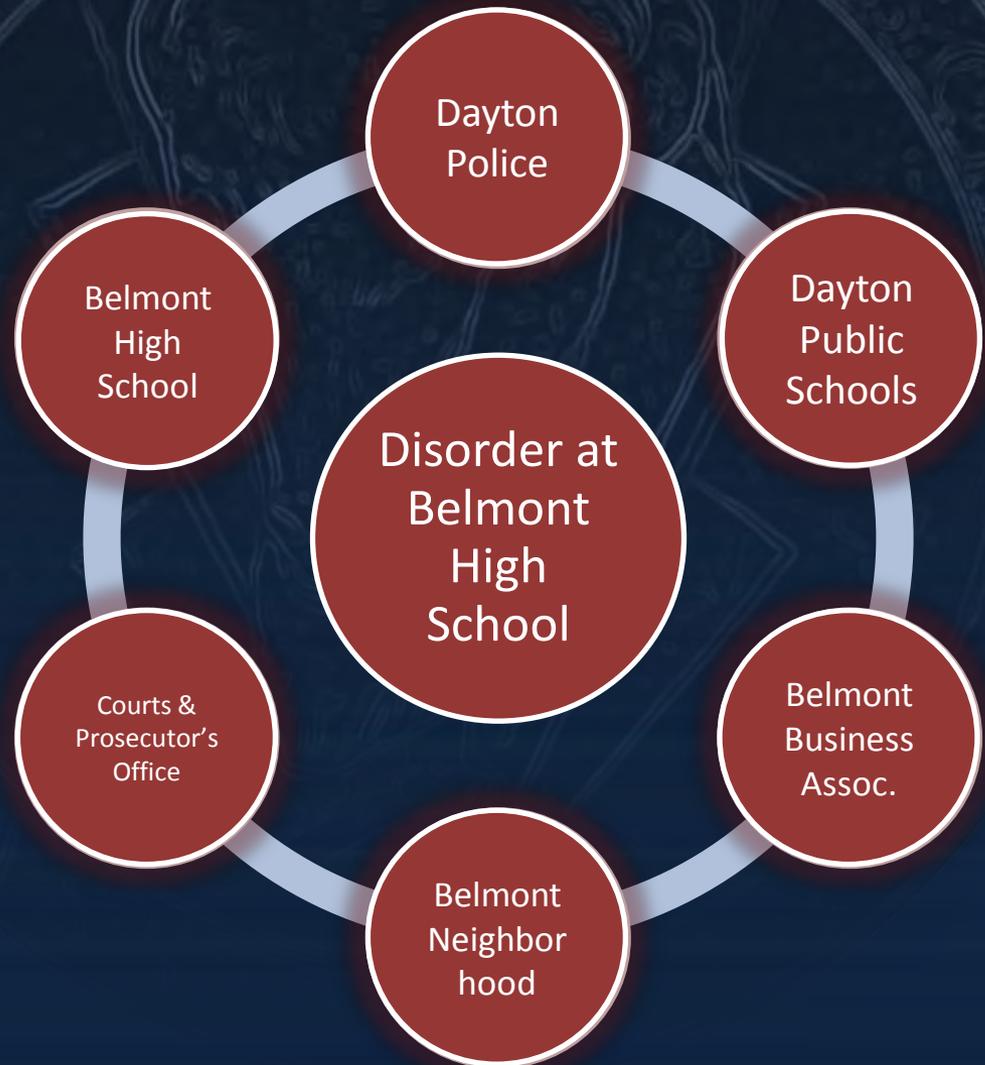
Downward Spiral

- Failing Grades

- Media Attention

- Fights & Arrests

Disturbance Broke Out At Dayton High School

Posted: 3:56 pm EST February 12, 2009
Updated: 5:01 pm EST February 12, 2009

DAYTON, Ohio -- Dayton police spent several hours Thursday afternoon at a local high school after a disturbance broke out.

School officials said there was a fight during lunch in the cafeteria at Belmont High School.

Officers said they arrested a female student.

According to police, officers stayed at the school for several hours to make sure students remained under control.

Chair used as weapon in high school assault

By Kyle Nagel | Wednesday, March 18, 2009, 09:35 AM

DAYTON — Police responded to Belmont High School on Tuesday, March 17, after a male student hit another male student in the back with a chair.

Officers were dispatched at 11:40 a.m. after a teacher reported an assault had occurred, according to a police report. The two students began fighting about hygiene, and one said he had enough, the report said.

The upset student picked up a chair and struck the other student in the back, and the fight escalated, the report said. Two school employees struggled to separate the two, but the aggressor again picked up a desk-and-chair combination and tossed it at the injured student, although it missed him, the report said.

The two continued to fight until separated, and the chair-throwing student had a bloody nose. The other student was removed to the front office, the report said.

Comments

By belmontsucks

March 24, 2009 7:51 AM | Link to this   Report abuse

Belmont sucks as a school. It used to be descent, no more, I might move my kids over to Wilbur Wright again.

By JL

March 26, 2009 11:32 AM | Link to this   Report abuse

My grandson goes to Belmont, and it seems the principal and teachers CANNOT control their students. Fights are daily. What is wrong with these incompetent people?

By connie

March 26, 2009 12:23 PM | Link to this   Report abuse

That school is unreal My daughter goes there and everyother day i pick her up the police is there. They had a dance a few weeks ago and the students who didnt attend the school caused a big fight a teacher was injured . Dayton Police had to spray pepper spray to control the crowd. I want her out of Belmont

Major Incident

- On March 25, 2009, after regular dismissal, students left school grounds, travelled unsupervised through an alley toward this bus stop

- While getting on the bus, a fight broke out between students

BELMONT HS
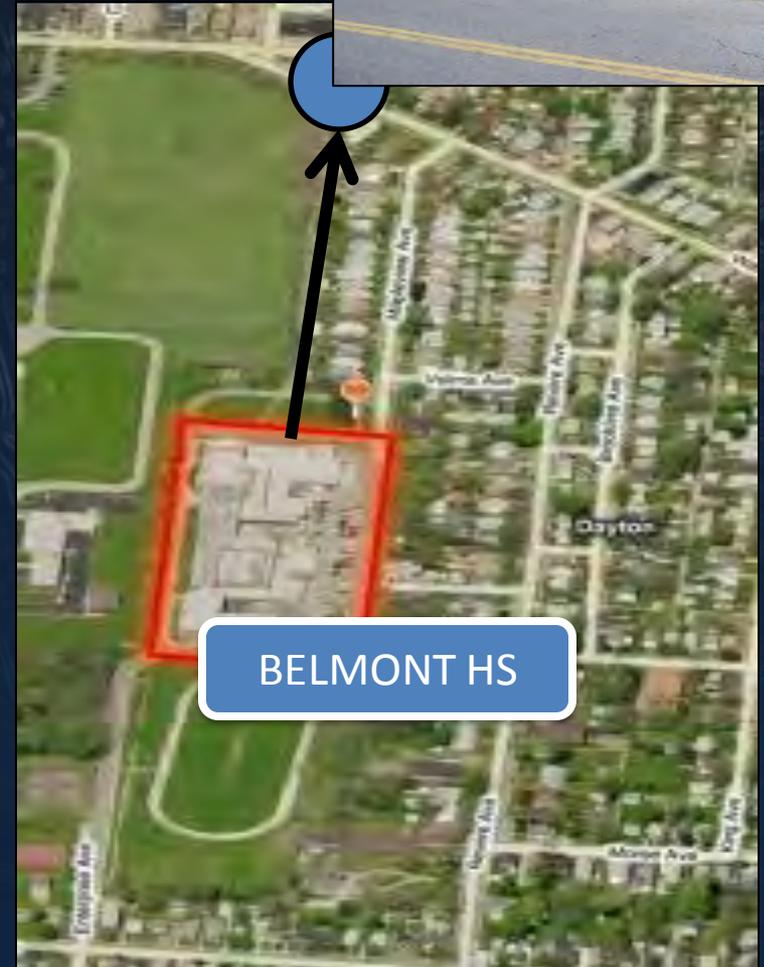
Major Incident (continued)

- Officers on patrol witnessed the disturbance

- Students began flooding out of the bus and onto the street

- In an attempt to intervene, officers were assaulted and a Signal 99 was called

Major Incident (continued)

- Multiple crews responded with more than 15 officers

- 3 Belmont students were arrested

- Media publicized public outcry

WDTN's Broadcast

Significant Issues

- Businesses demanded a resolution
- Multiple allegations of police brutality
- Continuous drain on police resources

ANALYSIS

Determining the extent of the problem

Getting Started

- Dayton Police Department began its analysis in 2008 and researched the effectiveness of traditional policing at all Dayton Public High Schools

- Defining the scope of the analysis:
  1. Analyzed the calls and crime at Belmont and compared to other Dayton Public High Schools
  2. Analyzed what and who only at Belmont
  3. Analyzed what and who in a 1,000 ft. radius around Belmont plus 3 nearby bus stops

- In July 2009 Principal White began his own internal analysis utilizing Belmont High School records

Belmont vs. Other Dayton Public High Schools

2008-2009 School Year

Calls For Service

- Belmont — 98
- Dunbar — 51
- Thurgood Marshall — 24
- Stiver — 20
- Patterson — 10

Arrests

- Belmont — 33
- Dunbar — 12
- Thurgood Marshall — 5
- Stiver
- Patterson
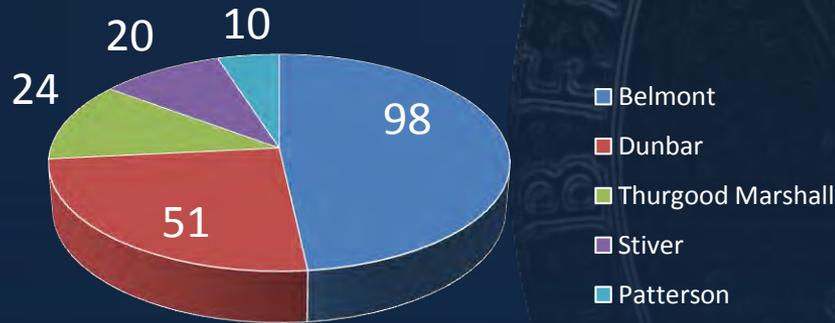
Belmont was disproportionate to other high schools

Assault	Drugs	Robbery	Warrants	Menacing	Dis. Conduct	Obstructing	Other
16	6	3	2	2	2	1	1
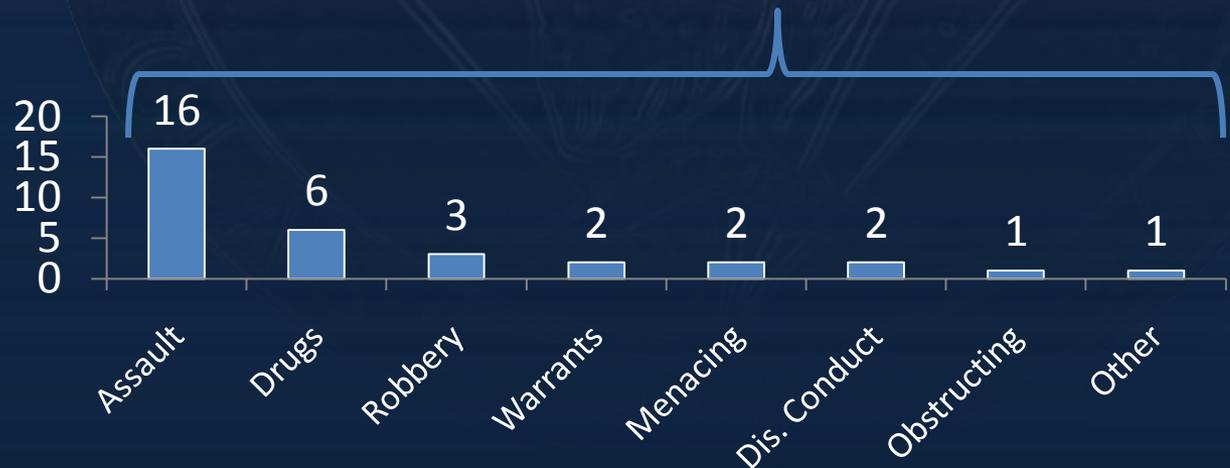
Date range: Sept. 8, 2008 – April 4, 2009

