

COURTHOUSE
200 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE 212
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS 76801

JENNIFER AARON
COURT COORDINATOR
jennifer.aaron@browncountytexas.org

JENNIFER McKIBBEN
ASST. COURT COORDINATOR
jennifer.mckibben@browncountytexas.org



TELEPHONE: (325) 646-1987
FAX: (325) 643-6396

TAMMY C. WATKINS
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
TELEPHONE: (325) 646-4057
tammy.watkins@browncountytexas.org

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

December 10, 2024

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 2024

Ms. Laurance:

Enclosed are the following documents pertaining to the Community Justice Plan for Brown County effective December 1, 2024:

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 blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Smith", written over a white background.

Mike Smith

MS/jm

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: Mike Smith, 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.
 County/Countries Brown

		Parties Involved in Plan Development													
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Ent.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
Irene Lawrence		WVUOG				✓		✓	✓	✓					
Jennika Parry		Brown County Attorney			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Stephanie Garrett		Bangs ISD		✓											
Matthew Smith		Bangs & SD		✓											
Melvin Atkinson		Texas 4-H Center													
Kent Moe		Rite of Passage													✓
John Sommer		Private Practice				✓									
Tarino Russell		Rite of Passage					✓								
Jean Eppen		Early ISD		✓											
Tasha Tobias		Early PD/ISD		✓				✓	✓						
Bonetha Chastain		Asst. Co. Attorney				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Stephanie Rocha		Beyond Trafficking		✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	
Darvie L. Sam		Texas Juv. Justice Dept					✓	✓	✓						

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.

Brown

Parties Involved in Plan Development		Check as many as apply													
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
James Strong		BCSO													
Nita Richardson		IDC													
Fel Perez		Per #4 J.P.													
Robert Garcia		Bears PD													
Ed Kading		BPD													
Martha Smeot		Brown County CSO													
Cheryl Jones		Brown Co. Dist. Clerk													
Harold E. Hogan		J.P. #1 & 2													
Steven Means		Early Police Department													
Michelle Jacobson		J.P. Per 1													
Sean Lee		TVC													
Joyce Bowman		BWPD													
Michael Thomas		TRDPS													

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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. County/Countries Brown

Parties Involved in Plan Development		Check as many as apply													
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Ent.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
DEANNE EDWARDS dean.edwards@cfpr.us	<i>[Signature]</i>	CFPR			X										
WENDEE EVANS w.evans@accelhe.org	<i>[Signature]</i>	Accel Health			X									X	
ESTHER TAYLOR kashryn.coffey@cfpr.us	<i>[Signature]</i>	Accel Health			X										
KASHRYN COFFEY Kashryn Coffey	<i>[Signature]</i>	IDDCS/CFPR			X										
TORY LEE T.Lee@HennrichHealth.org	<i>[Signature]</i>	Hennrich			X										
VANCE HILL	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sheriff			X			X	X	X					
TJ ESPARZA Alyssa Stubbs	<i>[Signature]</i>	Early CFPR	X											X	
DANIELLE HOWARD Danielle Howard	<i>[Signature]</i>	CFPR			X			X							
DANIELLE HOWARD Danielle Howard	<i>[Signature]</i>	MH Coordinator Brownswood ISD		X	X									X	
DANIELLE HOWARD Danielle Howard	<i>[Signature]</i>	Lappe Law			X			X				X			
CARINA MARSH Carina Marsh	<i>[Signature]</i>	CELB			X							X			
MICA ALLGOOD Mica Allgood	<i>[Signature]</i>	OCEANS BH			X									X	

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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. County/Countries Brown

Parties Involved in Plan Development		Check as many as apply													
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
<i>Mike Smith</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>District</i>													
Jennifer Williams	<i>[Signature]</i>	BBCHD/City of Brownwood													
Michelle Troutman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Pregnancy Care Center													
Leesa Stephens	<i>[Signature]</i>	Good Samaritan Ministries													
Kelly Crenshaw	<i>[Signature]</i>	Salvador Ave. of New Beginning Child Center for Life Resources													
Lyson Hunt	<i>[Signature]</i>														
Ren Tacker	<i>[Signature]</i>	Wendie Brandy Ashby													
Jocelyn Boland	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ind. Des. Petrol Stores													
Darrell Johnson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Brown County OEM													
Yvonne Kato	<i>[Signature]</i>	CASA in the Heart of Texas													

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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. County/Countries: Brown

Parties Involved in Plan Development		Check as many as apply														
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
Jared Towbridge	<i>[Signature]</i>	TJJD/Ron Jackson														
Ginger Atford	<i>[Signature]</i>	BISD														
Charlotte Carpen	<i>[Signature]</i>	TJTC														
Beth Loftis	<i>[Signature]</i>	CASA in the Heart of TX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Thomas beatle	<i>[Signature]</i>	TJTF														

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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.

Brown

		Parties Involved in Plan Development										Check as many as apply				
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Enf.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other	
Jannica Gonzales		Beyond Trafficking		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Melissa Arano		Legal Aid of Northwest								✓						
Sasha Memore		W. CT. Aging Disability		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Sissy Keeth		Sissy Keeth & Associates								✓					✓	
Savannah Cox		Savannah Cox @ Courts & Herdery								✓						
ANDRE SMOOT		CPS								✓						
Carla Sanders		DA's office		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		

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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.
 County/Countries Brown


Parties Involved in Plan Development		Check as many as apply													
		Intend to apply	Educ	Health	Mental Health	Health	Juv.	Crim. Justice	Law Ent.	Victims	Court or pros.	Private Sector	Faith Based Org.	Child Welfare	Other
Printed Name	Signature	Organization													
Elena Bird	<i>Elena Bird</i>	DA's office													
JONATHAN HARVEY	<i>Jonathan Harvey</i>	Center for Life													
Jerry Smith	<i>Jerry Smith</i>	Center for Life													

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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.

Brown

		Parties Involved in Plan Development																
Printed Name	Signature	Organization	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			
James Masters		Brown County Veterans Service Org.				X												

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

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
Nita Richardson	Indigent Defense Pretrial Services	browncountytx.gov nita.richardson@
Teodoro (TED) Perez	PCT. 4 Justice of the Peace	Brown County TX, gov ted.perez@
James Stroope	BCSO	James.Stroope@Brown countytx.gov
Robert Garcia	Bangs PD	pdchief@cityofbangs.org
James Masters	Brown County Veteran Services	James.Masters@Brown countytx.gov
Ed Kading	Brownwood PD	ekading@brownwoodtxas.gov
Martha Smoot	Brown County CSCD	martha.smoot@browncountytx.gov
Cheryl Jones	Brown Co. Dist. Clerk	cheryl.jones@browncountytexas.gov
Heidi E. Hagan	Justice of the Peace Pct 2	hageh.hagan@browncountytx.gov
Steven Means	Early Police Department	smeans@earlytx.net
Mitchell Jacobson	Justice of the Peace Pct 2	mittell.jacobson@brownCounty TX.gov
Sam Lewis	Texas Veterans Comm	Sam.Lewis@tvc.texas.gov
James Bowman	Brownwood PD	jb Bowman@brownwoodTEXAS.gov
Michael Thomas	TXDPS	michael.thomas@dps.texas.gov

