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STEPHEN ELLIS

JUDGE PRESIDING
35TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF TEXAS
BROWN AND MILLS COUNTIES

TELEPHONE: (325) 646-1987
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MARY K. ROSS
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
TELEPHONE: (325) 646-4057
mary.ross@browncountytexas.org

December 5, 2018

Ms. Irene Laurance, Criminal Justice Planner
West Central Texas Council of Governments
Criminal Justice Department
3702 Loop 322
Abilene, TX 79602

RE: Community Justice Plan for Brown County for FY 2020

Ms. Laurance:

Enclosed are the following documents pertaining to the Community Justice Plan for Brown County effective December 1, 2018:

1. Community Plan Submission Form – Page 1
2. Community Plan Submission Form – Page 2
(Sign-in Sheets of Participants)
3. Community Plan Submission Form – Page 3
4. Copy of invitation to Community Justice Planning Meeting
with copy of list of individuals or groups invited to attend
5. Community Justice Plan for Brown County with attachments.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Ellis", written over a printed name label.

Stephen Ellis

SE/jla

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM

Instructions: Complete this form and attach it to the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. The **three-page Community Plan Submission form(s)** must accompany all community plans.

<i>This Box For COG Use Only</i>
Grant #: _____
Fund Source: _____
Date Received by COG: ____/____/____

1. Name of Plan: Community Justice Plan for Brown County, Texas

2. **Cities, counties**, or parts thereof covered by this plan:

Brownwood, Early, Bangs, Blanket, May, Zephyr, Lake Brownwood

3. List the types (general focuses) of projects currently funded by CJD that the community planning group agrees should continue. DO NOT list specific grant applications or agencies.

Law Enforcement and Domestic Violence

4. List the gaps in services that would enhance the community plan if funding were available. List these gaps as types of services. DO NOT list specific grant applications or agencies.

As described in attached plan.

For more information about this community plan, contact:

Name: Stephen Ellis, District Judge

Address: 200 South Broadway, Courthouse, Suite 212
Brownwood, TX 76801

Phone: 325/646-1987

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.

Parties Involved in Plan Development

Printed Name	Signature	Check as many as apply												
		Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith-Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
Samantha Cox	<i>[Signature]</i>													
Paul Coghlan	<i>[Signature]</i>		X								X			
Jennifer McElroy	<i>[Signature]</i>			X										
Vance Hill	<i>[Signature]</i>													
Lisa Ritter	<i>[Signature]</i>					X								
Jaclyn Bland	<i>[Signature]</i>													X
Decker	<i>[Signature]</i>													X
Thomas McElroy	<i>[Signature]</i>													

Note: This form must accompany the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. Attach additional pages as necessary.

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. **Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.**

[illegible]

Note: This form must accompany the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. Attach additional pages as necessary.

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.

Parties Involved in Plan Development

Printed Name	Signature	Check as many as apply													
		Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law	Ent.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith-Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
William Smith	[Signature]														
Carla Bels	[Signature]														
Heidi Gardner	[Signature]														
LARRY M. Com	[Signature]														
Bob Snyder	[Signature]														
Becky Laffer	[Signature]														
Tyson Hunt	[Signature]														
Chris Brown	[Signature]														
Michelle Arano	[Signature]														
Cheryl Jones	[Signature]														
Laden Spew	[Signature]														

Note: This form must accompany the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. Attach additional pages as necessary.

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.

Parties Involved in Plan Development








Printed Name	Signature	Check as many as apply												
		Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith-Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
Irene Lawrance	<i>Irene Lawrance</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
James Masters	<i>James Masters</i>				✓		✓							✓
Michelle Holder	<i>Michelle Holder</i>						✓	✓						
Michael Murray	<i>Michael Murray</i>						✓							
Jonathan Harvey	<i>Jonathan Harvey</i>				✓									
Terry Moore	<i>Terry Moore</i>				✓		✓							
Christi Wynn	<i>Christi Wynn</i>													✓

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COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.

Parties Involved in Plan Development

Printed Name	Signature	Check as many as apply												
		Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith-Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
PJ Sumner														<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shenika Arredondo														
Seana Lewis					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									
Kathryn White			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
Ulrich Bird										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Laruen Davidson									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Seana Lewis														

Note: This form must accompany the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. Attach additional pages as necessary.

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (Continued)

List all persons who developed and approved this plan and attended the Community Planning Meeting. Note: Participants who intend to apply for CJD funding should indicate this intent by placing an "X" in the appropriate column.

[illegible]

Note: This form must accompany the community plan when it is submitted to the regional council of governments. Attach additional pages as necessary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS/PHONE NO.
Richardson ZBL Kardner	WCTCOG WCTCOG Bwd ISD	Brownwood Abilene TX 2707 Southside Dr Bwd, TX 76801 P.O. Box 3100
LARRY McCann	CITY OF EARLY	EARLY TX 76803
Bob Snyder	City of Brownwood and Brown Co. Home Solutions	501 Center Brownwood 76801
Becky Coffey	BCSO	1050 W. Commerce Brownwood
Tyson Hunt	CFLR	408 Mulberry
Elisha Bird	DA's Office	200 S. Broadway Brownwood, TX 76801
JONATHAN HARVEY	Center for Life Resumes	P.O. Box 250 Brownwood, TX 76801
Cheryl Jones	District Clerk's Office	200 S. Broadway
Emeralda Rujas	Community Connections	901 Ave. B. Bwd. Tx.
Amber Boswell	Community Supervision	200 S. Broadway
Nancy Anderson	TCTA Retired Teacher	1615 Broadmoor Dr.
Kathleen Jones	Ron Jackson BCIF	P.O. Box 1532 76801

[illegible]

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM (CONTINUED)

All community plans must be accompanied by a brief written summary of the plan. The summary must meet the following criteria:

Planning groups must submit a summary of the priorities, goals and objectives from the community plan relating to:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>T</i> | <i>Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Issues</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>Criminal Justice Issues</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>Victims' Issues</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Issues</i> |

This summary must accompany all community plans and must be submitted to the WCTCOG along with the other two *Community Plan Submission Forms*.

Please type in a brief summary (as outlined above) of your Community Plan in the space provided below. Please attach extra pages if needed.

1. Substance Abuse Issues
2. Mental Health (in particular, Veterans' issues)
3. Training, equipment, development, and education for Law Enforcement and others
4. Homelessness/Transitional Housing
5. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)

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200 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE 212
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MARY K. ROSS
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STEPHEN ELLIS

JUDGE PRESIDING

35TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF TEXAS
BROWN AND MILLS COUNTIES

October 17, 2018

TO: All Current Members of the Community Justice Council and
Other Community Leaders (*serving as the Task Force for the Community
Justice Council*)

RE: Meeting in the District Courtroom, 2nd Floor, Brown County Courthouse,
***Thursday, November 8, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. for Submission of Revised/Updated
Community Plans for FY 2020***

The *Texas Administrative Code* requires that communities such as Brown County file with the Council of Governments a Community Plan that addresses the community's criminal justice needs. You have been selected as a member of the 2018 Community Justice Council Planning Committee whose function is to provide continuing policy guidance and direction for the development for community justice plans and community corrections facilities and programs. §76.003 of the *Texas Government Code* mandates that a council be established by the district judge in each jurisdiction. The names of the Brown County Community Justice Council Members are set out at the bottom of this letter.

If you cannot attend, please see to it that a designee is present to represent your entity, if possible. The meeting should take no more than an hour and a half to two hours. The primary purpose of this meeting will be to evaluate our current Community Plan and to make suggestions as to any changes. We will break into various focus groups concerning these 5 areas, (1) Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement, (2) Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, (3) Victims' Services (4) Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Issues, and (5) Miscellaneous Community Justice Issues. A Community Plan is required for submission to the West Central Texas Council of Governments and other governmental entities for our local agencies to receive funding for approved and qualified programs for our community.

We have a deadline of December 14, 2018 for filing our Community Plan with the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's office. There is a Community Planning Guide which is available for your access on line at <http://governor.state.tx.us> by clicking on the Initiatives tab and then on each of the seven categories.

If you know of someone that should be present at this meeting, please invite them. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,



STEPHEN ELLIS

SE/jla

Brown County Community Justice Council:

Stephen Ellis, District Judge
Sam C. Moss, County Court at Law Judge
E. Ray West, III, Brown County Judge
Micheal Murray, District Attorney

Shane Britton, County Attorney
Vance Hill, Sheriff of Brown County
Joel Kelton, Brown Co. Commissioner

cc: Irene Laurance, Criminal Justice Planner
West Central Texas Council of Governments

Sheriff Vance Hill
Brown County Sheriff's Office
1050 West Commerce
Brownwood, TX 76801

Shane Britton
Brown County Attorney
200 S. Broadway, Suite 323
Brownwood, TX 76801

Chief Deputy James Stroope
Brown County Sheriff's Office
1050 W. Commerce
Brownwood, TX 76801

Micheal Murray
District Attorney
200 South Broadway, Suite 323
Brownwood, TX 76801

Mr. Greg Dodds
Texas Bank
P.O. Box 1429
Brownwood, TX 76804

Mr. Robert Porter
P. O. Box 1403
Brownwood, TX 76804

Honorable Paul Lilly
County Judge
Brown Co. Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Chris Brown
First Assistant District Attorney
200 South Broadway, Suite 323
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Sunni Modawell
Brownwood Area Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 880
Brownwood, TX 76804

Lauren Davidson
Director of C.S.C.D.
200 S. Broadway, Suite 311
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brownwood Beautification Committee
P.O. Box 1105
Brownwood, TX 76804

Ladon Spence
Brownwood Civic Improvement
P. O. Box 1533
Brownwood, TX 76804

Cheryl Jones
Brown County District Clerk
200 S. Broadway, Suite 216
Brownwood, TX 76801

Nita Richardson
Indigent Defense and
Pre-trial Services
200 S. Broadway, Suite 333
Brownwood, TX 76801

Mike McShan
3510 Rhodes Road
Brownwood, TX 76801

Lisa Ritter
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
P.O. Box 1505
Brownwood, TX 76804