Analyzing Only Belmont
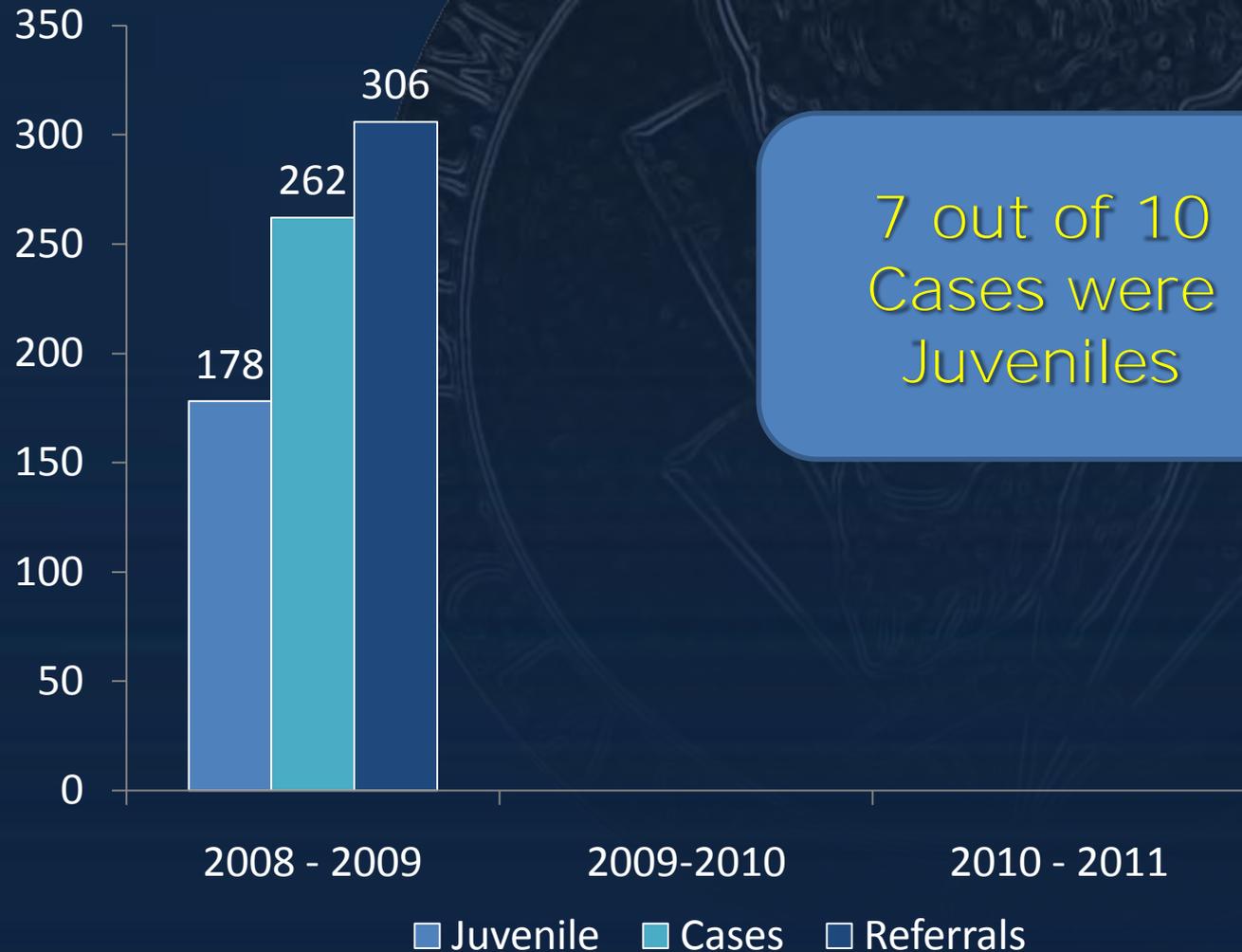
Belmont HS: 2323 Mapleview

Delinquent & Unruly Students

7 out of 10 Cases were Juveniles

Chart data:
- 2008 - 2009: Juvenile 178, Cases 262, Referrals 306
- 2009-2010
- 2010 - 2011

Legend: Juvenile, Cases, Referrals

Crimes

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
Date: August 17 - June 6

Bar chart of crimes by school year:
- 2005 - 2006: 37
- 2006 - 2007: 38
- 2007 - 2008: 61
- 2008 - 2009: 66
- 2009 - 2010: (no data)
- 2010 - 2011: (no data)
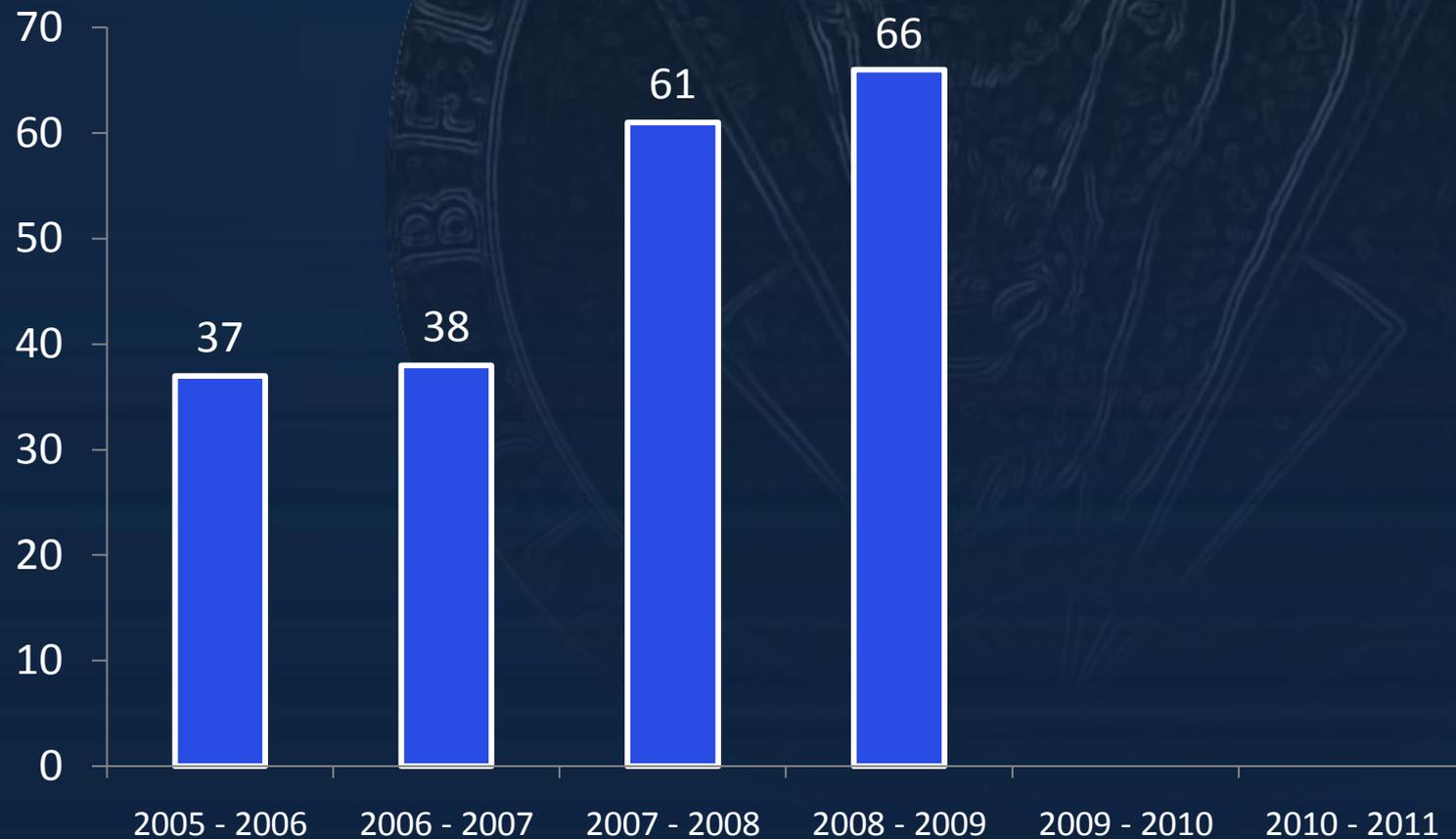
Simple Assaults

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
August 17- June 6
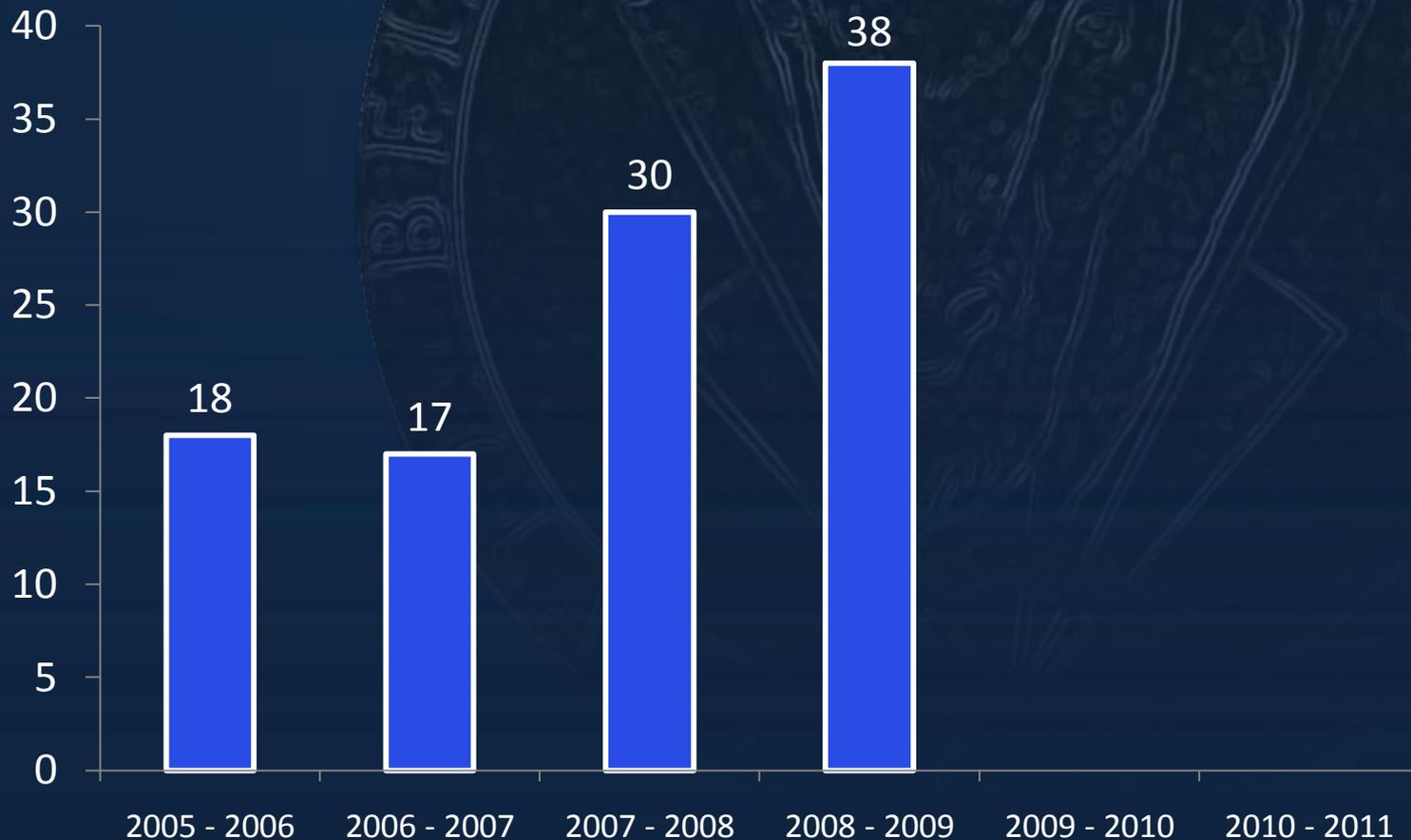
Violent Crimes

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
August 17- June 6
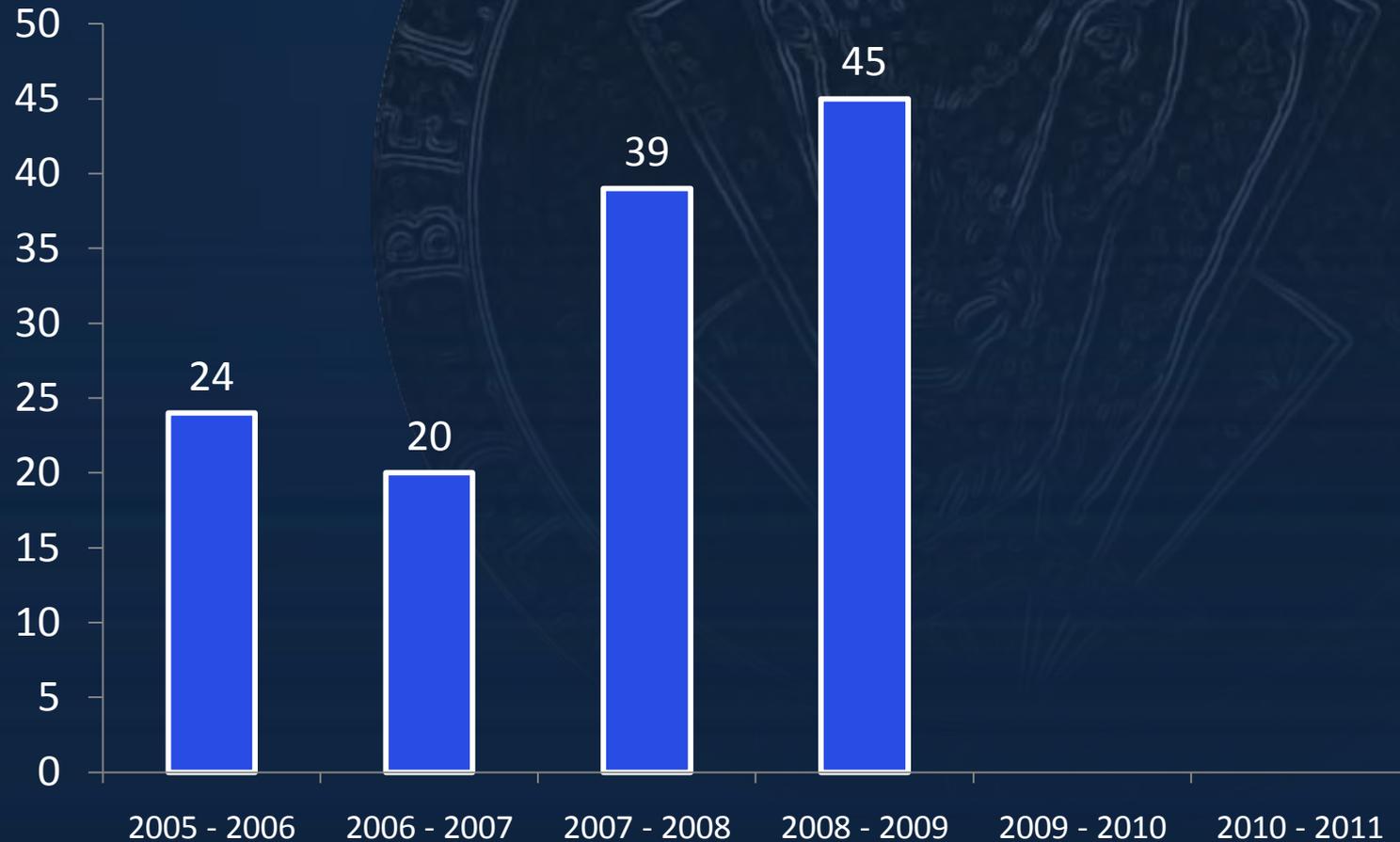
Analyzing Around Belmont