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
Matthew Sowell	Bangs ISD	matthew.sowell@bangsisd.net
Stephanie Garrett	Bangs ISD	stephanieggarrett@bangsisd.net
Melvin Atkinson	Texas 4-H Center ^{TX A+M} Agrilife ^{ext.}	melvin.atkinson@ag.tamu.edu
John Sommer	JSS Counseling	johnsommercounseling@gmail.com
Tarino Russell	Phe Oaks ^{Rite of Passage}	tarino.russell@rop.com
Joan Otten	Early ISD	joan.otten@earlyisd.org
Tasha Tobias	Early PD/ISD	ttobias@earlytx.net
Ginger Atford	BISD	ginger.atford@brownwoodisd.org
Charlotte Cooper	TSIC	charlotte.cooper@tstc.edu
Raquel Mata	TSIC	raquel.mata@tstc.edu
Beth Loftis	CASA in the Heart of TX	beth@casahot.org
Thomas Gentile	Texas Trafficking Task Force	Thomas@beyondtrafficking.com
Stephanie Roch	Beyond Trafficking	stephanierochs@beyondtrafficking.com

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
Jennifer Williams	Brownwood/Brown County Health Dept./City of Bnd.	jwilliams@brownwoodtexas.gov
Michelle Troutman	Pregnancy Care Center	michelle@pccbrownwood.com
Tyson Hunt	Center for Life Resources (CFLR)	tyson.hunt@CFLR.us
Rex Tackett	Wendlee Broadcasting	rextackett@wendlee.com
Jocelyn Boland	Brown/Mills Co. Indigent Defense/Pre-Trial	jocelyn.boland@browncountytexas.gov
Darrell Johnston	Brown County Emergency Management	darrell.johnston@browncountytexas.gov
Yveth Razo	Yveth@CASAhot.org	CASA in the Heart of Texas
Beth Loftis	CASA in the Heart of Texas	Beth@casahot.org
Melissa Gomez	Brown/Mills Juv Probation	melissa.gomez@browncountytexas.gov
Jared Troubridge	TJDD / Ron Jackson	Jared.m.troubridge@TJDD.Texas.gov
JONATHAN HARVEY	CENTER FOR LIFE RESOURCES	JONATHAN.HARVEY@CFLR.US
Jocly Smith	Center for Life Resources	Jocly.Smith@CFCL.us
Irene Laurance	WETLOG	ilaurance@westcentraltexas.org

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
Cara Landers	DA's office	cara.landlers@brown countytx.gov
ANDRE SMOOT	CPS	ANDRE.SMOOT@DFPS.TEXAS.GOV
Savannah Cox	The Ark	Savannah.Cox@arkshelter.org
Sissy Keeter	The ARK	Sissy.Keith@arkshelter.org
Sasha Mendloza	W.C.T Agny Disability	smendloza@westcentraltexas.org
Melissa Arano	Legal Aid of North West Texas	aranom@lanwt.org
Cheryl Jones	Brown Co. Dist. Clerk	cheryl.jones@brown countytx.gov

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:

- T* **Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Issues**
- T* **Criminal Justice Issues**
- T* **Victims' Issues**
- T* **Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Issues**

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. Mental Health and Jail Diversion (in particular, Veterans' issues; including officer training and Clubhouse Model)
2. Homelessness (Transitional Housing/Emergency Shelter)
3. Currently have Forensic Nurse Examiner (for children and adults), but still need.
4. Substance Abuse Issues
5. Training, equipment, development, and education for Law Enforcement and others

COURTHOUSE
200 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE 212
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS 76801

JENNIFER AARON
COURT COORDINATOR
jennifer.aaron@browncountytexas.org

JENNIFER McKIBBEN
ASST. COURT COORDINATOR
jennifer.mckibben@browncountytexas.org



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FAX: (325) 643-6396

TAMMY C. WATKINS
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
TELEPHONE: (325) 646-4057
tammy.watkins@browncountytexas.org

MIKE SMITH

JUDGE PRESIDING

35TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF TEXAS
BROWN AND MILLS COUNTIES

October 7, 2024

TO: Members of the Community Justice Council & Community Leaders

**RE: Meeting in the District Courtroom, 2nd Floor, Brown County Courthouse,
Friday, November 15, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. for Submission of Community Plan**

Brown County must file with the Council of Governments a plan that addresses the community's criminal justice needs. This 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 in our community.

We will meet in the District Courtroom on **Friday, November 15, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.** We will evaluate our current Community Plan and make revisions if necessary. We will break into groups focused on the following 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. The meeting should take no more than 1.5 to 2 hours. If you cannot attend, please send someone to represent your office, if possible.

If you know someone that should be present at this meeting, please invite them. Thank you for your time and please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Smith".

Mike Smith
District Judge, 35th District Court

MS/jla

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

Jennifer Broughton
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. Tim Espinoza
Texas Bank
P.O. Box 1429
Brownwood, TX 76804

Honorable Shane Britton
County Judge
Brown Co. Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Elisha Bird
First Assistant District Attorney
200 South Broadway, Suite 323
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Brownwood Area Chamber of Comm
P. O. Box 880
Brownwood, TX 76804

Amber Boswell
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

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

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

Dion White - Director
Center for Life Resources (MHMR)
P. O. Box 250
Brownwood, TX 76804-0250

Lisa Ritter
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
818 FM 3254
Brownwood, TX 76801

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
3657 US Hwy 377 South
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

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 Correctional
Complex - TJJD
P.O. Box 1267
Brownwood, TX 76801

DHS Childcare Licensing
2400 Crockett
Brownwood, TX 76801

Beth Loftis, 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

Marshal McIntosh
Deputy City Manager
501 Center Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Emily Crawford, City Manager
City of Brownwood
P. O. Box 1369
Brownwood, TX 76804

Ray Tipton
Executive Director
Brownwood EDD
P. O. Box 1389
Brownwood, TX 76804

CARR
1031 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

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

Brownwood Intermediate School
800 Rogan
Brownwood, TX 76801

GED/Adult Education
901 Avenue B
Brownwood, TX 76801

Hendrick Medical Center
Executive Director
P.O. Box 760
1501 Burnet Road
Brownwood, TX 76804

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

Central Texas Opportunities
2512 Vine Street
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Irene Laurance, Criminal Justice Planner
West Central Texas Council of
Governments
3650 Loop 322
Abilene, TX 79602

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

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

Howard Payne University
Criminal Justice Program Director
1000 Fisk St.
Brownwood, TX 76801

Cara Landers
Asst. District Attorney
200 S. Broadway, Suite 323
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Brown County Emergency
Management
Darrell Johnston
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Diane Thompson
1801 4th Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

USDA Rural Dev.
2608A Hwy 377 South
Brownwood, TX 76801

Midway Family Planning
1500 Terrace Drive #35
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Jodie Armstrong
201 W. Baker
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Leesa Stephens
Good Samaritan Ministries
P.O. Box 1136
Brownwood, TX 76804

Pregnancy Care Center
Attn: Michelle Troutman
2200 Austin Avenue
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

TDHS - Texas Works
2400 Crockett
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Small World Child Dev. Center
417 Wesley Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Gary Worley
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Early I.S.D.
Superintendent
P.O. Box 3315
Early, TX 76803