Michael Kelly
Hardin Museum
2111 Belmeade
Brownwood, TX 76801

Tony Aaron, City Administrator
City of Early
P.O. Box 3100
Early, TX 76803

Steve Nash
Brownwood Bulletin
700 Carnegie
Brownwood, TX 76801

Ronnie Lappe
Historical Commission
404 North Fisk Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

Bob Contreras
Texas Juvenile Justice Dept.
P.O. Box 1267
Brownwood, TX 76804

Director
Community Connections
Of Central Texas
901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Ron Jackson Juvenile Correction Complex
P.O. Box 1533
Brownwood, TX 76804

Chad Floyd
DHS Childcare Licensing
2400 Crockett
Brownwood, TX 76801

Michelle Wells, Exec. Director
CASA in the Heart of Texas
P. O. Box 2326
Brownwood, TX 76804

Wayne Shaw
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Patty Mauldin
Brown Co. Sheriff's Office
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Emily Crawford, City Manager
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Brownwood, TX 76801

Jodie Armstrong
201 W. Baker
Brownwood, TX 76801

CARR
1031 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

Girl Scouts of Central Texas
901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Rev. Aaron and Mary Blake
Harvest Family Life Ministries
417 Wesley Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Cindee Goodwin
ECI
P. O. Box 250
Brownwood, TX 76804

Lynn Humeniuk
HPU - Criminal Justice Program Director
1000 Fisk St.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dion White - Director
Center for Life Resources (MHMR)
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Brownwood, TX 76804-0250

Joy Parker
Midway Family Planning
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Brownwood, TX 76801

Pregnancy Care Center
2200 Austin Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

Terry McEwen
GED/Adult Education
901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Rachel Darrington
Howard Payne University
Social Work Department
1000 Fisk St.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Texas Dept of Public Safety
1516 Market Place Blvd.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Cynthia Scott
Brownwood Regional Medical Center
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Brownwood, TX 76804

Heart of Texas
Children's Advocacy Ctr.
1305 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

Yvonne Burrell
TDHS - Texas Works
2400 Crockett
Brownwood, TX 76801

J. R. Salazar
C.A.R.R.
P. O. Box 712
Coleman, TX 76834

Diane Thompson
1801 4th Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Jonathan Harvey
Center for Life Resources/MHMR
408 Mulberry, P.O. Box 250
Brownwood, TX 76804

Shenika Arredondo
Central Texas Opportunities
2512 Vine Street
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Angela Bostick
Home Solutions
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Brownwood, TX 76804

Danny Willingham
Boys and Girls Club
P.O. Box 488
Brownwood, TX 76804

Arts Council of Brownwood
P.O. Box 880
Brownwood, TX 76804

Rev. Aaron Blake
Small World Child Dev. Center
P. O. Box 64
Brownwood, TX 76804

Gary Worley
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Early I.S.D.
Wes Beck – Superintendent
P.O. Box 3315
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Bangs I.S.D.
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P.O. Box 969
Bangs, TX 76823

Terri Densman
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Esmeralda Riojas
Community Connections
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901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Leesa Stephens
Good Samaritan Ministries
P.O. Box 1137
Brownwood, TX 76804

Chalet Moore
Heartland Cooperative
P. O. Box 3336
Early, TX 76802

Charlotte Tongate
Texas State Technical College
305 Booker Street
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Nick Gonzales
TX A&M AgriLife
605 Fisk Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Thomas Arellano
Workforce Solutions
2202 Highway 377 South
Brownwood, TX 76801

Elizabeth Jones
TSTC
305 Booker
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brittany Estess
New Horizons
2222 Hwy 377 S.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brown County Veterans Service
2600 Memorial Park Drive
Brownwood, TX 76801

Bangs Police Department
Chief of Police
109 S. 1st Street
Bangs, TX 76823

Scott Anderson
Texas AgriLife Extension Service
605 Fisk Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brownwood Intermediate School
800 Rogan
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brown County Emergency
Management Coordinator
1050 W. Commerce
Brownwood, TX 76801

Melissa Brown
TX Dept. Aging and Disability
2400 Crockett, Suite 100
Brownwood, TX 76801

Jennifer Sannan
New Horizons
147 Sayles
Abilene, TX 79601

Early Police Department
David Mercer – Chief of Police
960 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

Charles Chesser
Brownwood ISD
800 Rogan Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Joel Kelton
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Honorable Sam Moss
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Brown Co. Courthouse, 2nd Fl.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Terry Nichols, Chief of Police
Brownwood Police Department
1050 West Commerce
Brownwood, TX 76801

Ashley Jaynes
City of Brownwood
501 Center Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Rev. Kason Huddleston
New Life Assembly
1910 Indian Creek
Brownwood, TX 76801

Sandy Ivey
DARS
2400 Crockett Drive
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John Lee Blagg
Attorney at Law
504 Pecan Street
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Rob Leininger
American Red Cross
2141 Office Park Dr., Suite 5
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Salvation Army
P. O. Box 911
Brownwood, TX 76804

Brownwood Housing Authority
P. O. Box 1647
Brownwood, TX 76804

John Summer ?

Larry McConn
City of Early
Municipal Development District
104 E. Industrial
Early, TX 76802

Jennifer Robison and Staff
Brown County Auditor
200 S. Broadway
Brownwood, TX 76801

Lisa Dick
Bwd/Brown Co. Health Dept.
510 E. Lee Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Doug Burks
West Central Texas Council Governments
3650 Loop 322
Abilene, TX 79602

Bill Fishback
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Brownwood, TX 76801

T'Anna McClure
Indigent Health Care
200 S. Broadway, Room 322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Paul Coghlan
Bwd/Brown Co. Health Dept.
510 E. Lee Street
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Larry Traweck
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Sean Lewis
TVC/MUPN
2222 Highway 377 South
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Jake Lobstein
Zephyr Baptist Church
Zephyr, TX 76890

Sharon Ferguson
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Carol Spratt
409 Melwood Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Brad Cloud
DARS
2400 Crockett, Suite 100
Brownwood, TX 76801

American Red Cross
901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Legal Aid of Northwest Texas
300 North Fisk
Brownwood, TX 76801

Joey Smith
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Debbie Morelock
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Donnie Lappe
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City of Early Chamber of Commerce
104 E. Industrial Drive, Box
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Jayme St. Ama
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TX Dept of Family and Protective
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(Child Protective Services)
2400 Crockett
Brownwood, TX 76801

Bob Snyder
City of Brownwood
501 Center
Brownwood, Texas 76801t

Tony M. Cruz
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408 Mulberry St.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Jessica Willey
Brown County Home Solutions
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Brownwood, TX 76804

Amanda Bundick
Court at Law Coordinator
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Brownwood, TX 76801

Texas 4-H Center
5600 FM 3021
Lake Brownwood, TX 76801

Claude E. Camp, III CEO
BRMC
1501 Burnet Drive
Brownwood, TX 76801

A World for Children
1309 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

Robert Mangrum
Mayor, City of Early
P.O. Box 3100
Early, TX 76803

Scott and Amanda Coers
Brownwood News
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Brownwood, Texas 76801

Ray Garza
Texas Bank
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CaSandra Johnson
Goodwill Youth to Work Program
1730 N. First
Abilene, Texas 79603

Donna Reesina
Senior Citizens
1600 Highland Dr.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dr. Joe Young - Superintendent
Brownwood I.S.D.
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Brownwood, TX 76801

Cary Perrin
Keep Brownwood Beautiful
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Brownwood, TX 76804

Grace Hefner
Brown County Republican Women
13900 C.R. 278
May, TX 76857

Cheryl Campbell
CTS Amino Center
3016 Milam Drive
Brownwood, TX 76801

Mary Cenicerros
4301 Mimosa
Brownwood, TX 76801

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2000 Austin Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

Mark Bessent
City Attorney for the
City of Early
205 N. Center Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

Stephen Haynes
Mayor, City of Brownwood
309 N. Fisk
Brownwood, TX 76801

Boy Scouts of America
Texas Trails Council
108 West Anderson
Brownwood, TX 76801

PJ Sumner
West Central Texas Council of
Governments - LEA
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Mark E. Towns
First Baptist Church Brownwood
208 Austin Avenue
Brownwood, Texas 76801legal

Crime Stoppers
P. O. Box 83
Brownwood, TX 76801

Christi Wynn
City of Brownwood
P.O. Box 1389
Brownwood, TX 76804

Vanessa Raffel
Health and Human Service Comm.
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Juan Ozuna
Texas Bank
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Albert Faetche
3101 Asbury
Brownwood, TX 76801

Amber Boswell
Asst. Director of C.S.C.D.
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Patricia Butler
USDA Rural Dev.
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Terri Moore
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Sandy Clark
Red Hat Society
3510 Durham
Brownwood, TX 76801

Patricia Williams
Brownwood Teachers
105 Ivanhoe Lane
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600 Fisk St.
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Nancy Anderson
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1615 Broadmoor Drive
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Brownwood, TX 76801

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Tyson Hunt
Center for Life Resources
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Jared Trowbridge
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Early, TX 76802

JoAnne McCraw
CASA in the Heart of Texas
P. O. Box 2326
Brownwood, TX 76804

Savannah Cox
The ARK
2900 Coggin, Suite A
Brownwood, Texas 76801

COMMUNITY JUSTICE PLAN

FOR

BROWN COUNTY

Prepared by:

Name:	Judge Stephen Ellis
Address:	200 S. Broadway Courthouse, 2nd Floor, Suite 212 Brownwood, Texas 76801
Telephone:	325/646-1987
Fax:	325/643-6396
E-Mail:	steve.ellis@browncountytexas.org

