

COMMUNITY PLAN SUBMISSION FORM

Instructions: Complete this form (continued on next page) 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.

This Box For COG Use Only
Grant: 2050304-JX
Date Received by COG: 12 / 14 / 11

1. Name of Plan: JONES & SHACKELFORD COUNTIES COMMUNITY PLAN 2013

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

- ALBANY, TEXAS MORAN, TEXAS
ANSON, TEXAS STAMFORD, TEXAS
HAWLEY, TEXAS HAMLIN, TEXAS
LUEDERS, TEXAS AVOCA, TEXAS

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.

The Community Planning Communittee agrees that the CJD Funds should continue to fund the detention of delinquent juveniles in an out of county detention facilities.

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.

- Allow for detention of more juvenile offenders
Programs for at-risk youth
mental health servies
sex offender treatment providers
substance abuse treatment-outpatient

For more information about this community plan, contact:
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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:

- ✓ **Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Issues**
- ✓ **Criminal Justice Issues**
- ✓ **Victims' 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.

The Jones & Shackelford Counties Planning Group agree that CJD funds will be utilized to place juvenile offenders in short-term detention because of gaps in services such as mental health, sex offender, and substance abuse programs.

Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Plan 2012-2013

November 17, 2011 of final revision

Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Plan

What Is a Community Plan?

This plan is formally known as the Jones and Shackelford Counties Criminal Justice Community Plan, the purpose of which is to identify gaps in services regarding criminal justice issues. The Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office (CJD) requires that each county in Texas have a Criminal Justice Community Plan.

The document that is represented here reflects the efforts of many in Jones and Shackelford Counties that are concerned with assuring that any gaps in services that are identified are closed in a way that will both solve the problem and provide as great a benefit to the community as possible. It is with grateful acknowledgement that the names of those involved in the process of developing this plan are listed in the following page(s) under Part II (Community Planning Group).

Though the final draft of this plan was completed on November 17, 2011, this is a work in progress. New criminal justice goals are identified, the Planning Group changes as a result of individual and agency circumstances, and requirements concerning the makeup of the Plan are subject to change from year to year. Thus, Jones and Shackelford Counties is interested in keeping up with these changes, and including such in updates that will be posted from time to time.

If you are reading this Plan and have not been involved in its development, you are invited to join in this ongoing effort. Any questions you may have can be addressed to either Jon Cook, Community Plan Coordinator for Jones and Shackelford Counties, or to the Criminal Justice Program of the Abilene Area Council. Contact information is provided within this document.

The Jones County Commissioners Court supports the concept of community planning by providing staff support and resources for development and implementation of the Jones County Community Plan. Additionally, the Commissioners Court supports grant applications from county departments as well as community organizations that address gaps in services identified in the Community Plan.

Areas Represented

Incorporated Communities:

Anson	Stamford	Hamlin	Hawley
Lueders	Avoca	Albany	Moran
Hamby			

Unincorporated Communities:

Funston	Hodges	Tuxedo	Radium
Noodle	Nugent	Neinda	Truby
Stith	Ft. Griffin		

School Districts:

Anson	Stamford
Lueders/Avoca	Hamlin
Hawley	Moran
Albany	

Brief description and history of Jones and Shackelford Counties:

JONES COUNTY. Jones County (E-13) is on the West Texas prairies, bounded on the north by Stonewall and Haskell counties, on the east by Shackelford County, on the south by Taylor County and the city of Abilene, and on the west by Fisher County. The center of the county lies at 32° 45' north latitude and 99° 54' west longitude. The county was named for Anson Jones,^{qv} statesman of the Republic of Texas.^{qv} Anson is the county seat. The county is crossed by U.S. highways 180, 83, and 277, State highways 6 and 92, and the Burlington Northern Railroad. Jones County covers 937 square miles of rolling plains with elevations that range from 1,600 to 1,900 feet above sea level. Annual rainfall is twenty-five inches. January's average minimum temperature is 31° F; July's average maximum is 97° F. The county has a growing season of 223 days, soils are black to sandy loam with clayey sub-soils, and between 51 and 60 percent of the land is considered prime farmland. Jones County is in the rolling plains vegetation area, with tall grasses and mesquite trees. It is drained by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River and its tributaries.

In the years before Anglo settlement, several nomadic groups roamed the area that would eventually become Jones County, including the Comanche, Kiowa, and Tonkawa Indians. Caddos and Delawares camped along the Clear Fork, and Wichitas occasionally hunted in the area. Large herds of bison provided food and other necessities for these Indian groups. The earliest white settlement of Jones County was in 1851 when Fort Phantom Hill, near the site of present Hawley, was established as one of a line of forts from the Red River to the Rio Grande. These military outposts guarded the frontier and furnished protection to Forty-niners following the Randolph B. Marcy^{qv} trail across Texas. Supplies were hauled from Austin. The fort was abandoned in 1854, and in 1858 the location was made a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail^{qv} route from St. Louis to San Francisco. Jones County was established on February 1, 1858, from Bexar and Bosque counties. During the Civil War^{qv} Indian raids forced the frontier back to the east, and the area was not settled for another fifteen years. In 1872 the military post was reestablished, and a settlement was made on a stream four miles distant. The actions of Ranald S. Mackenzie^{qv} and federal troops removed the Indian threat in the mid-1870s. Buffalo hunters were followed by bone haulers, and the last buffalo was seen in the county in 1879. Owners of herds of longhorn cattle^{qv} moved in to take advantage of the grass-covered range. In 1873 Creed, John, and Emmett Roberts and Mode and J. G. Johnson established ranches in the area of Fort Phantom Hill. Other early ranches included the T-Diamond, established in 1876, and the Ericsdale Ranch of the Swenson Land and Cattle Company, established in 1882 (*see SMS RANCHES*). In 1880 John Merchant built a mesquite corral at the site of the future county seat, and Henry Foster put up the first wire fence in the county. The population of Jones County reached 546 that year, and when the county was organized in 1881 Jones City was declared the county seat. In 1882 the name of the county seat was changed to Anson.