Bangs I.S.D.
Superintendent
P.O. Box 969
200 E. Hall Street
Bangs, TX 76823

Terri Densman
The Ark
2900 Coggin, Suite A
Brownwood, TX 76804

Lisa Dick
Bwd/Brown Co. Health Dept.
305 Booker
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Larry Traweek
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

Tarino Russell
The Oaks Brownwood
800 FM 3254
Brownwood, TX 76801

Kelly Crenshaw
New Beginnings Church
1001 Belle Plain
Brownwood, TX 76801

Sharon Ferguson
Brown County Clerk
200 S. Broadway, Suite 101
Brownwood, TX 76801

Joey Smith
Center for Life Resources
408 Mulberry
P.O. Box 250
Brownwood, TX 76804

DARS
2400 Crockett Drive
Suite 100
Brownwood, TX 76801

Texas State Technical College
305 Booker Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

John Lee Blagg
Attorney at Law
504 Pecan Street
Brownwood, TX 76801

Nick Gonzales
TX A&M AgriLife
605 Fisk Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

American Red Cross
2141 Office Park Dr., Suite 5
San Angelo, TX 76904

Workforce Solutions
305 Booker, #121
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Salvation Army
P. O. Box 911
Brownwood, TX 76804

Wendlee Broadcasting
600 Fisk
Brownwood, TX 76801

Justices of the Peace
Brown County Courthouse
200 S. Broadway
Brownwood, TX 76804

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

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

Joel Kelton
County Commissioner
Brown County Courthouse
Brownwood, TX 76801

John Sommer
2900 Coggin Avenue
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Brown County Veterans Service 2600 Memorial Park Drive Brownwood, TX 76801	Honorable Sam Moss Judge, County Court at Law Brown Co. Courthouse, 2 nd Fl. Brownwood, TX 76801	Larry McConn, City of Early Asst. City Administrator Municipal Development District P.O. Box 3100 Early, TX 76803
Bangs Police Department Chief of Police 109 S. 1 st Street Bangs, TX 76823	Ed Kading, Chief of Police Brownwood Police Department 1050 West Commerce Brownwood, TX 76801	Jennifer Robison and Staff Brown County Auditor 200 S. Broadway Brownwood, TX 76801
Brown County Veteran Service Office 1600 Burnet Drive Brownwood, TX 76801	Danielle Howard 18181 CR 214 Brookesmith, Texas 76827	Brownwood Area Community Garde P.O. Box 1062 Brownwood, TX 76804
Shirley Taber Brown County Republican Women 16501 Newsom Lane Brookesmith, TX 76827	CTS Animal Center 3016 Milam Drive Brownwood, TX 76801	Martha Smoot Asst. Director of C.S.C.D. 200 S. Broadway, Suite 311 Brown County Courthouse Brownwood, TX 76801
Genetha Chastain Asst. County Attorney 200 S. Broadway, Suite 323 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	American Red Cross 901 Avenue B Brownwood, TX 76801
Legal Aid of Northwest Texas 300 North Fisk Brownwood, TX 76801	Accel Health Attn: Jill Evans 2100 Crockett Dr. Brownwood, Texas 76801	Don and Debbie Morelock 650 Morelock Lane Brownwood, TX 76801
Donnie Lappe Attorney at Law 404 North Fisk St. Brownwood, TX 76801	Early Chamber of Commerce 104 E. Industrial Drive Early, Texas 76802	Stephanie Upfold/Nina Valencia County Court Administrators 200 S. Broadway, Suite 111 Brownwood, TX 76801
TX Dept of Family and Protective Services (Child Protective Services) 2400 Crockett Brownwood, TX 76801	Jared Trowbridge Daybreak 207 Garmon Drive Early, TX 76802	Tony M. Cruz Center for Life Resources 408 Mulberry St. Brownwood, TX 76801
Donna Reesina Senior Citizens 1600 Highland Dr. Brownwood, TX 76801	Amanda Bundick Court at Law Coordinator 200 S. Broadway, Suite 208 Brownwood, TX 76801	Texas 4-H Center 5600 FM 3021 Lake Brownwood, TX 76801

Draco Miller, JR.
Brownwood City Councilman
501 Center Ave.
P.O. Box 1389
Brownwood, TX 76804

KOXE/Brownwood News
300 Carnegie
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Danny Kellar
5502 CR 411 West
Brownwood, TX 76801

Patricia Williams
Brownwood Teachers
105 Ivanhoe Lane
Brownwood, TX 76801

Sandy Clark
Red Hat Society
3510 Durham
Brownwood, TX 76801

Rebecca Mendoza
Pecan Valley Republican Women
115 Rainbow Drive
Early, TX 76802

Zephyr ISD
Superintendent
11625 CR 281
Zephyr, TX 76890

Brookesmith ISD
Superintendent
13400 FM 586 E
Brookesmith, TX 76827

Superintendent
Brownwood I.S.D.
2707 Southside
Brownwood, TX 76801

Keep Brownwood Beautiful
P. O. Box 1105
Brownwood, TX 76804

Nancy Anderson
Brownwood Teachers
1615 Broadmoor Drive
Brownwood, TX 76801

Kirk Chastain
County Commissioner-elect
3004 Austin Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

JD Johnson
Citizens National Bank
1 Carnegie
Brownwood, TX 76801

May ISD
Superintendent
3400 E CR 411
May, TX 76857

Brown County Christian School
901 CC Woodson
Brownwood, TX 76801

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

Goodwill – West Texas
2200 N. 1st Street
Abilene, Texas 79603

Health and Human Service Comm.
2400 Crockett Drive, Suite 100
Brownwood, TX 76801

David Reid
County Commissioner-elect
6000 CR 325
Blanket, TX 76432

Bobby Martin
MC Bank
411 Early Blvd.
Early, TX 76802

Blanket ISD
Superintendent
901 Avenue H
Blanket, TX 76432

Cross Classical Academy
700 Fisk Ave.
Brownwood, TX 76801

COMMUNITY JUSTICE PLAN

FOR

BROWN COUNTY

Prepared by:

Name: Judge Mike Smith
Address: 200 S. Broadway
Courthouse, 2nd Floor, Suite 212
Brownwood, Texas 76801
Telephone: 325/646-1987
Fax: 325/643-6396
E-Mail: mike.smith@browncountytexas.gov

Plan Date: Effective December 1, 2024

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 2023 Census Bureau Population Estimates, is 38,706. 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. Mental Health and Jail Diversion (in particular, Veterans' issues; including officer training)**
- 2. Homelessness (Transitional Housing/Emergency Shelter)**
- 3. Forensic Nurse Examiner (continued need for children and adults)**
- 4. Substance Abuse Issues**
- 5. Training, equipment, development, and education for Law Enforcement and others**

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 19.)**
- 3. Victims Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 27.)**
- 4. Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Issues (See summary of the priorities, goals, and objectives which are attached beginning on page 32. 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 35.)**

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

TOP CURRENT ISSUES:

