Quarterly Meeting

October 28-29, 2021
AGENDA
DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 29, 2021
9 a.m.

This meeting of the Texas Historical Commission has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

Members of the public will be able to observe a livestream feed using the following link on October 29, 2021: https://youtu.be/d5xHdxwwp-g
This livestream option will not allow for two-way communication between members of the public and the Commission.

Members of the public may provide public comment in person concerning any matter within the authority of the Commission by registering at the meeting location on October 29, 2021.

NOTE: The Texas Historical Commission may go into executive session (close its meeting to the public) on any agenda item if appropriate and authorized by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551.

1. Call to Order and Introductions – Chairman Nau
   1.1 Welcome
   1.2 Pledge of Allegiance
      A. United States
      B. Texas
   1.3 Commissioner introductions
   1.4 Establish quorum
   1.5 Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Public comment
   Members of the public may address the Commission concerning any matter within the authority of the Commission. The Chairman may limit the length of time available to each individual.

*The Commission will meet concurrently with the Antiquities Advisory Board.

3. Joint AAB meeting
   3.1 Alamo masterplan update – Kate Rogers, Alamo Trust Inc., Patrick Gallagher, Gallagher and Associates
   3.2 Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits for the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County – Graham
      A. Permit #1120 for a condition assessment of the Cenotaph
      B. Permit #1121 for installation of Cenotaph bollards and chain
      C. Permit #1122 for installation of a temporary palisade exhibit
      D. Permit #1123 to upgrade electrical systems on the north portion of the site
      E. Permit #983 Amendment for architectural investigations on the Church and Long Barrack
      F. Permit #1095 Amendment for on-going conservation work on the Church and Long Barrack
3.3 Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1125 related to the mural and roof painting on the Astrodome, 2 NRG Parkway, Houston, Harris County – Graham

3.4 Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1126 related to masonry cleaning and select wood replacement at the Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County – Graham

3.5 Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Practice and Procedure, of the Texas Administrative Code for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register
   A. Subchapter C, Archeology, sections 26.14, & 26.16, related to the submission of archeology permit applications and reports – Jones
   B. Subchapter D, Historic Buildings and Structures, sections 26.20 and 26.23 related to permit applications and reports – Graham

4. Partner Reports and Presentations
4.1 Friends of the THC – Anjali Zutshi, E.D. Friends of THC
4.2 Texas Holocaust, Genocide & Anti-Semitism Advisory Commission – Joy Nathan, E.D.
   A. Consider approval of THGAAC FY2021 Non-Profit Grants

5. Chairman’s Report – Chairman Nau
5.1 Report on the ongoing projects and operations of the Commission including updates on meetings held, consultations, contacts and planned travel/events

6. Executive Director’s Report – Executive Director Wolfe
6.1 Staff introductions
6.2 Report on activities of THC Executive Director and staff for the preceding quarter including meetings held, consultations, contacts and planned travel/events

7. Consent Items – The Commission may approve agenda items 7.1 – 7.9 by a majority vote on a single motion. Any commissioner may request that an item be pulled from this consent agenda for consideration as a separate item.
7.1 Consider approval of July 26-27, 2021 meeting minutes
7.2 Consider certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations including: St Paul; Fields; Old Clint; Camp Family; McLain; Gillett-Lone Star Community; Boggess: Long Branch; Ringgold; Conroe Community; George’s Creek; Simpsonville; Louise Community; and Dolores Nuevo
7.3 Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers: including Pipe Creek Cemetery; Dyess Family Cemetery; Westside Black Enclaves; Emma F. Shiner Home; The Canary Islanders; Immaculate Conception Catholic Church; Peach Creek Cemetery; Emanuel Chapel United Methodist Church; Chocolate Community; J.L. Putegnat & Bro. Building; Lily (Spivey) and William A. Rasco House; Victoria Taylor Walker; First Baptist Church of Lavon; Brinlee Cemetery; Princeton Cemetery; Hunt-Cassell House; Woodrum-Boyd House; Second Baptist Church; Holy Family Catholic Church; Congregation B’nai Israel Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple; Krieger-Geyer House; Education in Plantersville; Pleasantville; Goose Creek School; Dr. Thomas F. Freeman; La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtemoc; Pleasant Valley Cemetery; Lawrence House; Lake Creek Cemetery; The Methodist Church in China; William G. “Bill” Hall; First Baptist Church of Kenedy; Lampasas City Hall; Dr. Frank M. Wagner; William C. Abbott; Dr. Josiah T. Sloan; Greater St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church; San Gabriel Baptist Church; Reuben Holbein; White’s Funeral Home; Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes; Royse City Calaboos; Vinnedge-Loicano House; Robert David Law; Edmund and Emily Miller House; Tarleton-
Young Cemetery; Mt. Pisgah Cemetery; Wharton Hispanic Cemetery; Daniel James (Dan’) Moody; Phillip John Burrow; and Minnie (Washington) Yates

7.4 Consider approval of Annual Internal Audit Plan FY2022

7.5 Consider adoption of amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program without changes as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the Texas Register (46 TexReg 4934-4937)

7.6 Consider re-adoption of the following chapters of Title 13, Texas Administrative Code, Part 2: Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure without change as published in the August 13 2021 issue of the Texas Register, 46 TexReg 5067

7.7 Consider approval of contract amendments
   A. Contract 808-18-1821 (extend contract term & increase in amount) with Whitehawk Engineering for professional services at Eisenhower Birthplace SHS
   B. Contract 808-21-201548 (increase in amount) with Freese & Nichols for professional services at the Landmark Inn SHS
   C. Contract # 808-20-R201162 (increase in amount) with Design and Production Inc. for professional services at the Star of the Republic and Washington-on-the-Brazos SHS Museums
   D. Contract 808-18-0633 (extend contract term) with McConnell & Jones, LLP for internal audit services

7.8 Consider approval of second permit extension request from Jason Barrett for Antiquities Permit #6075, 41HR796 (Dimond Knoll) – Grand Parkway (SH 99) Segment E, Harris County – Jones

7.9 Consider acceptance of donations in the amount of $600 from the Fandangle Association for the Fort Griffin State Historic Site (Longhorns)

8. Antiquities Advisory Board – Commissioner Bruseth

8.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the advisory board meeting held on October 28, 2021, including updates on permitted projects and State Antiquities Landmarks

9. Archeology – Commissioner Bruseth

9.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021, including updates on terrestrial and marine archeology activities, Texas Archeological Field, Texas Archeology Stewardship Network, CFCP Program, and upcoming activities/events

9.2 Consider approval of the Curatorial Facility Certification of the Witte Museum, Bexar County

10. Architecture – Commissioner Limbacher

10.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including updates on staffing, federal and state architectural reviews, courthouse preservation, disaster assistance, trust fund grants and historic preservation tax credit projects – Graham

10.2 Consider approval of the recapture of funds from and/or supplemental funding to previously awarded Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program projects - Tietz

11. Communications – Commissioner Gravelle

11.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including division updates and media outreach

12. Community Heritage Development – Commissioner Peterson

12.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including updates on the Real Places conference, Texas Main Street program, DowntownTX.org, heritage tourism activities including the Texas Heritage Trails program, and Certified Local Government activities
12.2 Consider approval of designations of 2022 Texas Main Street Cities
12.3 Consider approval of the Texas Main Street Program, Associate Network for continued development and implementation
12.4 Consider authorization for Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to license DowntownTX.org and associated intellectual property to organizations with similar missions

13. Finance and Government Relations – Commissioner Crain
13.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including a review of the agency financial dashboard and legislative report

14. Historic Sites – Commissioner Crain
14.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including updates on the Historic Sites facilities; IMLS Grant; and updates on San Jacinto SHS, Levi Jordan Plantation SHS, and Sabine Pass Battleground SHS.
14.2 Consider approval of Phase I Evaluation of Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo also known as Presidio La Bahía
14.3 Consider approval to cure the discrepancy in an existing utility easement for CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC at Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site
14.4 Consider approval of the acquisition of the 1850s Seamon O. Eidman House adjacent to the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site
14.5 Consider approval of a resolution in support of the Dark Sky Certification at THC State Historic Sites

