Travis County Commissioners Court Agenda Request

Meeting Date: May 20, 2014
Prepared By/Phone Number: John Carr, 854-4772
Dept. Head: Roger A. El Khoury, M.S., P.E., Director, FMD, 854-4579
County Executive: Leroy Nellis, Acting County Executive, PBO, 854-9108
Sponsoring Court Members: County Judge Samuel T. Biscoe

AGENDA LANGUAGE:
Consider and take appropriate action regarding recommendations to name the new Travis County District Attorney Office Building located at 416 W. 11th Street.

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY OF REQUEST:
On April 1, 2014, the Commissioners Court approved issuing a call for recommendations to name the new Travis County District Attorney's Office Building located at 416 West 11th Street in Travis County. A copy of the press release is at Attachment One. Per the schedule also approved on April 1st, the deadline for individuals to submit recommendations including biographical sketch of the nominees was Monday, May 12, 2014. Per the approved schedule, the Commissioners Court would then hold a Public Hearing on the recommendations for names prior to taking action to send the submissions to the Travis County Historical Commission for review and comment. This procedure is outlined in the approved Policy for Naming Travis County Facilities (copy at Attachment Two).

Facilities Management Department (FMD) received three recommendation packages including biographical sketches. Mr. H. Allen Hill, Jr., submitted a recommendation to name the building after Ronald Dale Earle. Mr. Hill also forwarded an email listing 14 individuals supporting his recommendation of Mr. Earle. Mr. J. Cliff McSparran separately submitted a nomination including a short biographical sketch recommending naming the building for Ronald Dale Earle. Mr. Clarke Heidrick also submitted a letter nominating that the building be named after Ronnie Earle; however, Mr. Heidrick did not provide a biographical sketch to support his recommendation. The documents in support of the recommendation to name the building after Mr. Earle are at Attachment Three.

Judge Frank Maloney submitted a recommendation to name the building after Leslie Clay Procter, Jr. Judge Maloney submitted a supporting biographical sketch. The documents in support of the recommendation to name the building after Mr. Procter are at Attachment Four.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:
The Facilities Management Department recommends that the Commissioners Court send the name recommendations for the new building located at 416 West 11th Street to the Travis County Historical Commission for review and comment.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES:
The Travis County Historical Commission (TCHC) is anticipated to meet on June 11, 2014, at which time they could review the proposed naming recommendations. FMD would bring the TCHC comments to the Commissioners Court for review and final action.

FISCAL IMPACT AND SOURCE OF FUNDING:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS:
1. Press Release dated April 1, 2014
2. Policy for Naming New Travis County Facilities
3. Documents in Support - Mr. Earle
4. Documents in Support - Mr. Procter

REQUIRED AUTHORIZATIONS:
John Hille, County Attorney's Office

Travis County Commissioners Court

SAMUEL T. BISCOE
County Judge

RON DAVIS
Commissioner, Pct. 1

BRUCE TODD
Commissioner, Pct. 2

GERALD DAUGHERTY
Commissioner, Pct. 3

MARGARET J. GÓMEZ
Commissioner, Pct. 4

Travis County Administration Building, 700 Lavaca St., Commissioners Courtroom, 1st Floor, Austin, Tx 78701

Date: April 1, 2014
Contact: Travis County Facilities Management (512) 854-4579

Commissioners Court Calls For Recommendations To Name The New Travis County District Attorney's Office Building At 416 West 11th St.

The Travis County Commissioners Court voted today to issue the call to submit recommendations to name the new Travis County District Attorney's Office building located at 416 West 11th Street in Travis County - Downtown Austin.

The Commissioners Court encourages any private citizen or group to make a recommendation regarding the naming of the new facility.

All recommendations must be in writing. If the recommendation is to name the facility after an individual:

- The individual must have made a significant contribution to Travis County; and
- The recommendation must include a biographical sketch of the individual.

The deadline to submit recommendations is Monday, May 12, 2014. A public discussion will be held Tuesday, May 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., in the Commissioners Courtroom on the first floor, 700 Lavaca Street.

Submit recommendations to:
Roger A. El Khoury, P.E., Director, Travis County Facilities Management
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767
Phone: (512) 854-4579
Fax: (512) 854-9226

Submissions may also be submitted via e-mail to: roger.elkhoury@co.travis.tx.us

--MORE--

Attachment One-1

Schedule:

Monday, May 12th – deadline to receive recommendations for the naming.