- 1. Consequences of mental health problems**
 - a. Jail overcrowding – especially due to mental health cases stuck in the system**
 - 1. No interim location available after initial contact while person detoxes or comes out of crisis – put in jail and then they decompensate even more**
 - a. Hospital no longer provides a location**
 - b. Most facilities will not take someone while they are intoxicated**
 - 2. LE having to fill role of mental health professionals**
 - a. Significant development of training in this area has helped, but treating officers as mental health providers keeps them from focusing on other aspects of job**
 - b. Post-conviction resources lacking**
 - 1. Significant infrastructure exists from initial contact until post-conviction, but no significant development has happened for post-conviction resources. Needs are:**
 - a. More resources for probation such as a mental health caseload**
 - b. More resources for parole**
 - c. Coordination between probation/parole and mental health providers**
- c. Generational cycles of violence and/or criminal activity**

1. Law enforcement moving towards a better understanding of mental health needs, but in the past simply treated as part of criminal justice system
 - a. More focus on parenting help/classes to bring children out of this cycle
- d. LE mental health
 1. Officers are more willing to discuss and receive mental health help than ever
 2. Jobs have a significant impact on officer mental health and leading to loss of good officers
 3. More resources needed in this area
- e. Legislative advocacy
 1. Community has significant amount of lobbying involvement on a reactive basis, but no concerted effort to make legislative changes based on our own evaluation of problems. We need to come together as a community wide entity to be more active in advocating for things we see as solutions on a legislative level.
- f. Suicide prevention needed – significant problem in our community is suicides affecting all age ranges (including children)
2. Specialized courts – drug court, DWI court, veterans’ courts
 - g. Our criminal justice system has no specific resources to offer in these areas
3. Insufficient staffing/retention – Most agencies are either suffering from a staffing shortage or from such significant turnover that they cannot build up a qualified workforce
 - h. Relieving stress on employees through better technology would help.

- 1. Lots of technological advances that could make offices more efficient and reduce stress for individual employees. A reduction in stress should improve the work environment and lead to increased attraction of qualified applications and longer retention of employees.**
- 2. Entire county needs software upgrade. Significant discussions have started, but transition cost is difficult hurdle.**
- 3. Law enforcement needs additional software to keep up with new investigative techniques like plotting GPS. Phone downloads, cell phone records, social media records and other new sources of digital evidence present unique challenges to law enforcement agencies, the District Attorney's Office and the County Attorney's Office. Resources are needed to ensure that these agencies can use that evidence to its full potential and also to ensure that evidence presented is accurate. Specialized software helps break this task down into understandable components that can be presented to fact-finders during a criminal trial.**
- 4. District Attorney's Office, County Attorney's Office and possible law enforcement could use software to assist with audio and video transcriptions. Due to the large quantity of audio and video files being generated through body cameras, in-car cameras and phone downloads, the workload has increased dramatically for offices that deal with**

these types of files. Individual employees no longer have sufficient time to complete all the competing requirements placed on them by their jobs due to needing to review recordings. Automating this process so that files can be reviewed faster will alleviate some of this stress without having to add additional employees.

5. Storage of digital media is becoming a problem for multiple offices – finding a way to solve this without having to increase budgets for a new line item would be helpful and should solve the stress on employees of having to use makeshift storage means work.

6. Transition of electronic data between agencies has improved, but new technology will continue to open up better options. Given the low numbers of employees available to do this work and the high volume, automation in this area can help reduce workload and increase quality of workplace without adding additional employees.

i. Salaries – even with recent raises, salaries within the county are still not competitive

1. If additional funding for salaries cannot be obtained, other methods of increasing the attractiveness of county positions should be explored. Needs:

- a. Additional/better benefits packages**
- b. Better facilities**
- c. Better community resources and development**

- 2. Cannot attract qualified candidates for job openings**
- j. Additional staffing needed if post-conviction agencies are going to focus on providing additional mental health services**

1. Problems related to Drug and Alcohol Abuse

- a. Need funding for more Mental Health Specialized Deputies/Officers; need more training in recognizing mental health issues combined with substance abuse; need for MHMR help for mental health prisoners / suspects.
- * At least two LE officers, can be downgraded in priority
 - * Need more help with EDO.

 - * qualifications are holding us back – getting people to qualify is hard because so many organizations will refuse services based on a qualification list.

 - * Veterans advocates are getting a lot of calls from law enforcement – this is an avenue that we could develop more.

 - * jail diversion needed still; need more focus on post-conviction.
- b. Need for drug prevention and intervention programs – law enforcement led programs in school, youth programs, for parents; need training for officers to teach curriculum; need alternate coping skills training (CFLR).
- * Need a drug court, feels like we are doing well in schools, alert systems better.

 - * Need veterans court – Texas veterans commission will pay for it.

- * Need more intervention for VAPES
- * Bangs problems even at elementary level with VAPES
- c. Need for Incident Command Training for SWAT and SWAT equipment.
 - * Better but not enough volunteers' involvement; need more incentives for individuals to want to be involved.
- d. Sex crimes; Crimes against children – Forensic Nurse Examiner for children and adults– this need is being addressed, though there is still a need for funding; possibly partner with Brownwood Regional Medical Center or Hendrick outpatient in Brownwood to provide Forensic Nurse Examiner; law enforcement needs the ability to conduct forensic exams and other violent crime investigations at BRMC or Hendrick.
 - *SANE nurse – coming in from Abilene, can be lowered down on the priority list although always still needs to be on our focus list.
- e. Veteran and PTSD issues in the criminal courts – throughout the justice system and probation department; need for veteran mental health awareness and transitional services.
 - Need for a DRE – Drug Recognition Expert. Bangs PD has one – no one else.
- f. Narcotics K-9 – current K-9 officers are moving up in the ranks, leaving a need for that opening to be filled. Brown County SO has one, no other ones, need more but key is finding the right fit.
- g. Need for awareness of domestic violence; need for liaison to communicate with law enforcement regarding protective orders, etc.

- h. Usage of illegal drugs; Alcohol abuse;
Manufacture/Distribution of illegal drugs.
Overall Training for Law Enforcement – active shooter training, PTSD training, tactical training. Definitely an area where we need more funding and better resources.
- i. Loss of ADAPT Drug Court and the DWI Court
- j. Violence, and in particular, Family Violence
- m. Prevention/Education/Professional Training
- n. Treatment/Counseling
- o. Impact other crimes
- p. Effect on education process/literacy
- q. Gangs
- r. Medical
- s. Drug Testing/Screening
- t. Offender Treatment
- u. Tobacco Use by Minors and Drug/Alcohol Use by Minors
- v. Adults Making Alcohol Available to Minors
- w. Overcrowding in jail
- x. 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
- y. Sex Offender Registration and Monitoring
- z. Lack of law enforcement equipment
- aa. Lack of computer forensic investigation and examination capability
- bb. Lack of an in-patient treatment facility in the county
- cc. West Central Texas Interlocal Crime Task Force is no longer in existence
- dd. Drug crimes in the smaller counties surrounding Brown County have increased and those counties have become safer havens for drugs
- ee. Need for a cooperative interdiction unit countywide – accomplished through D.A.'s office with representatives from various agencies
- ff. Overall county-wide communications – increasing email circulation of all involved throughout the year on multiple issues

- gg. Drug testing of children (Endangering a Child cases)
- hh. Need for a domestic violence task force

Resources

1. Law Enforcement
 - a. Brownwood Police Department Narcotics Officer
 - b. Other Federal and State Law Enforcement agencies working in conjunction with one or more of the above
 - c. No Refusal Policy implemented by County Court at Law judge
 - d. Legal Aid
 - e. Texas Alcohol Beverage Control
 - f. Brown County Community Supervision and Corrections Department
 - g. The Ark
 - h. Child Advocacy Center
 - i. Crimestoppers
 - j. Local MHMR/Center for Life Resources
2. Prevention/Education
 - a. Law Enforcement Agencies - Educational Programs
 - b. School Districts
 - c. Drug Treatment Agencies; Educational Programs
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. 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.