15. History Programs – Commissioner White
15.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including an update on division activities
15.2 Update regarding the 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers
15.3 Update regarding the Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan - Nick Kalogeresis, AICP, The Lakota Group

16. Executive
16.1 Committee report – report on items considered at the committee meeting held on October 28, 2021 including updates on information technology, human resources, ongoing projects and upcoming events
16.2 Consider approval of recommendations for 2021 Texas Historical Commission Preservation Awards
16.3 Consider approval of Hurricane Harvey Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund grant award to alternate projects – Hart
16.4 Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 related to the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County – Wolfe

17. Legal matters – Assistant Attorney General Dennis McKinney
17.1 Report from and/or conference with legal counsel on ongoing and/or pending legal matters including:
   A. Alamo Defenders Descendants Association v. Texas Historical Commission et al., Case No. 08-20-00172 (Eighth Court of Appeals in El Paso)
   B. Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation v. Texas Historical Commission et al., Cause No D-1-GN-20-005131 (Travis County Texas)
   C. Isom v THC 3:21-cv-01465-N-BT (US District Court, Northern District of Texas)

18. Adjourn
NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
MEETING SCHEDULE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>MEETING/EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, Oct. 28</td>
<td>9 a.m.</td>
<td>Archeology Committee</td>
<td>DoubleTree Hotel Bluebonnet Room</td>
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<td>Architecture Committee</td>
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<td>Antiquities Advisory Board &amp; Full Commission <em>(Joint meeting)</em></td>
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<td>Full Commission <em>(continued)</em></td>
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TAB 3.2A
Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1120 for a condition assessment of the Alamo Cenotaph, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison. At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces.

The Alamo Cenotaph was commissioned by the State of Texas to commemorate the Texas centennial. Designed by Adams & Adams with sculptural figures carved by Pompeo Coppini, the Cenotaph was dedicated in 1940 “in memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives at the Alamo, March 6, 1836, in the defense of Texas. They chose never to surrender nor retreat; these brave hearts with flag still proudly waving, perished in the flames of immortality that their high sacrifice might lead to the founding of this Texas.” The monument is prominently located in Alamo Plaza to the northwest of the Alamo church on a traffic median owned by the City of San Antonio.

In 2014, the City commissioned structural engineering firm Jaster Quintanilla San Antonio, LLP, and stone conservator Ivan Myjer to assess the condition of the Cenotaph. Based on visual inspection and review of original construction documents, the report identified multiple issues, including movement in the marble cladding, particularly at the top of the tower; use of an overly hard mortar with initial construction and later replacement of the joints with sealants, which have begun to fail; likely degradation of aluminum anchors used to secure the marble cladding to the concrete and brick backup; and potential corrosion of reinforcing steel in the concrete structure. The report recommended investigation to determine if moisture is trapped within the monument, removing and replacing displaced stone, and repointing of the mortar joints to prevent further water infiltration. Options for the amount of stone removal were included, but the report concluded that “removal and replacement of all of the marble units should not be necessary unless the concrete frame is exhibiting a level of deterioration that undermines its structural stability.” The 2014 report may be found at: https://www.sanantonio.gov/Portals/0/Files/CCDO/AlamoPlazaAdvisoryCommittee/AlamoCenotaphStructuralAssessment.pdf.
The Alamo buildings and grounds, including the Cenotaph, are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permit at the Alamo

- **HS1033** (denied issuance of permit on 9/22/2020);
  Permit denied to dismantle and restore the Cenotaph in a new Alamo Square location.
  Alternative plans requested by the Commission to restore in historic location.

Scope of Work

Following the 2014 assessment of the Cenotaph, this investigation will focus on the condition of the concrete superstructure and the aluminum anchorage pins originally specified to tie the marble cladding to the underlying structural backing and framework. Select stone panels at the top of the monument and adjacent brick infill will be removed to access the Cenotaph’s internal structure for the first time since it was built. Removal of stone panels will be limited only to those needed to document the type and condition of the marble anchors, assess the brick infill and concrete frame, and determine if water drainage systems continue to function.

Additional investigation includes electromagnetic detection of stone anchors to confirm typical locations, borescope inspection at open mortar joints, and testing of small powder samples of existing concrete to estimate the depth of carbonation (deterioration) in the structural framework.

Staff Recommendation

Since these improvements are located in Alamo Plaza and within the boundaries of the State Antiquities Landmark, a permit is required. Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated…work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark.”

Staff has reviewed the permit application from the City of San Antonio (owner) and Architexas (project professional) and found documentation sufficiently complete for approval of a permit by the Commission.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

Suggested Motion

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1120 to perform a condition assessment on the Alamo Cenotaph, including removal of select stone panels and brick infill to assess and document the marble anchors, the brick infill and concrete frame, and determine the effectiveness of drainage systems, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the application scope of work and contingent on coordination and regular site visits to confer with consulting parties in monitoring the progress of the work.
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION
Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION
Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location

NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
The Alamo

ADDRESS
300 Alamo Plaza (#398)

CITY
San Antonio

COUNTY
Bexar

ZIP CODE
78205

2. Project Name

NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Condition assessment of the 1936 Alamo Cenotaph with limited architectural investigation

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)

OWNER/AGENCY
City of San Antonio

REPRESENTATIVE
Lori Houston

TITLE
Assistant City Manager

ADDRESS
115 Plaza de Armas, 2nd Floor

CITY
San Antonio

STATE
Texas

ZIP CODE
78205

PHONE
210.207.5093

EMAIL
lori.houston@sanantonio.gov

4. Architect or Other Project Professional

NAME/FIRM
Architexas

REPRESENTATIVE
Stanley Graves

TITLE
Senior Principal

ADDRESS
2900 S. Congress Ave. Sta. 200

CITY
Austin

STATE
Texas

ZIP CODE
78704

PHONE
512.444.4220

EMAIL
sgraves@architexas.com

5. Construction Period

PROJECT START DATE
9.22.21

PROJECT END DATE
9.22.22

PERMIT CATEGORY
Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

☐ Preservation
☐ Reconstruction
☐ Relocation

☐ Rehabilitation
☐ Architectural Investigation
☐ Demolition

☐ Restoration
☐ Hazard Abatement
☐ New Construction

ATTACHMENTS
For all projects, please attach the following:
☐ Written description of the proposed project;
☐ Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
☐ Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

☐ Historic Structure Report
☐ Architectural Documentation

☐ Historical Documentation
☐ Archeological Documentation
CERTIFICATIONS
The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant’s Certification
I, ________________, Lori Houston, as legal representative of the Applicant, ____________________________, City of San Antonio, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature: ____________________________ Date: 9/21/21

Project Professional’s Certification
I, ________________, Stanley Graves, as legal representative of the Firm, Architexas ____________________________, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature: ____________________________ Date: 9/21/21

SUBMISSION
Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hspermit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

www.thc.texas.gov
State Antiquities Permit Application

Architectural Investigation of the Cenotaph to the Heroes of the Alamo, Alamo Cenotaph.

Written Description
In 2014, Jaster Quintanilla San Antonio, LLP (JQ) completed a structural assessment and stone conservation report of the Alamo Cenotaph for the City of San Antonio (See attached report). The report found that several displaced marble panels at the top of the tower were showing signs of movement and joint deterioration. It was recommended that additional, minimally obtrusive investigation be completed.

The proposed scope of work will remove selected stone panels and adjacent brick infill to access the Cenotaph’s internal structure. Removal of stone panels will be limited and completed as required to observe and document the type and condition of anchors used to secure the marble, assess the structural concrete and condition of brick infill, and determine if any water has been trapped inside the structure. Additional investigation includes the following: electromagnetic detection of stone anchors to confirm typical locations, borescope inspection at open mortar joints, and testing of small powder samples of existing concrete to estimate depth of carbonation.