Plan Date: Effective December 1, 2018

I. INTRODUCTION

Brown County is located near the geographic center of the State of Texas in the northern edge of the Hill Country. Brownwood is the county seat and the largest municipality. The population of Brown County, according to the 2010 Census Bureau Population Estimates, is 38,106. The community of Brown County is diverse, stable, and highly dispersed. There is a large number of rural families. Howard Payne University, Texas State Technical College and Ranger Junior College have facilities in Brown County. There is a lot of industry for the size of the community. Large multi-national corporations such as 3M, Kohler Company, Performance Pipe, a Division of Chevron Phillips Chemical Co., and Superior Essex have major manufacturing plants in Brownwood. Lake Brownwood is a significant recreational center in west central Texas. Brown County is the largest mercantile center in the area between Austin and Abilene. The community is rich in history and progressive in outlook. There are a large number of economically disadvantaged people in Brown County. The overall population is approximately 75% Anglo, 5% African American, 19% Hispanic, 1% Asian and 1% Native American and other. Approximately 31% of the total population of Brown County is between the ages of 0-20. Agriculture plays an important role in the area economy. Brownwood Area Regional Medical Center and the Brownwood Airport also play significant roles in the region. The overall growth is slow and steady in Brown County, although according to the census figures, the City of Brownwood itself has lost a small amount of population since the last census. Other data suggests that there has been a significant increase since the last census. More people are living in the country and there has been rapid growth around Lake Brownwood and in the City of Early which adjoins Brownwood.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following are the main needs listed in order of priority for the current year:

- 1. Substance Abuse Issues**
- 2. Mental Health (in particular, Veterans' issues)**
- 3. Training, equipment, development, and education for Law Enforcement and others**
- 4. Homelessness/Transitional Housing**
- 5. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)**

PLANNING GROUPS FOCUSED ON THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:

- 1. Criminal Justice Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 4.)**
- 2. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 15.)**
- 3. Victims Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 22.)**
- 4. Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 26. Also, see the detailed provisions dealing with substance abuse outlined in the Criminal Justice Section beginning on page 4.)**
- 5. Miscellaneous Community Justice Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 28.)**

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

1. Problems related to Drug and Alcohol Abuse

- a. Need for a DRE – Drug Recognition Expert
- b. Narcotics K-9 – current K-9 officers are moving up in the ranks, leaving a need for that opening to be filled
- c. Need for awareness of domestic violence – need for liaison to communicate with law enforcement regarding protective orders, etc.
- d. Need for MHMR help for mental health prisoners/suspects; Mental Health Specialized Deputy/Officer - need more training in recognizing mental health issues combined with substance abuse
- e. Sex crimes; Crimes against children – SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) – this need is being addressed, though there is still a need for funding. Possibly partner with Hendrick outpatient in Brownwood to provide SANE
- f. Usage of illegal drugs; Alcohol abuse; Manufacture/Distribution of illegal drugs
- g. Overall Training for Law Enforcement – active shooter training, PTSD training, tactical training
- h. Loss of ADAPT Drug Court and the DWI Court
- i. Violence, and in particular, Family Violence
- j. Prevention/Education/Professional Training
- k. Treatment/Counseling
- l. Impact other crimes
- m. Effect on education process/literacy
- n. Gangs
- o. Medical
- p. Drug Testing/Screening
- q. Offender Treatment
- r. Tobacco Use by Minors and Drug/Alcohol Use by Minors
- s. Adults Making Alcohol Available to Minors
- t. Overcrowding in jail
- u. The media reports on criminal cases sometimes leads to a perception within the community that we have a

- significantly greater crime problem than other communities
- v. Sex Offender Registration and Monitoring
- w. Lack of law enforcement equipment
- x. Lack of computer forensic investigation and examination capability
- y. Lack of an in-patient treatment facility in the county
- z. West Central Texas Interlocal Crime Task Force is no longer in existence
- aa. Drug crimes in the smaller counties surrounding Brown County have increased and those counties have become safer havens for drugs
- bb. Need for a cooperative interdiction unit countywide – accomplished through D.A.’s office with representatives from various agencies
- cc. Overall county-wide communications – increasing email circulation of all involved throughout the year on multiple issues
- dd. Veteran and PTSD issues in the criminal courts – throughout the justice system and probation department
- ee. Drug testing of children (Endangering a Child cases)
- ff. Need for a domestic violence task force

Resources

1. Law Enforcement
 - a. Brownwood Police Department Narcotics Officer
 - b. Brown County Sheriff’s Narcotics Officer
 - c. Other Federal and State Law Enforcement agencies working in conjunction with one or more of the above
 - d. No Refusal Policy implemented by County Court at Law judge
 - e. Legal Aid
 - f. Texas Alcohol Beverage Control

- g. Brown County Community Supervision and Corrections Department
 - h. The Ark
 - i. The addition of the Child Advocacy Center to the community.
 - j. Public Outreach position hired for CAC (Children's Advocacy Center)
 - k. Crimestoppers
 - l. Local MHMR/Center for Life Resources
2. Prevention/Education
- a. Law Enforcement Agencies - Educational Programs
 - b. School Districts
 - c. Drug Treatment Agencies; Educational Programs
 - d. West Central Texas Regional Law Enforcement Academy
3. Treatment/Counseling
- a. MHMR/Center for Life Resources
 - b. Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous
 - c. Juvenile Probation
 - d. Brown and Mills Counties Community Supervision and Corrections Department
 - e. Pastoral Care
 - f. Private Counselors
 - g. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
 - h. Drug Testing
 - i. Veteran's Service Office
 - j. Texas Veterans Commission
4. Drug Testing
- a. Brown and Mills Counties Community Supervision and Corrections Department
 - b. State Parole Office

Gaps in Resources

1. The multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task force, known as West Central Texas Interlocal Crime Task Force, is no longer in existence since the last several years due to lack of funding. The loss of this agency has resulted in more efforts having to be made by local law enforcement. Funding for most law enforcement operations in the communities of Brown County is problematic.
2. Law enforcement agencies are very limited on manpower in these smaller departments. Assigning a regular officer to work full time on narcotics investigations means the agency may be neglectful of needs in other areas.
3. Extensive specialized training is not reasonable for smaller departments that already have to train their officers in the wide spectrum of law enforcement, especially computer forensics and technology-related crimes.
4. In regard to the drug court, there are no funds currently available specifically earmarked for use of a drug court. If incorporated in a small trial basis, it may be that the existing county budget will be sufficient to meet the needs.
5. Funding has been cut for law enforcement officer training. This cut leads to fewer qualified applicants. Providing continuing education to officers is a problem for law enforcement agencies due to staffing shortages and the inability to cover shifts while officers attend training.
6. Mid-Tex Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse lost funding.
7. Regarding mental health issues as it relates to criminal justice, there are currently no good options for placement of a mentally ill defendant, either State or local.
8. Additional equipment is usually a need for most, if not all, local law enforcement agencies.
9. There is a need for a Veterans' Court, but a lack of funding.

Plan

As always, drug and alcohol abuse is a major concern for Brown County. Continuing to investigate the abuse and distribution of illegal drugs is a high priority. Along with the investigations and prosecution of this abuse, we felt that it was necessary to address the

addiction itself. Early drug and alcohol intervention with pre-teens and teens as it relates to criminal justice. Working with local resources, it is important to not only arrest the abuser(s), but to address the addiction and the affects it has on people associated with abuser(s). In the past, we have seen and perhaps somewhat dealt with the developments in the K2 crisis on a local level, and feel that the city councils have addressed this problem to the best of their ability. More education in the area of human growth and development needs to be addressed in addition to enforcement alone in order to break the cycle of substance abuse. The abuse of these substances has a direct impact on many other problems in our community.

There is a continued need for the current pretrial-review program to review bonds in order to reduce jail population. Also, to point defendants who are being released on bonds toward resources which are available in the community to help them, specifically in the areas of counseling and job education.

Need for a SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner), including equipment, personnel, and training. There is a plan in the works for this position, however, funding is still needed. Would like to consider the possibility of a partnership with Hendrick out-patient services located in Brownwood to provide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. An advocate with The ARK would be willing to handle transports for SANE expenses.

Continue cooperative efforts with other branches of law enforcement including, Federal agencies, State agencies, and local law enforcement agencies in neighboring counties. Local law enforcement believes an impact is being made in recent years; officers sense that changes are being made and the crime rate may be slightly better than a year ago.

More advertisement is needed for Crimestoppers to increase public awareness, as well as increase advertisement as to the county-wide "no refusal" policy. Public service announcements are free on the radio.

Electronic search warrants and better technology could help law enforcement to be more efficient. Providing iPads for local county agencies to assist with better technology. Possible help from Justice Assistance Grants.

Possibility for low-cost or free program brought to the county for training of a Drug Recognition Expert.

More collaboration between the community and the different entities of law enforcement.

Use a team-interdiction approach – react quickly from new/fresh information.

Local Law Enforcement Agencies working to create a task force.

Controlling the drug problem should take care of other crimes. From a statistical review, it appears that recent strong efforts at drug enforcement within the county has resulted in a reduction of criminal cases.

Brown County is identified by residents and visitors as a safe community. We have an effective law enforcement effort on-going, but it needs to be better promoted so that the public at large is more aware of its effectiveness and crime prevention strategies.

Community maintenance is a goal to improve Brown County through community wide awareness to keep the community looking good. This also supports positive identification of the community and deters undesirables from converging in visible places throughout the community.

Law enforcement leadership from the different city and county agencies have instituted a collaborative approach to reduce duplication of effort and share information. There is also a coordinated effort to better engage the media in an attempt to communicate the partnerships and tangible results of enforcement efforts. Monthly regional intelligence meetings are held to facilitate the sharing of information about criminal suspects and crime trends.

There is a need to educate parents, local schools, etc., about sex crimes and sexting. Public awareness of the prevalence of these types of crimes is key.

Utilizing the Child Advocacy Center in Brown County.

The news media should make more efforts to publicize the effectiveness of the arrests and prosecution of criminal cases, and not just on the arrests themselves.

A grant has been applied for this year for a Mental Health Deputy to help address the increase in mental health issues in the criminal justice system.

2. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is an additional problem that has increased. Substance abuse, as well as many other contributing factors, causes law enforcement to respond numerous times to reoccurrences of domestic violence. The Brown County Sheriff's Office received a grant from COG for a special investigator for domestic violence. Law Enforcement currently has only the ability to respond, investigate, and prosecute the violators. We must make it a priority to be proactive in connecting the victim(s) with local resources. The grant for Violence Against Women Act Taskforce has expired and is no longer a resource to Brown County. Try to develop a strategy to bring the local resources to the victim(s) to break the cycle of violence.