7. 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 effects it has on people associated with abuser(s). 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.

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.

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 of a low-cost or free program being 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 to new/fresh information.

Local Law Enforcement Agencies working together 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.

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.

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 violators. We must make it a priority to be proactive in connecting the victim(s) with local resources. Try to develop a strategy to bring the local resources to the victim(s) to break the cycle of violence.

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 officers 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 manpower.

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 and other county positions in the criminal justice system.
- d. 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 advanced 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. Continue the successes at preventing crime, community policing and education.
- c. Cybercrime such as computer hacking, online scams, identity theft, viruses, and the like.
- d. Training needed for crimes involving fraud.
- e. Technology, training, and new software for phone and computer forensics.
- f. 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. Crimes of opportunity in rural areas.
- b. Animal control within the Brownwood Police Department has 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. Identifying issues and getting intervention for kids BEFORE major issues happened. There seemed to be a frustration by many in the field/community – that there were limited resources or help for initial behavior problems or initial “minor” behaviors. Many felt it was only after something major occurred (ex: felony, violent assault, suicide or suicide attempt) that anyone paid attention. Many felt they would see problems in children leading up to that but had no available resources to try to prevent major problems.
- b. Suicide in juveniles was a big topic of conversation – stemming from item one above, seems to be a major uptick in suicides and concern for lack of resources for kids who are struggling.
- c. Anger management in general for all ages. Across the board concern that juveniles (as young as elementary school) had limited capacity to handle situations when things went wrong. Extreme responses and often extreme anger for very minor issues that are just a part of life. Unsure how to incorporate anger management lessons (or general grittiness) into children. Some concern that even children on probation were not being given anger management resources.
- d. Lack of public awareness of the various “help” that is available in the community and how it is funded and how to implement it if it can be found. Especially how to implement it when many of the most troubled juveniles have zero parental involvement.

- e. Lack of awareness in youth about the severity of certain things - sexting, cyberbullying, etc. Many do not realize the criminal implications of matters that are commonplace among youth.
- f. Lack of parenting involvement – majority of children seem to have parents who expect the schools, churches, etc., to deal with all the behaviors that may come up. Some of the schools expressed they often could not even get a phone call back from a parent when there were issues. No team effort, and no effort at all from many parents.
- g. Truancy is an issue and a lack of real consequences to the students or the parents for truancy.
- h. Questions about why the county has a detention facility but if it was being utilized or not.

2. Problems Related to Various Juvenile Matters from the 2019 Juvenile Justice Issues which still apply:

- a. Anger management for juveniles under the age of 13 (there are resources available for teens).
- b. Need for suicide prevention and education for community and families.
- c. More education and preventions on bullying, cyber-bullying, sexting, sex crimes; these also ties into suicide.
- d. 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.
- e. Substance abuse education in the schools, with a focus on early intervention and prevention, because DARE is no longer in existence; Need a realistic showing of what substance abuse can do.
- f. 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 are not trained to provide home schooling for their children.
- g. There is a need for more after school programming for students – to help with unruly behavior and help keep them out

of trouble. Also, addressing transportation for rural students.

- h. Need education on prevention of bullying, including cyber-bullying, sex trafficking, and sexting.
- i. Make parenting classes more appealing and more community awareness that parenting classes are available.
- j. Sex crimes and sex trafficking is a growing concern among juveniles.
- k. There needs to be better public awareness of the various “help” organizations.
- l. 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.
- m. 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 small 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, Ranger College, TSTC
- 8. New Horizons – FAYS Program (Family & Youth Success)
- 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. Community Resource Coordination Group (CRCG)
22. 4-H Animal Program
23. Local churches
24. STAR Program
25. The Ark – resource for dating violence
26. Pregnancy Care Center
27. Good Samaritan

Gaps in Resources

1. Gaps in Resources
 - a. Biggest concern is what can be implemented or what is available for the “grey area” – once school or church identifies a troubled child what can be done to help the child before major things (crime, physical harm, suicide) occur.
 - b. Major gap is just a lack of awareness of what specific resources currently exist and how to utilize them.
 - c. Parental involvement and how to get them involved.
 - d. Funding
 - e. Manpower
 - f. Training
 - g. Questions about what services juvenile probation offered and what services CFLR offered.

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 of 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. Just Say No
9. School Districts
10. Church Youth Groups
11. Boys & Girls Club
12. PTA's
13. Community Connections of Central Texas (formerly Family Services Center)
14. Head Start/CTO
15. Child Welfare Board
16. DECA
17. B.C.I. and other computer equipment and service providers in the area
18. Center for Life Resources

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.

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, lower income families, people with criminal history), including once they leave victims' shelters such as The Ark. Need for "intervention" housing for these victims; Need for housing beyond the ARK.
- b. Sexual Assault in general – continued need for a Forensic Nurse Examiner for adults and children.
- c. Need for psychiatric care – quick diagnosis.
- d. 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. Also, need a DAP, Domestic Abuse Project.

- e. Need for assistance to victims and less fortunate with transportation problems – no bus line in town. The ARK serves several counties so transportation is an issue:
 - Need for transportation to services
 - Need for public transportation
- f. In-depth training for law enforcement and others regarding Assault/Domestic Violence.
- g. 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.
- h. Substance abuse issues – victims self-medicating, need detox resources
- i. Victims untreated and undiagnosed – need greater resources beyond Center for Life Resources and Taylor Clinic
- j. Need for community and victim awareness of existing counseling/treatment programs.
- k. Counseling and psychological/psychiatric care are not available for children, including those in foster care, to the extent needed.
- l. 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.
- m. 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.
- n. No child psychologist or psychiatrist located in this area.
- o. 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 investigations with Child Protective Services investigators.
- p. Children under conservatorship of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services are generally not prosecuted for criminal acts.
- q. There is a need for assistance for parents and grandparents who are victims of physically dominating and threatening minors.
- r. Need for volunteers to work with perpetrators of sexual crimes.
- s. Protective orders – Child Protective Services and Legal Aid
- t. Problems related to children in foster care. (aging out, etc.)

- u. Training in general as a community.
- v. Identifying victims of human trafficking
 - Community awareness of signs of human trafficking
 - Safety for children in a digital age
 - Visa requirements for victims of trafficking and crimes and need for legal assistance
 - Training for law enforcement on trafficking survivors and victims
- w. Need for homeless shelter – would need to have a facility in place for over a year
- x. Mental health plus homelessness creates a stalemate where there is no permanency for documentation to get other resources – Need for more mental health resources for victims
- y. Victims lose their possessions when evicted because they are unable to get their belongings out of the property.
- z. Lack of Child Advocacy Center
 - Have to get transportation
 - Have to get accompaniment
 - Follow up services
 - Delay in interview

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. Hendrick 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) – has behavior analyst for children
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)
43. Accel Health Clinic, Brownwood
44. Taylor Clinic
45. Next Step (adjacent to our regional area)
46. THE Rise

47. Safehouse provided by Beyond Trafficking (currently have a taskforce out of Taylor County – looking to establish locally; have a clinical director to help with survivors in addiction)
48. Advocates available for Beyond Trafficking
49. Housing Navigator (aging, disability services)

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

Continue communication with Hendrick Medical Center or Hendrick out-patient in Brownwood about trying to coordinate efforts for a Forensic Nurse Examiner.