Tuesday, May 20th – Commissioners Court Public Hearing and action item to send submissions to the Travis County Historical Commission for review and comment.

Wednesday, June 11th - Travis County Historical Commission meets to review and comment on submissions.

Tuesday, June 17th – Commissioners Court agenda item receive Travis County Historical Commission comments and consider the naming of the building.

###

Atch 1-2

POLICY FOR NAMING TRAVIS COUNTY FACILITIES

§ 1.020 Policy for Naming New Travis County Facilities

(a) Purpose: To develop written guidelines for naming Travis County Facilities in open and more efficient manner.

(b) Procedure

(1) At any time a Travis County facility is to be named, the Commissioners Court will issue a call for recommendations, provide notice as to the opportunity, and schedule the matter for public discussion and consideration by the Commissioners court.

(2) Recommendation by a Private Citizen and/or Group. Any private citizen and/or group may make a recommendation to the Travis County Commissioners Court regarding the naming of a County facility by presenting that recommendation in writing to any member of the Commissioners Court and/or presenting that recommendation in the Commissioners Court meeting set for public discussion of the matter.

(3) If the recommendation is to name the facility after an individual, the following criteria must be met:

(A) The individual must have made a significant contribution to Travis County.

(B) The private citizen and/or group making the recommendation must provide a written biographical sketch of the individual, whether living or deceased, to the Commissioners Court when making the recommendation.

(4) After the public hearing, the Commissioners Court will submit all recommendations to the Travis County Historical Commission, or any other group designated by the Commissioner Court, for review and comment.

(5) Within the time set by the Commissioners Court, the Travis County Historical Commission (or any reviewing group), will provide the Court with its comments on names which were considered.

(6) Upon receipt of the comments and recommendations made by the reviewing body, the Commissioners Court will consider all recommendations using the above criteria, and any other factors that the Commissioners Court deems appropriate, and make a final determination.

(7) Once a final decision has been made, the Commissioners Court:

(A) If the person for whom the facility will be named is living, the Commissioners Court must obtain the permission of that person prior to naming the facility.

(B) If the person for whom the facility will be named is deceased, the Commissioners Court should contact immediate family members when feasible.

(c) Final Decision. A decision by the Commissioners Court to name or not name a facility will be final, and the sole discretion in this matter remains with the Commissioners Court. The fact that the criteria listed in Section 1.020.(b)(3) have been met does not obligate the Commissioners Court to name a County facility after the individual recommended.

m:attorney\namepol.3

HILL, DUCLOUX, CARNES & DE LA GARZA

AN ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUAL LAW PRACTICES
NOT A PARTNERSHIP

H. ALLEN HILL, JR.
CLAUDE E. DUCLOUX *
DONALD F. CARNES, P.C. †
AARON C. DE LA GARZA

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
400 WEST 15TH STREET, SUITE 808
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

TEL. (512) 474-7054
FAX (512) 474-5605

BOARD CERTIFIED
* CIVIL TRIAL LAW
CIVIL APPELLATE LAW

† ESTATE PLANNING & PROBATE LAW

TEXAS BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

WRITER'S EMAIL ADDRESS:
ahill@hdchlaw.com

March 24, 2014

Via electronic mail: Roger.El-Khoury@co.travis.tx.us

Mr. Roger El-Khoury
Director
Travis County Facilities Management Department
1010 Lavaca Street, Suite 400
Austin, TX 78701

Re: District Attorney's Building

Dear Mr. El-Khouri:

I am writing to advise you of my desire to participate in the process under which the new district attorney's office building will be named. My effort will be to promote the naming of the building after Mr. Ronnie Earle, who served as Travis County District Attorney for thirty one years.

Although it is very early in the process, I have begun communication with various legal associations, victim support groups and other segments of our community who have a history of positive relationships with Mr. Earle during his tenure.

As I am unfamiliar with the process under which a county facility is named, I would like to have the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the process, in an effort to be as effective as possible in gathering recommendations from private citizens and/or groups.

I very much appreciate your consideration of this matter and will gratefully accept any direction or suggestion which you might provide.