There is a need for joint fundraising efforts for CAC (Children's Advocacy Center) and The ARK. Possibly coordinate big events and share the funds between these two agencies.

The ARK is making an effort to get involved with victims earlier, with an advocate on-call for immediate assistance. There needs to be better coordination with law enforcement; better publicity with a victim's pamphlet.

The ARK has recently hired a liaison/victim coordinator who will help bridge a potential gap between the victim and law enforcement.

3. Problems Related to Concern Over Cutting Funding for Law Enforcement Training

Training is always a concern for law enforcement. Budgetary constraints hamper the ability to receive training that helps law enforcement to perfect investigations techniques that are ever changing with technology and crime trends. Often times rural law enforcement officers are expected to be very versatile in their expertise. Obtaining more training funds could allow for training to reach all law enforcement, and assist in the continued development of well-rounded officer knowledgeable in a variety of fields of investigation. Staffing shortages, along with limited funding to cover shifts with overtime while officers are attending training, limits the quantity and quality of training. Partnering with Howard Payne University could also assist with developing officers who not only have the “on the job street knowledge,” but a better understanding of the theory behind crime causation and crime prevention. HPU currently has a very strong Criminal Justice Major Program, and will be advancing this program to include a police academy. This academy will meet state requirements for its graduates to be employed as a peace officer. It is recommended that along with the academy that developing a ROTC program or a stronger Internship would allow students to get the real-world working experience, and local law enforcement would receive the benefit of more man power.

Problems

- a. Lack of resources to provide for in-house training of law enforcement officers sufficient to meet their legal requirements.
- b. There is a concern that the regional training currently furnished through the Councils of Government may be cut. If so, there are inadequate funds available locally to make up the difference.
- c. Lack of qualified applicants to fill openings for peace officers.

- d. Lack of training facilities and equipment to conduct even the most basic tactical training such as active shooter training and tactical team training.
- e. There is very limited training integrating police, fire, and EMS to respond to acts of violence such as an active shooter event and other in-progress violent crimes.
- f. As digital devices increase, there is a lack of manpower to forensically download the devices in law enforcement.

Resources

All Law Enforcement Agencies in Brown County, Texas.

Gaps in Resources

Funding - Most of the communities are small and do not have the financial capabilities to finance such an operation.

Plan

Urge that the current level of regional funding be maintained. If not, travel budgets will increase and training may not be as efficiently handled.

Have local officers attend "Train-the-Trainer" type courses so that they will return and instruct all local officers. This will reduce the cost of training while ensuring all officers receive consistent training.

Highway Patrol has instructors who could possibly offer training services to other agencies for lower costs.

Coordination between District Attorney's Office and Law Enforcement for free training on a regular basis regarding legal issues. Could possibly offer TCOLE credit with quarterly classes.

4. Problems Related to Lack of Law Enforcement Equipment

Equipment is a never-ending need in criminal justice. With the intensity of how equipment is used on a daily basis, there is a continuing cycle of replacing the old and broken with the new. This cycle is always a strain to the already strained budgets. Additionally, with advancements in technology, there is advancement in criminal opportunities. Crime committed by the use of advance technology is on the rise. With the use of technology to commit crimes, there is likewise a need for technology and training to investigate and prosecute these criminals. It is a necessity for law enforcement to have the best equipment available to detect, deter, and respond to criminal activity.

Problems Prioritized

- a. Lack of combined, centralized information sharing network in which all local police agencies can share information with each other.
- b. Courthouse security issues.
- c. Continue the successes at preventing crime, community policing and education.
- d. Cybercrime such as computer hacking, online scams, identity theft, viruses, and the like.
- e. Training needed for crimes involving fraud.
- f. Technology, training, and new software for phone and computer forensics.
- g. Equipment needs change in order to keep up with new technology and forensics

Resources

All Law Enforcement Agencies in Brown County, Texas.

Engaging the community in fundraising efforts for equipment.

Gaps in Resources

Funding - Most of the communities are small and do not have the financial capabilities to finance such an operation.

There is a need for additional manpower, as well as additional training and equipment, including audio equipment, to help solve problems listed above.

Plan

Safety and protection of all law enforcement officers of Brown County, Texas on general public safety.

Improve communication between law enforcement agencies of Brown County, Texas with all state, local and federal agencies.

Improve cooperation with federal agencies and local computer experts and enhance public education.

5. Problems Related to Animal Cruelty Issues; Rural Theft; and General Crime Prevention

Problems

- a. Because of the drought, law enforcement has received numerous calls of animal cruelty from people not taking care of animals due to lack of water.
- b. Crimes of opportunity in rural areas.
- c. Animal control is the busiest sector of the Brownwood Police Department; only two animal control officers and one truck.

Resources

1. All Law Enforcement Agencies in Brown County, Texas
2. Neighbor Watch Program
3. National "Night Out" Program
4. Citizens Police Academy

Gaps in Resources

Funding - Most of the communities are small and do not have the financial capabilities to finance such programs.

Plan

Community help and education-based programs.

Encourage people in the community to attend events such as Neighbor Watch meetings and the national “Night Out”.

IV. JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

1. Problems related to Various Juvenile Matters

- a. Communication of information regarding children/youth in foster care; specifically, probation status. School districts receive delayed notice and probation is seldom transferred to the county of the youth’s residence.
- b. Substance abuse education in the schools, with a focus on early intervention and prevention, because DARE is no longer in existence. Brownwood ISD offers “Choices Program”; Early ISD has “DREAM Program”)
- c. Drop-out prevention – help prevent students from withdrawing from school in order to participate in home schooling to avoid sanctions. Truancy and home schooling– education on the laws pertaining to these issues, including what “home schooling” really means. We have parents who aren’t trained to provide home schooling to their children.
- d. There is a need for more after school programming for students; also, addressing transportation for rural students.
- e. Need education on prevention of bullying, including cyber-bullying, sex trafficking, and sexting.
- f. Make parenting classes more appealing and more community awareness that parenting classes are available.
- g. Sex crimes and sex trafficking is a growing concern among juveniles.
- h. There needs to be better public awareness of the various “help” organizations.
- i. Need more referrals to the Community Resource Coordinating Group (CRCG), an active group that assists families with issues including child behavioral problems. Agencies meet to provide services without duplication.

- j. Although there has recently been created a Juvenile Justice Center in Brownwood for Brown and Mills County juveniles, it is not a full-time detention center. There needs to be a needs assessment as to whether a full detention center would be appropriate. A full-time detention center in this area is not feasible due to low numbers, however would be utilized by surrounding counties as well.

Resources

- 1. Brown and Mills Counties Juvenile Probation Department
- 2. Juvenile Board for Brown and Mills Counties
- 3. The Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Ron Jackson State Juvenile Correctional Complex
- 4. Brown County Attorney
- 5. Mills County Attorney
- 6. All local Law Enforcement Agencies
- 7. All local Public Schools, Howard Payne University
- 8. New Horizons
- 9. Caring Family Network
- 10. A World for Children
- 11. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center) – counseling and preventative
- 12. Center for Life Resources, formerly Central Texas MHMR, including substance abuse
- 13. Boys and Girls Club
- 14. Brown County Extension Office
- 15. Texas 4-H Center
- 16. Boy Scouts of America
- 17. Girl Scouts of USA
- 18. Families 1st Program
- 19. Infant / Toddler Head Start
- 20. Brownwood / Brown County Health Department
- 21. It's a Challenge
- 22. Community Resource Coordination Group (CRCG)
- 23. 4-H Animal Program
- 24. Local churches
- 25. STAR Program
- 26. The Ark – resource for dating violence

27. Pregnancy Care Center
28. Good Samaritan

Gaps in Resources

1. Funding
2. Manpower
3. Training

Plan

Maintain enforcement and support of juvenile laws, assist in the development of the juvenile justice center for Brown and Mills County, so that it can become a full-fledged detention center.

Explore the possibility of creating an anger management course within schools for extreme behavioral issues.

Enhance the First-Time Offender Program (i.e., STAR Program).

Revise, if needed, the current procedures with the assistance of the District Judge and the County Judges to comply with new state law for appointment of lawyers for indigent juvenile offenders.

Seek State reimbursement where allowed of appointment of attorneys for indigent defendants who are inmates at the Ron Jackson State Juvenile Correctional Complex and who are charged as adults with violent crimes to State juvenile corrections employees.

Improve community awareness of existing programs to aid in the promotion for youth activities which are positive and develop character.

Provide training for parents who are supposed to be home-schooling their children but are not. Provide resources and information to help manage these kids. Assist home-school parents in identifying and meeting minimum educational standards for their children.

Better utilize the Community Inter-Agency Association meetings.

Education for parents and grandparents about bullying, including cyber-bullying, sex trafficking, and sexting, and the various forms in which these offenses could occur - texting, social media, cell phones, internet, etc.

Provide training for parents and grandparents and custodians in parenting education with a focus on educating everyone that these classes are a positive thing and focus on making classes more appealing.

Pursue ACE after school program for all schools in this district.

Pre-parenting program or training – give incentives for families who attend classes.

2. Problems related to Preventative Services for Youth

- a. Youth Workforce Development.
- b. Support for families to prevent abuse and neglect, truancy and runaways.
- c. Support for families to prevent and/or deal with teen pregnancy and drug abuse.
- d. Parent awareness and preschool preparation.
- e. Alcohol abuse.
- f. Access to pornography through internet and other means.
- g. Teen pregnancy.
- h. Youth unemployment.
- i. Counseling programs for youth.
- j. Vocational programs need to be expanded.
- k. Need more dual credit options available for high school students and colleges.
- l. Need more positive use of recreational facilities with greater availability of parks and schools and other leisure areas.