Farmers arrived in the county soon after the ranchers, and the area had 1,191 acres in cultivation by 1880. The population increased more than seven-fold during the 1880s, reaching 3,797 in 1890, while the number of cultivated acres increased to 60,120. In spite of occasional drought conditions, farmers grew cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. By 1900 Jones County had a population of 7,049 and 820 farms and ranches. Cattle ranching continued to grow alongside of farming, and the number of cattle increased from 20,779 in 1890 to 39,924 in 1900. The county experienced its most spectacular growth between 1900 and 1910, when the population increased to an all time high of 24,299 and a total of almost a quarter million acres were brought under cultivation. This dramatic growth was made possible by the extension of several railroads into the county. In 1900 the Texas Central Railroad built from Albany across the northeast corner of the county, leading to the growth of two new communities, Stamford and Lueders. The Wichita Valley Railroad built south through the middle of the county in 1907. In 1911 the Abilene and Southern built from Anson to Hamlin, a new community in the northwest corner of the county. Cotton had become the dominant crop by the early 1900s. Acreage devoted to cotton increased from just over 25,000 acres in 1900 to 110,458 acres in 1910 and 245,298 acres, more than two-thirds of the land in cultivation in the county, in 1930. Farm tenancy^{qv} rates grew with the increased dependence on cotton. While only 21 percent of the county's farmers rented their land in 1890, by 1910 57 percent were tenants, and by 1930, when tenant farming reached its peak, 68 percent of the 2,800 farmers were tenants. The county population fell slightly between 1910 and

1920 to 22,323, and then rose once more to 24,233 in 1930.

Oil was discovered in 1926 at the Noodle Creek oilfield southwest of Anson. While there was never a boom in the county, productive new fields continued to be opened in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, and by 1990 a total of 206,770,955 barrels of oil had been produced. Several oil-processing plants were opened in the 1930s, and the development of the oil industry helped mitigate the effects of the Great Depression.^{9v} While the value of farms dropped over 40 percent between 1930 and 1940 and there were 700 fewer farms at the end of the decade, the county population fell only slightly, to 23,378. In 1937 the construction of Fort Phantom Hill Dam was begun on Elm Creek near the southeast corner of the county. The area covered by the reservoir was annexed by the growing city of Abilene. The county economy became more diversified in the 1940s, as cattle ranching regained some of its importance and farmers increasingly turned to crops like sorghum and wheat. As the population slowly declined and the number of farms continued to drop, farm tenancy declined to 42 percent by 1950 and 36 percent in 1960.

In the 1970s, for the first time in the county's history, manufacturing made up a sizable part of the economy. In 1972 thirteen establishments employed 2,000 workers. Agriculture remained important. In 1982, 94 percent of the land was in farms and ranches, with 52 percent of the farmland under cultivation and 4 percent irrigated. Primary crops were wheat, cotton, sorghum, hay, and oats, and primary livestock and products were cattle, sheep, wool, and hogs. The industries with the most employment were agribusiness and trucking, oil and gas extraction, and the manufacturing of gypsum products. In 1990 the county remained a center of cotton, wheat, and cattle production. The most important minerals produced were oil, sand and gravel, and stone.

The population of the county continued to fall in the middle decades of the twentieth century, declining to 19,299 in 1960 and 16,106 in 1970. It recovered somewhat in the 1970s to reach 17,268 in 1980, then declined again to 16,490 in 1990. Since the 1870s the population has been overwhelmingly white. Blacks made up about 2 percent of the population in the 1920s and 1930s, rising to about 5 percent in 1950 and declining to 4 percent in 1990. The county was about 3 percent Hispanic by 1930 and almost 17 percent by 1990. From their first presidential election in 1884 through 1992 the voters in Jones County have generally chosen Democratic candidates. They supported Republican candidates in 1928, 1952, 1972, 1984, and 1988.

Education has always been an important part of the history of Jones County, which by 1905 had forty-two schools serving 3,000 pupils. Educational levels improved dramatically in the second half of the twentieth century. While only 13 percent of the population had completed high school in 1950, some 58 percent were high school graduates in 1980. In 1990 Anson, the county seat, had 2,644 residents, or 16 percent of the county's population. Other incorporated communities included Stamford (3,781 in Jones County, partly in Haskell County), Hamlin (2,788 in Jones County, partly in Fisher County), Hawley (606), and Lueders (365 in Jones County, partly in Shackelford County). The portion of the city of Abilene that extends up into Jones County from Taylor County has 797 residents. Jones County offers a number of historic events and recreational opportunities. At the site of old Fort Phantom Hill two events, the Cowboys' Christmas Ball and the Texas Cowboy Reunion,^{99v} draw visitors. The Texas Forts trail

passes through the county, and there are recreational parks for boating and fishing on several of the county's lakes and reservoirs, especially around Lake Phantom Hill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Hooper Shelton and Homer Hutto, *The First 100 Years of Jones County* (Stamford, Texas: Shelton, 1978).

Mark Odintz

SHACKELFORD COUNTY. Shackelford County (D-14) occupies 887 square miles of north central West Texas. The county seat, Albany, lies nearly in the center of the county, at 32°44' north latitude and 99°18' west longitude, about thirty-five miles northeast of Abilene. At an altitude ranging from 1,200 to 2,000 feet, the county lies on surface rock of Permian limestone, covered by two to fourteen inches of loamy clay topsoil. The northwest corner contains a strip of vegetation-locked blow sand one mile wide and twenty-five miles long. The eastern part of the county belongs to the Cross Timbers^{qv} geographic region, and the western portion to the Lower Plains.^{qv} The Clear Fork of the Brazos River crosses the northwest corner of the county, flowing northeast into Throckmorton County, then reentering at the northeast corner and exiting southeast into Stephens County. A number of Shackelford County creeks are tributaries of the Clear Fork. Temperature extremes range from an average January minimum of 31° F to an average maximum of 97°. The mean annual temperature is about 64°, and the annual rainfall averages 26.57 inches. The growing season is 224 days long. Originally open prairie, Shackelford County now consists predominantly of mesquite and chaparral savanna. Along the river and the creeks, pecan, elm, cottonwood, and hackberry trees mingle with mulberry and willow. Prickly pear and other cacti are common in the prairie sections. The land and its waterways also support populations of white-tailed deer, bobcats, opossums, raccoons, and smaller mammals. Great blue herons and kingfishers fish the streams; wild turkeys, roadrunners, and a variety of songbirds inhabit the uplands.