Yours very truly,

H. Allen Hill, Jr.

HAH/jla

Attachment 3-1

Roger El-khoury

From: Allen Hill <ahill@hdchlaw.com>
Sent: Monday, March 31, 2014 4:41 PM
To: Bruce Todd; Roger El-khoury
Subject: Earle bio

Gentlemen
I just noticed there is incomplete information in the last paragraph identifying the number of personnel in the DA's office and cases handled during the Earle office holding. I'm trying to get the numbers to fill in the blanks
Thanks
Allen

H. Allen Hill, Jr.
Hill, Ducloux, Carnes & de la Garza
An Association of Individual Law Practices
400 W. 15th Street, Suite 808
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 474-7054
FAX: (512) 474-5605
ahill@hdchlaw.com

This electronic communication (including any attached document) may contain privileged and/or confidential information. This information is intended only for the use of indicated e-mail addressees. If you are not an intended recipient of this communication, please be advised that any disclosure, dissemination, distribution, copying, or other use of this communication or any attached document is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by reply e-mail and promptly destroy all electronic and printed copies of this communication and any attached documents.

Atch 3-2

RONNIE EARLE

Ronald Dale Earle was born in Fort Worth, Texas in 1942. He was raised on a nearby ranch begun by his great-grandfather just after the Civil War, on which his father and grandfather were born and raised. Earle's experiences growing up in a large extended family shaped much of his thinking about the role of family and community in influencing character and behavior. His early years formed the basis for the later work he termed community justice.

EARLY DAYS IN AUSTIN

In 1960 Earle came to Austin to enroll in the University of Texas, earning a B.A. in government and graduating from the UT School of Law. He gained his first experience with the workings of state government as a state budget examiner for then-Texas Governor John Connally. In his personal time he volunteered to lead Austin's first effort to pass a fair-housing ordinance to end housing discrimination on the basis of race.

IN THE JUDICIARY

At the age of 26 he became the youngest person ever appointed to the bench in Austin. As a municipal judge he became popularly known and would thereafter run and serve as "Ronnie Earle." Foreshadowing his career-long commitment to "doing the right thing" regardless of political risk, he drew his first controversial statewide press coverage and was almost fired by the city council for including remarks in a speech that "marijuana is not a narcotic," a scientific fact.

In 1972 Earle was named Chief Counsel of the Texas Judicial Council, where he led reform efforts to make the Texas court system easier for citizens to access and understand. Within a year he decided to run his first race for public office in an effort to enact those reforms. Earle entered private law practice and won election to represent Travis County in the Texas House of Representatives in 1973.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

At the Capitol, he earned a reputation as a leading advocate for judicial reform, prison reform and public employee rights. As a member of the Austin-Travis County Transportation Study Committee, Earle promoted more community and neighborhood participation in partnership with better government agency collaborations in the planning process. This early work in transportation provided an important model later for his major innovations in community justice planning.

Following the legislature's reduction of penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana, Earle sought and received appointment by then-Governor Dolph Briscoe to lead a project to secure the release of persons imprisoned under the previous law and help them transition back into community life. During his term in the House, Earle also drew national press controversy by being the first elected official in the country to call for the impeachment of then-President Richard M. Nixon following the firing of U.S. Attorney General Archibald Cox in the infamous "Saturday Night Massacre."

AS TRAVIS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

By 1976, Earle was so drawn by the legal duty of district attorneys in Texas "not to convict but to see that justice is done" that he became a surprise late entry into an already hotly-contested race for Travis County District Attorney. Having no experience as a prosecutor, he promised to bring to the job "a virgin mind and a keen sense of justice." Earle won the support of Travis County voters and began his first term as DA in 1977. His duties included supervising 9 assistant DA's. Staff turnover rates were typically high as in other DA offices, with positions seen mainly as stepping stones for other opportunities.

In the first year of his first term as DA, Earle faced the challenge of prosecuting Frank Smith, the ex-convict head of a bail bond business and an expanding criminal enterprise. Working with the Legislature, Earle secured higher legal standards for bail bond businesses in Texas to stop the proliferation of armies of criminals subject to the orders of bondsmen who could withdraw bail arbitrarily. With the security assistance of the Texas Rangers, Smith was convicted of masterminding an aggravated robbery attempt and sentenced to life in prison.

Later Earle created a Special Crimes Unit in the office to investigate and prosecute complex economic, white-collar and violent crimes. He also served for twelve years as Chair of the Board of Governors of the Greater Austin Area Organized Crime Control Unit.