It is anticipated that during the course of this investigation the owner will complete a hazardous materials survey to determine the presence, if any, of asbestos containing materials and lead paint products. Ivan Myjer with Building and monument Conservation is our proposed stone conservationist. Pat Sparks with Sparks Engineering is our proposed structural engineer.
Photographs

Cenotaph Assembly

1930s structural concrete
Reinforcement corrosion
Anchorage corrosion

Photo 1: Historic drawing showing concrete frame in red

Cenotaph Assemblies

Disassembling the puzzle
Movement & behavior
Anchorage corrosion
Where does the distress end?

Photo 2: Several displaced panels are located at the top, along with deteriorated joints
Photo 3: Diagram showing location of brick infill. Note: Only a limited amount of marble panels and brick infill will be removed to access the main tower and tomb/sloped structure.

Photo 4: Perspective view of Cenotaph
Photo 5: Full view of Cenotaph
Photo 6: Displaced stones and open joints at the top of the Cenotaph

Photo 7: Deteriorated joints at the top of the Cenotaph (JQ Photo)
Photo 8: Deteriorated joints at the top of the Cenotaph (JQ Photo)

Photo 9: Typical deteriorated joints/marble damage found at the Cenotaph
Photo 10: Sculptures at the base of the Cenotaph

Photo 11: Several joints at the sculpture panels have deteriorated/open joints
Photo 12: Typical deteriorated/open joints at sculptures

Photo 13: Existing drainage system at granite base
Photo 14: Typical deteriorated joints/marble damage
TAB 3.2B
Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1121 for installation of bollards and chain surrounding the Alamo Cenotaph, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison. At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces.

The Alamo Cenotaph was commissioned by the State of Texas to commemorate the Texas centennial. Designed by Adams & Adams with sculptural figures carved by Pompeo Coppini, the Cenotaph was dedicated in 1940 “in memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives at the Alamo, March 6, 1836, in the defense of Texas. They chose never to surrender nor retreat; these brave hearts with flag still proudly waving, perished in the flames of immortality that their high sacrifice might lead to the founding of this Texas.” The monument is prominently located in Alamo Plaza to the northwest of the Alamo church on a traffic median owned by the City of San Antonio.

The Alamo buildings and grounds, including the Cenotaph, are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Scope of Work

This project is intended to deter visitors from accessing the base of the Cenotaph yet allow them to closely approach the monument. The vertical pipe bollards will be installed in the flagstone paving surrounding the monument base by coring 2-inch holes every 5 feet and connecting with a chain rope, similar to the system used at the grass plot directly west of the Church entrance.

The bollard and chain system will increase visitor safety, while at the same time decreasing wear on the monument from visitors standing, sitting, and climbing on the granite base.
Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permit at the Alamo

- **HS1033** (denied issuance of permit on 9/22/2020):
  Permit to dismantle and restore the Cenotaph in a new Alamo Square location. Alternative plans requested by the Commission to restore in historic location.

**Staff Recommendation**

Since these improvements are located in Alamo Plaza and within the boundaries of the State Antiquities Landmark, a permit is required. Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated…work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark.”

Staff has reviewed the permit application from the Alamo Trust, Inc and the Alamo Conservator and found documentation sufficiently complete for approval of a permit by the Commission.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

**Suggested Motion**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1121 for installation of bollards and chain surrounding the Alamo Cenotaph, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the application scope of work and contingent on coordination and regular site visits to monitor the progress of the work.
# Texas Historical Commission

## Antiquities Permit Application

### Historic Buildings and Structures

### General Project Information
Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Property Name and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OF STATE ANTQUITIES LANDMARK</strong> Alamo Cenotaph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong> 300 Alamo Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY</strong> San Antonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY</strong> Bexar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZIP CODE</strong> 78205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK</strong> Cenotaph Bollard Installation</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/AGENCY</strong> Alamo Trust Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong> 321 Alamo Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong> 210-225-1391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPRESENTATIVE</strong> Kate Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY</strong> San Antonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE</strong> TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMAIL</strong> <a href="mailto:krogers@thealamo.org">krogers@thealamo.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/AGENCY</strong> Alamo Trust Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong> 321 Alamo Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong> 210-225-1391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPRESENTATIVE</strong> Pam Rosser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY</strong> San Antonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE</strong> TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMAIL</strong> <a href="mailto:prosser@thealamo.org">prosser@thealamo.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>5. Construction Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT START DATE</strong> 11/1/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT END DATE</strong> 11/1/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Permit Category
Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- [ ] Preservation
- [ ] Rehabilitation
- [ ] Restoration
- [ ] Reconstruction
- [ ] Architectural Investigation
- [ ] Hazard Abatement
- [ ] Relocation
- [ ] Demolition
- [ ] New Construction

### Attachments
For all projects, please attach the following:

- [x] Written description of the proposed project;
- [x] Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- [x] Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- [ ] Historic Structure Report
- [ ] Historical Documentation
- [ ] Architectural Documentation
- [ ] Archeological Documentation
CERTIFICATIONS
The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant’s Certification
I, [Name], as legal representative of the Applicant, [Company], do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature [Signature] Date 9/22/2021

Project Professional’s Certification
I, [Name], as legal representative of the Firm, [Company], do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature [Signature] Date 9/22/2021

SUBMISSION
Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hspertain@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov
Mark Wolfe  
Texas Historical Commission  
PO Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711

Mr. Wolfe,

Following is a narrative intended to accompany the Cenotaph Bollard Installation Antiquities Permit Application – Historic Buildings and Structures.

Upon THC approval, fabrication and construction will begin only on the scopes of work outlined in the drawings submitted here (Appendix A).

**Property Name and Location:**  
The Alamo, 300 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205

**Project Name:**  
Cenotaph Bollard Installation

**Scope of Work:**  
This project is intended to mitigate a potential safety issue by deterring visitors from standing, sitting, and climbing on the granite base of the Cenotaph. A series of small diameter pipe bollards connected by a chain rope will be installed immediately surrounding the base of the monument. This type of railing is also used to prevent visitors from walking on the grass lawn immediately west of the Alamo Church entrance. The same type of bollard and chain is used to separate visitors from direct contact with the Alamo church walls on the north, east, and south sides.

The bollards will not be installed on the monument but rather on the raised walking surface surrounding the monument. The ability for visitors to closely approach the Cenotaph will not be impacted by the pipe bollards, only their ability to climb on the granite base of the monument itself.

Installation of the vertical pipe bollards will be accomplished by coring a 2-inch diameter hole to a depth of 10 inches. The vertically mounted pipe bollard will be held in place with a quick drying cement product. The chain rope will then be attached to the top section of each pipe bollard. The materials used will match similar installations found on site.

Thank you for consideration of this permit application.

Sincerely,

Kate Rogers  
Executive Director  
Alamo Trust Inc.
TAB 3.2C
Item 3.2C
Texas Historical Commission
October Quarterly Meeting
October 28-29, 2021

Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1122 for the installation of a temporary palisade exhibit at the Church, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Scope of Work

This temporary interpretive exhibit will be constructed in the approximate location of a similar wood post fortification in place at the Church during the Alamo siege in 1836. The replica fence of vertical cedar posts will be built on a raised wood deck platform, accessed by a code-compliant ramp, and fortified with a cannon currently being replicated for this exhibit.

The construction, extending from the southwest corner of the Church, will involve minimal subsurface impact with no work penetrating more than one foot below the existing grade. A shallow concrete mat foundation will support the raised platform area. An existing flagpole adjacent to the palisade area will be temporarily removed. THC Archeology Division staff will provide on-site monitoring as the work progresses.
Staff Recommendation

Since these improvements are located on the Alamo site, a permit is required. Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated…work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark.”