Athabaskan Apaches once lived on the game in this area but were driven out by the Comanches, who controlled the region until whites began to settle there in the middle to late nineteenth century. In 1788 a Spanish expedition led by José Mares^{qv} may have touched the southwest corner of the county, but the first real explorer of the region was Capt. Randolph B. Marcy,^{qv} who investigated the area for the United States Army. The first white man to settle in Shackelford County was probably Jesse Stem,^{qv} an Indian agent who established a farm in 1852 on the Clear Fork six miles downstream from the site of present Lueders. Two years after Stem arrived Captain Marcy looked over the area and suggested to the War Department that a fort be built on the Clear Fork. The establishment of a cordon of such protective frontier forts, including Camp Cooper just north of Shackelford County in Throckmorton County, brought the first influx of white settlers into Shackelford County. Jesse Stem made the first attempt at agriculture in Shackelford County in 1853 by raising a good crop of corn and oats, which he sold at Fort Belknap in Young County. C. C. Cooper and John C. Lynch established ranches in Shackelford County, and in 1861, with employees and their families, established a

fortified settlement that they called Fort Hubbard. Two years later W. H. Ledbetter-later the first judge of Shackelford County-began manufacturing salt by evaporating water of the Salt Prong of Hubbard Creek. In 1867 Joe Matthews settled on the Clear Fork in northeastern Shackelford County, about two miles downstream from where Fort Griffin was established the same year.

Below the hill on which Fort Griffin was constructed, the civilian community of Fort Griffin, commonly called the Flat or Hidetown, developed. This community served as a marketplace and supply point for buffalo^{qv} hunters and as a watering place for soldiers, hunters, and trail hands driving cattle over the Western Trail,^{qv} which crossed the Clear Fork nearby. The combination of buffalo hunters, soldiers, and cowboys, mixed with Indians from the nearby Tonkawa camp, was volatile, and law enforcement was erratic. The long trip to the county court in Jack County to do jury duty or deal with legal matters was hazardous; so in 1874 residents of the area petitioned the county court of Jack County for permission to organize their own county. The new county was named in honor of Dr. Jack Shackelford,^{qv} a Texas revolutionary hero. Fort Griffin became the temporary county seat on October 12, 1874. On November 8 of that year the founders of the county called an election to determine the permanent location, and thus Albany-named by William R. Cruger^{qv} for his hometown, Albany, Georgia-was founded. In 1884 the county finished construction of a courthouse, built of limestone quarried a few miles southwest of Albany. The structure still functions in its original capacity, and in 1962 was recorded as a Texas Historical Landmark. The county's population peaked at 6,695 in 1930, dropped to 3,323 by 1970, then climbed back to the 1980 figure of 3,915. Of the 1980 population 3,761 were white (including 211 Hispanics), 36 black, 6 Indian (in 1884 the federal government moved the Tonkawa Indians to Indian Territory), 4 Asian, and 108 of other origins. Of these residents, 2,450 lived in Albany; the remainder were in Lueders (which is partly in Jones County), Moran, and Spring Creek, or on farms and ranches. In 1990 Shackelford County had 3,316 inhabitants.

Railroad construction did not begin in the area until the 1880s. In 1882 the Texas Central Railroad Company completed its line into Albany, which became a central shipping point. In 1984 the county had 486 miles of public roads and one airport, the Taylor Airport in Albany. Farming, ranching, and oil production are the bases of the county's economy. Oil was discovered in Shackelford County in 1910, and in 1946 the discovery of oil in the Ellenberger formation encouraged exploration for deeper production. By 1982 the county was producing 5,659 barrels a day. In 1980, 50,000 acres of land were under cultivation, but the trend was away from row crops toward stock farming. The breeding of quarter horses^{qv} had also become economically important in the county. In 1983 Shackelford County produced about \$12.5 million in agricultural goods. More than 78 percent came from livestock, mainly beef cattle. Cotton, grain, and hay accounted for 16.5 percent. Other significant income is derived from oil field equipment manufacture and supply, well service, and crude-oil hauling. A company manufacturing bits for bridles operates in Moran. The county takes great pride in its heritage and exhibits that pride annually in June, when residents cooperate to produce a musical extravaganza called the Fort Griffin Fandangle,^{qv} based upon life and times during the county's early days. Solidly Democratic for many years, Shackelford County voted Republican in only four presidential elections-1928, 1952, 1956, and 1972-until the 1980s. From 1980 to

1992 county voters have consistently voted for Republican presidential candidates.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Ben O. Grant, *The Early History of Shackelford County* (M.A. thesis, Hardin-Simmons University, 1936). Kathleen E. and Clifton R. St. Clair, eds., *Little Towns of Texas* (Jacksonville, Texas: Jayroe Graphic Arts, 1982). *Shackelford County* (Albany, Texas: Shackelford County Historical Survey Committee, 1974).

Frank Beesley

Community Planning Team

Community Plan Coordinator for Jones and Shackelford Counties: Jon Cook / Chief Juvenile Probation Officer / 259th Judicial District Juvenile Probation Department

In developing this Community Plan, members of the team were divided into several focus groups for the purpose of narrowing the scope of research and data that are incorporated into the Plan. Some members may serve in multiple capacities/categories.

Juvenile Services:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Jon Cook, Melissa Mosley, Tanya DePew	259 th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department

Victim Services:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Melissa Mosley	259 th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department

Law Enforcement:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Larry Moore Ed Miller	Jones County Sheriff's Office Shackelford County Sheriff's Office

Concerned Citizens:

Name

Name

Greg Pinkston

Identification of Community Problems

General Public Safety Needs and Issues

The 259th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department lacks sufficient funds to remove delinquent juvenile offenders from the community and secure them into a pre-adjudication facility. The department incurs post-detention service needs for mental health, substance abuse treatment, and sex-offender treatment.

The Juvenile Probation Department received 65 referrals for the period of September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010 according to the information source Activity Summary Report for tracking juvenile offenders and caseload management system. The department received twenty-four felony offense referrals and forty-one misdemeanors referrals. The year completed with a \$36,971.00 for short term detention.

In each of the areas below, problems are identified and data is included that supports both the existence and severity of the problems as they are found in Jones and Shackelford Counties. Below is a discussion of the problems, the manner in which the problems are being addressed, and strategically how responses to these community problems could be improved.