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 database 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 currently has a Crime Victim's Coordinator. Also, the possibility of hiring a victim's coordinator through a new Child Advocacy Center could be a great resource.

The availability of a child psychiatrist and/or the availability of a child psychologist who works locally.

The availability of a full-time, funded psychologist available to diagnose and prescribe for victims in the community to provide mental health and substance services to victims.

Approach local municipalities and governments to explain need for and provide facilities for displaced and homeless housing.

Acquire transportation services, or at a minimum, provide crosswalks and sidewalks for victims and citizens who do not or cannot have driver's or essential needs licenses.

VOCA money available for grants.

VI. MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ISSUES

Problems

- a. Need to implement “clubhouse” model (an organization run by mental health peers)
- b. Need a detox unit in association with the hospital using a non-medical model; need to partner together to provide services for drug abuse.
- c. Mental Health Court / Veteran Services – need coordination to help with treatment of veterans.
- d. Local hospital in need of a psychiatrist – lack of local psychiatrist in general.
- e. Seeing that children are dealing with a lot of trauma – need a focus on helping treat this trauma.
- f. Need for appropriate training of jail staff to handle mental health clients.
- g. 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.
- h. Problems, resources, gaps in resources, and plans related to drug and alcohol abuse are more fully outlined under the Criminal Justice issues.
- i. 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.
- j. Lack of funding in general
- k. Competency Restoration Program
- l. Need to pursue more grants
- m. Mental health treatment resources for those homeless or those having unstable housing or being transient
- n. Create a detox option that can operate locally for individuals picked up by law enforcement that may be different from emergency room; something that could also operate as a drop off location for law enforcement to bring in people needing acute crisis assessment or treatment linkage.
- o. Work to provide better options and resources to jail to divert those with special conditions (Dementia, Alzheimer’s, and the Intellectually Disabled)
- p. Create a pathway for mental health care for those in the foster care system or involved in juvenile justice.

- q. Mental health treatment access for victims of crime to address trauma and prevent further mental health issues.

Resources

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

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. Homelessness
- b. Affordable Housing
- c. Needs of Aging Population
- d. Scams of Elderly (with emphasis on technology-based scams)
- e. Health Care access for the poor
- f. Sexting, bullying, child pornography – school and parental awareness.
- g. 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.
- h. Plan for indigent defense for poverty stricken/working poor.
- i. Improvements in neighborhoods near schools/beautification of Brown County.
- j. Need for a short-term shelter, especially during cold weather, with a priority for women and children.
- k. Long-term solutions are needed for the shelters.
- l. Shelter's need for case management to help people realize what got them into their situation, i.e. homelessness.
- m. 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. Christian Women’s Job Corp.
13. Brown County Health Department
14. Human Rights Committee
15. Ministerial Alliance
16. Workforce Solutions
17. Ag Extension Office
18. CARR – City and Rural Rides Public Transportation
19. Community Inter-Agency Association
20. Higher Education Institutions such as TSTC, Ranger College, and HPU – may be able to provide technical training
21. SAFE Kids – Child safety seats
22. Economic Development Corporations
23. Central Resource Training Group
24. Veterans’ Courts
25. Various programs through TSTC
26. Makerspace – community workshop
27. Good Samaritan Ministries – Food for Thought Program
28. Mobile pantry through Good Samaritan Ministries
29. Harvey House with Aaron and Mary Blake
30. Salvation Army
31. Texas Baptist Men
32. Accel Health (provides both medical and behavioral health care)
33. Men of Nehemiah (in Abilene)
34. Home Home (in Abilene)
35. Senior Citizens agency in Brownwood

Gaps in Resources

One of the primary resources for dealing with homelessness in our community is no longer available. Brown County Home Solutions does not exist presently and this has added additional stress to an increasing problem in our community. Churches have stepped in but the need overburdens the churches. There are ongoing challenges with staffing and funding for making sure the basic needs are met.

Affordable housing is also an increasing concern as there has been a state-wide increase in property values that has further expanded the problems for finding affordable housing. While several local groups have attempted to address this problem, it has been too large of a problem for local non-profit type agencies to manage.

An additional concern is the aging population in our community. We are seeing an increase in needs for services in the elderly community, including services for mental and behavioral health, financial assistance, and housing. An additional significant concern is the major problem of online scams targeted at the elderly. We discussed the impact of social media on the elderly and we also discussed Artificial Intelligence and how to prepare to assist the elderly population with protection against such nefarious activities.

There continues to be 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.

Public schools continue to bear an increasing burden on providing different services to the community. Discussions were held regarding ways to support schools and educators in the community.

Health Department has noted an increase in uninsured individuals needing care. The local clinics have become overburdened with similar cases and the wait-times have increased. There is also a need for more health-care providers in our community, including physicians.

Plan

Our community was selected for a SIM Mapping Workshop to be conducted in February 2025 that will be an in-depth look at the resources in our community.

There is a plan to begin more regular meetings of a local group to address these concerns more regularly. The plan is related to the SIM Mapping workshop and the need for a group to continue to meet (possibly on a quarterly basis) to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in resources as they relate to mental health and criminal justice issues.

Look for ways to assist with recruitment of physicians and health-care providers in other areas so provide more services in our community.

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 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.



Mike Smith, 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, 2024.

Also attached is a Brown County Profile compiled by the County Information Program, Texas Association of Counties.

Also attached is General Demographic Statistics from the United State Census Bureau 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 : 11-24

I. END OF MONTH SUPERVISION STATUS

	FEL	MISD	TOTAL
A. Adults Receiving DIRECT Supervision	522	183	705
1. Level 1 (High)			
2. Level 2 (Moderate)	11	2	13
3. Level 3 (Low/Moderate)	73	4	77
4. Level 4 (Low)	438	177	615
5. Residential			
B. Adults on INDIRECT Status	407	156	563
1. Intrastate Transfers (out)	238	76	314
a. Transfers Out of CSCD	236	75	311
b. Transfers Within CSCD	2	1	3
2. Interstate Transfers (out)	25	1	26
3. Absconders/Fugitives	72	56	128
a. New to Absconder/Fugitive Status	5	1	6
4. Report by Mail	1	4	5
5. Inactive Indirects Due to Incarceration	43	4	47
a. Sentenced to County Jail	6	4	10
b. Sentenced to TDCJ-ID	1		1
c. Serving Time in Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	35		35
d. Sentenced to State Jail	1		1
6. Other Indirect	28	15	43
C. Pretrial Services	6		6
1. Pretrial Supervision (court-approved)	6		6
2. Pretrial Diversion			
D. Civil Probation			1