Resources

1. I Am Your Child Campaign
2. Midway Family Planning
3. New Horizons Family Services

4. Workforce Development Preparedness for Youth
5. Girl Scouts
6. Brown County Extension Office
7. Boy Scouts of America
8. DARE
9. Just Say No
10. School Districts
11. Church Youth Groups
12. Boys & Girls Club
13. PTA's
14. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
15. Head Start/CTO
16. Child Welfare Board
17. DECA
18. B.C.I. and other computer equipment and service providers in the area
19. Center for Life Resources
20. The need for a resource directory has been accomplished.

Gaps in Resources

1. Funding
2. Training
3. Education
4. Manpower
5. Outcome Determination Measure
6. Need for staff and educational services to provide more permanent methods for medications, etc.

Plan

Better Coordinate plans and programs to prevent child abuse, neglect and truancy, drug abuse, teen pregnancy and juvenile crime and enhance preparedness for school entry and workforce development and character education.

Improve parent education in terms of internet use and screening devices.

Consider the need for a detention center. Brown County currently has a “hold over” facility where the juvenile in custody can only stay for 48 hours.

Community Supervisions and Corrections Department may be able to work with defendants on probation that have young children, by giving credits or incentives if their children stay in school.

3. Security for Area High Schools, Public Facilities and Churches

Problems

- a. Increased violence in schools
- b. Risk to teachers
- c. Risk to students
- d. Counseling needs of students who experience traumatic situations
- e. Enforcement
- f. Security
- g. School emergency response to violence
- h. Bullying, sexting, social media and cyber media

Resources

- 1. The Ark
- 2. Various Independent School Districts
- 3. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
- 4. Local Law Enforcement
- 5. MHMR/Center for Life Resources
- 6. Juvenile and Adult Probation
- 7. Independent Counselors and Professionals
- 8. Local Hospitals
- 9. Regional Law Enforcement Academy
- 10. Active Shooter First Response Training

Gaps in Resources

1. Funding
2. Training
3. Equipment for communication within the various parts of the schools as well as from the schools to law enforcement
4. Other security devices such as television cameras, metal detectors, etc.
5. Awareness for parents

Plan

Increase security in the various high schools and improve the coordination of services to prevent violence and counsel victims. The local school systems have implemented recent major building programs which have remodeled schools and greatly improved security. Security cameras are being utilized in some places.

4. Problems Related to the Breakdown of the Family, in particular, the Lack of Good Father Figures

Resources

All law enforcement agencies in Brown County, Texas together with all of the social service agencies and private non-profit entities.

Gaps in Resources

Funding - Most of the communities are small and do not have the financial capabilities to finance such an operation.

Plan

Have more involvement in Community Inter-Agency Association of law enforcement and private business entities.

Improve communication between the various entities.

Better utilize the Community Connections of Central Texas

(formerly Family Services Center).

Improve the training available to fathers in family situations such as family violence, alcohol abuse, drug abuse.

Getting better employment for fathers and single mothers, in particular, for support of local families.

Require parenting education for incarcerated parents.

V. VICTIMS ISSUES

Problems

- a. Transitional housing problems for victims (women, men, and families), including once they leave victims' shelters such as The Ark. Need for "intervention" housing for these victims.
- b. Sexual Assault in general – need a SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Nurse for adults and children.
- c. Need for participation in Batterers Intervention Prevention Program (BIPP), with referrals from the Court and Community Supervision & Corrections Department – there is a need for continued improvement in collaboration efforts and implementation. Also, funding is a problem. (It was mentioned that the current director for BIPP will be retiring soon.) Also, need a DAP, Domestic Abuse Project.
- d. Need for assistance to victims and less fortunate with transportation problems – no bus line in town.
- e. In-depth training for law enforcement and others regarding Assault/Domestic Violence.
- f. Family Violence/Domestic Violence – more than a drug or alcohol issue – anger management issues, also. People are having to use the shelter for longer periods of time. Many more calls from homeless people needing a place to stay.
- g. Need for community and victim awareness of existing counseling/treatment programs.
- h. Counseling and psychological/psychiatric care are not available for children, including those in foster care, to the extent needed.

- i. Supervised visitation and safe exchange program has lost its funding through the Attorney General's office but it is still desperately needed. There is now a fee for service.
- j. Education and training are needed for children who are aging out and or have voluntarily left the state's care (ex: foster care) to prepare them for living on their own – need interim support/financial advisor.
- k. No child psychologist or psychiatrist located in this area.
- l. Child abuse and neglect cases are generally not prosecuted when children are removed from parents due to abuse and/or neglect. Community feels this should be enforced. Law Enforcement officials do not conduct simultaneous investigation with Children's Protective Services investigators.
- m. Children under conservatorship of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services are generally not prosecuted for criminal acts.
- n. There is a need for assistance for parents and grandparents who are victims of physically dominating and threatening minors.
- o. Need for volunteers to work with perpetrators of sexual crimes.
- p. Problems related to children in foster care. (aging out, etc.)

Resources

- 1. The Ark (Shelter and services for family violence victims and sexual assault victims)
- 2. Batterer Intervention and Prevention Program
- 3. Anger Management Classes through Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center) and individual therapists
- 4. Brownwood Regional Medical Center Emergency Department
- 5. Brown County Child Welfare Board
- 6. Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA in the Heart of Texas, Inc.)
- 7. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center) – Counseling and Safe Exchange Program
- 8. Brownwood Housing Authority
- 9. Veteran's Services Office
- 10. District and County Attorneys' Offices
- 11. Workforce Solutions

12. Foster Parents' Association
13. Texas State Technical College
14. Brownwood Police Department, Brown County Sheriff's Office, Early Police Department, and Bangs Police Department
15. Associate Judge, Child Protection Court of the Hill Country
16. Boys and Girls Club
17. Families First
18. Center for Life Resources (MHMR)
19. HELPS Program
20. Lamar Advertising – possible donation of a billboard.
21. Outreach material to distribute to get more information out to the public
22. Grant money to help advertise for CASA volunteers
23. Heart of Texas Children's Advocacy Center
24. Pointman International Ministries – A Christian outreach by Vets for Vets
25. DARS – Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
26. Brown County Indigent Health Care
27. Police Chaplain's Association
28. Domestic Violence Task Force
29. Central Texas Opportunities (Head Start)
30. Child Advisory Committee
31. Success House
32. City and Rural Rides
33. Star Program
34. ECI – Early Childhood Intervention
35. Hope House
36. Legal Aid of Northwest Texas – help with protective orders, obtaining I.D.s, birth certificates, etc.
37. American Red Cross – Big Country Chapter
38. Central Counties Training Coalition
39. Salvation Army
40. Good Samaritan
41. Child Advocacy Center
42. Harvest House (high risk kids)

Gaps in Resources

1. Inadequate funding

2. Need additional manpower
3. Need improved and additional training
4. Need to assist in funding of CASA
5. Need additional funding manpower for visitation and safe exchange
6. Need qualified trauma-informed counselors and psychiatrist(s) in Brownwood to work with children in foster care
7. Need education and training program for children in the state's care to augment the preparation for Adult Living Program to assist children in aging out of care
8. Need to assist in funding of The Ark
9. Need to help with housing for victims after leaving domestic violence shelters
10. Need more volunteers for all agencies
11. Need for public transportation
12. Assistance in funding of Heart of Texas Children's Advocacy Center

Plan

There needs to be more diligence in promoting community awareness of programs.

Encourage and support existing programs to do a better job of preventing family violence and enforcing violations of court orders including protective orders and better inform the public of the existence of community programs. Also, a need to better inform parents and grandparents of their options if they are being abused by minors.

A volunteer data base should be prepared with adequate background checks.

The Community Inter-Agency Association meetings should be better attended and better utilized. There should be more than one invitation and reminders should be sent.

A coalition should be developed on victims' issues so as to better represent these individuals. This coalition should then visit with the

district and county attorney and do all that it can to assist in the area of victim's rights matters.

The District Attorney's Office no longer has a Crime Victim's Coordinator, so the possibility of hiring a victim's coordinator through the new Child Advocacy Center could be a great resource. The availability of a child psychiatrist through TeleMed, and the possible availability of a child psychologist who works through G4S, locally.

VOCA money available for grants.

VI. MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ISSUES

Problems

- a. Need to implement "clubhouse" model
- b. Need a detox unit in association with the hospital using a non-medical model
- c. Mental Health Court
- d. Local hospital in need of a psychiatrist – lack of local psychiatrist in general.
- e. Need for appropriate training of jail staff to handle mental health clients.
- f. Costs to Brown County Jail for housing of mentally ill defendants awaiting transport to state hospitals – there is a large percentage of mentally ill defendants being held in the county jail.
- g. Problems, resources, gaps in resources, and plan related to drug and alcohol abuse are more fully outlined under the Criminal Justice issues beginning on page 4 of this Community Justice Plan.
- h. There is only one state hospital in the state that takes violent offenders or sex offenders – current waiting list for defendants to get into this particular state hospital is at least 6 to 8 months.
- i. Lack of funding in general
- j. Competency Restoration Program

Resources

1. MHMR/Center for Life Resources
2. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
3. Adult Protective Services for exploited clients by drug dealers
4. "HOT" Homeless Outreach Team – Lubbock
5. "Clubhouse" model currently being used in the Brownwood Manor building in downtown Brownwood.
6. Brown County Home Solutions
7. Good Samaritan Ministries

Gaps in Resources

Funding - Most of the communities are small and do not have the financial capabilities to finance such an operation.

Need for training on how to better handle mental health clients/defendants.

Plan

Urge that there be a restoration of funding for the mentally incapacitated in regard to criminal cases. Meanwhile, do the best we can with the agencies and funding available.

Continue the coordination and cooperation between the psychiatrist, MHMR/Center for Life Resources, and the court for the benefit of the mentally ill defendant.

Utilize any training available to help educate law enforcement, jail staff, etc. on dealing with mentally ill defendants.