Juvenile Issues (listed in order of priority, greatest need first)

Identified Problem

Data Collection

<p>Mental Health Services (In-patient and out patient)</p>	<p>In 2010, the Texas Department of State Health Service and Mental Retardation provided funding to the Betty Hardwick Center for community based mental health services for 297 adolescents who met the priority population for mental health services in Taylor, Jones, Callahan, Shackelford, and Stephens Counties. Currently, the Betty Hardwick Center is providing services to 169 adolescents with waiting list for their medication clinic services. Children's mental health priority population includes children ages 3 through 17 with a diagnosis of mental illness who exhibit serious emotional behavioral, or mental disorders and who have serious function impairment: or are at risk of disruption of preferred living or child care environment due to psychiatric symptoms; or are enrolled in a school systems special education program because of serious emotional disturbance.</p>
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>MHMR systems are suffering large revenue cuts that will affect service delivery by governmental agencies. The region does not have many private sector options available.</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Activities</p>	<p>The goal is for Jones and Shackelford Counties to provide appropriate out-patient mental health services to children ages 6-17 regardless of ability of the family to pay for the services. Encourage more communication with the mental health providers expressing great need of consistent treatment and services. At the same time seeking new funding sources to help the community meet the growing mental health needs.</p>

Identified Problem

Data Collection

<p>Substance Abuse Treatment</p>	<p>According to the 259th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department, Annual statistical report from September 1, 2010 through August 31, 2011 the following drug offense referrals were received:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Jones County:</u></p> <p>Felony Drugs.....1 A and B Misdemeanors Drugs.....2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Shackelford County</u></p> <p>Felony Drugs.....0 Misdemeanors.....0</p> <p>The department received a total of referrals, of the 65 referrals 3 were substance abuse related offenses. The department has utilized Reed Adolescent Center in Plainview, Texas (191 miles one way) for in-patient. According to Abilene Regional Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ARCADA) located in Abilene, Texas (24 miles one way) the department referred 10 juveniles to the council for drug or alcohol services other than drug or alcohol related offenses.</p>
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>Inadequate state funds have typically impacted the delivery of services on the local level. Jones and Shackelford Counties are limited to availability of treatment services. Agencies will continue to form and sustain collaborations that allow for the development and identification of funding resources to provide such services on the local level.</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Act</p>	<p>Jones and Shackelford Counties lack sufficient funding and limited programs to adequately address the problem of chemical dependency and its related issues. Communities in the two counties will continue to cooperate with state and federal governmental entities to document the need for additional resources.</p>

<p>Sex Offenders</p>	<p>The 259th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department for Jones and Shackelford Counties reported for the year of September 1, 2010 through August 31, 2011 the following referrals:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Jones County</u></p> <p>Indecency With A Child.....1 Aggravated Sexual Assault.....1 Sexual Assault.....1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Shackelford County</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>In 2010 the department received one sexual assault case, one indecency with a child, and one sexual assault case. The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) progressive sanction level V funding for such placement will not exist due to new budget requirements. The state juvenile system is facing many changes due to Texas Youth Commission overhaul and the new state agency combining TJPC and TYC. The most concerning issues to inability to commit juvenile offenders for misdemeanors as well as the concern that if committed, the juveniles are not receiving adequate services or treatment. Due to this issue there is a higher need to keep the juveniles local or use treatment facilities that are very costly.</p>
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>Due to the lack of available funds the Jones and Shackelford Counties Juvenile Probation Department has placed a great burden on Jones and Shackelford Counties and will ultimately result in fewer residential placements. Local agency will need to continue to carefully screen children considered for placement while negotiating the best available price for services. Agencies will work together to establish best practices for the placement process as well as continuing to seek funding.</p>

<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Activities</p>	<p>The goal of Jones and Shackelford Counties is to provide appropriate and affordable residential services for adolescent sex offender's ages 10-17 years outside of the Texas Youth Commission commitment. At the present time we experience insufficient funding to adequately address the residential placement needs of adolescent sex offender's. Increased funding for residential treatment of adolescent sex offenders is critical to our effort in insuring that no child would be subjected to neglect, abuse, or placed "at risk" for continued delinquent conduct.</p>
<p>No Local (county) Detention Facility</p>	<p>The 259th Judicial District Juvenile Probation Department detained forty-one juveniles in fiscal year 2010 for a total of \$36,971.00. The department spent about the same amount from last year for this year on short term detention. The department must utilize out of county short-term detention in Garza County located in Post, Texas at a rate of \$112.00 per day and Taylor County located in Abilene, Texas at a rate of \$85.00 per day and Tom Green County at \$95.00 per day. Due to the unavailability of room in Taylor County the department must detain in Garza County or Tom Green County, also Garza County no longer accepts female.</p>
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>Due to the lack of available funding for short-term detention the juvenile probation department must screen every juvenile and determine the risk to the communities of Jones and Shackelford Counties.</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Activities</p>	<p>The goal of Jones and Shackelford Counties is to provide appropriate and affordable short-term detention services for juvenile offender's ages 10-17 years. At the present time we experience insufficient funding to adequately address the short-term detention needs of juvenile offender's. Increased funding for short-term detention is critical to our effort in insuring that no child would be subjected to neglect, abuse, or placed "at risk" for continued delinquent conduct.</p>

Victim Issues (listed in order of priority, greatest need first)

Identified Problem

Data Collection

<p>Continued Assistance Throughout the Criminal Justice Process</p>	<p>The 259th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department received 65 Referrals from September 1, 2010 through August 31, 2011. Twenty-seven of the sixty-five referrals were crimes against persons or property.</p>
	<p>VICTIMS ISSUES Summary of notable findings in the current surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased and/or not enough funding continues to be the #1 concern by a significant margin; • The #2 priority is prevention awareness for parents, schools and neighborhoods; • The remaining concerns tied for priority #3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Survivors of violence needing continued assistance, awareness and involvement throughout the criminal justice process; ○ Training is imperative for victim assistance and crisis intervention professionals within the criminal justice system; ○ Insufficient programs to adequately address the growing problems faced by victims of violent crime.
	<p>Representative comments from responders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing funding challenges: “We address these challenges by using and supporting services from Taylor or Brown Counties, and with the help of volunteers from all aspects of services needed.” • “As with all communities, lack of funds and manpower to staff these services.” • Challenges: “Education/training for all parties involved concerning how to work with victims of domestic and dating violence (i.e. nurses, doctors, District Attorneys, police, etc.)” • “Not enough free mental health resources.” • “Our agency, along with our local law enforcement, is making a real effort to educate all crime victims in our area about the available services provided by the State of Texas to Victims of Crime.” • Small town and lack of funds: “We do the best we can with what we have. Sometimes it just takes longer to get it done.” • Addressing challenges: “Because of limited staff we solicit the help of outside organizations such as the

Crime Victims Crisis Center to explain procedures and other various aspects of the criminal case.”

- “There are no services offered to crime victims in the Clyde area; must go to Abilene.”
- Challenges: “Not having a local (Coleman) facility to take crime victims, especially victims of family violence.
- “Community awareness continues to be a challenge. There are many services available to victims in the West Texas Region, but getting that information out to the public can be problematic.”