RTA Bus Stop: 2 Watervliet

RTA Bus Stop: 69 Watervliet

Belmont HS: 2323 Mapleview

RTA Bus Stop: 1 Nordale

Crimes At and Around

Location: Belmont HS + 1,000 foot radius around + 3 bus stops
Hours: 0700-1700
Date: August 17- June 6

Bar chart:

Year	Crimes
2005 - 2006	49
2006 - 2007	43
2007 - 2008	68
2008 - 2009	90
2009 - 2010	
2010 - 2011	
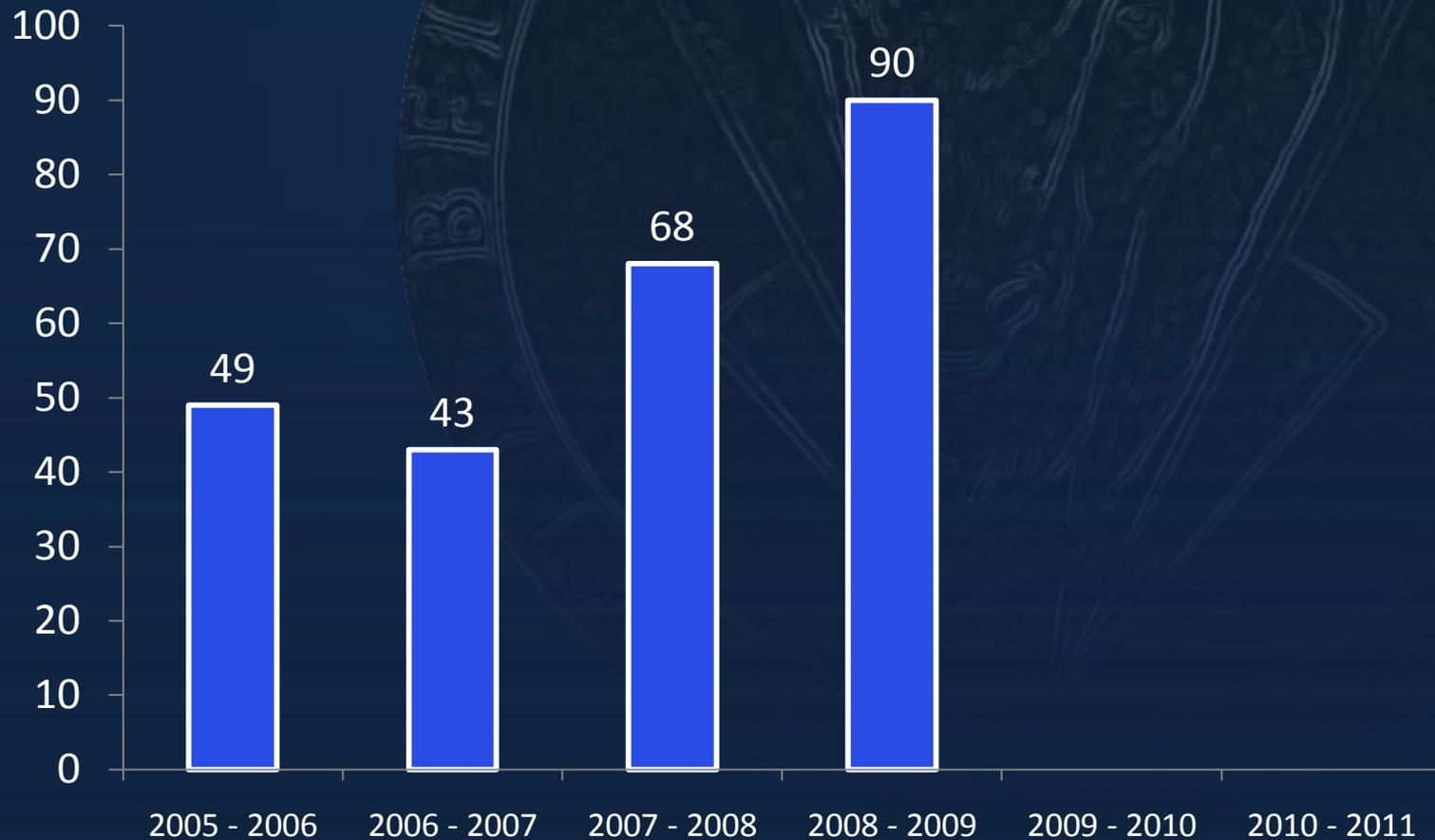
Full Review Meeting: August 10, 2009

From March 2009-August 2009, numerous meetings took place as separate groups. All findings were reviewed together in one meeting.

Attendees were:
- Lt. Chris Williams – 2nd District Commander
- David White - Belmont High School Principal
- Judge Nick Kuntz - Adm. Judge Juvenile Court
- Julie Bruns - Juvenile Prosecutor
- Greg Scott - Legal Director Juvenile Court
- Kurt Stanic – Interim Superintendent - DPS
- Harry Frisby - DPS Security
- Jeff Mims Jr. - School Board President

Key Findings

1. Increasing number of calls for service in and around Belmont resulting in numerous issues and affecting numerous groups

DISORDER

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

2. Small number of students were influencing or directly causing large number of crimes; especially assaults

DISORDER

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

3. Unnecessary interaction among students between classes was causing assaults and additional crimes

DISORDER

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

4. Many problem students were juveniles
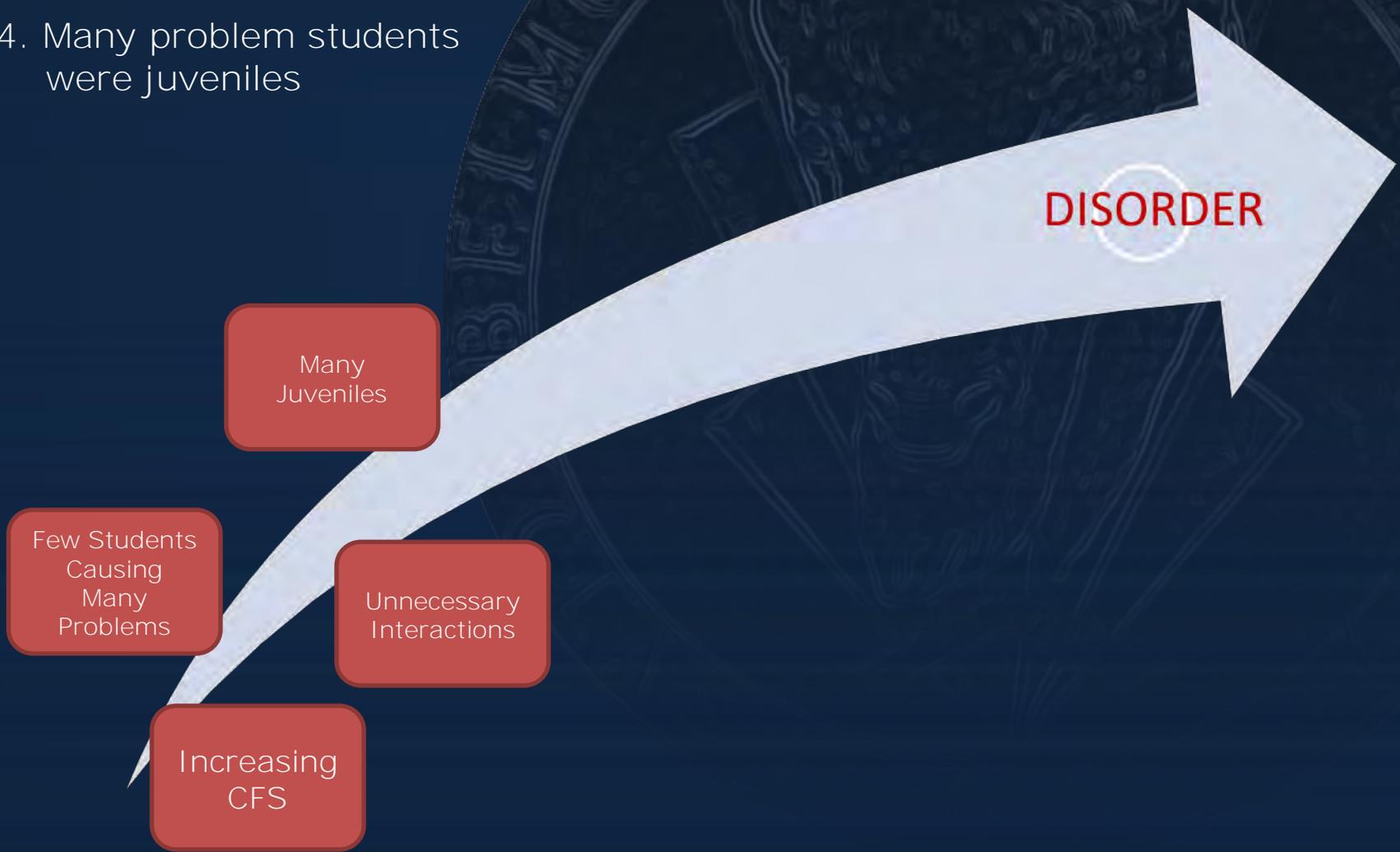
DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