Staff has reviewed the permit application from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and the Alamo conservator (project professional) and found documentation sufficiently complete for approval of a permit by the Commission.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

Suggested Motion

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1122 to install a temporary palisade exhibit extending from the southwest corner of the Church, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the application scope of work.
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION
Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION
Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
Alamo
ADDRESS
300 Alamo Plaza
CITY
San Antonio
COUNTY
Bexar
ZIP CODE
78205

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Palisade Installation

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE
Texas General Land Office Mark Havens
ADDRESS
1700 N. Congress Ave.
PHONE
512-936-4441
EMAIL
mark.havens@glo.tx.gov

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM
Alamo Trust Inc.
ADDRESS
321 Alamo Plaza
PHONE
210-225-1391

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE
11/1/2021
PROJECT END DATE
11/1/2022

PERMIT CATEGORY
Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)
☑ Preservation
☐ Reconstruction
☐ Relocation
☐ Rehabilitation
☐ Architectural Investigation
☐ Demolition
☐ Restoration
☐ Hazard Abatement
☐ New Construction

ATTACHMENTS
For all projects, please attach the following:
☒ Written description of the proposed project;
☒ Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
☒ Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:
☐ Historic Structure Report
☐ Architectural Documentation
☐ Historical Documentation
☐ Archeological Documentation
CERTIFICATIONS
The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant's Certification
I, _____________ Mark Havens _____________, as legal representative of the Applicant,

__________The Texas General Land Office ____________, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature_________________________ Date ____________

Project Professional's Certification
I, _____________ Pam Rosser _____________, as legal representative of the Firm,

__________Alamo Trust, Inc. ____________, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature_________________________ Date ____________

SUBMISSION
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Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov

www.thc.texas.gov
Mr. Wolfe,

Following is a narrative intended to accompany the Palisade Installation Antiquities Permit Application – Historic Buildings and Structures. Our application includes the following:

- SAL Permit Application
- Cover Letter
- Appendix A – Alamo Trust Inc. Research
- Appendix B – Installation Design Intent Drawings and Renderings
- Appendix C – Structural Drawings

Upon THC approval, fabrication and construction will begin on the scopes of work outlined in the drawings submitted here.

**Property Name and Location:**
The Alamo, 300 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205

**Project Name:**
Palisade Installation

**Scope of Work:**
This interpretive exhibit would serve as an educational tool to help visitors understand the location and construction of a fortification that was in this approximate location during the siege and Battle of the Alamo in 1836. The palisade played a significant role during the siege and battle making it a relevant choice for education and interpretation for the site today. The proposed exhibit would allow visitors to visualize conditions faced by the Defenders on the day of the battle.

The Palisade Interpretive Temporary Exhibit will be constructed with minimal subsurface impact with no work penetrating more than one foot below the existing grade. A shallow concrete mat foundation slab will be constructed to support the raised platform area. A code compliant ramp will be constructed of hard wood decking planks with wood railings. The interpretive fortification will be constructed of vertical cedar posts of varying diameters, much like what might have been found on site in 1836. A cannon like the one recorded at this location during the Battle of the Alamo in 1836 is currently being replicated for this exhibit.

Thank you for consideration of this permit application.

Sincerely,

Kate Rogers
Executive Director
Alamo Trust Inc.
Alamo Palisade Project

Kolby Lanham, Machaia McClenny, Ernesto Rodriguez

Introduction

An interpretive temporary exhibit centered on a portion of the palisade wall that fortified the Alamo to display to visitors is being considered. A brief background the palisade as well as some considerations are presented below. The interpretive exhibit would help visitors to understand the location and construction of the fortification, leading to a visualization of what the defenders were up against during the siege and Battle of the Alamo in 1836.

Palisade Background

Although most of the Alamo in 1836 was fortified by permanent walls, there was no permanent wall connecting the church building to the south wall, main entrance, and low barrack. Constructed by the Mexican Army led by General Cós during the Siege of Béxar in 1835, a palisade was erected to further fortify the former mission and remedy this situation (Filisola, 1849). Mexican Captain José Juan Sánchez Navarro y Estrada mentions in his 1836 journal a short, weak palisade beside the church building, which also had a barricade of trees (Hansen, 2003). It is believed the palisade was constructed of cedar posts placed in two rows six feet apart behind a trench. The earth obtained from digging the trench may have been placed between the rows of posts to further fortify the temporary wall (Chabot, 1936). However, it is important to note that many of these details are not confirmed and our picture of the palisade is largely drawn from known palisades from the time period and information regarding the experience of the Mexican officers and Alamo engineer Green B. Jameson who all worked to fortify the Alamo during the Texas Revolution (Fox, 1992). See figures 1 and 2 for examples of palisades from Taku Fort in 1860. An excellent example of a palisade description is drawn from a military dictionary originally published in London in 1779:

Palisades, in fortification, stakes made of strong split wood, about 9 feet long, 6 or 7 inches square, 3 feet deep in the ground, in rows about 2 ½ or 3 inches asunder, placed in the covert-way, at 3 feet from and parallel to the parapet or side of the glacis, to secure it from surprise. They are also used to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half-moons, the bottoms of ditches, and, in general, all posts liable to surprise. They are usually fixed perpendicularly, though some make an angle inclining towards the ground next the enemy, that the ropes cast over them, to tear them up may flip off. (Smith, 1969, p. 98)

Though there has been archeology conducted at the palisade, a difficulty arises with the findings as the movie The Siege and Fall of the Alamo was filmed on location in 1914, and a palisade was built as a set piece in the approximate location of the 1836 palisade. Therefore, it is highly likely the findings made by archeologists in 1977 of the remains of the double row of timbers (Fox, 1992) were from this later construction rather than the 1836 palisade.
Role of Palisade in the 1836 Battle
The palisade is best known as the potential location defended by David Crockett during the Battle of the Alamo in 1836. John Sutherland, sent for aid to Gonzales by Travis, later wrote that Travis told Crockett to “defend the picket wall extending from the end of the barracks, on the south side, to the corner of the church” (Hansen, 2003, p. 145). While Sutherland’s account is the only known primary source that places Crockett at the palisade, the belief that he was stationed at that location also springs partly from Susanna Dickinson’s account in which she stated after the battle that she saw his body “between the church and the two story barrack building” (Hansen, 2003, p. 46) placing Crockett near the palisade at his death. Colonel Juan Morales was tasked with attacking the palisade on the morning of March 6, 1836 as it was believed to be a weak point in the wall. However, he and his troops were rebuffed – eventually breaching the walls at the Southwest Corner instead and gaining control of the 18-pounder cannon placed there (Roell, n.d.). William Sanders Oury, an Alamo courier who left a week into the siege, published a biography in 1967 and stated that there were four four-pounders at the palisade (Hansen, 2003).

Benefit of Palisade Interpretation to the Site
As evidenced in the above section, the palisade played a significant role in the Siege and Battle of the Alamo making it a relevant choice for education and interpretation of the site today. Furthermore, it will be easy to make connections to the Battle of Béxar giving the wall a wider interpretation time than merely the thirteen-day siege. As it was a temporary structure, it is an appropriate and more cost-effective choice for a temporary exhibit – especially in comparison to a limestone or adobe wall. The space is one of the only places remaining of the original footprint that does not have buildings on the original site. Very little subsurface impact would be required to place an interpretive recreation of the palisade in the 1836 location. We also have considerable examples of palisades from the time period that may be drawn upon as examples of construction. In addition, a cannon that is slated to be reproduced as part of the Cannon Replica Project would have been located at the palisade. Once the reproduction arrives, the reproduced palisade would provide a prime location to place the cannon replica, as it would have been located during the Battle. The palisade location is in close proximity to the church building/shrine making it easy to integrate into current interpretation without blocking the view of the Alamo church building that most of our visitors expect to see and experience.
Figure 1. A photograph taken inside Taku Fort, Peking (Beijing) after its capture by Anglo-French troops, ca. 1860. Photographer Felice Beato.

Figure 2: Felice Beato's graphic pictures from the Second Opium War in China 1860
Figure 3: Photograph, [Alamo, showing reconstructed palisade], circa 1912-1920, SC98.103 and SC98.101, Picture File, Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library, San Antonio, Texas.