Narrative: Violent crimes affect thousands of adults and children every year, and the need for victims’ services has increased dramatically, as we increase our efforts to enhance awareness of services available and encourage public reporting of criminal activity. We still have a long way to go to reach every victim of every violent crime. For example, in the area of sex crimes UCR Part I Statistics address only the narrow category of rape. UCR Part II “other sex offenses” includes sex crimes that result in traumatized victims of violence outside the definition of rape. While it is difficult to capture the factors responsible for decreases in some crimes and increases in others, various strategies to combat violence in our community may be having an impact; these include prevention education, reduced recidivism rates due to longer incarcerations of violent offenders and perhaps enhanced outreach to previously underserved populations. Enhanced training is needed for the professionals who regularly come in contact with victims, to provide those professionals with information and tools to assist victims in crisis and to refer victims to the appropriate community agencies.

VICTIM ISSUE #1

Funding sources are at risk of continued reduction.

Supporting Statistics:

In 2009-2010, all funding sources (federal, state, county, city) are facing heavy demands for funding. This in turn makes a dramatic impact on virtually every victim assistance agency throughout the region. Noah Project and Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center continue to increase their services while facing funding reductions. With ever increasing pressures due to various funding streams with a variety of prioritizations at the state and national levels, funds may be further restricted while the numbers of crime victims needing supportive services continues to grow.

Given that VOCA funds are restricted for use to only direct crime victim assistance services, these reductions have, in turn, a direct impact on the level of services available to meet the

growing numbers of victims requiring those services.

Action Plan to Leverage Resources:

With shrinking financial resources, agencies must work harder and for fewer financial resources, which becomes increasingly difficult in view of the policies of the current federal administration. The Action Plan includes: victim service providers continuing to collaborate to prevent duplication of services, to increase collaborative service to victims, to formulate strategies to diversify funding sources and enhance governmental awareness that termination of funding sources and decreased financial incentive for charitable donations results often in a lack of services for victims of violent crimes.

Funding Priorities:

This issue is prioritized as #1 of 5.

Goals and Objectives Based on Problems & Activities

- Continue to utilize highly trained and effective paraprofessional volunteers.
- Establish a centralized basic training program for victim service providers, in order to maximize resources and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Continue to collaborate with other service providers and agencies.
- Evaluating current funding sources for available revenue.
- Search for diversification of funding sources.
- Educate legislators of the imperative need for funding for victim services and incentives for charitable donors.

VICTIM ISSUE# 2

Even though this Plan is not specific to prevention education, it is imperative that collaborative efforts within the community also be directed at the prevention of violence, both within the home and in our schools, and neighborhoods.

Supporting Statistics:

Noah Project, Inc. promotes awareness of family violence issues through many avenues. Primary Prevention (as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Health and Human Services) training has become a significant focus for Noah Project. Primary Prevention presentations and training are provided to church and civic groups, law enforcement, judiciary, health care, employee groups, and professionals. Specialty programs, mandated by the Texas Legislature through HB 121, provided by Noah Project include the Bullying Prevention Program, Teen Dating Violence Program and the Healing Hurting Hearts Program. These training opportunities are age-appropriate presentations on prevention of violence, existing family violence, bullying, and relationship/dating

issues to students from kindergarten through college. Noah Project also collaborates with Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center in providing violence prevention for high school students.

Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center (RCVCC) provided hundreds of programs (The WHO Program – We Help Ourselves) during the 2009-2010 school year. The curriculum is designed to assist children and adolescents throughout the region with identification of potentially dangerous situations, and equipping them with the assertiveness to say no, get away and talk to an adult about any disturbing experiences. Additionally, the WHO Program attempts to identify children who are being victimized, encourages them to disclose and offers help for those children. The WHO Program addresses touches, bullying, secrets, and confusion for the younger audiences. WHO also deals with bullying, premarital violence, date rape, drugs, alcohol, peer pressure, teen pregnancy, eating disorders, depression and suicidal ideation with mature decision-making strategies for adolescents. In addition, RCVCC is facilitating Primary Prevention programs (as defined by Centers for Disease Control), mandated for school districts by the state legislature, at local high schools, and providing violence prevention programs to thousands more children and young people in community organizations this year. This program is in collaboration with the Regional XIV Education Service Center, Noah Project, school districts and community agencies. More than 20,000 students and young adults will have completed RCVCC violence prevention programs during calendar year 2010; nearly 8000 professionals will also receive violence prevention training from RCVCC in 2010.

Action Plan to Leverage Resources:

Agencies will continue collaborative efforts to educate students concerning the prevention of child abuse and facilitating communication between children, teens and authority figures such as school personnel, clergy, parents, and other trusted adults to reduce the incidence of child abuse in our communities.

Children who enter into care and protection at Noah Project have been clearly affected emotionally and often physically by the consequences of family/domestic violence. The agency will continue to provide services through the onsite children's advocacy program but will increase efforts to collaborate with agencies that have services available to children of family/domestic violence. These intervention efforts work toward ending the cycle that accompanies family/domestic or dating violence.

Given that Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center has seen a vast increase in the numbers of adults molested as children who are

coming for counseling support, it is incumbent upon us to also provide the support children and teens need for early disclosure as opposed to adult life-styles of substance abuse and family dysfunction that may be cyclical when childhood abuse remains undisclosed into adulthood.

Funding Priorities:

This priority is #2 out of 5.

Goals and Objectives Based on Problems & Activities

- Continue to enhance educational efforts and prevention programs throughout our community concerning child physical/sexual abuse and violence prevention.
- Maintain updated educational materials.

VICTIM ISSUE #3 (tie)

Survivors of violent crimes need assistance throughout the criminal justice process.

Supporting Statistics:

Noah Project assists primary and secondary victims of domestic violence in Abilene and the nine contiguous counties (Taylor, Eastland, Stephens, Callahan, Jones, Shackelford, Haskell, Knox, Stonewall, and Throckmorton). For Noah Project clients, services are provided free of charge, without regard to income. Noah Project provides services to victims of family violence and dating violence. Services are available to adult women and men, children accompanied by a parent, as well as unaccompanied youth. Services include a 24-hour crisis line/hotline, residential shelter/safe-house, domestic violence intervention, crisis counseling, emergency protective order advocacy, assistance navigating through the legal process, legal accompaniment, medical accompaniment, transportation, educational support, survivor support groups, children's programs, employment and vocational training assistance, justice support, sexual assault services, and assistance with crime victim's compensation. Noah Project makes considerable and effective use of volunteers and student interns. In addition, Noah Project also operates a 24/7 outreach office in Haskell, Texas; offering the same services/advocacy, including emergency protective shelter through local resources or by transporting to the Abilene protective shelter. This program, Noah Project – North, provides life-saving services and advocacy to the five northern-most counties in Noah Project, Inc.'s ten-county service area.