In his early years as DA, Earle focused on fairness and "tough prosecution." He worked to establish an office culture that would support equality under the law and seeking justice rather than simply convictions, which was not then the stereotypical atmosphere of DA's offices. Office turnover rates dropped and continued to decline as staff at all levels became increasingly attracted to a shared sense of duty "to see that justice is done."

Assistant DA's adjusted to defying conventional prosecutorial wisdom in matters such as jury selection, where Earle insisted on choosing representative cross-sections of Travis County citizens as much as possible and leading his staff in walk-outs at conferences when prosecutors from other jurisdictions advocated striking jurors for reasons such as race, gender, income or other factors he considered unjust. Travis County juries proved his trust in them well placed. Conviction rates were high. Many prosecutors from Earle's office went on to serve as judges, magistrates, prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys offices, elected officials or entered private practice. Assistant DA positions were increasing sought-after.

Public Integrity

Because the Texas Constitution places jurisdiction for prosecuting crime where it occurs, the district attorney in Travis County is responsible for prosecuting crimes involving state government or the state treasury, located in Austin. Prosecutions of public corruption at all levels for both major and minor violations of law were plentiful. Most -- not all -- were successful, and some drew abundant criticism and controversial press. To deal with the volume of cases, Earle created within his office the nation's first Public Integrity

Unit.

Public servants ranging from state and county employees to elected state and county officials, Texas House and Senate members, statewide elected officials and others were among those investigated by the Public Integrity Unit. Some were indicted. Some were not. Most were convicted and some were not. Travis County voters did not always agree with Earle about some of these cases but kept re-electing him, believing that regardless of political risk he did what he truly thought was "the right thing to do" to seek justice.

While investigating Texas House Speaker Gib Lewis for failing to disclose substantial sources of income in a report required by law, Earle discovered in his own desk drawer a forgotten and overdue report of his own income, which was his salary. Since he had not filed the report on time, he set a national precedent by charging himself for that offense, pleading guilty and paying the maximum penalty, a fine. Speaker Lewis later pled guilty and resigned from public office to become a lobbyist.

Although then-Comptroller Bob Bullock fought a bitter press battle over the investigation by the Public Integrity Unit of his office, which did not result in an indictment, in later years Earle and Bullock partnered to secure state funding for the Unit. Because the Unit brought millions [each year] into the state treasury in fines and restitution for offenses such as state cigarette sales or motor fuel tax evasion and Medicaid fraud, Bullock pushed through the Legislature expansion of the Unit's duties to include statewide insurance fraud cases.

Community Justice

During the 1980's, crime rates kept rising in Austin and across the country. Earle looked hard for hope since even the best conviction rates were not stemming the rising tide of crime. He learned from his rural childhood that "if you want clean water downstream, keep the cattle out of the creek upstream." Looking for ways to address causes of crime, he focused on child abuse because such a high percentage of prison inmates were abused as children and became criminally abusive as juveniles and adults. Social service agencies and police tended to blame each other for children who fell through the cracks. Child abuse cases were difficult to win because children had difficulty testifying on their own behalf.

Anguish over the tragic death of Austin toddler Christopher Wohlers, who had been the subject of repeated concerned citizen reports, prompted Earle to aggressively lead the formation of the Child Protection Team. He brought social workers, police and prosecutors into one office to work together on each case. He recruited volunteers and led fundraising to create a Children's Advocacy Center modeled on the first one in Alabama. At the Center, abused children were interviewed once in a child-friendly environment instead of repeatedly by different agencies in office settings. Better support for child victims led to more convictions. Earle helped start the Child Fatality Review Team, examining the cause of every child death in the county to prevent future tragedies.

The success of these collaborations inspired more. Earle supported SafePlace to help

battered women escape domestic violence and protect their children. In the DA's office he created the Family Justice Division so that different types of cases arising from a family's problems, whether they involved domestic violence and child abuse, substance abuse or juvenile delinquency, could be handled in a coordinated way for earlier intervention. His wife, Twila Hugley Earle, chaired a committee that established the Family Development Center to provide counseling, treatment and corrections resources for families in which incest had occurred. After three successful years, the Center became adjunct to the DA's office and then was adopted as a model program by Parents Anonymous.

The effectiveness of providing support for child abuse victims encouraged Earle to offer more support to other victims as well. He established the first Victim/Witness Assistance Division in Texas. Crime victims groups became important partners in the justice process.