A grant has been applied for this year for a Mental Health Deputy to help address the increase in mental health issues in the criminal justice system.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNITY JUSTICE ISSUES

Problems

- a. Poverty issues - the working poor/homeless issues/bus-line service. Teaching life skills.
- b. Sexting, bullying, child pornography – school and parental awareness.
- c. Lack of education/training for youth who are not going into college or an institution of higher learning – interviews/job preparedness/help with applications, etc.
- d. Plan for indigent defense for poverty stricken/working poor.
- e. Improvements in neighborhoods near schools/beautification of Brown County.
- f. A need remains for a true homeless shelter – homelessness is still a problem. There is a need for assistance in this area.
- g. Need for a short-term shelter, especially during cold weather, with a priority for women and children.
- h. Long-term solutions are needed for the shelters.
- i. Shelters need for case management to help people realize what got them into their situation, i.e. homelessness.
- j. Lack of education.

Resources

- 1. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
- 2. Brownwood Area Chamber of Commerce
- 3. Early Area Chamber of Commerce
- 4. New Horizons
- 5. Training Coalition
- 6. Center for Life Resources, Central Texas MHMR
- 7. City of Brownwood
- 8. City of Early
- 9. City of Bangs
- 10. Various Independent School Districts – Local High Schools
- 11. Brown County Commissioner's Court
- 12. Howard Payne University

13. Christian Women's Job Corp.
14. Brown County Health Department
15. Human Rights Committee
16. Ministerial Alliance
17. Workforce Solutions
18. Ag Extension Office
19. CARR – City and Rural Rides Public Transportation
20. Community Inter-Agency Association – *meets 4th Wednesday of each month*
21. TSTC and Ranger and HPU – may be able to provide technical training
22. SAFE Kids – Child safety seats
23. Economic Development
24. Brown County Home Solutions
25. Central Resource Training Group
26. Veterans' Courts
27. Various programs through TSTC
28. Makerspace – community workshop
29. Good Samaritan Ministries – Food for Thought Program
30. Mobile pantry through Good Samaritan Ministries
31. Harvey House with Aaron and Mary Blake
32. Salvation Army
33. Texas Baptist Men

Gaps in Resources

There is always a need for additional financial assistance in order to address the problems listed.

Although Brownwood has The Community Connections of Central Texas, which is instrumental in coordinating many of the community social services efforts, there is still a need for better communication and coordination among various agencies.

There is a need to get the information about programs and/or training in a more effective way.

Dysfunctional family unit contributes to lack of education, poverty, etc.

Plan

Incorporate parent training.

Utilize the meetings in various portions of the community such as Parent/Teacher organizations.

Get professional advice on how to address community justice issues without offending – how to create a positive plan that creates acceptance from all citizens.

The community should become individually involved and use resources to help improve the community.

Utilize and implement programs offered through TSTC that helps educate youth regarding job skills, time management, appropriate attire for the work force, professionalism and life skills.

Brown County Home Solutions is a non-profit organization dealing with preventing homelessness, transitional housing, and the building of homes with donations. The focus is to help find long term solutions – getting people into permanent housing, and also self-sufficiency rather than to provide a homeless shelter. Home Solutions has acquired a building but it is not functional and needs to be brought to code. Angela Bostick is the new director for Home Solutions.

Brown County Ag-Extension Office offers various programs and training.

Leesa Stephens, director of Good Samaritan Ministries, announced a newly formed mobile pantry targeted for senior adults who are basically home-bound. GSM hopes to partner with churches, community groups, and volunteers.

Utilize the Harvey House with Aaron and Mary Blake, focused on afterschool programs to help teach kids basic skills and etiquette.

Special Agent Paul Cummings from San Angelo offers a program that could be brought to Brownwood/Brown County.

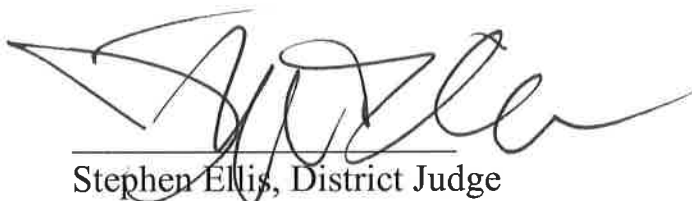
Education – local high schools and school districts work with graduation seniors and at-risk students to access workforce by way of job skills training, local job fairs, dual credit for vocational training.

LONG-TERM EVALUATION PLAN

There is no different long-term evaluation plan. You are referred to the previous pages for the details of the plan.

VII. CONCLUSION

Brown County is a wonderful place to live and raise a family. It has much to offer. Problems the community faces are not unlike the problems facing our entire state and nation. The breakup of the family and the abuse of drugs seem to be the most critical problems. The sense of community is strong. The possibilities are great provided everyone works together and values our diversity.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Ellis', is written over a horizontal line.

Stephen Ellis, District Judge
35th Judicial District Court
State of Texas
Acting Chairman of the
Community Justice Council
for Brown County, Texas

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Attached as an exhibit is a copy of the monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Department report for the month of November, 2018.

Also attached is a Brown County Profile compiled by the County Information Project.

Also attached is Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for Brown County.

Also attached is a Safety Committee report from the City of Brownwood.

MONTHLY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS REPORT

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

County : BROWN

Report Month-Year : 11-18

I. END OF MONTH SUPERVISION STATUS

	FEL	MISD	TOTAL
A. Adults Receiving DIRECT Supervision	495	169	664
1. Level 1 (High)	2	2	4
2. Level 2 (Moderate)	44	31	75
3. Level 3 (Low/Moderate)	73	7	80
4. Level 4 (Low)	376	129	505
5. Residential			
B. Adults on INDIRECT Status	433	236	669
1. Intrastate Transfers (out)	267	50	317
a. Transfers Out of CSCD	263	49	312
b. Transfers Within CSCD	4	1	5
2. Interstate Transfers (out)	32	2	34
3. Absconders/Fugitives	62	118	180
a. New to Absconder/Fugitive Status	6	2	8
4. Report by Mail	4	18	22
5. Inactive Indirects Due to Incarceration	45	11	56
a. Sentenced to County Jail	7	9	16
b. Sentenced to TDCJ-ID	4	1	5
c. Serving Time in Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	33		33
d. Sentenced to State Jail	1	1	2
6. Other Indirect	23	37	60
C. Pretrial Services	27	15	42
1. Pretrial Supervision (court-approved)	27	15	42
2. Pretrial Diversion			
D. Civil Probation			1

II. MONTHLY ACTIVITY

A. Community Supervision Placements			
1. Original Community Supervision Placements	18	23	41
a. Adjudicated Community Supervision	5	11	16
b. Deferred Adjudication	13	12	25
c. Return From:			
1) Shock Incarceration			
2) State Boot Camp			
2. Subsequent Supervision Placements Within the CSCD		1	1

MONTHLY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS REPORT

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

County : BROWN

Report Month-Year : 11-18

II. Monthly Activity (Cont'd)

A. Community Supervision Placements (Cont'd)

3. Transferred in for Supervision	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
4. Deferred to Adjudicated Status	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Pretrial Services Placements	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
a. Pretrial Supervision (court-approved)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
b. Pretrial Diversion	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

B. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION SUBTRACTIONS

1. Supervision Terminations	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>
a. Early Termination	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
b. Expired Term of Community Supervision	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>
1) Regular	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>
2) Time Credit	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
c. Revoked to County Jail	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
d. Revoked to State Jail	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
e. Revoked to TDCJ	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>
1) Institutional Division	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>
2) State Boot Camp	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
f. Other Revocations	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
g. Administrative Closures	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
1) Return of Courtesy Supervision	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
2) Other Administrative Closures	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
h. Deaths	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
i. Pretrial Terminations	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
2. Reasons for Revocation	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
a. New Offense Conviction	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
b. Subsequent Arrest/Offense Alleged in MTR	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
c. Other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CERTIFICATION:

Signature of CSCD Director: _____ DATE: _____

Signature of District Judge: _____ DATE: _____

MONTHLY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS REPORT

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

STATE JAIL FELONS SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

County : BROWN

Report Month-Year : 11-18

I. END OF MONTH SUPERVISION STATUS

A. State Jail Felons Receiving DIRECT Supervision	147
B. State Jail Felons on INDIRECT Status	147
1. Intrastate transfers (out)	82
2. Absconders/Fugitives	27
C. Incarcerated in State Jail	
1. As an Initial Condition of Community Supervision	
2. As a Modification of Community Supervision	
D. Incarcerated in County Jail	
E. Incarcerated in a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	11

II. MONTHLY ACTIVITY

A. Original Community Supervision Placements	
1. Community Supervision Placements Direct from the Courts	8
a. Number that Received Up-Front State Jail Time as an Initial Condition of Community Supervision	
b. Number that Received Post-Sentencing (disposition) Up-Front County Jail Time as an Initial Condition of Community Supervision.	
2. Return from Shock Incarceration	
B. Community Supervision Subtractions (Supervision Terminations)	4
C. Modifications of Community Supervision to State Jail	

Brown County Profile

Compiled by
The County Information Program, Texas Association of Counties

[The County Information Program](#) [County Profiles](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Town & City Search](#)

The information contained in this report was obtained from The County Information Program's on-line database. The data contained in the database are obtained from official sources and are not the product of the CIP. The CIP, therefore, does not expressly or impliedly warrant the accuracy of the data. Questions regarding the accuracy, methodology, etc. should be directed to the original source of the information. The sources may be obtained from the CIP by contacting the County Information Program, Texas Association of Counties at (512) 478-8753.

Click the More data link to open a table showing the data item for that row for all 254 Texas counties.

[Map of County](#)

Note: Corrected/updated 2013 property tax data for Anderson, Andrews, Angelina, Ector, Hale, Hood and Montgomery on April 29, 2015.