During fiscal year 2009-2010, (Sept.1 2009 to Aug. 31, 2010) Noah Project's unduplicated internal statistics include the following: Noah Project provided protective shelter to 473 women, children and men who identified as family violence

victims. Additionally, 309 child and adult victims received outreach face-to-face unduplicated services and 1167 hotline calls from victims were taken during the year in review. In addition to the aforementioned direct client services provided, Noah Project staff conducts Primary Prevention professional and community presentations. These presentations are targeted at preventing violence before it starts, and to giving participants the tools necessary to stop the cycle of violence. During fiscal year 2009-2010 our Primary Presentation program reached 6,636 individuals.

Summary: 705 (unduplicated) victims served
 1167 hotline calls from victims
 6,636 individuals received Primary Prevention training

Continued funding is vital to maintain present services throughout the Big Country. Additional funding would enhance the ability of the project to provide comprehensive services.

Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center (RCVCC) victim services include a 24/7 telephone crisis line and 40 highly-trained volunteer victim advocates who stand by as emergency responders to crime scenes or the trauma center at the request of law enforcement or medical personnel to assist victims in crisis. RCVCC provides services to Taylor, Jones, Shackelford, Callahan, Coleman and Haskell Counties, as well as Comanche and other nearby counties when requested. During the year 2009-2010 (September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010) RCVCC provided services to a total of 684 victims of violent crimes through VOCA funding. In addition, RCVCC's VOCA funds were used to provide service to victims in the following categories:

32 child physical abuse	2
DUI/DWI survivors	
125 child sexual abuse	27
domestic violence	
292 adult sexual assault	7
robbery	
93 adults molested as children	189
assaults	
13 survivors of homicide victims	

In collaboration with law enforcement, justice, and other service providers in our region, RCVCC provided the following services to victims through VOCA funding during the year in review:

428 crisis counseling
 96 follow-up

42 therapy
367 information / referral (in person)
38 justice support/advocacy
55 assistance filing compensation claims
22 personal advocacy
637 telephone contact info/referrals

The **Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)** chapter serving this region is based in El Paso, with the closest office in Lubbock. There is one MADD volunteer in the Abilene area. Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center (RCVCC) and MADD have signed a memorandum of understanding to have RCVCC staff and volunteers respond and assist drunk driving victims and survivors when a MADD volunteer is not available or needs additional assistance, and to provide follow-up counseling for those victims and survivors.

The **Abilene/Taylor County Child Advocacy Center (CAC)** works with law enforcement, including **Child Protective Services**, and victim service agencies to provide services to child victims of violence and their non-offending family members. During of the 2010 fiscal year the Abilene / Taylor County Child Advocacy Center provided services to:

477 children
315 female
162 male

Cases involved:

238 sexual abuse
88 physical abuse
5 both sexual and physical abuse
105 at-risk of harm due to physical or sexual abuse, neglect or drug exposure.
33 possible witnesses to violent crime
8 neglect or abandoned

In addition, the Abilene / Taylor County Child Advocacy Center provided services to the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, and law enforcement agencies from a variety of local and county jurisdictions throughout Texas, the Texas Rangers, the US Air Force OSI, and various local, county and state law enforcement and child welfare agencies from around the country. Changes in the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services' operating protocol, viz., the policy of conducting forensic interviews of children at risk of harm due to drug use in the home, as well as those determined to be in contact with known registered sexual offenders regardless of an allegation of abuse, resulted in a significant increase in the number of children served at the CAC.

Further, the Abilene / Taylor County Child Advocacy therapeutic and crisis counseling services to victims and their families as necessary. The CAC presently provides services off-site through collaboration with Regional Crime Victims Crisis Center (RCVCC). Children, and their siblings and non-offending caregivers, receive counseling referrals at the time of their visit. During the most recent fiscal year, approximately 107 children and family members received counseling services, including referrals from the center.

In addition, during the 2010 fiscal year, RCVCC's counselors have participated in the multidisciplinary team case reviews. This has served to dramatically strengthen the quality, continuity and overall integrity of services the Center provides to victims and their families.

ATCCAC has also integrated a pet therapy component into the center's service repertoire. The therapy dog program utilizes volunteers and dogs certified by Therapy Dogs International.

Adult Protective Services investigates allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of the elderly or adults with disabilities. When reports are confirmed and protective services are appropriate, APS caseworkers provide or arrange for services to alleviate or prevent further maltreatment. Services may be provided directly by caseworkers, through arrangements with other community resources, or purchased by APS on a short-term, emergency basis.

Types of services provided include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Financial assistance for rent and utility restoration
- Social services
- Health services
- Referrals to the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) for guardianship services
- Referrals to other state or community services

Adult Protective Services is a program of the Texas Department of Family & Protective Services.

D.A.'s Victim/Witness Coordinators in Taylor, Coleman and Callahan Counties handle all felony and misdemeanor cases that flow through the D.A.'s Office for criminal prosecutions. They handle victim notifications of hearings, communications between victims, witnesses, and the D.A.'s Office prosecutorial staff. They provide court accompaniment and deal with protective orders. Similar services are also provided by the Taylor County Juvenile Probation Department to victims in juvenile cases. Several thousand cases are fielded on an annual basis by this staff.

Action Plan to Leverage Resources:

Communication, with appropriate authorizations to

release/exchange information from crime victims and witnesses, survivors of homicide victims, will enhance cooperation with law enforcement and the D.A.'s Offices for prosecution of violent crimes. This ensures that the priorities of victims' rights, Crime Victims' Compensation, and the Victim Impact Statement are as seamless as possible to reduce additional trauma to survivors.

Funding Priorities:

This issue is prioritized as #3 out of 5.

Goals and Objectives Based on Problems & Activities

- Ensure that victims and witnesses know who the detective is that is assigned to their particular case.
- Maintain the relationship with victims and witnesses once the case is transferred from law enforcement to the prosecutorial staff.
- Introduce and/or accompany crime victims to pre-trial hearings and the pre-trial conference with the assigned D.A. or Assistant D.A. and Victim-Witness Coordinators.
- Accompany victims and witnesses to trial on an as-needed basis.
- During criminal prosecutions, victims need assistance at every stage of the proceedings. Victims need adequate notice of all hearings and time to prepare for those hearings. Victims need support in attending hearings and in preparing to testify. Plea agreements, criminal penalties, early release procedures, crime victims' compensation benefits and the right to a victim impact statement should be thoroughly explained. Collaborative efforts are in place with Noah Project advocates and Legal Services Coordinator, Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center advocates, and D.A.'s Victim/Witness Coordinators with appropriate authorizations to exchange information, to work toward realization of this goal.