Earle expanded his efforts, creating innovative partnerships with neighborhoods, community groups, businesses and government to improve public safety. He established a host of innovations including Neighborhood Conference Committees to allow citizens to participate in sentencing and supervision of youth. Assistant DA's were assigned to specific areas as the first Neighborhood DA's, providing assistance to troubled neighborhoods to help solve crime problems. More areas requested neighborhood DA's as they proved successful. The first Downtown DA was assigned to work with downtown businesses and residents to address crime problems in the downtown area.

Earle invited neighborhood residents to join in creating sentencing innovations for chronic problems such as gang activity and recurring corner drug trafficking after police drug sweeps. Ideas often led to conversations between neighborhood residents and offenders so that both could be heard under the supervision of assistant DA's . Relationships with offenders to anchor personal accountability were formed and behaviors improved.

Earle described community justice as "an effort to reweave the fabric of community by forging a partnership between local governmental entities, the private sector, and community groups to facilitate the performance by private citizens of the functions that were once performed by the extended family, neighborhood and school." He made speeches about the importance of this "ethics infrastructure" in shaping values and behavior.

As interest in them increased, community justice initiatives in Austin blossomed. The Absent Student Assistance Program was developed working with schools to prosecute truant juveniles and parents and facilitate their participation in education. The Auto Theft Prevention Initiative more closely coordinated police work and prosecution. Sentencing circles allowed victims, offenders, their families, police, business owners and other citizens affected by specific crimes to discuss concerns, impacts of the crime and solutions, often producing unanimous recommendations for sentencing. Circles sometimes followed up with offenders to help influence behavior and lifestyle changes.

Later the Re-Entry Roundtable found ways to help offenders released from prison integrate into community life. The list of innovations kept growing.

Most importantly, Earle created and chaired for many years the Travis County Community Justice Council to bring together elected and appointed officials from a wide range of areas. Not only law enforcement but also local officeholders, education, corrections, employment, mental health, substance abuse, and other personnel met with civic organizations, businesses and citizens to explore and identify criminal justice needs. They created short and long term plans, priorities and action committees to implement constructive solutions instead of what Earle called "throwing failures over walls of blame."

The Travis County Community Justice Council met monthly and was so successful that Earle wrote Community Justice Assistance provisions for inclusion in the 1989 Criminal Justice and Corrections Reform Act that made the most sweeping reforms to criminal justice in Texas in 50 years. The heart of the reforms were the Community Justice planning provisions based on the conceptual model he developed while working with transportation planning during his term in the Texas House of Representatives. The legislature adopted his provisions into the Reform Act almost unchanged. Various other communities in Texas began planning and creating action committees based on their justice needs and priorities.

Despite the rapid growth of the Austin area, the drop in its crime rate was gradual but dramatic. Earle attributed this success to Travis County citizens' extensive efforts and participation in community justice collaborations. While crime rates around the country eventually began to decrease, during Earle's tenure violent crime dropped up to three times faster than in other large metropolitan areas and at lower cost to Travis County taxpayers. Austin became one of the nation's safest cities; the murder rate fell almost 50% in 17 years.

Earle believed that prisons were essentially hothouses for growing crime. In the 1990's Travis County proposed to the Legislature a State Jail that would allow only the offenders sent to prison from this county with no possibility of return to be placed in the state prison system. Believing that efforts here would work better to prepare offenders to re-enter the community, Travis County sought to secede from participation in the state prison system under those terms. Under Earle's leadership, Travis County citizens committed more than 3,000 volunteer service hours in advance to make the State Jail program a success. The Legislature did not approve the proposal. A State Jail system was created under a different conceptual basis. Travis County continued to expand its Community Justice efforts anyway.

Death Penalty

Earle did not favor abolishing the death penalty for a number of reasons, including the inexplicable release of convicted multiple murderer Kenneth Allen McDuff and his subsequent murder of Colleen Reed in Austin. In addition to earning a national reputation for integrity and ethics in prosecution, Earle achieved prominence in the

national debate on the death penalty for his serious and thoughtful attitude of reason and restraint.

He viewed the topic as one that would be dangerous to consider in oversimplified terms, and tolerated no glib remarks concerning its use. Earle established the Death Penalty Review Committee of assistant DA's who volunteered to help make recommendations on a case-by-case basis about whether to seek the death penalty from a Travis County jury. Final decisions about asking a jury to consider imposing a death penalty were always made by Earle and were personally excruciating to him each time. He also had deep concerns about total isolation in supermax prisons of inmates too dangerous for any human contact.