5. Outside of class, students had insufficient supervision

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Insufficient Supervision

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

6. Problem was not isolated to just school grounds, but extending out to nearby student bus stops

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Insufficient Supervision

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

7. Vague rules allowed students to find excuses for bad behavior

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increasing CFS

Key Findings

8. Minimal enforcement of rules

Minimal Enforcement

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions
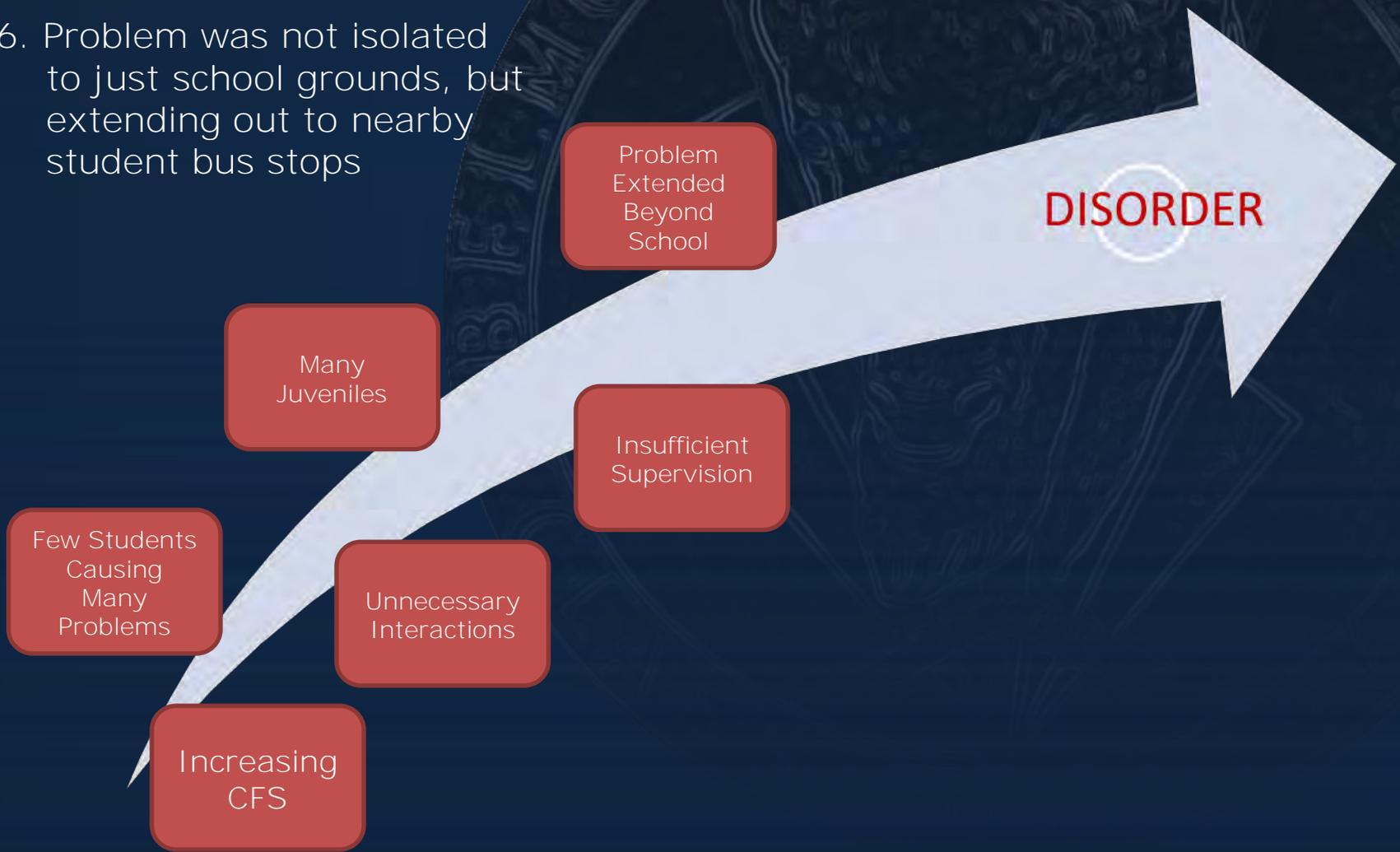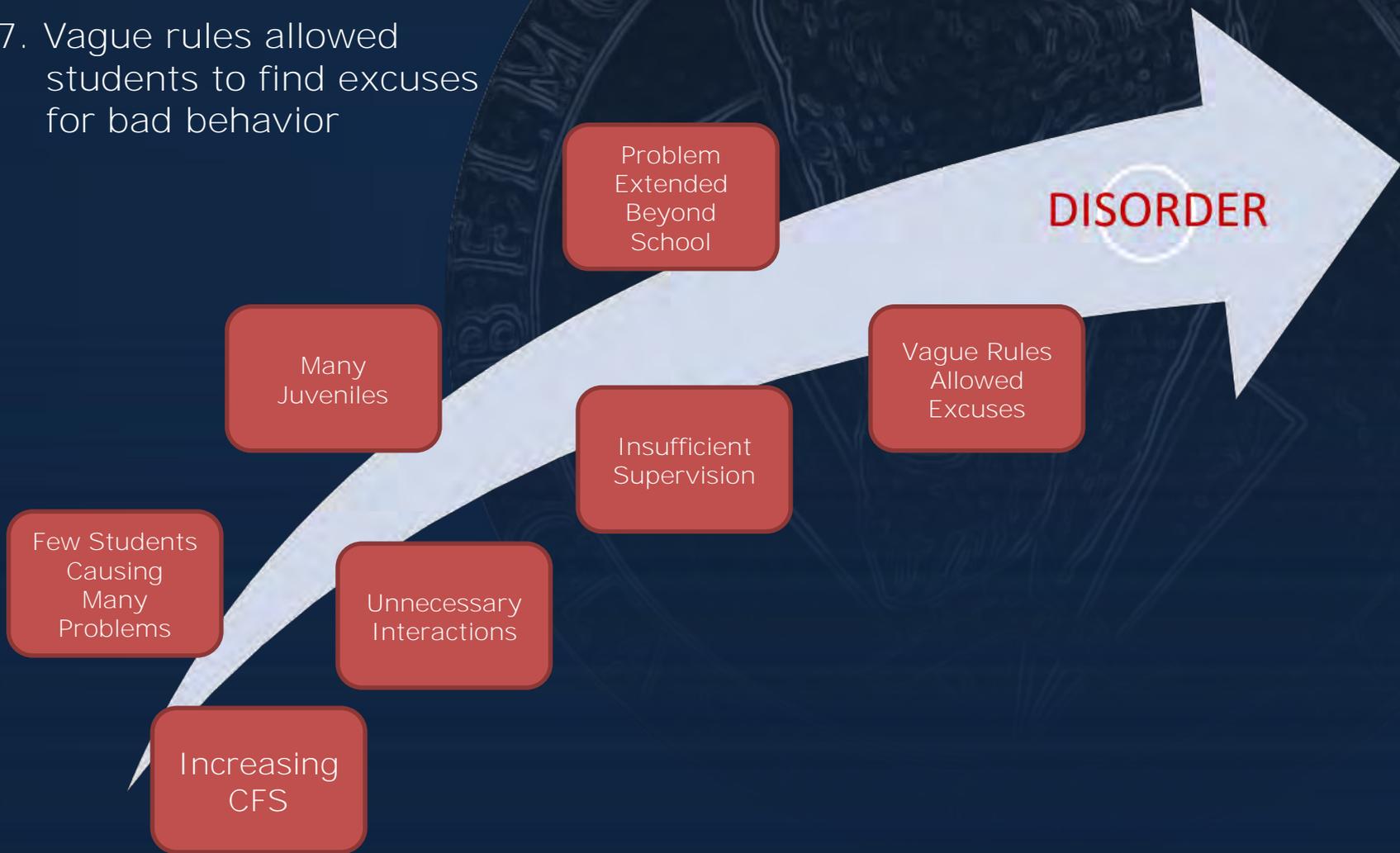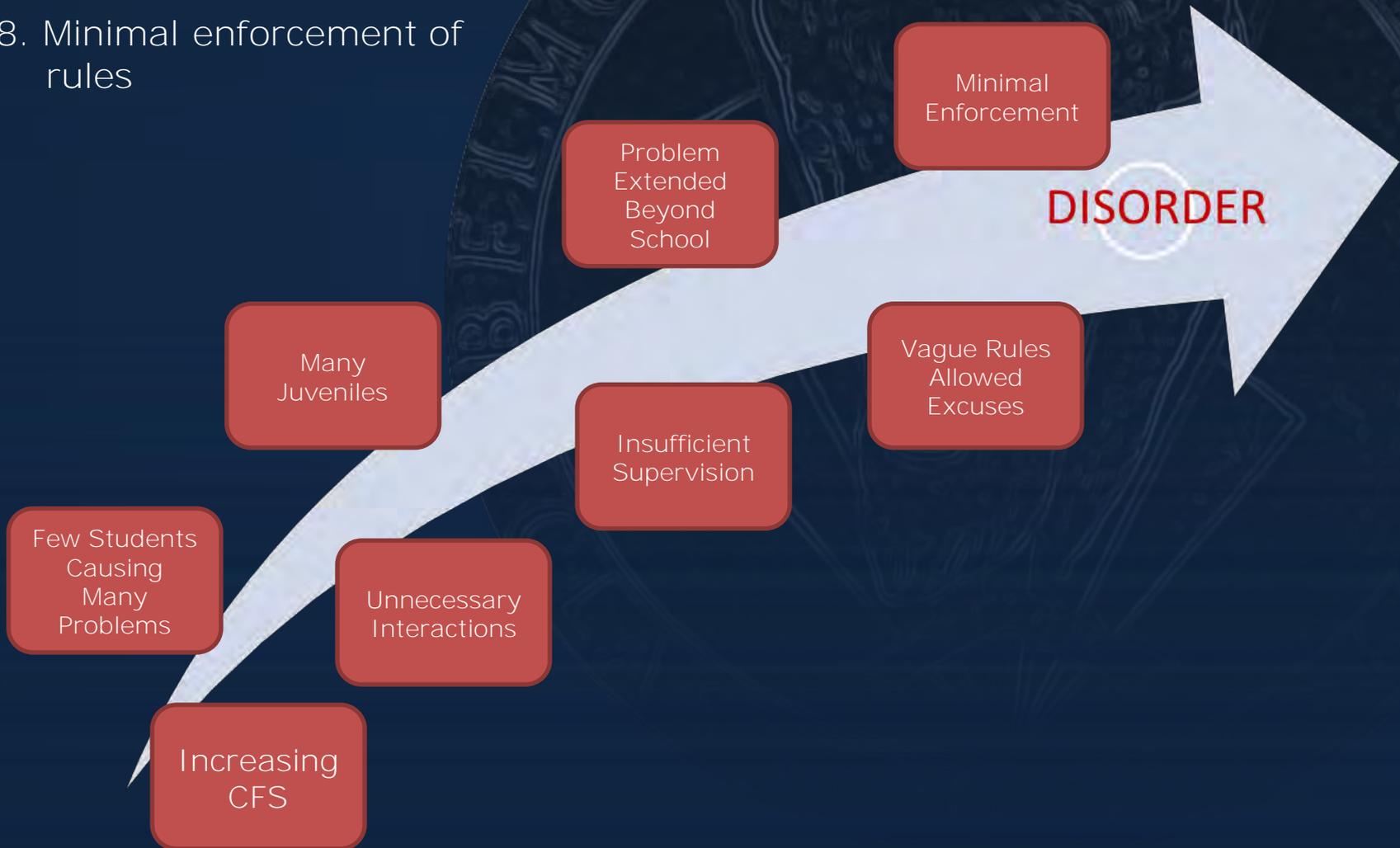
Increasing CFS

RESPONSE

Getting Belmont Back On Track

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

1. Increasing number of calls for service in and around Belmont resulting in numerous issues and affecting numerous groups

Minimal Enforcement

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Few Students Causing Many Problems

Unnecessary Interactions

Increase Partnerships

Meetings and continuous communication with all community partners

Increasing Partnerships

- Conducted meetings with:
  - Police Officers
  - Former/Present Principal
  - DPS Security
  - Neighborhood Association
  - Belmont Business Association
  - Juvenile Court/Prosecutors Office
  - DPS Board Members

Goal was to raise awareness, establish communication channels, and develop a plan to address the problem from many angles

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

2. Small number of students were influencing or directly causing large number of crimes; especially assaults

Minimal Enforcement

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Identify Students & Create Plan

Unnecessary Interactions

Increase Partnerships

Identify students for special intervention who were responsible for crime and disorder through arrest records and observation
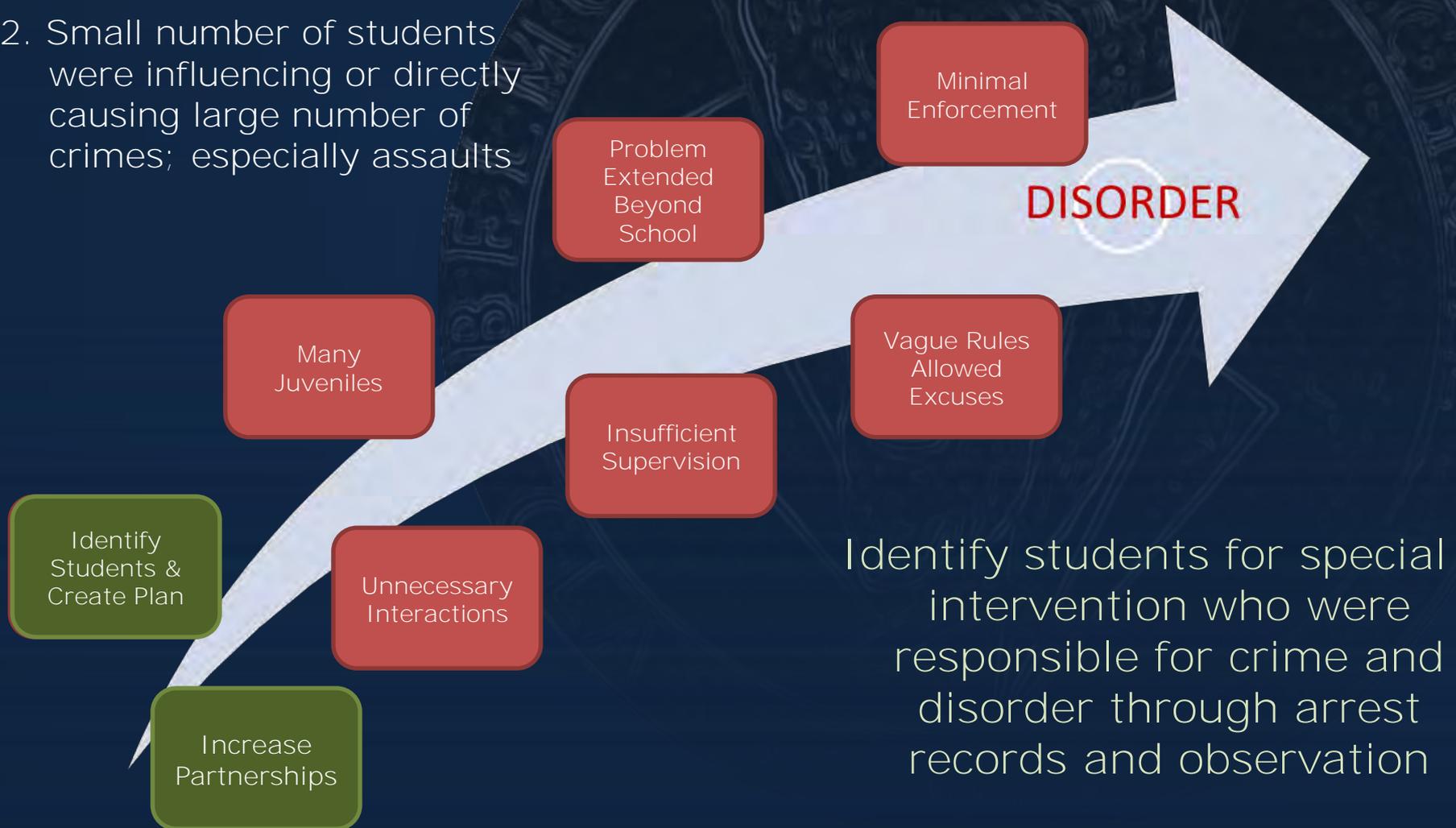
Problem Students

- In addition to arrest records, Principal White gained feedback from his faculty to identify more than 240 problem students

- Each received a letter before the 2009 school year stating their behavior was no longer welcome at Belmont

- If the student was not willing to change, assistance was provided to place students in a new school where their needs could be better addressed

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

3. Unnecessary interaction among students between classes was causing assaults and additional crimes

Minimal Enforcement

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Many Juveniles

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Reassign classrooms to group students by grade level as much as possible within the school building