II. MONTHLY ACTIVITY

A. Community Supervision Placements			
1. Original Community Supervision Placements	6	3	9
a. Adjudicated Community Supervision	1	2	3
b. Deferred Adjudication	5	1	6
c. Return From:			
1) Shock Incarceration			
2) State Boot Camp			
2. Subsequent Supervision Placements Within the CSCD			

MONTHLY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS REPORT

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

County : BROWN

Report Month-Year : 11-24

II. Monthly Activity (Cont'd)

A. Community Supervision Placements (Cont'd)

3. Transferred in for Supervision	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
4. Deferred to Adjudicated Status	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Pretrial Services Placements	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
a. Pretrial Supervision (court-approved)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
b. Pretrial Diversion	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

B. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION SUBTRACTIONS

1. Supervision Terminations	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>27</u>
a. Early Termination	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>
b. Expired Term of Community Supervision	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
1) Regular	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
2) Time Credit	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
c. Revoked to County Jail	<u> </u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
d. Revoked to State Jail	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>
e. Revoked to TDCJ	<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	<u>4</u>
1) Institutional Division	<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	<u>4</u>
2) State Boot Camp	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
f. Other Revocations	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
g. Administrative Closures	<u>9</u>	<u> </u>	<u>9</u>
1) Return of Courtesy Supervision	<u>9</u>	<u> </u>	<u>9</u>
2) Other Administrative Closures	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
h. Deaths	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
i. Pretrial Terminations	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2. Reasons for Revocation	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
a. New Offense Conviction	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
b. Subsequent Arrest/Offense Alleged in MTR	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
c. Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</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 : 11-24

I. END OF MONTH SUPERVISION STATUS

A. State Jail Felons Receiving DIRECT Supervision	24
B. State Jail Felons on INDIRECT Status	38
1. Intrastate transfers (out)	15
2. Absconders/Fugitives	18
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)	

II. MONTHLY ACTIVITY

A. Original Community Supervision Placements

1. Community Supervision Placements Direct from the Courts	
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)

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 Profile](#) [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](#)

POPULATION (Census Bureau)	
County Population	«History Chart» «Population Projection Chart» «Group Quarters» «Census 2020 Redistricting Data (county level only)»
Estimate 2023:	38,709
Estimate 2022:	38,443
Estimate 2021:	38,135
Census 2020: See note at the bottom of the page.	38,095
Census 2010:	38,106
Census 2000:	37,674
Population of the County Seat (Brownwood)	
Census 2020:	18,862
Census 2010:	19,288
Census 2000:	18,813
POPULATION OF PLACES IN BROWN COUNTY - 2023 Estimates (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:	1,543
Blanket town:	366
Brownwood city:	18,790
Early city:	3,218
GENERAL INFORMATION	
County Size in Square Miles (Census Bureau)	
Land Area:	944.5
Water Area:	12.5
Total Area:	957.0
Population Density Per Square Mile	
2020:	40.34
Urban and Rural Population of the County, 2020 (Census Bureau)	
Percent Urban:	56.60
Percent Rural:	43.40
DEMOGRAPHICS	
Ethnicity - 2023 (Census Bureau) «Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin»	
Percent Hispanic:	23.8%
Race - 2023 (Census Bureau)	
Percent White Alone:	92.1%
Percent African American Alone:	4.2%
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native Alone:	1.1%
Percent Asian Alone:	0.8%
Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone:	0.1%
Percent Multi-Racial:	1.8%
Race and Ethnicity - 2023 (Census Bureau)	
Percent Not Hispanic White Alone:	69.9%
Percent Not Hispanic African American Alone:	3.6%
Age - 2023 (Census Bureau Estimates) «Age Groups Chart»	
17 and Under:	20.5%
65 and Older:	21.2%
85 and Older:	2.4%
Median Age:	42.2
Income	
Per Capita Income - 2023 (BEA): «Per Capita Income History Chart»	\$49,825

Total Personal Income - 2023 (BEA):	\$1,928,692,000
Median Household Income - 2022 (Census Bureau): «Median Household Income History Chart»	\$53,455
Poverty - 2022 (Census Bureau) «Poverty Chart»	
Percent of Population in Poverty:	17.4%
Percent of Population under 18 in Poverty:	25.0%
Educational Attainment (Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate) «ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1501, Educational Attainment (open in ne	
Percent high school graduate and higher, Age 25 and over:	87.4%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher, Age 25 and over:	19.9%
Pay (BLS) «Pay History Chart»	
Average Annual Pay - 2023:	\$46,653
Average Annual Pay - 2022:	\$44,747
Average Annual Pay - 2021:	\$42,078
Average Annual Pay - 2020:	\$40,208
Average Annual Pay - 2019:	\$38,752
Annual Unemployment Rate, Not Adjusted (Texas Workforce Commission) «Unemployment History Chart»	
Unemployment Rate - 2023:	4.3
Unemployment Rate - 2022:	4.4
Unemployment Rate - 2021:	5.2
Unemployment Rate - 2020:	6.5
Unemployment Rate - 2019:	3.7
COUNTY FINANCES (Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)	
Property Taxes - 2022	
Total County Tax Rate: «Detailed Tax Rates» «Tax Rate History with Chart»	\$0.484950
Total Market Value: «Values and Levies» «Levy History with Chart»	\$6,778,494,043
Total Appraised Value Available for County Taxation:	\$4,220,387,309
Total Actual Levy:	\$20,466,768
For property tax information about a specific property, contact the Appraisal District .	
Sales Tax Allocation History	
CY 2023:	N/A
CY 2022:	N/A
CY 2021:	N/A
CY 2020:	N/A
CY 2019:	N/A
ROAD INVENTORY WITHIN BROWN COUNTY (TXDOT)	
Centerline Miles - 2022	
IH Highways:	0.000
US Highways:	87.024
State Highways, Spurs, Loops, Business Routes:	29.731
Farm or Ranch to Market Roads and Spurs:	203.225
Pass, Park and Recreation Roads:	7.271
Frontage Roads:	1.395
On-System Subtotal:	328.646
City Streets:	195.044
Certified County Roads:	756.365
Toll Road Authority Roads:	0.000
Federal Roads:	0.000
Off-System Subtotal:	951.409
Center Line Miles: County Total:	1,280.055
Lane Miles - 2022	
IH Highways:	0.000
US Highways:	269.750
State Highways, Spurs, Loops, Business Routes:	62.156
Farm or Ranch to Market Roads and Spurs:	422.908
Pass, Park and Recreation Roads:	14.542
Frontage Roads:	2.790
On-System Subtotal:	772.146
City Streets:	395.868
Certified County Roads:	1,512.730
Toll Road Authority Roads:	0.000
Federal Roads:	0.000
Off-System Subtotal:	1,908.598
County Total:	2,680.744
Miles Travelled on County Roads «Mileage History with Chart»	

LINKS TO ADDITIONAL DATA

County Business Patterns (Census Bureau):	«CBP 2022»
Gross Domestic Product (BEA):	«GDP 2022»
County Agricultural (USDA):	«Census of Agriculture Report 2022» «2022 County Profile»
State & County QuickFacts (Census Bureau):	«Brown County QuickFacts»
State & County Narrative Profiles (Census Bureau):	«Narrative Profiles»
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.