Figure 4: Reconstructed palisade for 1914 film Gift of Alfred Evans to Alamo Collection
Figure 5: Reconstructed palisade for 1914 film
Gift of Alfred Evans to Alamo Collection

Figure 6: Battle of the Alamo Movements of Mexican Army
In-house Vision for Palisade Exhibit

Facing northeast.

Facing southeast.

Bibliography


BEFORE
| TAB 3.2D |
Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1123 to upgrade electrical systems on the north portion of the Alamo site, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permit at the Alamo

- **HS1109** (issued 8/20/2021):
  Construction of an exhibition hall and collections building in the northeast corner of site

Scope of Work

This project will replace or refurbish outdated electrical panels, switchgear, and site lighting on the north portion of the Alamo grounds. New outlets will be installed in the Long Barrack, the Gift Shop, at the grass plot west of the Church entrance and other site locations, involving shallow trenching for in-ground conduit to new installations, including preparations for construction of the Exhibit Hall and Collections Building.
Staff Recommendation

Since these improvements are located in Alamo Plaza and within the boundaries of the State Antiquities Landmark, a permit is required. Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated…work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark.”

Staff has reviewed the submitted documentation from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and Ford Powell & Carson Architects & Planners, Inc. (project professional) and found the documentation sufficient to recommend approval.

The commission may authorize the amendments as written, apply special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the amendment requests.

Suggested Motion

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1123 for electrical upgrades to the north portion of the site, including the Alamo Long Barrack and Gift Shop, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the submitted scope of work.
# Antiquities Permit Application

**Historic Buildings and Structures**

## General Project Information

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Property Name and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alamo [Mission San Antonio de Valero]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alamo Plaza</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. Project Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Church, Long Barrack, and Site Electrical Infrastructure Upgrades</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/AGENCY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas General Land Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700 N Congress Ave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(512) 936-4441</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME/FIRM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Powell &amp; Carson, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420 Broadway, Suite 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(210) 226-1246</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>5. Construction Period</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT START DATE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1, 2021</td>
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</table>

## Permit Category

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- [ ] Preservation
- [x] Rehabilitation
- [ ] Restoration
- [ ] Reconstruction
- [ ] Architectural Investigation
- [ ] Hazard Abatement
- [ ] Relocation
- [ ] Demolition
- [ ] New Construction

## Attachments

For all projects, please attach the following:

- [x] Written description of the proposed project;
- [x] Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- [x] Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- [ ] Historic Structure Report
- [ ] Architectural Documentation
- [ ] Historical Documentation
- [ ] Archeological Documentation
Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, Continued


CERTIFICATIONS
The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant's Certification
I, __Mark Havens____, as legal representative of the Applicant,
__The Texas General Land Office____, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature ___________________________ Date 9/22/2021

Project Professional's Certification
I, __John Mize______, as representative of the Firm,
__Ford, Powell & Carson, Inc.____, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature ___________________________ Date 9/22/2021

SUBMISSION
Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hspermit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov

Texas Historical Commission
real places telling real stories
www.thc.texas.gov
Task 11.1: Site Electrical Infrastructure Improvements

The scope of the Electrical Infrastructure package will remove and replace out-of-date and non-code compliant electrical panels and switchgear. Electric service 3 feeding the Long Barrack and site lighting will be demolished and replaced with new panels and feeders. Portions of electric service 2 will be demolished as part of the separate Exhibit Hall / Collections Building project. Remaining portions of electric service 2 will be refurbished as part of this project.

All trenching necessary for installation of new in-ground conduit will not exceed 12 inches below existing grades, and no trenching will be conducted unless the Alamo Trust archaeologist is present to monitor the work. Wherever possible, new electrical feeders will utilize existing conduit runs.

Attachments:
1. Electrical Drawings, dated 9/20/2021 (Cleary Zimmerman Engineers)
2. Electrical Specifications, dated 9/21/2021 (Cleary Zimmerman Engineers)
3. Photographs showing locations for scope of work
Fig. 1. View of electrical panels at Service 1, located against the south wall of the Alamo complex, near Crockett St. (9/17/2021)

Fig. 2. View of existing fence that screens electrical panels at Service 3, at north end of site adjacent to the Long Barrack. (9/17/2021)
Fig. 3. Existing panels to be replaced at Service 3. (9/17/2021)
Fig. 5. View of grass area at south end of plaza in front of Church, where new waterproof duplex outlets are proposed to be installed. (9/17/2021)

Fig. 4. View of paved area in front of Church West elevation. It is proposed to add new waterproof duplex outlets for special event power at edge of paving near stanchions. New conduit will be added to existing circuit, to be laid under flagstones, within existing cement grout bed. (9/17/2021)
TAB 3.2E
Discussion and possible action to amend the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #983 for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permits at the Alamo

- **HS1072** (issued 11/19/2020, completed):
  Long Barrack masonry cleaning and roof repairs

- **HS1095** (issued 5/10/2021, expires 3/26/2022):
  On-going conservation assessment and treatment processes to stabilize the Church and Long Barrack.

**Scope of Work: Permit HS 983 - issued 2/1/2019, expires 3/26/2022**
This permit involves architectural investigations of the Church and Long Barracks to study the conditions of the structures by inspecting, mapping, and scanning using various technologies. Testing includes analysis of the mortar and stone, including interior and exterior finishes.
Permit HS 983 Amendment #4 - Scope of Work (under consideration):
Church West Façade Cornice Critical Repairs
This scope of work includes crack stabilization and repairs to severely delaminated units of carved stone on the Church’s north side of the west (front) façade. In addition, protective mortar caps will be installed on seams in upward-facing ledges out of public view and stone units probed to determine underlying conditions.

Staff Recommendation
Staff has reviewed the submitted documentation from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and Ford Powell & Carson Architects & Planners, Inc. (project professional) and found the documentation sufficient to recommend approval.

The commission may authorize the amendments as written, apply special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the amendment requests.

Suggested Motion
Move to amend Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #983 for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack to include stone crack stabilization and repairs, installing protective mortar caps on stone ledges, and probing stone units on the Church’s north side of the west façade, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the submitted scope of work.
September 20, 2021

Hänsel Hernández
Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
PO Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711

Dear Hansel,

Subject: Amendment Request for Permit No. HS-983: Alamo Church West Façade Critical Stone Repairs (FPC# 35261)

The project consists of crack stabilization and repairs to severely delaminated units of stone on the West Façade of the Alamo Church. When the north side of the façade was examined in June 2021, cracks were observed in several carved stone units that date from the Spanish Colonial period. These cracks were not observed in 2015 when the last façade stabilization project was undertaken. The conditions observed in June 2021 are likely related to the extreme prolonged freezing temperatures in San Antonio in February of this year. All the cracks are in upward facing surfaces. It is likely that rain, or melting snow, seeped into the hairline cracks and froze, causing the cracks to propagate. Refer to attached Memo dated June 28, 2021, for additional assessment information and photographs.

Ivan Myjer, of Building & Monument Conservation, proposes to stabilize the cracked units of stone in November, prior to the onset of winter weather to prevent the cracked sections from detaching. Mr. Myjer will work with skilled masons from Hunt Restorations, in consultation with FPC and Pam Rosser, the Alamo Conservator. The scope addresses the cracks on the carved units of the façade by pinning (with stainless steel or brass pins) and grouting sections with materials and methods approved by the THC under similar conditions in 2015. This treatment will only occur if the stone is sound enough to undergo drilling. Alternative treatments will remove and re-adhere severely cracked sections and delaminated layers of stone with applicable tinted lime mortar and possibly stone epoxy. Protective
mortar caps will be installed on ledges and set back units over upward facing seams. These mortar caps will not be visible from the ground. Refer to attached proposal from Building and Monument Conservation and drawings from FPC for detailed scope information.

While the stabilization work is taking place, the conservators will also probe various units to determine underlying conditions, which will help to inform scope of future conservative treatments. A total of twenty-nine (29) probes are proposed at mortar joints and previous patches, as outlined in the attached proposal from Building and Monument Conservation and drawings from FPC. All areas of removed mortar will be repointed with the THC pre-approved NHL mortar mix.