POPULATION (Census Bureau)			
County Population	«History»	«Group Quarters»	
Estimate 2015:		37,896	More data
Estimate 2014:		37,625	
Estimate 2013:		37,764	
Estimate 2012:		37,865	
Estimate 2011:		38,016	
Census 2010:		38,106	More data
Census 2000:		37,674	More data
Population of the County Seat (Brownwood)			
Census 2010:		19,288	
Census 2000:		18,813	
POPULATION OF PLACES IN BROWN COUNTY - 2015 (Census Bureau)			
Note: City and town populations include only those parts of each place found within this county. Use our «Town & City Search» to find the total population of each place.			
Bangs city:		1,581	More data
Blanket town:		303	More data
Brownwood city:		19,031	More data
Early city:		2,833	More data
GENERAL INFORMATION			
County Size in Square Miles (Census Bureau and EPA)			
Land Area:		944.4	More data
Water Area:		12.5	More data
Total Area:		957.0	More data
Population Density Per Square Mile			
2010:		40.35	More data
Urban and Rural Population of the County, 2010 (Census Bureau)			
Percent Urban:		59.60	More data
Percent Rural:		40.40	More data
DEMOGRAPHICS			
Ethnicity - 2015 (Census Bureau)			
Percent Hispanic:		20.9%	More data
Race - 2015 (Census Bureau)			
Percent White Alone:		93.1%	More data
Percent African American Alone:		3.8%	More data
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native Alone:		0.8%	More data
Percent Asian Alone:		0.6%	More data
Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone:		0.1%	More data
Percent Multi-Racial:		1.7%	More data
Race and Ethnicity - 2015 (Census Bureau)			
Percent Not Hispanic White Alone:		73.2%	More data
Percent Not Hispanic Black Alone:		3.4%	More data
Age - 2015 (Census Bureau) «Age Groups»			
17 and Under:		22.6%	More data

65 and Older:	19.7%	More data
85 and Older:	2.5%	More data
Median Age:	41.0	More data
Income		
Per Capita Income - 2014 (BEA):	\$32,743	More data
Total Personal Income - 2014 (BEA):	\$1,232,877,000	More data
Median Household Income - 2014 (Census Bureau):	\$41,316	More data
Poverty - 2014 (Census Bureau)		
Percent of Population in Poverty:	17.5%	More data
Percent of Population under 18 in Poverty:	27.4%	More data
Educational Attainment (Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate)		
Age 25 and older, Percent high school graduate and higher:	N/A%	
Age 25 and older, Percent bachelor's degree or higher:	N/A%	
Wages (BEA - Due to reduced funding, this data on average wages is no longer available from the BEA.)		
Average Wage Per Job - 2013:	\$32,894	More data
Average Wage Per Job - 2012:	\$31,734	
Average Wage Per Job - 2011:	\$31,668	
Average Wage Per Job - 2010:	\$31,480	
Average Wage Per Job - 2009:	\$30,651	
Pay (BLS)		
Average Annual Pay - 2015:	\$35,083	More data
Average Annual Pay - 2014:	\$34,083	
Average Annual Pay - 2013:	\$32,894	
Average Annual Pay - 2012:	\$31,648	
Average Annual Pay - 2011:	\$31,659	
Annual Unemployment Rate, Not Adjusted (Texas Workforce Commission)		
Unemployment Rate - 2015:	4.4	More data
Unemployment Rate - 2014:	5.2	
Unemployment Rate - 2013:	6.4	
Unemployment Rate - 2012:	6.8	
Unemployment Rate - 2011:	8.0	
COUNTY FINANCES (Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)		
Property Taxes - 2015		
Total County Tax Rate: «Historic Tax Rate» «Detailed Tax Rates»	\$0.695500	More data
Total Market Value: «Values and Levies»	\$3,735,507,545	More data
Total Appraised Value Available for County Taxation:	\$2,493,041,708	More data
Total Actual Levy:	\$14,846,203	More data
For property tax information about a specific property, contact the Appraisal District .		
Sales Tax Allocation History		
CY 2015:	\$N/A	More data
CY 2014:	\$N/A	
CY 2013:	\$N/A	
CY 2012:	\$N/A	
CY 2011:	\$N/A	
ROAD INVENTORY WITHIN BROWN COUNTY (TXDOT)		
Centerline Miles - 2015		
IH Highways:	0.000	More data
US Highways:	87.189	More data
State Highways, Spurs, Loops, Business Routes:	29.726	More data
Farm or Ranch to Market Roads and Spurs:	203.697	More data
Pass, Park and Recreation Roads:	7.277	More data
Frontage Roads:	1.226	More data
On-System Subtotal:	329.115	More data
City Streets:	193.450	More data
Certified County Roads:	756.337	More data
Toll Road Authority Roads:	0.000	More data
Federal Roads:	0.000	More data
Off-System Subtotal:	949.787	More data
Center Line Miles: County Total:	1,278.902	More data

Lane Miles - 2015		
IH Highways:	0.000	More data
US Highways:	268.161	More data
State Highways, Spurs, Loops, Business Routes:	62.372	More data
Farm or Ranch to Market Roads and Spurs:	419.710	More data
Pass, Park and Recreation Roads:	14.554	More data
Frontage Roads:	2.452	More data
On-System Subtotal:	767.249	More data
City Streets:	392.800	More data
Certified County Roads:	1,512.674	More data
Toll Road Authority Roads:	0.000	More data
Federal Roads:	0.000	More data
Off-System Subtotal:	1,905.474	More data
County Total:	2,672.723	More data
LINKS TO ADDITIONAL DATA		
County Business Patterns (Census Bureau): «CBP 2014»		
County Agricultural Profile (USDA): «Census of Agriculture 2012»		
State & County QuickFacts (Census Bureau): «Brown County QuickFacts»		
State & County Narrative Profiles (Census Bureau): «Brown County Narrative Profile»		
County History (Handbook of Texas Online): «Brown County History»		
Texas Almanac (Texas State Historical Association): «Brown County»		

Special Districts in Brown County.
School Districts in Brown County.
History of City Tax Rates in Brown County.

Airports in Brown County.
Hospitals in Brown County.
Prisons in Brown County.

The County Information Program	County Profiles	Advanced Search	Town & City Search
------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------------



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dps1.pdf>.

Geography: Brown County, Texas

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	38,106	100.0
Under 5 years	2,368	6.2
5 to 9 years	2,538	6.7
10 to 14 years	2,583	6.8
15 to 19 years	2,741	7.2
20 to 24 years	2,348	6.2
25 to 29 years	2,134	5.6
30 to 34 years	2,120	5.6
35 to 39 years	2,183	5.7
40 to 44 years	2,197	5.8
45 to 49 years	2,626	6.9
50 to 54 years	2,688	7.1
55 to 59 years	2,469	6.5
60 to 64 years	2,507	6.6
65 to 69 years	2,113	5.5
70 to 74 years	1,592	4.2
75 to 79 years	1,185	3.1
80 to 84 years	868	2.3
85 years and over	846	2.2
Median age (years)	40.1	(%)
16 years and over	30,087	79.0
18 years and over	28,985	76.1
21 years and over	27,350	71.8
62 years and over	8,056	21.1
65 years and over	6,604	17.3
Male population		
Under 5 years	1,247	3.3
5 to 9 years	1,306	3.4
10 to 14 years	1,326	3.5
15 to 19 years	1,403	3.7
20 to 24 years	1,159	3.0
25 to 29 years	1,071	2.8
30 to 34 years	1,074	2.8
35 to 39 years	1,080	2.8
40 to 44 years	1,138	3.0
45 to 49 years	1,331	3.5
50 to 54 years	1,316	3.5
55 to 59 years	1,174	3.1
60 to 64 years	1,247	3.3

Subject	Number	Percent
65 to 69 years	1,001	2.6
70 to 74 years	765	2.0
75 to 79 years	536	1.4
80 to 84 years	388	1.0
85 years and over	276	0.7
Median age (years)	38.9	(X)
16 years and over	14,708	38.6
18 years and over	14,163	37.2
21 years and over	13,280	34.9
62 years and over	3,689	9.7
65 years and over	2,966	7.8
Female population	19,268	50.6
Under 5 years	1,121	2.9
5 to 9 years	1,232	3.2
10 to 14 years	1,257	3.3
15 to 19 years	1,338	3.5
20 to 24 years	1,189	3.1
25 to 29 years	1,063	2.8
30 to 34 years	1,046	2.7
35 to 39 years	1,103	2.9
40 to 44 years	1,059	2.8
45 to 49 years	1,295	3.4
50 to 54 years	1,372	3.6
55 to 59 years	1,295	3.4
60 to 64 years	1,260	3.3
65 to 69 years	1,112	2.9
70 to 74 years	827	2.2
75 to 79 years	649	1.7
80 to 84 years	480	1.3
85 years and over	570	1.5
Median age (years)	41.4	(X)
16 years and over	15,378	40.4
18 years and over	14,822	38.9
21 years and over	14,070	36.9
62 years and over	4,367	11.5
65 years and over	3,638	9.5
RACE		
Total population	38,106	100.0
One Race	37,906	97.9
White	32,962	86.5
Black or African American	1,382	3.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	216	0.6
Asian	163	0.4
Asian Indian	34	0.1
Chinese	27	0.1
Filipino	23	0.1
Japanese	2	0.0
Korean	10	0.0
Vietnamese	24	0.1
Other Asian [1]	43	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	14	0.0
Native Hawaiian	2	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	5	0.0
Samoa	2	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Other Pacific Islander [2]	5	0.0
Some Other Race	2,569	6.7
Two or More Races	800	2.1
White, American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	241	0.6
White, Asian [3]	44	0.1
White, Black or African American [3]	104	0.5
White, Some Other Race [3]	245	0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	33,717	88.5
Black or African American	1,615	4.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	486	1.3
Asian	224	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	33	0.1
Some Other Race	2,856	7.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	38,106	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7,453	19.6
Mexican	6,755	17.7
Puerto Rican	71	0.2
Cuban	11	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	616	1.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,653	80.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	38,106	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	7,453	19.6
White alone	4,484	11.8
Black or African American alone	79	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	46	0.1
Asian alone	3	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	2,533	6.6
Two or More Races	308	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,653	80.4
White alone	28,478	74.7
Black or African American alone	1,303	3.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	170	0.4
Asian alone	160	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14	0.0
Some Other Race alone	36	0.1
Two or More Races	492	1.3
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	38,106	100.0
In households	36,438	95.6
Householder	14,778	38.8
Spouse [6]	7,678	20.1
Child	9,848	25.8
Own child under 18 years	7,546	19.8
Other relatives	2,303	6.0
Under 18 years	1,134	3.0
65 years and over	292	0.8
Nonrelatives	1,831	4.8
Under 18 years	280	0.7
65 years and over	86	0.2
Unmarried partner	807	2.1
In group quarters	1,668	4.4