Increase Partnerships
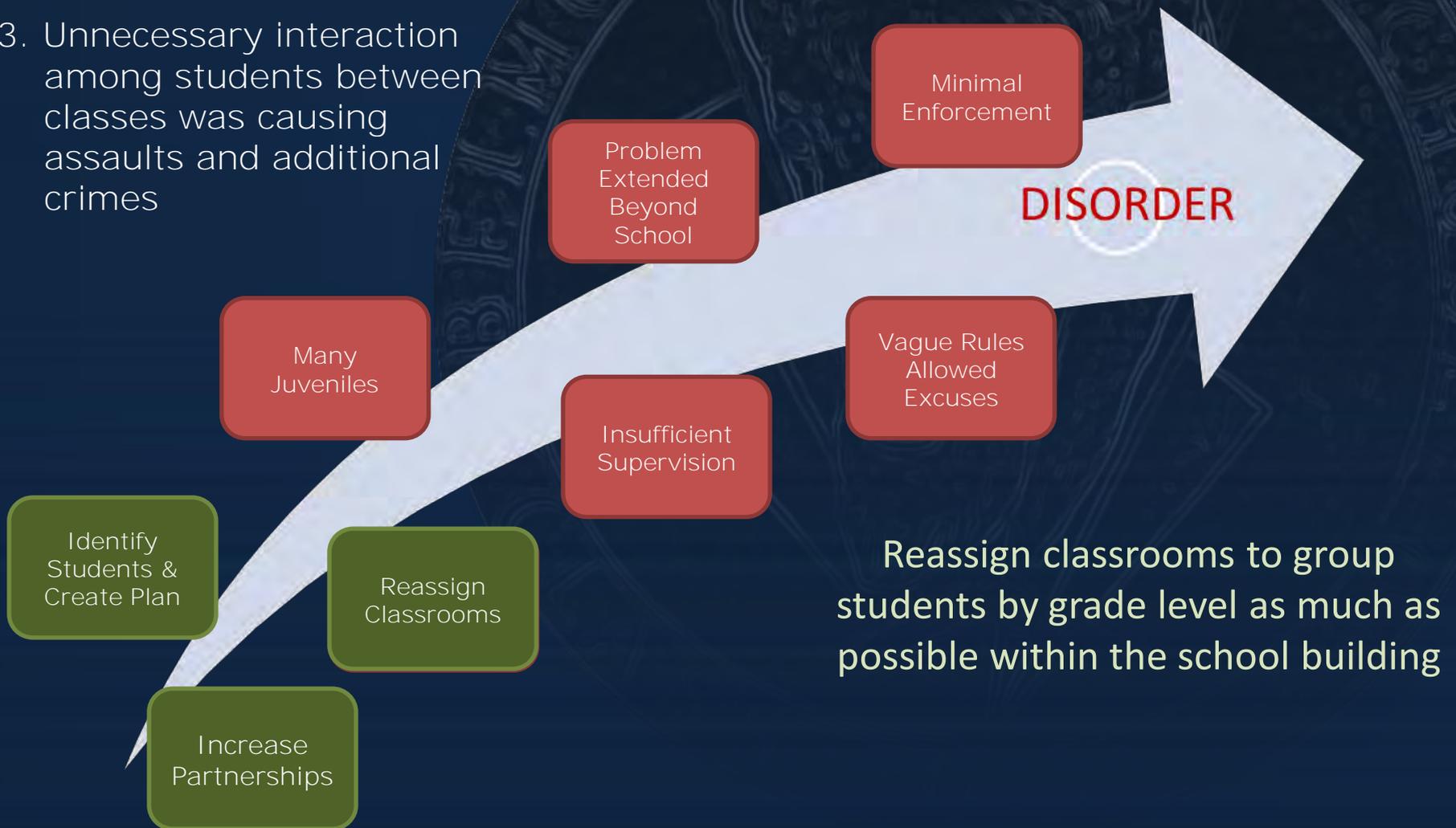
Reassigning Classrooms

- The goal was to reduce unnecessary interactions

Analysis of the floor plans and class schedule revealed that students from different grade levels were constantly crossing **each other's paths causing** fights

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

4. Many problem students were juveniles

Minimal Enforcement

Problem Extended Beyond School

DISORDER

Courts Adopt No Tolerance Policy

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Insufficient Supervision

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Increase Partnerships

Vertical prosecution/special response from Juvenile Court and Juvenile Division Prosecutors to emphasize a no tolerance policy for violations and crimes committed while making appropriate referrals and addressing individual needs

Intervention Strategies

- Juvenile court agreed to hold parents, guardians, custodians and offenders responsible for the **student's:**
  - Attendance
  - Incidents at school
  - Academic performance

- Adopted a **"No Tolerance" policy** for addressing problem students while making appropriate referrals and addressing individual students via intervention strategies

Intervention Strategies (continued)

- Juvenile courts used 14 different intervention strategies

  - The five most recognized strategies were:
    - Work Program Diversion
    - Homework/Chores Ordered
    - Restitution/Community Service
    - Probation
    - Ordered to Attend School

Parents held responsible for students actions

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

5. Outside of class, students had insufficient supervision

Minimal Enforcement

DISORDER

Problem Extended Beyond School

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Courts Adopt No Tolerance Policy

Monitor Locations of Heavy Interaction

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Increase Partnerships

Assigned school staff members to monitor the lunch period as well as school grounds and nearby "hotspots" (routes to bus stop) after school
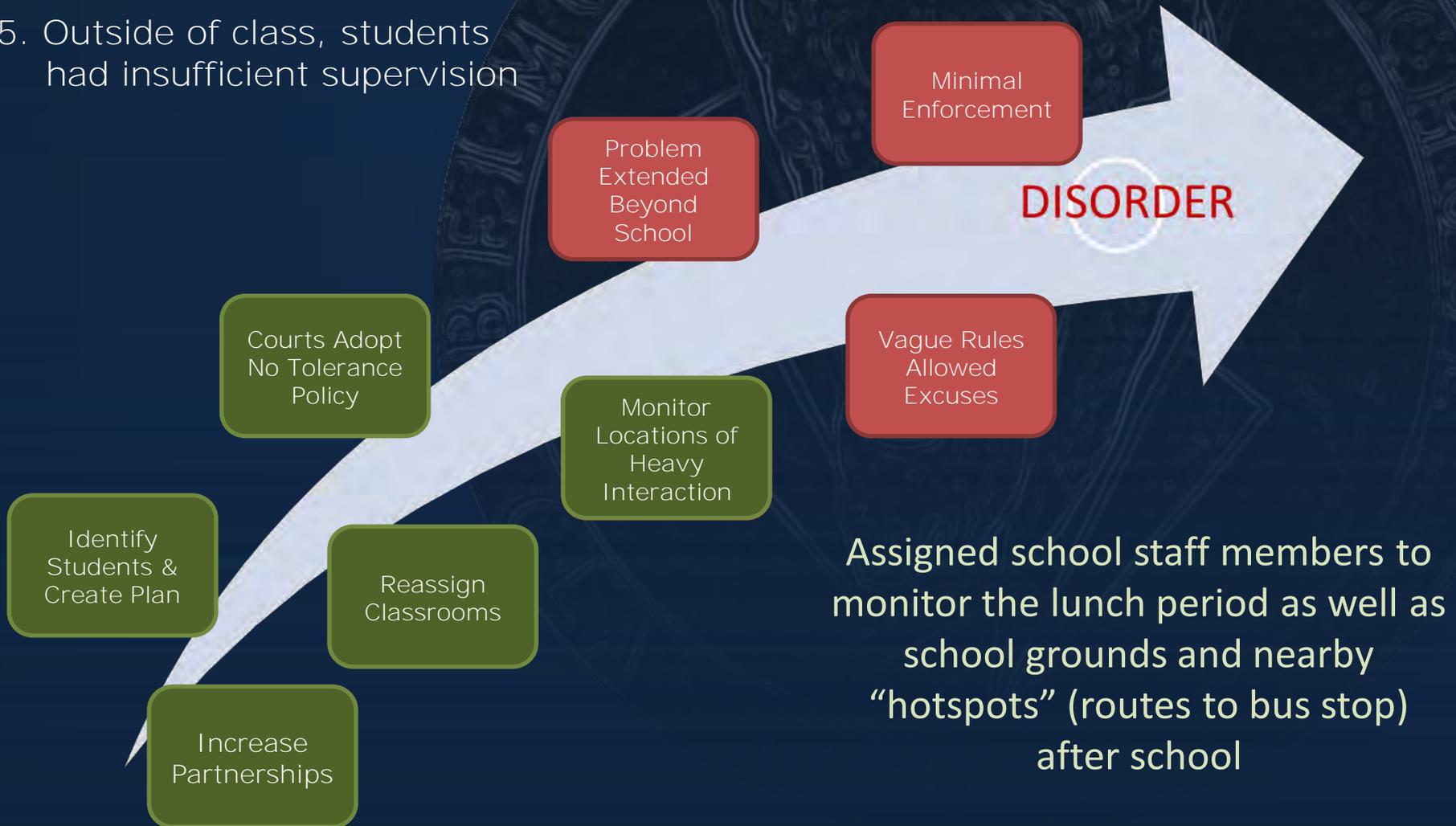
Increasing Guardianship

- Extra monitoring of heavy interaction times took place:

  - On School Grounds
    - Lunch
    - Hallways

  - Off School Grounds
    - Bus Stops
    - Alleyways

  - During School Hours

  - After School Hours

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

6. Problem was not isolated to just school grounds, but extending out to nearby student bus stops

Minimal Enforcement

Dedicate Police Resources

DISORDER

Courts Adopt No Tolerance Policy

Monitor Locations of Heavy Interaction

Vague Rules Allowed Excuses

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Created a "Safe Routes From School" program

Increase Partnerships
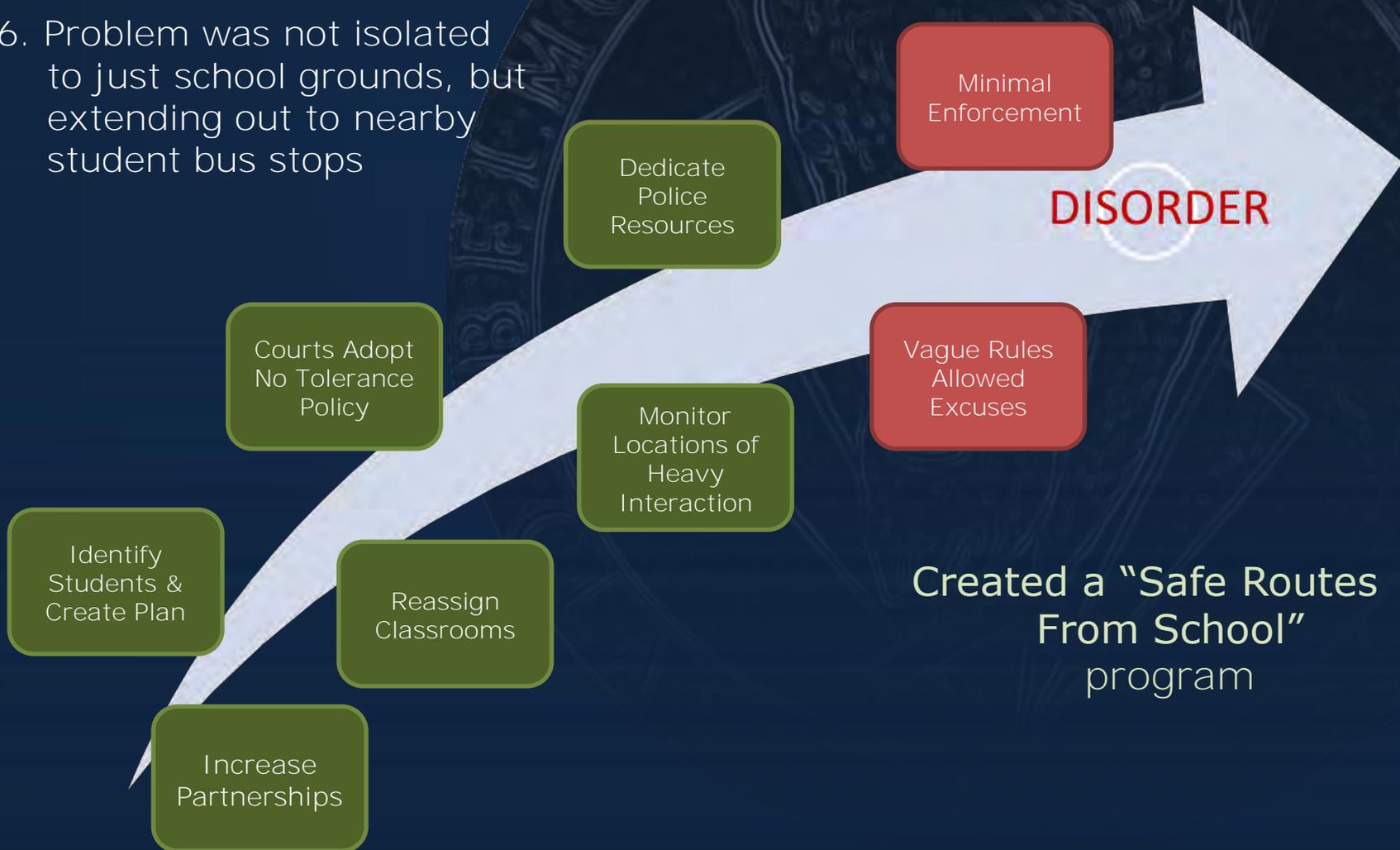
Increased Patrol

Without utilizing overtime, officers:

- Monitored hot spots

- Patrolled near school during and after school hours; especially while students walked to bus stops