DNA Evidence Exonerations
A defendant convicted by Earle's office was exonerated long after his trial by advances in DNA science. Earle set the tone for DA's across the country by ordering an exhaustive DNA evidence review of all cases tried by his office in which advances in DNA science might be used to confirm the conviction or exonerate the defendant, to determine whether a mistake had been made in any other case. The grief of such an error lay heavily on him.

Drug Policy Recommendations
Earle called in speeches and at conferences for a complete re-examination of drug laws.

Teaching and Spreading the Word
Earle became particularly well known nationally for his community justice work. He and Twila traveled extensively to speak and consult together and separately in other states on community justice, community building and leadership. They presented concepts in various divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice under then-Attorney General and former district attorney Janet Reno, who favored community justice ideas and practices and sought to spread them across the country. Twila also spoke widely on criminal justice and application of the principles of chaos theory and self-organization in human systems, consulting for twelve years in the Executive Excellence Program of the National Institute of Corrections. They both participated in a White House Conference on Safety in Public Spaces, lectured at various universities and graduate schools, and together taught an undergraduate honors course at the University of Texas at Austin called "Reweaving the Fabric of Community: The Theory and Practice of Community Building." Their students formed a campus organization, The Good Society, to carry forward ideas from the class.

Recognition
Under Earle's tenure, the Travis County District Attorney's Office was named by the U.S. Department of Justice one of four national models of community-based prosecution, and by the National District Attorney's Association one of ten model offices in the country. The Kennedy School of Government selected Earle as one of four district attorneys in the nation for a Harvard University study on innovative, community-oriented prosecutors.

Earle earned countless awards, including:

- Texas Bar Foundation Award for Advancing Legal Ethics in Texas;
- Women 2000 Award from the Austin Women's Political Caucus for initiatives improving the quality of life for women and their families in Austin and Travis County;
- Neighborhood Peacemaker Award from the Austin Dispute Resolution Center;
- Elected Official of the Year Award from the Central Texas Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration;
- Texas Prosecutor of the Year Award by the Crime Victims Clearinghouse;
- Most Outstanding Young Lawyer in Austin; and
- Eagle Scout.

After first winning election in 1977, Earle served as Travis County District Attorney for twenty years without opposition. Controversial prosecutions of public corruption drew opponents in 1996 and 2000. Earle told voters he no longer had a virgin mind but could still promise a keen sense of justice. He ran on a promise of tough prosecution and bringing people together for smart prevention against an opponent who argued that tough prosecution should be a DA's only concern. Travis County agreed with Earle's approach. He won handily both times, then serving unopposed until his retirement at the end of 2008.

As the longest sitting district attorney in Travis County history, Earle held that office for 32 years. At the time of his retirement the office had [#] assistant DA's, [#] investigators and hundreds of support staff. During his tenure he was responsible for the prosecution of more than [#] cases. Because of his standard responses to criticisms of various prosecutions, he was sometimes referred to as "just doing my job Earle." Asked about his reaction to the opinions of those who did not favor some of his official actions and approaches, his only comment was, "to some a dream, to others a nightmare." He was known for his laughter and colorful remarks, love of justice and devotion to equality under the law.

Roger El-khoury

From: Roger El-khoury
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 10:52 AM
To: 'Allen Hill'
Subject: RE: Earle building

Thank you Mr. Hill.

From: Allen Hill [mailto:ahill@hdchlaw.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 10:49 AM
To: Roger El-khoury
Subject: Fw: Earle building

Mr. El Khoury

I am forwarding to you an email received from Ken Oden, who has personally spoken with each of the individuals named in his email. All have approved the publication of their names in support of the naming of the new District Attorney Office Building after Ronald Earle.

Thanks
Allen Hill

H. Allen Hill, Jr.
Hill, Ducloux, Carnes & de la Garza
An Association of Individual Law Practices
400 W. 15th Street, Suite 808
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 474-7054
FAX: (512) 474-5605
ahill@hdchlaw.com

This electronic communication (including any attached document) may contain privileged and/or confidential information. This information is intended only for the use of indicated e-mail addressees. If you are not an intended recipient of this communication, please be advised that any disclosure, dissemination, distribution, copying, or other use of this communication or any attached document is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by reply e-mail and promptly destroy all electronic and printed copies of this communication and any attached documents.