Sincerely,

Anna Nau, PhD
Senior Associate

Enclosures:  B&MC Memo with photographs (6/28/21) – 11 pages
            B&MC Proposal for Stabilization and Masonry Probes (8/30/21) – 4 pages
            FPC Drawings for Alamo Church West Façade Critical Repairs (9/17/21) – 2 sheets

Copy to:  Ivan Myjer, B&MC
        Pam Rosser, ATI
        Mark Smith, GLO
        Tim Weldon, B&A
Memo

To: Anna Nau, John Mize, Alayna Jordon
From: Ivan Myjer
Re: Alamo West Front - Conditions at the north side requiring stabilization
Date: June 28, 2021

On Friday, June 18 when the personnel lift was moved from the south side of the west front to the north, it was immediately apparent that the stone on the north side of the west front is in significantly worse condition than the stone on the south and center of the façade. Networks of cracks as well as some delamination on the faces of the units were observed in about a dozen locations on the carved elements that date from the original construction of the Alamo Church. Most of the damage is located in an area defined by between the lower north window on one side and Column 2 on the other. The damaged units include the upper spiral carvings on Columns 1 and 2, the cornice between Columns 1 and 2, the jamb stones and base of the upper north niche and the window head of the lower north window.

A quick check of façade photographs taken in 2011 and 2015 indicates that, while some hairline cracks are visible on column 1, the propagation of those cracks and well as the development of additional cracks in other units has taken place in the six years since the last survey.

All of the cracks on the columns and capitals are upward facing – an indication that cause of the cracking is most likely water running in a concentrated stream from the upper sections of the wall. The damage may be the result of water freezing within the saturated stone or clays contained in the stone swelling when the stone was saturated. Often these two destructive forces are related. The swelling clays create the initial cracks in the stone and then water, freezing in those cracks widens them.

The geometry of the parapet, as well as prior erosion and losses from the edges of the stones above the damage units, dictates the path of the water that flows downward over the wall. There is a strong possibility that the cracks detected on June 18 at the north end of the frontispiece are related to this past February’s three snow events and the 102 hours of sub-freezing temperatures that accompanied them.

Stone cracking and delamination were also observed on several units that frame the center window. This window, which has been repaired several times in the past, is in the direct line of water that flows downward from the center of the parapet above. Unlike the cracking at the northern end of the building which appears to be related to freezing temperatures, most of the stone cracking at the center window appears to be related to the corrosion and subsequent expansion of the iron bars of the window grille inserted into the stone or pressing directly against the stone.
The locations of the cracking and delamination at the northern end of façade and at the center window are documented in the 16 annotated photographs that follow.

Left completely untreated, the cracked stone will eventually fall off and be lost. To prevent the loss of original carved details it would be prudent to undertake a stabilization project before the severest part of the next winter.

The stone stabilization and treatment steps would entail some, or all, of the following treatments:

1. Controlled removal, followed by reattachment, of fragments of stone that are barely attached to the substrate.
2. Reattachment of fragments that are still relatively well bonded to the substrate using a variety of face pinning techniques inclusive of ceramic, titanium, carbon fiber pins and/or flexible brass wire, to secure fragments in place. The pins would be set in grouts or adhesives, depending on the weight of the fragment and soundness of the substrate.
3. The use of titanium bone screws of various lengths and diameters is also a possibility.
4. Hydraulic lime mortars would be used to bridge gaps in the contact surfaces and to fill areas of loss in the stone.
5. Seams in the repaired stone would be filled with lime mortars and grouts tinted to blend with the adjacent stone.

Please let me know if there are any questions at this point. We can discuss next steps,

Ivan
Conditions at Column 1 and 2 Requiring Stabilization

Photo 1: The top edge of the bull nose at the base of the capital over column 1 is cracked in several locations. The network of cracks in the top of the spiral molding on Column 1 is also visible in this photograph.

Photo 2: Additional view of the network of cracks in the spiral molding on Column 1.
Photo 3: Network of cracks at the top of the southwest corner of the capital over Column 1

Photo 4: Cracks on the top edge of the west face of the capital over column 1
Photo 5: Crack in the spiral molding on the east side of Column 2.
Conditions Requiring Stabilization at Center Window

Photo 6: Overview of jack arch and keystone at the center second floor window.

Photo 7: Crack at the lower north side of the carved keystone.
Photo 8: Failing cement mortar patch and crack at the south jamb of the center window. The crack in stone and the debonding of the cement patch are the result of the corrosion and expansion of the end of the window grille embedded in the stone.

Photo 9: Cracking and fragmentation of the limestone molding to the south of the bottom of the keystone.
Photo 10: Cracking of the limestone at the center of the south jamb due to the corrosion and expansion of the end of the grille embedded in the stone.

Photo 11: Advanced delamination and cracking of the face of the southwest corner unit of the center window. The stone on the face of this unit has completely debonded from the substrate.
Conditions At the Cornice Between Columns 1 and 2 Requiring Stabilization

Photo 12: Horizontal crack in the lower section of the upper cornice molding.

Photo 13: Close up of crack and failing mortar patch visible in photo 12.
Conditions Requiring Stabilization at the upper north niche

Photo 14: Horizontal cracks at the carved ornament that forms the sill of the upper north niche.

Photo 15: Advanced delamination of lower south jamb stone at the upper north niche.
Conditions requiring stabilization at the jack arch of the first floor north window

Photo 16: Cracking and delamination on the faces of the keystone and adjacent unit to the south. Hard and impermeable cement based mortar in the joint between the units and on the face of the units is partially responsible for the stone deterioration.
TAB 3.2F
Discussion and possible action to amend Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit application #1095 for on-going conservation work on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas’ revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permits at the Alamo

- **HS1072** (issued 11/19/2020, completed):
  Long Barrack masonry cleaning and roof repairs

- **HS983** (issued 2/1/2019, expires 3/26/2022):
  Architectural investigations of the Church and Long Barrack to study the conditions of the structures by inspecting, mapping, and scanning using various technologies. Testing includes analysis of the mortar and stone, including interior and exterior finishes.
Scope of Work: Permit HS 1095 – issued 5/10/2021, expires 5/1/2026
This permit covers interior and exterior walls of the Church and Long Barrack to assess, document, clean, and stabilize surfaces. It also includes removal of fasteners, assessment of salt content, and removal/reinstallation of modern flooring to facilitate assessment and electrical repairs.

Amendment #2 – Scope of Work (under consideration):
Long Barrack Below-Grade Wall Repairs at Excavation Unit 12
This project will stabilize the north wall of the Long Barrack’s Excavation Unit 12 where a cast iron pipe was installed in the past. Following removal of the pipe and repairs to the wall, a glass-enclosed educational exhibit will be constructed to educate visitors on the archeological work being done. Additionally, the permit scope includes installation of moisture monitors in the Long Barrack’s north wall and foundation walls where salt cores were harvested.

Staff Recommendation
Staff has reviewed the submitted documentation from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and the Alamo Trust, Inc (project professional) and found the documentation sufficient to recommend approval.

The commission may authorize the amendments as written, apply special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the amendments request.

Suggested Motion
Move to authorize the Executive Director to amend Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1095 for on-going conservation work on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack to include stabilizing the north wall and constructing a glass-enclosed education exhibit at Excavation Unit 12, and installing moisture monitors in the north wall and foundations walls at the Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County as described in the submitted scopes of work.
Amendment Request for Permit No. HS-1095 – Alamo Long Barrack Below-Grade Wall Stabilization at EU 12.