- Assessed situation every 2 weeks

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

7. Vague rules allowed students to find excuses for bad behavior

Minimal Enforcement

DISORDER

Dedicate Police Resources

Courts Adopt No Tolerance Policy

Establish Clear Rules

Monitor Locations of Heavy Interaction

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Increase Partnerships

Remove excuses by establishing clear rules for student behavior in and around the school
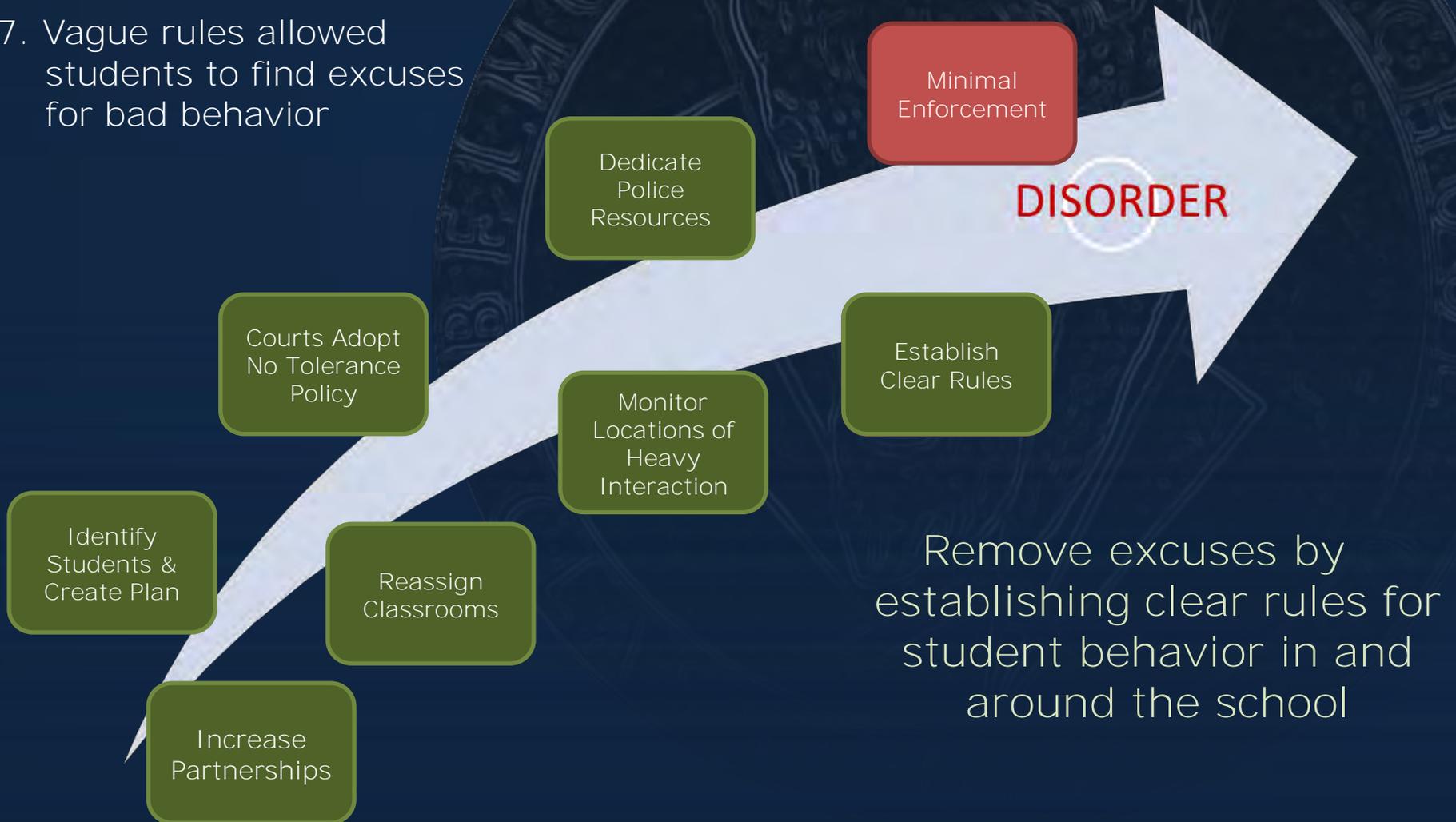
Setting Student Expectations

- Throughout the school, Principal White and his staff made sure students were aware of what was expected of them

- Signage was placed on school grounds to continuously remind the students

Be Prepared
Be On Time
Be Respectful
Be Accountable
Be Consistent

Resolution Strategies to Key Findings

8. Minimal enforcement of rules once violated

Reinforce New Rules On & Off Grounds

Dedicate Police Resources

DISORDER

Courts Adopt No Tolerance Policy

Establish Clear Rules

Monitor Locations of Heavy Interaction

Identify Students & Create Plan

Reassign Classrooms

Reinforced rules by making arrests, issuing citations and subjecting students who are off school grounds to discipline

Increase Partnerships

Enforcing The Rules

- All parties were ready to enforce the rules and hold the students accountable for their actions

- Occurrences taking place off school grounds could still result in expulsion or some other form of discipline from the school

ASSESSMENT

Verifying the impact of the intervention

Belmont vs. Other High Schools

2008-2009 School Year

Calls For Service

20 · 10
24 · 98
51

- Belmont
- Dunbar
- Thurgood Marshall
- Stiver
- Patterson

Arrests

5 · 12 · 33

- Belmont
- Dunbar
- Thurgood Marshall
- Stiver
- Patterson
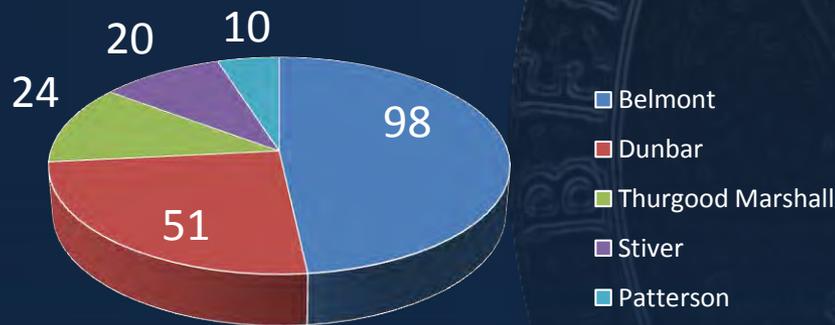
Belmont's crime and disorder was disproportionate to other Dayton Public High Schools

Assault 16 · Drugs 6 · Robbery 3 · Warrants 2 · Menacing 2 · Dis. Conduct 2 · Obstructing 1 · Other 1
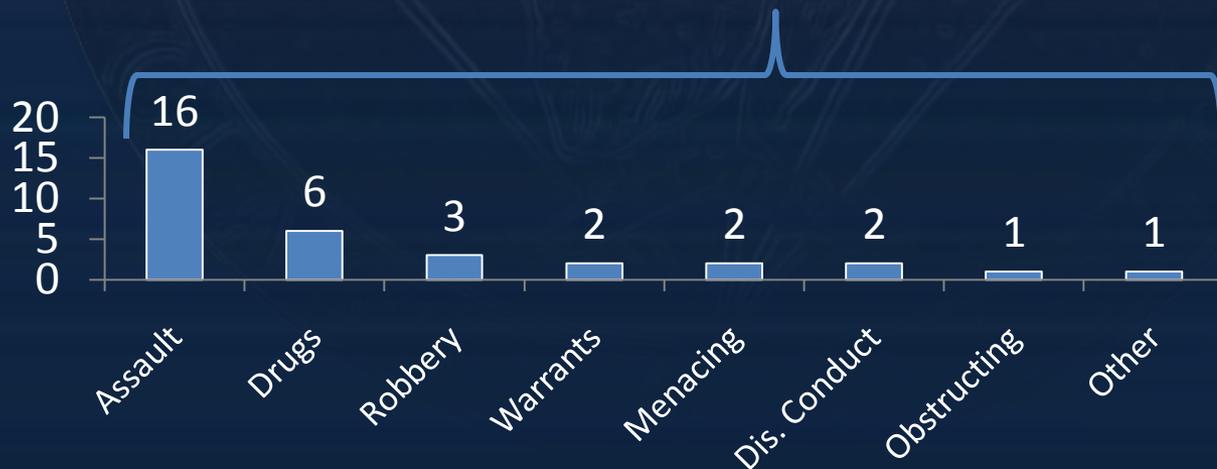
Date range: Sept. 8, 2008 – April 4, 2009

2009–2010 Belmont vs. Other High Schools

Calls For Service

- Belmont — 42
- Dunbar — 20
- Thurgood Marshall — 13
- Stiver — 12
- Patterson

Arrests

- Belmont — 4
- Dunbar — 2
- Thurgood Marshall — 2
- Stiver — 1
- Patterson — 1
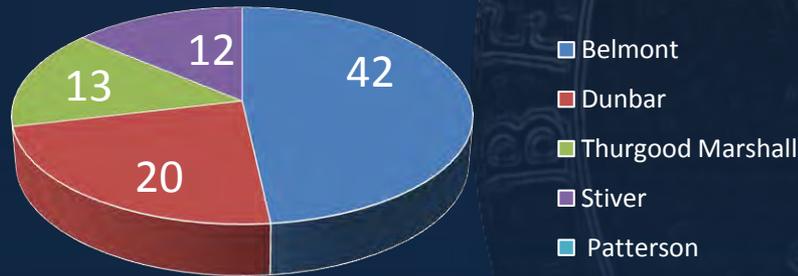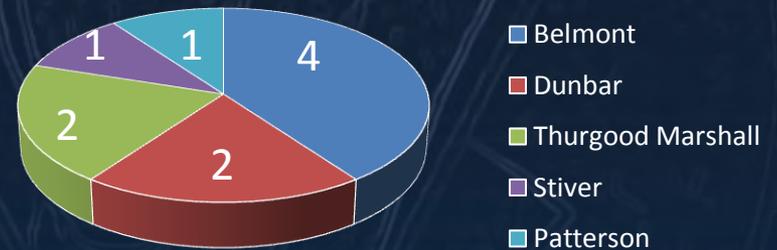
Significant reductions in calls for service and arrests

	Assault	Drugs	RSP
	1	2	1
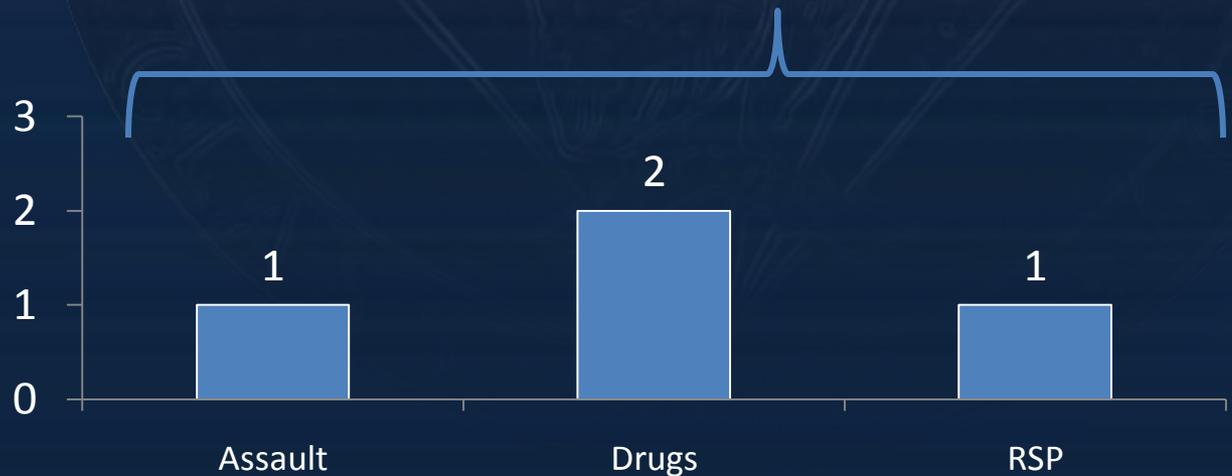
2010 – 2011 Belmont vs. Other High Schools