NOTE ON THE 2020 CENSUS POPULATION DATA

On Feb. 28, 2024, the U.S. Census Bureau released the final, full set of errata tables for the 2020 Census Count Question Resolution (CQR) program. The CQR gave tribal, state and local governments the opportunity to ask the Census Bureau to review their boundaries or housing counts to identify errors that may have occurred while processing their 2020 Census counts. Upon review, the agency made changes to the total populations of three counties: Martin (from 5,237 to 5,247); Midland (from 169,983 to 169,974); and Reeves (from 14,748 to 14,747). As stated in the Federal Register/Vol. 86, No. 207/Friday, October 29, 2021 (Introduction): "No new census information products will be created by the 2020 Census CQR and no revisions will be made to 2020 Census information products, such as the apportionment counts delivered to the President for apportionment or the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data Files and Geographic Products." The 2020 Census counts shown in the data table are the original counts from the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data Files and do not reflect the changes made due to the CQR program.

The County Information Program	County Profiles	Advanced Search	Town & City Search
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QuickFacts
Brown County, Texas

What's

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties. Also for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Enter state, county, city, town, or zip code

-- Select a fact --



Table

All Topics



Brown County,
Texas

Population estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	38,709
--	---------------



Population

Population estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	38,709
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Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2023)	38,092
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2023, (V2023)	1.6%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	38,095
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	38,106

Age and Sex

Persons under 5 years, percent	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent	20.5%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	21.2%
Female persons, percent	50.4%

Race and Hispanic Origin

White alone, percent	92.0%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	4.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	1.1%
Asian alone, percent (a)	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	22.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	70.7%

Population Characteristics

Veterans, 2018-2022	2,562
Foreign born persons, percent, 2018-2022	3.7%

Housing

Housing Units, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	19,335
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2018-2022	68.3%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2018-2022	\$137,900
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$1,393
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$486
Median gross rent, 2018-2022	\$862
Building Permits, 2023	249

Families & Living Arrangements

Households, 2018-2022	14,977
Persons per household, 2018-2022	2.43
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2018-2022	83.5%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2018-2022	17.0%

Computer and Internet Use

Households with a computer, percent, 2018-2022	92.0%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2018-2022	85.9%


Education


High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022	87.4%
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 Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022	19.9%
Health	
 With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2018-2022	15.7%
 Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	 17.8%
Economy	
 In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	57.6%
 In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	52.7%
 Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	83,220
 Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	223,981
 Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	59,737
 Total retail sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	581,517
 Total retail sales per capita, 2017 (c)	\$15,378
Transportation	
 Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2018-2022	18.1
Income & Poverty	
 Median household income (in 2022 dollars), 2018-2022	\$53,792
 Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2022 dollars), 2018-2022	\$30,202
 Persons in poverty, percent	 17.4%
 BUSINESSES	
Businesses	
 Total employer establishments, 2022	844
 Total employment, 2022	13,158
 Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	530,185
 Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	5.4%
 Total nonemployer establishments, 2021	2,721
 All employer firms, Reference year 2017	693
 Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	347
 Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	93
 Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
 Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	440
 Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	35
 Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	496
 GEOGRAPHY	
Geography	
 Population per square mile, 2020	40.3
 Population per square mile, 2010	40.3
 Land area in square miles, 2020	944.45
 Land area in square miles, 2010	944.43
 FIPS Code	48049

[About datasets used in this table](#)

Value Notes

 Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2023) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2023). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2018-2022 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2012 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.

Fact Notes






- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open en

N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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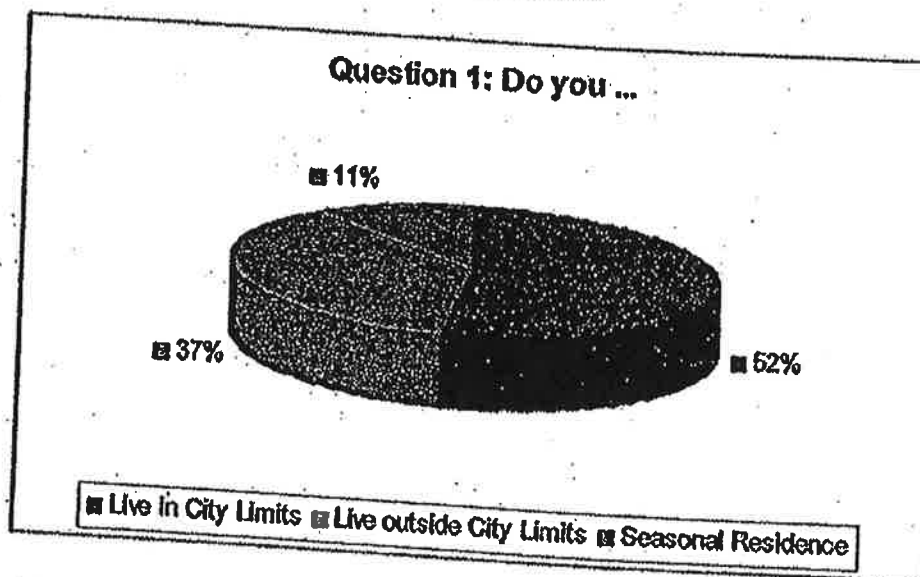
Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

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.

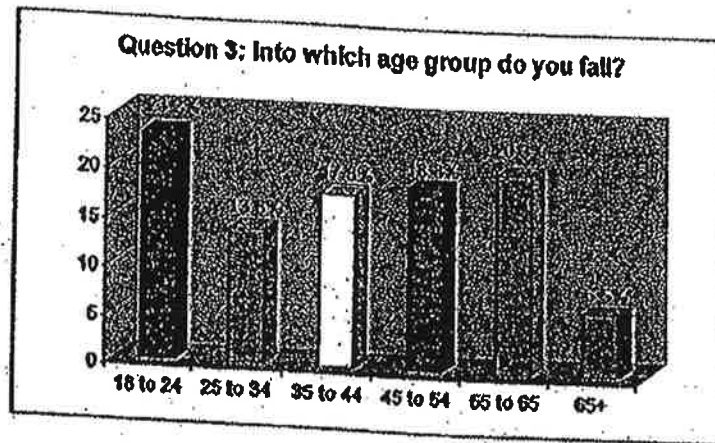


2. If you are employed, in which city do you work?

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).

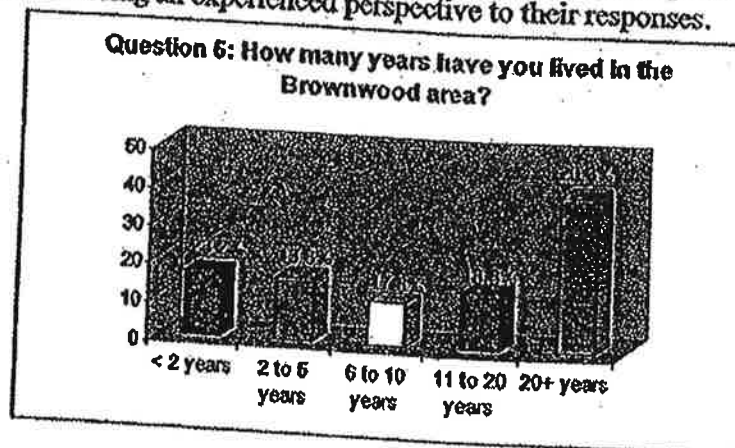


4. Are you a homeowner or a renter?

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.



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