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: Ken Oden <Ken.Oden@lgbs.com>
To: Allen Hill <ahill@hdchlaw.com>; Rosemary Lehmberg <roselehm@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, May 12, 2014 4:56 PM
Subject: RE: Earle building

Mr, Hill,

Please use the following letter, as you deem appropriate:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPPORT THE NAMING OF THE NEW BUILDING, WHICH WILL HOUSE THE TRAVIS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, IN HONOR OF FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY RONALD EARLE. WE ALL HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF MR. EARLE'S CAREER AND BELIEVE THAT SUCH A

Atch 3-10

DESIGNATION WOULD BE WELL DESERVED. WE DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK AGAINST THE CONSIDERATION FOR NAMING THE BUILDING IN HONOR OF ANY OTHER PERSON, WE SIMPLY EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR NAMING THE BUILDING IN HONOR OF MR. EARLE.

ANDY BROWN
DAVID COUREGOUS
MARK LITTLEFIELD
JAMES McCORMICK
DAVID MINTON
GARRY MAURO
BRUCE ELFANT
CHRISTIAN ODEN
RANDY LEAVITT
SYLVIA CAMARILLO
MARTHA DICKIE
BRIAN ROARK
JOHN CARSEY
KEN ODEN

Ken Oden
Partner & General Counsel
Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP
Attorneys at Law
Ken.Oden@lgbs.com
Main: (512) 447-6675
Fax: (866)5236019 / (512)6343743
http://www.lgbs.com/

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT
This transmission may be: (1) subject to the Attorney-Client Privilege, (2) an attorney work product, or (3) strictly confidential. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, you may not disclose, print, copy or disseminate this information. If you have received this in error, please reply and notify the sender (only) and delete the message. Unauthorized interception of this e-mail is a violation of federal criminal law.

Atch 3-11

Roger El-khoury

From: Cliff McSparran <centralaustinmc@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 07, 2014 10:07 AM
To: Roger El-khoury
Subject: District Attorney's Building Name Nomination

I'm nominating "The Ronald Dale Earle District Attoney's Office" as the name of the new DA structure on 11th Street.

Ronnie Earle graduated from the University of Texas School of Law, served as an Austin municipal judge, was a member of the Texas Legislature and was Travis County District Attorney for almost 30 years. Though I cannot find a list of Travis County DA's to confirm this, he may have served in that position longer than any other.

I think most Travis County residents believed Mr. Earle to be a champion of the people, and a man dedicated to the equal and fair application of justice. Despite active opposition from powerful interests, his management of the Travis County District Attorney's Office's Public Integrity Unit set a standard for future oversight and prosecution of public corruption statewide.

Eagle Scout, athlete, president of his high school city council, judge, state representative, district attorney, lieutenant gubernatorial candidate, husband and father - Ronnie Earle did and does all those thing very well.

By the way, I do not know Ronnie Earle or his family, have never worked for him, and owe him nothing. I simply have always admired him, because I believe him to be a rare example of a politician with ideals and scruples. Again, I think a huge majority of Travis County residents would agree with my assessment of him.

J. Cliff McSparran
3913 Becker Avenue
Austin, Texas 78751-5208
512-636-3454

Atch 3-12

GRAVES DOUGHERTY HEARON & MOODY
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Clarke Heldrick
512.480.5636
512.480.5836 (fax)
cheldrick@gdhm.com

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 98
Austin, TX 78767-9998

April 22, 2014

TRAVIS COUNTY - FMD
RECEIVED

APR 25 2014

INITIAL _____

Mr. Roger A. El Khoury, Director
Travis County Facilities Management Department
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767

Re: Proposed Name of New District Attorney Office Building

Dear Mr. El Khoury:

Please add my name to the many others who have registered their support for naming the new District Attorney Office Building for our longtime Travis County District Attorney, Ronnie Earle. Ronnie is respected throughout our community for his consistent and evenhanded administration of justice in Travis County and it would certainly be appropriate to name the new buildings for him.