Calls For Service

- Belmont — 21
- Dunbar — 13
- Thurgood Marshall — 12
- Stiver — 9
- Patterson

Arrests

- Belmont — 8
- Dunbar — 8
- Thurgood Marshall — 1
- Stiver — 2
- Patterson
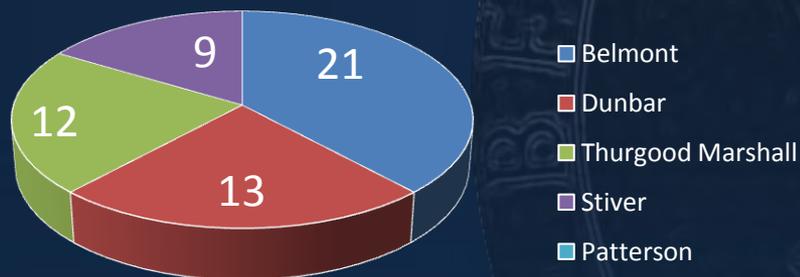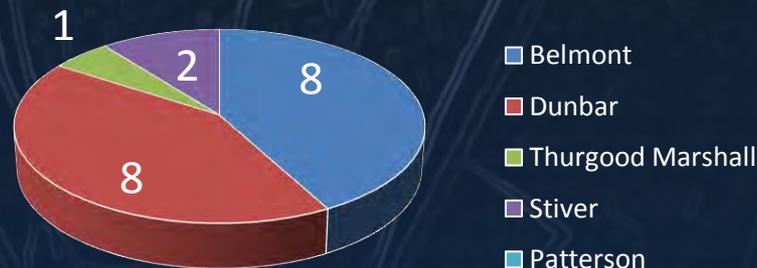
Continued reductions in calls for service and arrests since the 2008 – 2009 school year
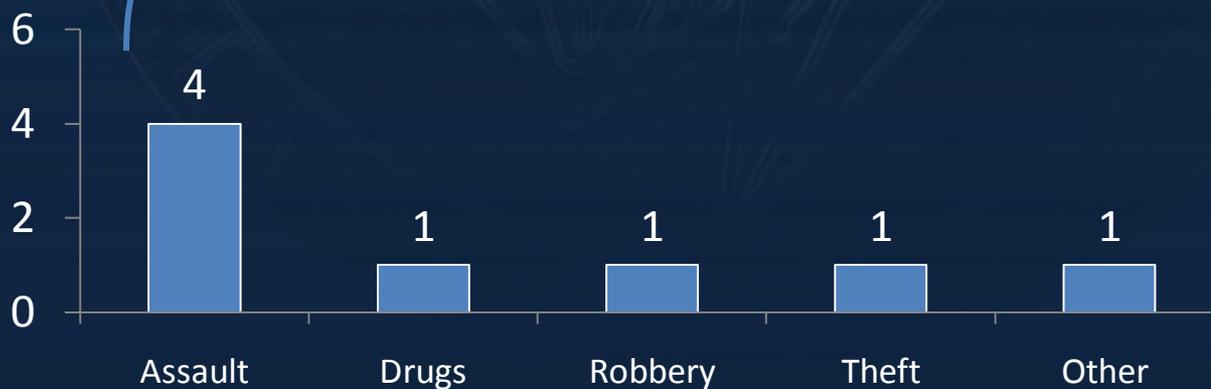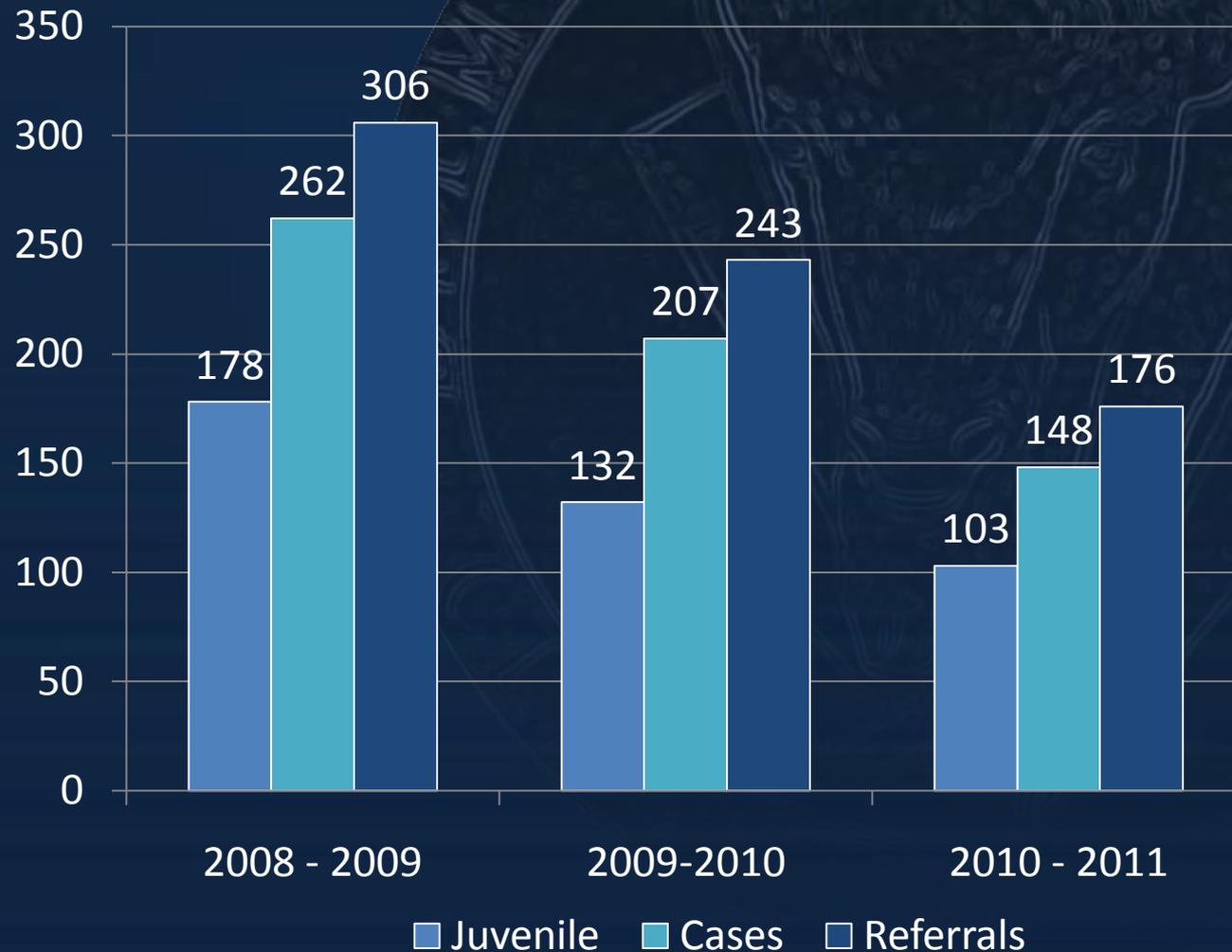
Assault	Drugs	Robbery	Theft	Other
4	1	1	1	1

Delinquent & Unruly Students

Bar chart comparing Juvenile, Cases, and Referrals across three years:

	Juvenile	Cases	Referrals
2008 - 2009	178	262	306
2009-2010	132	207	243
2010 - 2011	103	148	176

Crimes

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
Date: August 17 - June 6

Year	Crimes
2005 - 2006	37
2006 - 2007	38
2007 - 2008	61
2008 - 2009	66
2009 - 2010	16
2010 - 2011	20

Assault Dispatch Incidents

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
August 17- June 6
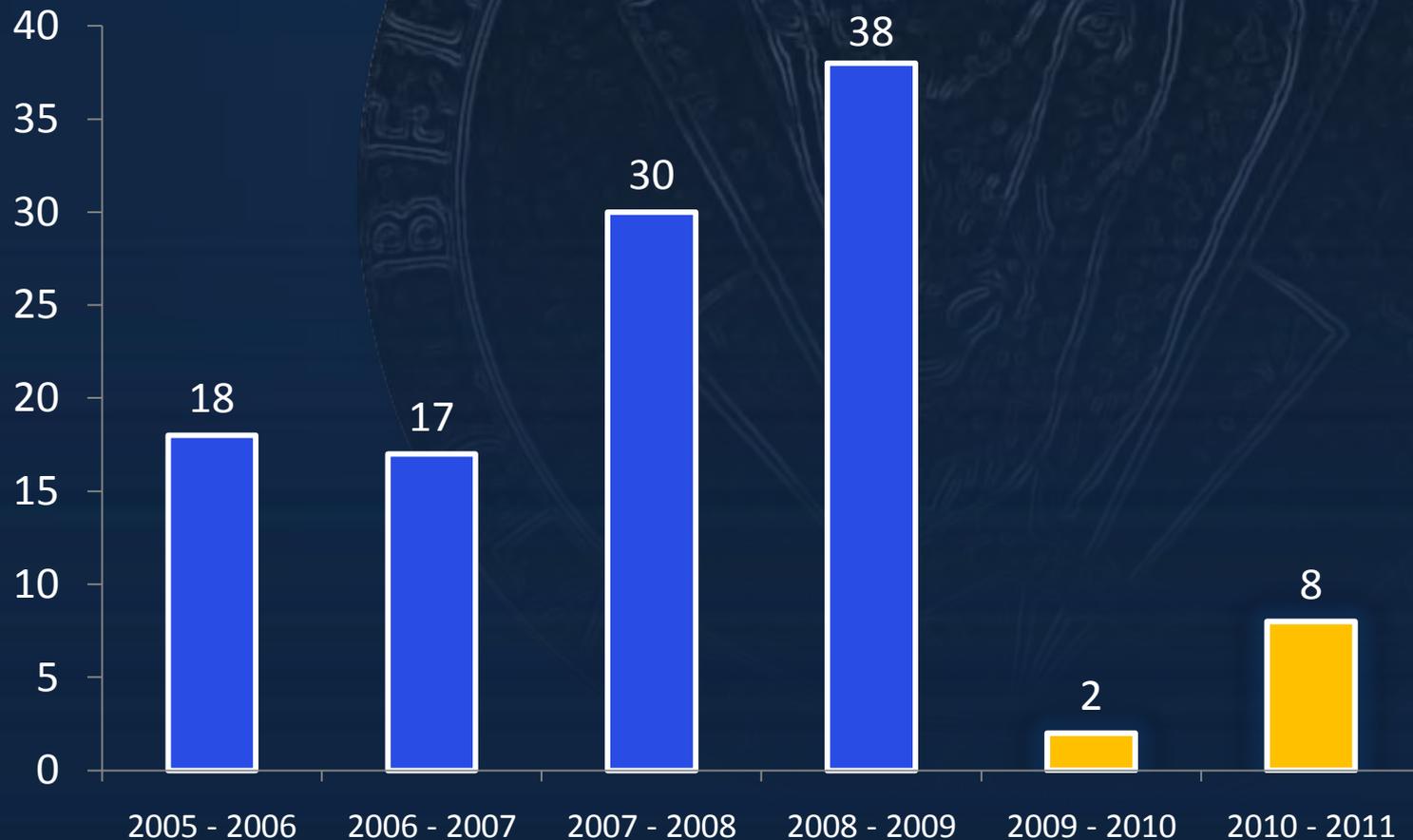
Year	Incidents
2005 - 2006	18
2006 - 2007	17
2007 - 2008	30
2008 - 2009	38
2009 - 2010	2
2010 - 2011	8

Violent Crimes

Location: Belmont High School, 2323 Mapleview Avenue
Hours: 0700-1700
August 17- June 6

Bar chart of violent crimes by school year:
- 2005 - 2006: 24
- 2006 - 2007: 20
- 2007 - 2008: 39
- 2008 - 2009: 45
- 2009 - 2010: 3
- 2010 - 2011: 14
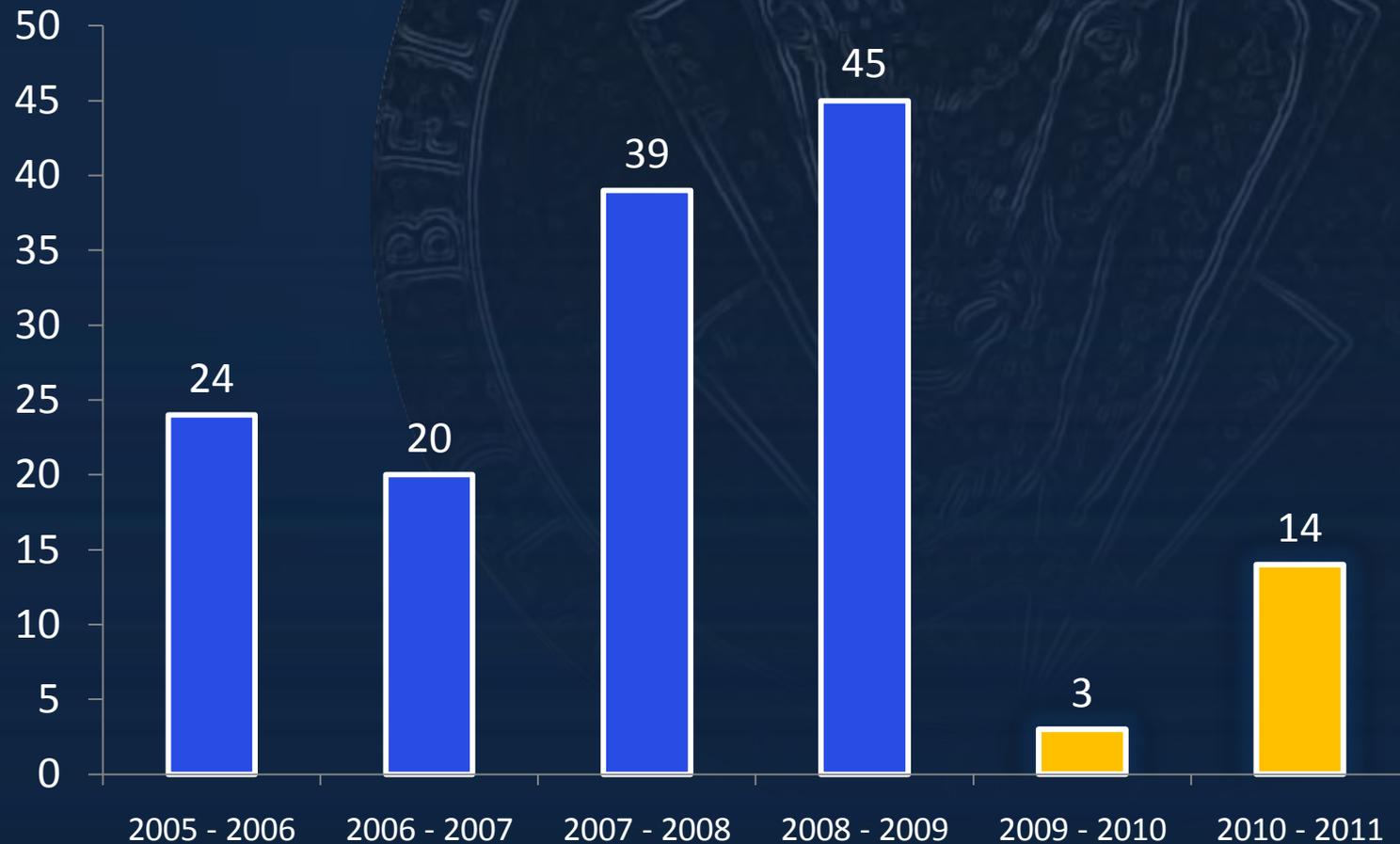
All Crimes At and Around