Subject	Number	Percent
Institutionalized population	1,009	2.6
Male	574	1.5
Female	435	1.1
Noninstitutionalized population	659	1.7
Male	391	1.0
Female	268	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	14,778	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	10,105	68.4
With own children under 18 years	4,037	27.3
Husband-wife family	7,678	52.0
With own children under 18 years	2,677	18.1
Male householder, no wife present	690	4.7
With own children under 18 years	358	2.4
Female householder, no husband present	1,737	11.8
With own children under 18 years	1,002	6.8
Nonfamily households [7]	4,673	31.6
Householder living alone	3,970	26.9
Male	1,793	12.1
65 years and over	527	3.6
Female	2,177	14.7
65 years and over	1,138	7.7
Households with individuals under 18 years	4,741	32.1
Households with individuals 65 years and over	4,516	30.6
Average household size	2.47	(X)
Average family size [7]	2.96	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	18,287	100.0
Occupied housing units	14,778	80.8
Vacant housing units	3,509	19.2
For rent	454	2.5
Rented, not occupied	31	0.2
For sale only	272	1.5
Sold, not occupied	77	0.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,425	7.8
All other vacants	1,250	6.8
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	2.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	9.4	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	14,778	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	10,452	70.7
Population in owner-occupied housing units	26,300	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.52	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	4,326	29.3
Population in renter-occupied housing units	10,138	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.34	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

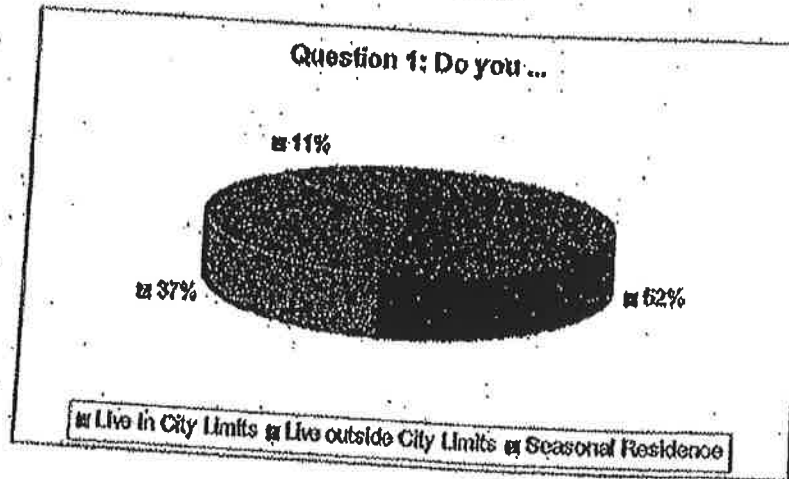
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Safety Committee

Brownwood is identified by residents and visitors as a safe community.

1. Where do you live?

Over one half (52.7%) of the survey respondents live in the Brownwood city limits. Even though roughly half of the respondents do not live in Brownwood, their responses were consistent with those who do live in Brownwood. In addition, the following question shows that over two-thirds of the respondents work in Brownwood. Thus, while some may not residential taxpayers, many of the non-residents contribute to the Brownwood economy by generating other forms of tax revenue (e.g. sales taxes, property taxes, etc.). Additionally, 11.6% of respondents indicated that they live in Brownwood on a seasonal basis.

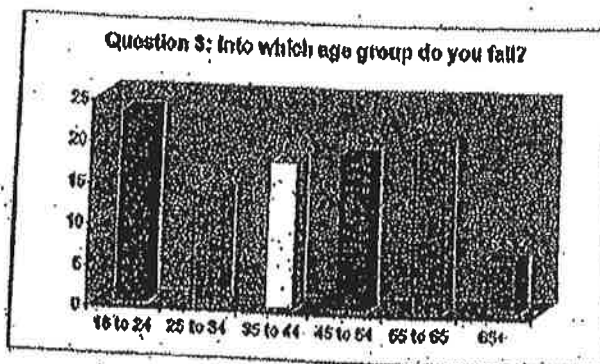


2. If you are employed, in which city do you work?

Over two-thirds (68.7) of those who took the survey work in Brownwood. Almost 11% were not employed, 6.8% were retired, 5.6% work in Early, and 9 % listed "Other" as the city of their employment. When viewing what was specified for the "Other" category, results included Howard Payne University students, people who work from home, stay-at-home mothers, and those who work in other communities in the region. This is important because the large majority of respondents depend on local jobs for their livelihood.

3. Into which age group do you fall?

The age groups of survey respondents were fairly evenly distributed. This is significant because all age groups had a relatively equal voice in expressing their opinions about Brownwood and its future. The two highest response categories were ages 18 to 24 (college students and young adults) and ages 55 to 65 (older, established adults nearing retirement age).

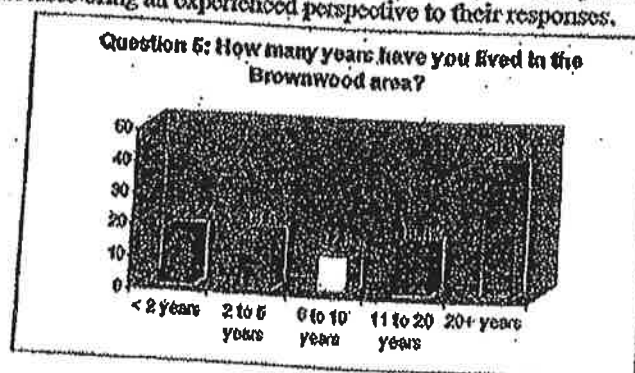


4. Are you a homeowner or a renter?

The vast majority (68.8%) of survey respondents indicated that they were homeowners. Renters and "Other" received nearly equal amounts of response (16.9% and 15.1% respectively). This indicates a population that is stable and has long-term commitments to the area. Those who selected "Other" as their response category were primarily college students living in dorms on campus.

5. How many years have you lived in the immediate Brownwood area?

Roughly 40% of survey respondents have lived in the Brownwood area for over 20 years. This kind of longevity again indicates a very stable population in Brownwood. Also, it is very likely that the survey respondents have been active in the community at some point over the last 10 to 20 years, and therefore bring an experienced perspective to their responses.



6. Why do you live in the Brownwood area?

The primary reason given for why individuals live in Brownwood is the presence of relatives or family heritage. This was closely followed by the fact that it is a good place to raise families. Safety and educational opportunities closely followed, thus reinforcing the focus on the family.

7. Of the issues identified above, which three most accurately describe why you live in the Brownwood area?

When asked to prioritize their reasons for living in Brownwood, relatives and family history again rose to the top. Family connections are certainly an important factor to living in Brownwood, but the high ranking of job opportunities indicates a need for high quality jobs to keep people in Brownwood. The results are as follows:

Priority #1	
Relatives/family history	69.2%
Educational opportunities	55%
Job opportunities	43.8%

Priority #2	
Location	52.9%
Good place for families	43.1%

Priority #3	
Safety	60.4%

15. Other than a change in employment, which of these factors would be most likely to cause you to leave Brownwood?

This question speaks to the respondents' deepest concerns for Brownwood. The answers do not necessarily indicate that the categories selected are currently happening. They do, however, tell us what would cause them to move away from Brownwood despite their love for the community. By far, the highest response category for this question was crime and safety concerns (72.8%). This was followed by high taxes (51.3%), loss of community character (48.8%), inadequate community services (47%), quality of schools (45%), and the area is too underdeveloped (43.9%).

18. How important are these community development items to you?

Survey respondents placed a great deal of importance on most of the community development issues that were provided as choices in this question. The following is a break down of the responses that were ranked as very important or important:

	Very Important
Enhancing education	61.7%
Retaining existing businesses	55.5%
Attracting new businesses	70.1%
Improving roads and sidewalks	62.2%
Enhancing police and fire departments	53.5%
Preserving historical assets	37.6%
Protecting and enhancing town appearance	51.6%
Downtown revitalization	37.1%
Reducing crime	71.3%
Educational and medical services for	45.5%

	Important
Expanding senior services	39.8%
Promoting tourism	36.0%
Maintaining and enhancing parks and recreation facilities	43.4%
Public transportation	33.2%
Maintaining and enhancing public utilities	44.7%

23. What are the three biggest challenges facing Brownwood?

Most respondents believe that Brownwood is a good place to live. However, they also see some challenges and obstacles will need to be addressed in order for Brownwood to retain residents and jobs, as well as attracting new people to live and work in Brownwood.

The most common challenges are listed below:

- crime
- drugs
- too many halfway houses
- the need to attract new, quality jobs; attracting new businesses
- poor condition of the streets and roads
- lack of retail and service sector (i.e., shopping, restaurants, hotels, etc.)
- lack of code enforcement
- improvements to downtown
- the need to attract tourists
- lack of affordable housing (i.e., starter homes, etc.)

24. What are the three best things about Brownwood?

Whether respondents have spent a lifetime in Brownwood or are relative newcomers, there is a great desire to retain Brownwood's small town charm and "Feels Like Home" atmosphere. These things, along with the friendliness of the people, were frequently mentioned as the best things about Brownwood. There is a definite love for this community.

The most commonly listed items mentioned are as follows:

- small town charm
- Feels Like Home atmosphere
- friendly people
- educational opportunities (including Howard Payne University)
- Lake Brownwood
- central location
- churches/Christian values

26. Please list any additional issues or opportunities you feel are important.

This question was offered to ensure that there were no important issues left unaddressed. Most of the answers had been previously mentioned and were simply being reinforced. However, a few new issues were listed that might warrant further exploration.

Those issues include the following:

- need for a junior college
- revising police chief position to be hired and not elected
- planning and zoning issues; code enforcement problems
- potential wind farm developments