VICTIM ISSUE # 3 (tie)

Training for victim assistance and crisis intervention volunteers is imperative, as well as training for professionals with whom victims of violent crimes come into contact.

Supporting Statistics:

Noah Project, Inc., the regional domestic/family violence crisis center and protective shelter, seeks every opportunity to provide Primary Prevention training and education to victim advocates, criminal justice personnel, health care providers, faith communities, businesses, advocacy organizations, service providers and allied professionals in communities throughout

this area of West Central Texas and the state. Noah Project schedules trainings that are designed to help organizations and communities work to end violence against women, men and children. Workshop topics cover a variety of issues including, but not limited to: advocacy, battering intervention and prevention, legal issues, working with communities of faith and assisting law enforcement. Trainers focus on issues related to preventing the onslaught of violence, the immediate response to a family violence situation, as well as barriers facing victims and the necessary continuum of advocacy through restoration. During October, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Noah Project strives to offer several opportunities to raise awareness regarding the issue of family violence and solutions to create safe homes and safe communities activities include, the "Stop Domestic Violence One Step at a Time" Walk-a-thon. Finally, Noah Project provides ongoing recruitment and training of volunteers. This specialized training prepares those willing to give of their time and skills to the service of victims of family/domestic and dating violence.

Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center (RCVCC) provides assistance with in-service training for the Abilene Police Department and Taylor County Sheriff's Office, as well as offering it to other law enforcement agencies in our region. RCVCC also assists with sexual assault investigations training and victim sensitivity training for the WCTCOG Regional Police Academies and Hendrick Trauma Center. RCVCC conducts intensive training for victim assistance and crisis intervention volunteers in collaboration with law enforcement, criminal justice, and the WCTCOG law enforcement division. In addition to RCVCC volunteers and staff, other victim service agencies send volunteers and staff to attend the RCVCC training.

Action Plan to Leverage Resources:

Training will be continued for law enforcement, medical, educators and victim service providers throughout the region at any given opportunity.

Funding Priorities:

This is funding priority #3 out of 5.

Goals and Objectives Based on Problems & Activities

- Establish a centralized, standardized training academy for basic training in victim assistance and crisis intervention for professionals and volunteers.
- Continue to actively pursue liaison relationships with law enforcement educational providers to provide training in crisis intervention and victim assistance.
- Continue to update training materials and other informational resources concerning domestic violence batterers, victims, and sex offender dynamics as well as

victimology and child abuse.

- Continue to include training on utilizing statutory penalty enhancements in charging and punishing re-offenders, and to properly distinguish between misdemeanor and felony assaults. Pursuant to Texas Law, training may also include identifying primary aggressors in family violence crime and avoiding double arrests for “mutual combat.”

VICTIM ISSUE # 3 (tie)

Insufficient programs to adequately address the growing problems faced by victims of violent crime.

Supporting Statistics:

An adequate number of programs, as detailed previously, are available among the various agencies that serve victims of violent crime. What is needed is further enhancement and expansion of the current programs, as well as continued support and funding for collaboration among the various victim services entities.

Action Plan to Leverage Resources:

Continued collaboration among the various agencies and organizations to provide training for professionals and volunteers, and to provide awareness of services available to victims of violent crime will help ensure that victims receive the assistance they need to recover from the trauma resulting from violent crimes.

The various disciplines listed above will continue with collaborative efforts to maximize funding resources and avoid duplicity of services in meeting the multiplicity of problems crime victims face. The Community Justice Planning Council (annual meeting), the Major Case Review Team, Multi-Disciplinary Team, Sexual Assault Response Team (RCVCC, CAC, D.A., Physician, CPS and APD) PRN, and the Bi-monthly Interdisciplinary Staffing (same disciplines as listed above) maintain a cohesive cooperative effort between agencies that deal with crime victims and related issues.

RCVCC and other victim services agencies, along with law enforcement and criminal justice, are collaborating in the Taylor County Drug Endangered Children Team formed in October 2007. RCVCC also acts as victim liaison to the Abilene Police Department and Taylor County Sheriff's Office through memoranda of understanding, in an effort to increase victim awareness of services available. RCVCC takes every opportunity to access news media in order to deliver our mission and message.

	<p><u>Funding Priorities</u> This issue is prioritized as #3 of 5.</p> <p><u>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems & Activities</u> We will continue to meet regularly in an interdisciplinary setting to ensure victim services are provided at a comprehensive level and that no victim or survivor “falls through the cracks.” In order to maximize services, resources, and avoid duplicity of services, we will continue pursuit of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhancing legislative and community awareness of services and support required in fulfilling services needs.• Continuing community agency collaboration through timely meetings and services coordination.• Attempting to reduce the incidences of violent crime in our communities.
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Law Enforcement Issues
 (listed in order of priority,
 greatest need first)*Identified
 Problem*

Data Collection

<p>Availability of adequate training</p>	<p>Over the past several decades there have been major changes in the training requirements for Texas Peace Officers. Some of the changes are mandatory; others are elective, but necessary for the successful completion of assigned duties. This training can be broken down into three categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial Training- mandated to acquire Peace Officer Certification. 2. Ongoing Training- mandatory to retain Certification. 3. Specialized Training-necessary for specific job tasks <p>Jones and Shackelford Counties have two sheriff's departments and five municipalities with law enforcement. In most of these jurisdictions the primary concern in proper training is having the proper funding for the training. Another issue also impacts an agency's ability to provide training is the lack of manpower. Municipalities have had major cut backs including layoffs.</p>
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>Agencies will maximize the use of regularly budgeted funds to both pay for the necessary training and to provide adequate service while their officers attend the training.</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Activities</p>	<p>The Law Enforcement Community will stay current on TCLEOSE mandated training and become more familiar with juvenile issues such as runaways, truancy, and delinquent conduct.</p>
<p>Officer Safety</p>	<p>Jones and Shackelford Counties Sheriff Department's and municipalities current in-car video systems are 8+ years old, and are outdated, with some units being completely inoperable, which constitutes non-compliance with Texas' Racial Profiling legislation and poses a safety threat to deputies making violator and other contacts. In addition, some officers' safety</p>