Archaeological excavations conducted in 2019 in the Long Barrack at Excavation Unit 12 in the northwest corner of the building revealed a cast iron utility pipe protruding from the wall at approximately 90 cm below the finish floor. It is not known when the pipe was installed. Installation, and the subsequent removal of a portion of the pipe (at an unknown date) destabilized the masonry above and surrounding the pipe. This project will stabilize the wall, per recommendations from Ford, Powell & Carson and Sparks Engineering. This includes injection of a grout design mix around the pipe and in the disturbed areas above the pipe, which will remain imbedded in the wall to avoid further de-stabilization by removing the pipe. The proposed NHL grout mix is the same mix proposed for the Long Barrack above-grade wall repairs (as approved by pull test on the west exterior wall in August, and THC letter of concurrence date 5/6/2021 referencing permit no. HS-983). Spot repointing at the below-grade walls will occur as needed, using the same THC pre-approved NHL mortar mix that will be used as part of the above-grade wall repairs.

Moisture monitors (similar to the sensors currently installed in the Church) will be installed at mortar joints to monitor the foundation walls as well as the north wall of the Long Barrack where salt cores were harvested. The purpose of the sensors is to monitor moisture movement in the above and below-grade walls following preservation treatments.

Once the necessary repairs of the foundation and the masonry around the cast-iron sanitary sewer pipe are repaired (once the permit amendment is approved), Alamo Trust and the GLO are requesting to leave the unit open to use as an educational exhibit display to discuss archaeology and the work that is being done to preserve the historic buildings.

For support of non-glare laminated safety glass that will cover the unit, the least invasive method is to install ten (10) stainless steel rods (five on the north wall, five on the west wall) that will anchor an aluminum or stainless-steel channel supporting the glass. The 3/8” diameter, stainless steel anchors will be installed in mortar joints, without causing damage to the historic masonry walls. The stainless-steel anchors will be installed 6” - 8” deep with the same THC pre-approved NHL grout mix. The exposed soil walls in the open unit will be stabilized with an acrylic resin emulsion mix. This mix is approved under Permit No. HS-1095 and has been previously applied to friable surfaces above and below grade in the Church and Long Barrack.

See attached drawings and photographs for additional information.

Proposed Acrylic Resin Consolidate (for below-grade soil walls)
1 part acrylic resin
8-10 parts – distilled water
Combine and spray to surface without creating drips or puddles.
Allow 24 hrs to dry
Recoat only where required.
Fig. 1. View of Long Barrack North Wall at northwest corner, showing location of EU-12. Note existing salt core holes in above-grade wall, some of which will be used for moisture sensor locations.

Fig. 2. Record photograph of EU-12 at completion of archaeology in September 2019. View looking southeast, showing historic feature at left, and west foundation wall at right.
Fig. 3. Record photograph of EU-12, view of south wall of unit, at completion of archaeology in September 2019. West foundation wall visible at right.

Fig. 4. During excavation of EU-12, September 2019. View north, showing north foundation wall at top, west foundation wall at left, and historic feature at right.
TAB 3.3
Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Permit Application #1125 related to the mural and roof painting on the Astrodome, 2 NRG Parkway, Houston, Harris County

Background

Completed in 1965, the Astrodome was constructed as the world’s first indoor, air-conditioned domed stadium. It was dubbed the “Eighth Wonder of the World” by Judge Roy Hofheinz, the Houston Sports Association (HSA)’s majority owner and spokesperson. HSA leased and developed the 254-acre property owned by Harris County which came to be known as the Astrodome. The 18-story stadium provided over 60,000 seats as the home field for Major League Baseball’s Houston Astros, the National Football League’s Houston Oilers, and the University of Houston’s Cougars. In addition, it served as the event facility for the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, boxing matches (including many featuring Mohammed Ali), tennis matches, concerts, tradeshows, and religious assemblies.

The building has been listed under Criterion C at the national level in the areas of Architecture and Engineering for its innovation in clear-span dome design and construction and was nominated under Criterion A in the area of Recreation/Entertainment at the national level as the progenitor of enclosed multi-purpose sports stadiums, now an American sports archetype architectural form, and at the local level for significance for its role in sports and popular entertainment in Houston and the surrounding region.

Scope of Work

This permit application involves eight separate street artists who will paint seven sections of exterior wall. Each section will contain five panels lining the circumference of the Astrodome. The eighth artist is proposed to paint the entire dome. Each section of five panels will consist of art paying tribute to the story of a trafficked child. The dome will be painted with an image of an astronaut floating in space. The art will then be depicted through storytelling via a downloadable app and an inaugural concert, which will help raise funds for anti-trafficking.

Staff Recommendation

Staff has reviewed the permit application from Harris County Sports and Convention Corporation (owner) and Street Art for Mankind (project professional) and discussed the scope of work with NRG Park, Commissioner Ellis’ Office, and with Mr. and Mrs. Decker (the artist representatives) since June 2021. Staff recommended that an alternative medium be substituted for painting directly on the building, including using fabric or panels attached to the building screen so as to not directly impact the historic elements. It was also recommended that the dome painting be removed from the scope of work, or alternatively, be wrapped in a flexible covering to protect the glass skylight panels from damage by the paint or removal of paint. None of these recommendations are included in the permit application.
Staff received additional information for the permit application on 10/13/21:

- Providing installation methods, including information on finishes of existing surfaces to be painted;
- Specifying types of paint and other materials to be utilized for the installation, including multidimensional elements shown in the concept drawings;
- Providing an end date of 10 years; and
- Specifying removal techniques and repainting products once the exhibition ends.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

Possible Motions

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit Application #1125 to paint seven different murals on the solid exterior panels and an eighth mural on the dome of the Astrodome, 2 NRG Parkway, Houston, Harris County, as described in the permit application scope of work and supplemental materials received.

OR

Move to deny the issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit Application #1125 to paint seven different murals on the solid exterior panels and an eighth mural on the dome of the Astrodome, 2 NRG Parkway, Houston, Harris County.
# Texas Historical Commission

## Antiquities Permit Application

### Historic Buildings and Structures

### General Project Information

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

### 1. Property Name and Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>ZIP CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Harris County Domed Stadium&quot; NRG Astrodome</td>
<td>8400 Kirby Dr.</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>77054</td>
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</table>

### 2. Project Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Mural</td>
<td>Houston Harris</td>
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### 3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OWNER/AGENCY</th>
<th>REPRESENTATIVE</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris County Sports &amp; Convention Corp. (HCSCC)</td>
<td>Ryan Walsh</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One NRG Park</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>77054</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>EMAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>832-667-1402</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RWalsh@NRGPark.com">RWalsh@NRGPark.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Architect or Other Project Professional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME/FIRM</th>
<th>REPRESENTATIVE</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street Art for Mankind (SAM)</td>
<td>Thibault Decker</td>
<td>Co-Founder</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
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<th>ZIP CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Burton Road</td>
<td>Larchmont</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>10538</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>EMAIL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>786-449-6125</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tdecker@streetartmankind.org">tdecker@streetartmankind.org</a></td>
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### 5. Construction Period

<table>
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<th>PROJECT START DATE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>November, 2021</td>
<td>Februaru, 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Permit Category

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- Preservation
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration
- Reconstruction
- Architectural Investigation
- Hazard Abatement
- Relocation
- Demolition
- New Construction

### Attachments

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
- Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report
- Architectural Documentation
- Historical Documentation
- Archeological Documentation
CERTIFICATIONS

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant's Certification

I, ______________________, as legal representative of the Applicant, ______________________, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature ___________________________ Date 9.30.21

Date 9.30.2021

SUBMISSION

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hspermit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov
STREET ART FOR MANKIND

HOUSTON ASTRODOME
HOUSTON ASTRODOME | FREEDOM PROJECT
HOUSTON ASTRODOME ANTI-TRAFFICKING MURALS

ART FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Context:
There are 24.9 millions of people trafficked in the world, 105k+ children are sexually trafficked in the US yearly including in Texas and Houston. This industry represents $150 billion of profit per year... Large sports events like the football games (Super Bowl) are increasingly famous for being center points of sex-trafficking. The Astrodome is an abandoned Stadium in Houston that used to be the world reference of stadiums in the 60s as the first domed air-conditioned indoor stadium Astrodome meaning = a window (in an aircraft) to watch the stars!