Location: Belmont HS + 1,000 foot radius around + 3 bus stops
Hours: 0700-1700
Date: August 17- June 6
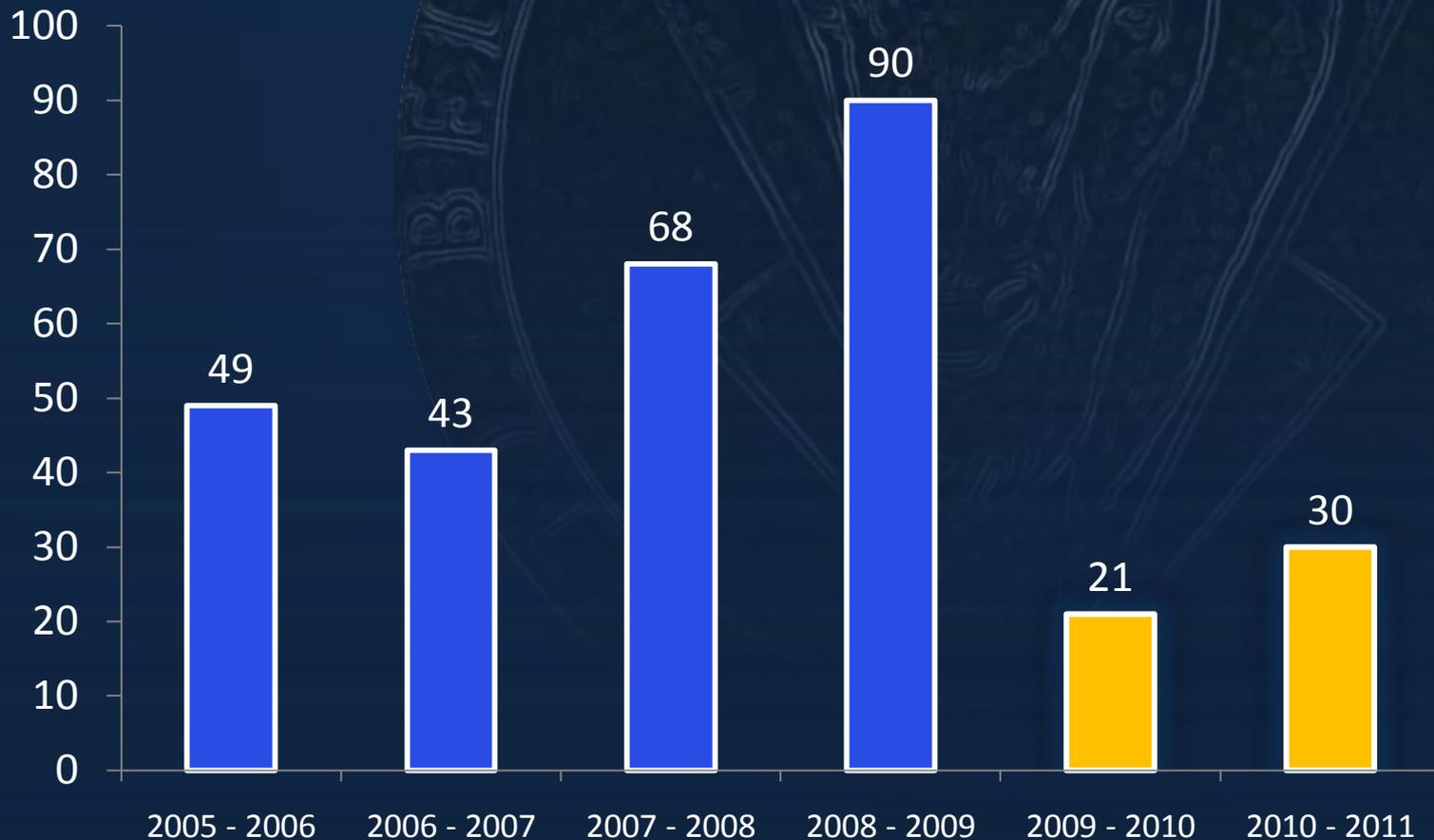
Success Stories

1. The Belmont neighborhood and businesses noticed significant reductions in crime and disorder

Business owner who was previously scared for her customers safety.

Success Stories

1. Belmont neighborhood and businesses noticed significant reductions in crime and disorder

2. Problem student flourishes after being reassessed

Success Story

Brittany Howard:

Reassessed after problems at Belmont High School.

- Class Valedictorian
  - Graduated Cum-Laude

Brittany Howard
Valedictorian, Dayton Technology Design High School

Success Stories

1. Belmont neighborhood and businesses noticed significant reductions in crime and disorder

2. Problem student flourishes after being reassessed

3. Academic performance improvements

Promotion Rates
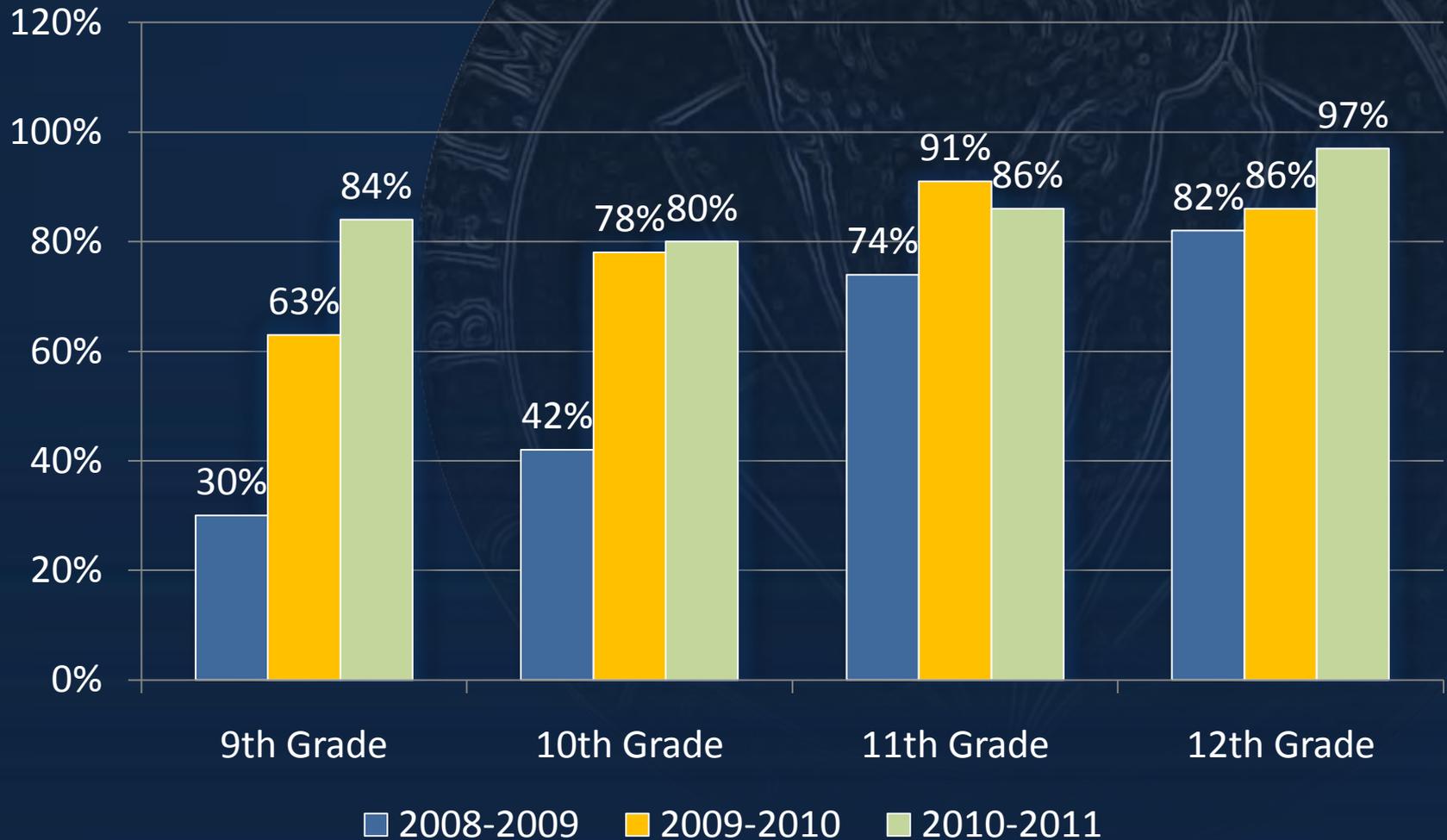
Chart: Promotion rates by grade level for three school years

Grade	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
9th Grade	30%	63%	84%
10th Grade	42%	78%	80%
11th Grade	74%	91%	86%
12th Grade	82%	86%	97%

Success Stories

1. Belmont neighborhood and businesses noticed significant reductions in crime and disorder

2. Problem student flourishes after being reassessed

3. Academic performance improvements

4. National Education Association (NEA) seeks to replicate Belmont success

National Education Association Report
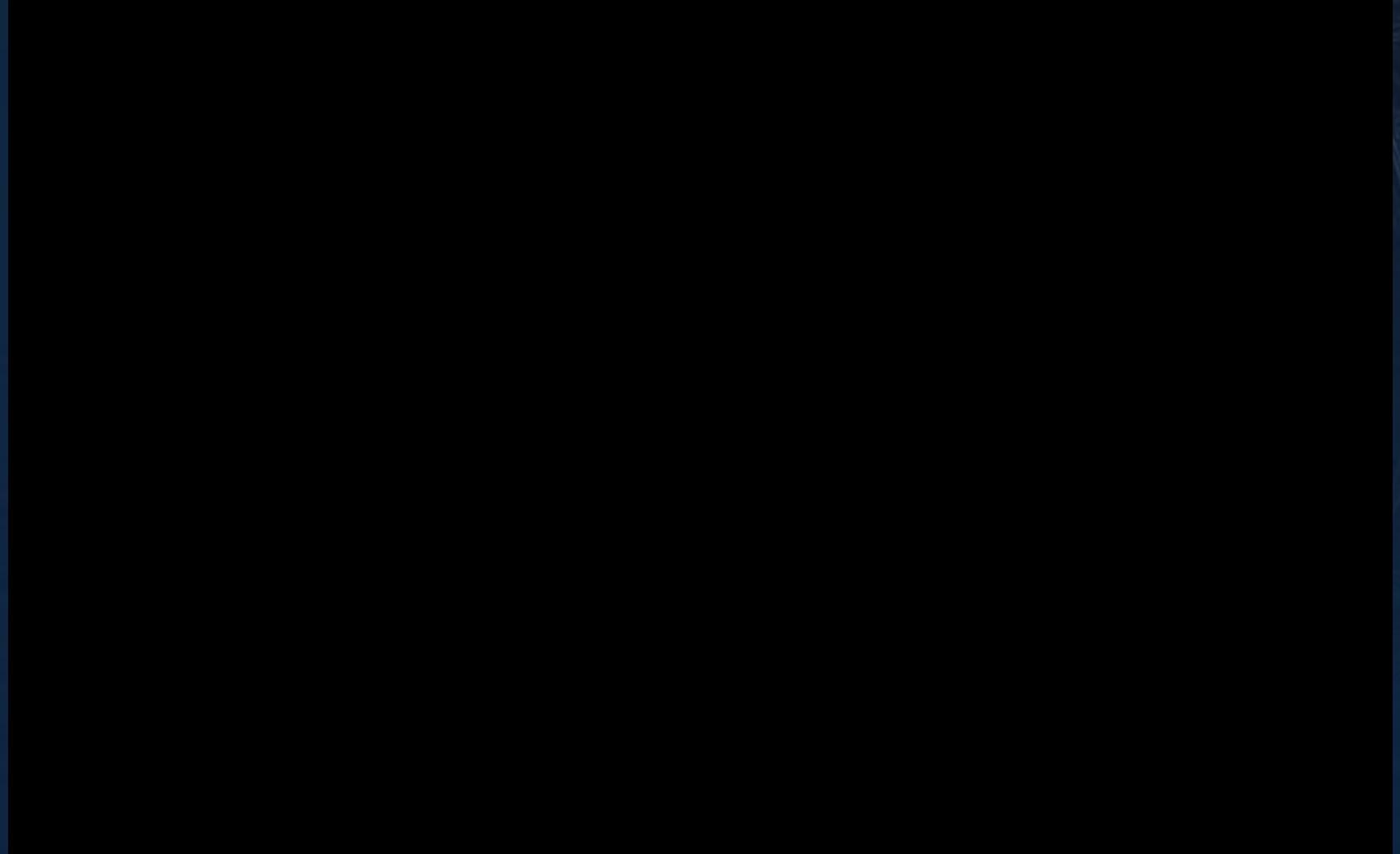
Thank You

Recognition for our efforts:

2011 Ohio Crime Prevention Association: Special Projects Award

2011 International Association of Chiefs of Police: Community Policing Award

Thank you

- We would like to give our special thank you to our Partners and everyone involved in making Belmont a success.

- Dayton Police Department: Lt Williams, Lt Stivers, Officer Rich Taylor, Officer Zimmerman, Officer Wolpert, Officer Beavers, Officer Pence, Officer Howard, Officer Hardin, Officer Rodrigues **and D2 Officers…**

- Dayton Public Schools: Principal-David White, Asst Principal-Ken Kraemer, Asst Principal – Theron Spence, Dean of Students – John Seebock, Interim Superintendent-Kurt Stanic , Current Superintendent Lori L. Ward, DPS Security-Harry Frisby, School Board President-Jeff Mims Jr, Teachers of Belmont High.

- **Juvenile Division of the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office:** Montgomery County Juvenile Court, Judge Nick Kuntz - Adm. Judge Juvenile Court, Julie Bruns - Juvenile Prosecutor, Greg Scott - Legal Director Juvenile Court.

- The Students of Belmont High School.

Contact Information

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- Major Robert Chabali
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- Lieutenant Christopher Williams
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- Principal David White
  - (937) 542-6461; Dwhite@dps.k12.oh.us

- Officer Merwyn Rodrigues
  - (937) 333-7340; Merwyn.Rodrigues@daytonohio.gov

URBAN HIGH SCHOOL DISORDER REDUCTION PROJECT

A collaborative effort between:

- The Dayton Police Department
- Dayton Public Schools
- The Juvenile Division of the Montgomery County **Prosecutor's Office**
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Belmont High School

Dayton, Ohio