Very truly yours,

GRAVES, DOUGHERTY, HEARON & MOODY
A Professional Corporation

By: _____
Clarke Heldrick

RCH/bs

Enclosure

Atch 3-13
2087856.1

TRAVIS COUNTY - FMD
RECEIVED
APR 08 2014
INITIAL

TEXAS COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
FRANK MALONEY
JUDGE (RET.)
SENIOR TRIAL & APPELATE JUDGE

3106 PLEASANT RUN PLACE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78703

RES. 512-476-4306
FAX 512-476-0001
EMAIL LAWFRANKMALONEY@AOL.COM

Commissioners Court
Travis County, Tx

6 April 2014

Enclosed is material setting out my recommendation for naming the new prosecutor's building.

Thank you

Frank Maloney

Attachment 4-1

From: Frank Maloney <Lawfrankmaloney@aol.com>
Subject: **Name of the new Prosecutors building**
Date: April 7, 2014 2:18:25 PM CDT
To: Roger A EL Koury PE, Director Travis County Facility Management PO box 1748, Austin TX 78767

I served with Les Procter as an assistant DA and as his first assistant in the 50s and early 60s here in Travis County.. During his tenure as District Attorney , there were no more than 5 or 6 Assistants. He was a hands on prosecutor appearing in Court in all major cases, His record of convictions percentage wise is beyond reach.. He was a person of unquestioned integrity and a very justice minded prosecutor.. In addition to his duties as a prosecutor he officiated at Friday night high school football games throughout central Texas for many years. He and his brother Ben Procter were world class handball players.. Les was recognized by the State Bar of Texas as the Outstanding Prosecutor and was elected chair of the State Bar Criminal Law and Procedure section of the Bar. That section was composed of Prosecutors, Defense Lawyers and Judges.He was also honored by TheTexas County and District Attorneys Association and by the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association. Please consider Les Procter as the person to name the new Prosecutors building .... Frank Maloney, Austin , Tx
``

What has he contributed to Travis County ? Stability and peace at a time when Societal values were changing for good and for bad.. My opinion , Between Dan Moody, JAck Roberts, Bob Smith, Les was the acknowledge best... Maloney

Atch 4-2

Texas State Historical Association

Search
Handbook Site

Are you smarter than a Texas 7th Grader?
TAKE THE QUIZ

PROCTER, LESLIE CLAY, JR.

PROCTER, LESLIE CLAY, JR. (1921–1985). Leslie Clay Procter, Jr., attorney, was born on February 17, 1921, in Temple, Texas, the son of Leslie C. and Hazel (Barnes) Procter. After graduating from Temple High School in 1938, he attended Temple Junior College for one year. He then transferred on a football scholarship to the University of Texas, where he lettered on the 1942 Southwest Conference championship team. With Edgar Shelton he also represented the university in men's debate. In 1942 Procter entered the United States Marine Corps and in 1943 was stationed at Southwestern University in Georgetown before going to officers' training school at Quantico, Virginia. After being promoted to second lieutenant as an artillery officer in the Sixth Marine Corps, he shipped overseas to the Far Eastern Theater. He fought in the battle of Okinawa (May-June 1945), then returned to the United States early in 1946, having achieved the rank of captain before his discharge in the spring of that year. In 1947 he received his B.A. from the University of Texas while attending its law school. Upon graduation in June 1949 he was appointed an assistant district attorney for Travis County under Jack Roberts.

In 1950 he was elected Travis county attorney. Soon after taking office, however, he was called back into the Sixth Marine Corps and served again overseas as an artillery officer in the Korean War. Following his discharge as a major in the summer of 1952, he won an uncontested bid for reelection. Then, in 1954 he was elected Travis County District Attorney, a position he held with distinction for eight years. He tried-and won-all state cases involving Texas insurance and the Veterans' Land Board scandal. In fact, he convicted popular state land commissioner Bascom Giles in 1955 on twelve counts of fraud and bribery. As a result of such diligence, Procter was chosen "Travis County Man of the Year for 1955" by the Austin J.C.'s, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the state bar, the Texas Letterman's Association, the Ben Hur Shrine Temple, the Kiwanis Club, and the United Methodist Church. During his last seven years as district attorney he successfully prosecuted every major case that came before his office. In 1962 Procter resigned to run for state attorney general and, even though he overwhelmingly carried Travis County, was defeated by Waggoner Carr of Lubbock. Thereafter, Procter retired to a private law firm in Austin, which he headed until his death, on April 16, 1985. He is buried in the family plot in Austin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Vertical Files, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

Ben H. Procter

Citation

The following, adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article.

Atch 4-3