<p>Action Plan To Leverage Resources</p>	<p>is currently being compromised because they are using worn-out, outdated, and unsafe personal body armor. Jones County has an estimated population of 20,785 population (2000 U S Census). 1,724 calls for service in 2008 595 traffic citations/warnings in 2008 In-car VHS video systems are 8+ years old 7 officers employed including Chief Deputy and Sheriff \$29,572 median household income 16.8% of individuals live below poverty level The Jones County Sheriff's Department has jurisdiction over 937 sq. miles. Cities included in jurisdiction: Abilene (mostly in Taylor county), Anson, Avoca (unincorporated), Hamlin (partly in Fisher County), Hawley, Lueders, Nugent (unincorporated), and Stamford</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives</p>	<p>The goal of this project is to increase safety for the deputies of the Jones County Sheriff's Department and the citizens of Jones County by 1) providing digital in-car video systems, which will enhance officer safety as well as increase the quality and admissibility of evidence and maintain mandated requirements for Racial Profiling Legislation, and 2) providing adequate, safe ballistic vests for deputies, which will enhance officer safety.</p>

<i>Identified Problem</i>	<i>Data Collection</i>
<p>Maintain Security for Students and Staff At Jones and Shackelford Counties Schools</p>	<p>Jones and Shackelford Counties Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within 1 hour of 4 Federal/State Prisons. • Located within 1 hour of Dyess Air force Base. • ISD are one of the largest employers in the towns. • With these and other critical and strategic installations near our campus keeping the students and staff safe and playing a role in homeland security efforts is critical
<p>Action Plan to Leverage Resources</p>	<p>Agencies will maximize the use of regularly budgeted funds to provide security for Students and Staff At Jones and Shackelford Counties Schools</p>
<p>Goals and Objectives Based on Problems and Activities</p>	<p>School districts will stay current on safety issues provided by the Region 14 Education Center. School districts receive training and mock lock downs.</p>

Resources Available

Included below are resources identified by the Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Planning Team that are available to provide services that could potentially help in closing criminal justice gaps:

Juvenile Justice:

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Agency Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
259 th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department	Juvenile Probation	Supervision of Delinquent Juveniles

Law Enforcement:

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Agency Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Jones County Sheriff's Department	Police	Public order
Shackelford County Sheriff's Office	Police	Public order
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy	Council of Government	Provide Peace Officer Training

Victim Services:

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Agency Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
259 th Judicial Juvenile Probation Department	Juvenile Probation	Notification
Crime Victims Crisis Center	Victim services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It should say Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center (adding the "Regional") 2. Expand the list of services we provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis hotline, crisis response, counseling, advocacy, prevention programs, assistance with filing for Crime Victims Compensation.
Noah Project, Inc		Emergency shelter, transportation, crisis hotline, advocacy

Health / Medical / Substance Abuse:

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Agency Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Betty Hardwick Center	Mental Health	Mental health screening, counseling, skills training, psychiatric services
ARCADA	Substance abuse	Screenings, assessments, education and treatment
Division of Assistance And Rehabilitation Service	DARS	Service for transition student in high school. Rehab Services for TBI and spinal cord injuries. Vocational services for disabled adults who want to work
ACADIA Abilene Hospital	Mental Health	In patient, Partial hospitalization, Intensive Out Patient, Outpatient behavioral health for ages 5 and up.
Resource Care-Albany	Medical/Dental	Federally funded Medical/Dental Clinic Medication
West Central Texas Council of Governments	COG	Offers community outreach and application assistance regarding Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, CHIP Prenatal, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps, and Women's Health Program, as well as other services offered by the Health & Human Services Commission.

Prevention / Intervention:

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Agency Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Resource Care-Albany	Resource Center	Central Location in Shackelford County that provides a place for citizens to access multiple resources. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ASPIRE 2. Chips enrollment 3. Food Pantry 4. Clothes Closet 5. Adopt A Buddy 6. WIC 7. Medicaid 8. Vittles by Vehicle 9. C.A.R. 10. Summer Food Program 11. Federally funded medical clinic 12. Day Camp(July) at risk kids

Advisory Council

Child Protective Service		
CRCG	Social Services	Staff cases of available resources
New Horizons/Fosters Homes	Family services	Refer children 0-17 for truancy, family conflict, run-a-way, respite, STAR
Faith Based Service Ministerial Alliance	religion	AWANAS, Common Ground, Feed Store, Young Life, Local Youth groups Utility bills assistance, food pantry/baskets
Albany Drug Task Force		Funds youth 7 th -12 th grade to attend leadership camps, funds project graduation, substance abuse education and awareness
Independent School Districts		Parents to volunteer
Civic Organizations		Lions Club, Kiwanis
Volunteer Fire Department		Provide Peace Officer Academy, additional training
Regional Law Enforcement Academy	COG	
4-H and FFA		
Crime Stoppers	Crime prevention	
Acadia Hospital	Psychiatric Hospital	
Belinda Hecht	Private	Care for psychiatric issues and substance abuse Counseling
Child Care Associates		
Noah Project	victims	Care for domestic violence victims
HHSC	health	Medicaid, chips, Medicare
Department of State Health Services		Case management for children and pregnant women, personal care services and children with special health care needs.

Family Career and
Community Leaders of
America

United Way

Region 14 Education Education
Center

211 Texas-Information Resource line
and Referral Line

County Extension Office

PTA

West Texas Rehab

Jones County Child
Welfare Board

County Extension

Interagency Cooperation

In the space below write a description of how the various resources listed in the previous pages could cooperatively work together to accomplish the goal of closing identified gaps in services:

In order to accomplish the goals of closing identified gaps in services, interagency cooperation of various resources cooperatively work together. We need to increase communication between agencies and forge partnerships and network together. To educate ourselves on each entities services, polices, and eligibility requirements by attending community resource coordination groups. Increase accountability among agencies by following up on referrals made to the agency to improve referral success.

Long-Range Plan Development, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Planning Team works in conjunction with other planning groups in the county to ensure a regular exchange of ideas. Individuals active in the planning process generally serve on many of these committees and share mutual concerns.

The Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Planning Team strive to meet periodically to review the plan and make necessary additions and deletions. At least one formal meeting of the entire group is held each fall, but agency and community representatives typically submit suggestions and changes via telephone and e-mail throughout the year to the Community Planning Coordinator.

Drafts and annual updates of the Community Plan are circulated by e-mail with requests for comments, changes, etc. Wherever possible e-mail is used to reduce the need for meetings, printing, postage, etc.

It is the intent of the Community Planning Group to improve outcomes for Jones and Shackelford Counties families struggling with problems described in the plan's focus areas. Efforts are being made by many Jones and Shackelford County agencies and organizations to address problems with local funds as well as grant funds from multiple state and federal sources. To the extent that these funds are available, the Community Planning Team will continue to urge agencies to provide programming that addresses the outlined focus areas.

Contact Information

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Jones and Shackelford Counties Community Planning Liaison from Abilene Area Council

Irene Laurance

This Plan is available on-line at address www.wctcog.org