The Concept:
1. Repurposing the mythical Astrodome into an artistic landmark with gigantic street art pieces on all sides and on the dome,
2. Creating a lasting edgy outdoor museum and art walk for people to wander, get inspired and take action! A recall of the reality of trafficking and the importance that we all be on the watch.
3. Reviving the “Heart” of the Astrodome by repurposing it as an “artsy” indoor concert arena. An edgy and meaningful location where artists would come to perform. An opportunity for additional artist and non-profits to inspire new advocates to come forward and lead the way.

A gigantic art piece visible from the parking lot, the stadiums around, highway 610 and from way high in the sky! A tribute also to Houston’s space center.

Street Art advocacy to create social change! Art as a universal language that speaks to minds and souls to educate the general public. But also Art in the street to engage them directly to take action. Inspiring art to create vocations / build a new generation of advocates. Foster new ideas moving forward to change the odds!

How it works:
- (8) famous international street artists will come to paint the astrodome during 10 days
  - (7) will paint the sides – each 10 panels doing the full circumference of the stadium. Or 7 if we leave aside the see through walls.
  - (1) will paint the dome itself
  - The pieces, their interconnection and their progression will be curated and organized by Street Art Mankind
- Artists will each be assigned the story of a trafficked child and will be tasked to pay a tribute to that “survivor”
  - Stories will be handpicked with local nonprofits, advocates and officials to represent the reality of trafficking and its diversity
  - “Survivors” will be recorded counting their own stories (like for Melanie). And their audio will be made available to all through Street Art Mankind’s AR, Behind the Wall app
  - The app will also be the opportunity to ACT by: reporting any issue (number – see something do something), signing pledges/petitions/voting on future projects, volunteering with non-profits and donating to a Houston anti-trafficking fund.
- The inauguration of the art pieces will be the opportunity also to create a first local concert to raise funds for anti-trafficking actions in Houston. This closing event will launch the Astrodome as a new edgy venue for concerts.
  - On the same principle as for USA for Africa, we will contact world famous Houston artists like Beyoncé to gather a pool of famous US singers, create a memorable song and perform as a closing concert. The song will shine a light on the issue of trafficking worldwide and in the US. “USA FOR FREEDOM”!
  - Inauguration speech will see local officials but also ILO/UN officials, Nobel Winners, US advocates, Houston advocates/champions... deliver an inspiring speech and make a stand against trafficking!

The Art could stay forever or actually be temporary until the astrodome is repurposed.
tbc
- VICTOR ASH
- LULA GOCE
- DRAGON 76
- VESOD
- CARLOS ALBERTO GH
- ADRY DEL ROCIO
- VINIE GRAFFITI
- SMUGONE
- RONE
- OKUDA
- MOH AWUDU
- EL MAC
- JDL

SCAN THIS VISUAL OF MELANIE WITH THE APP BEHIND THE WALL TO HEAR MELANIE (SURVIVOR) SPEAK

APP STORE DOWNLOAD

GOOGLE STORE DOWNLOAD
HOUSTON ASTRODOME ANTI-TRAFFICKING MURALS

ASTRODOME PERIMETER WALLS:

WALLS
- Perimeter sections filled-in only (with back walls behind laces)
  Sections are of 75ft H x 30ft Wide each.
- Each Mural / Piece painted would be composed of 5 sections
  Each piece would be of minimum 75ft H x 150ft wide.

MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT
- Exterior Water based Acrylic paint with primer and Spray cans
- (7) artists, each on 85ft to 135ft boom lifts used on each mural
- Brushes and spray gun for background
- Access needed to electricity, water and WC

+ for removal of the pieces:
- White Acrylic paint & primer
- (1) 85ft boom lift, (1) painter and (1) spray gun.

AVOIDING SECTIONS WITHOUT BACK WALLS
PAINTING MURALS OF 5 TO 7 SECTIONS EACH
ASTRODOME DOME WALL:

- Dome Circumference
  700 ft diameter
- (1) Mural painted on dome and windows.
  Note most windows are today already covered/painted. Just the triangle section in front of NRG is not (see grey triangle on image below). We would add 2 coats there to have an homogeneous piece.

MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT
- Exterior Water based Acrylic paint with primer
- (1) very experimented artist and also alpinist
- Brushes and spray gun for background
- Harness attached on top center point with max reach to edge of dome grey area

+ for removal of the pieces:
- White Acrylic paint & primer
- For windows – pressure wash to remove paint on selected windows that are today not covered
STREET ART FOR MANKIND

2024 PARIS OLYMPICS
CONCEPT #1 - “CHANGE THE WORLD”
TAB 3.4
Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities
Permit #1126 related to masonry cleaning and select wood replacement at the
Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County

Background
The Governor’s Mansion was constructed in 1856 by master builder Abner Cook and is revered as one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in Texas. All Texas governors have made it their home since the term of Elisha M. Pease. Despite a horrific fire in June 2008, it continues to retain architectural and structural integrity and has been fully rehabilitated.

The Mansion was listed as the first Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1962, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1970) and is designated as a National Historic Landmark (1974) and a State Antiquities Landmark (1981), proving to be one of the most recognized historic landmarks in Texas.

Scope of Work
This permit application is for the cleaning of the exterior masonry walls and the selective replacement of various wood elements. The chemical cleaning process will first involve a test area of a 4 ft. by 4 ft., following the manufacturer’s application instructions. The intention of the product is to remove organic growth and atmospheric staining. If successful, the remainder of the masonry will then be treated.

Wood repair elements include replacing soffit panels and improving soffit drainage, and repairing and partially replacing a windowsill and other wood trim. Repairs of this nature typically do not require a permit, however, since they were included in the overall project, we are noting them in this application.

Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permits at the Texas Governor’s Mansion:

- **HS1105** (issued 8/4/2021):
  Install gas connections in four downstairs fireplaces

- **HS1107** (issued 8/4/2021):
  Replace steps with accessible ramp in the Connally Garden

- **HS1113** (waiting for additional documentation to issue permit):
  Construct a greenhouse on the grounds at the kitchen garden
Staff Recommendation

THC staff has reviewed the permit application and supporting materials provided on September 22, 2021, by Kevin Koch, Architect of Capitol, of the State Preservation Board and finds the documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit.

The commission may authorize the amendments as written, apply special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the amendment requests.

Suggested Motion

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1126 to clean the exterior masonry and conduct wood repairs at the Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County, as described in the permit application.
**GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Property Name and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor's Mansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010 Colorado St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY</strong></td>
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<td>Travis</td>
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<td>78701</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. Project Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean exterior brick and wood facade, repair 3 wood locations, survey for additional wood conditions to address in future repainting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>State Preservation Board</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>REPRESENTATIVE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Koch, AIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 E 14th Street Suite 950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>512 463 4578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMAIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin.koch@tspb.texas.gov">kevin.koch@tspb.texas.gov</a></td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NAME/FIRM</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kevin Koch, AIA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol</td>
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<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
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<td>201 E 14th Street Suite 950</td>
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<td><strong>CITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin.koch@tspb.texas.gov">kevin.koch@tspb.texas.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>5. Construction Period</th>
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<td><strong>PROJECT END DATE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2022</td>
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**PERMIT CATEGORY**

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- [x] Preservation
- [ ] Reconstruction
- [ ] Relocation
- [ ] Rehabilitation
- [ ] Architectural Investigation
- [ ] Demolition
- [ ] Restoration
- [ ] Hazard Abatement
- [ ] New Construction

**ATTACHMENTS**

For all projects, please attach the following:

- [x] Written description of the proposed project;
- [x] Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- [x] Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- [ ] Historic Structure Report
- [ ] Architectural Documentation
- [ ] Historical Documentation
- [ ] Archeological Documentation
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Applicant's Certification
Kevin Koch
I, _____________________________________________, as legal representative of the Applicant, _______________________________________________, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature ___________________________ Date____________________

Project Professional's Certification
Kevin Koch
I, _____________________________________________, as legal representative of the Firm, _______________________________________________, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature ___________________________ Date____________________

SUBMISSION
Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hspermit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov
Texas Governor's Mansion
Cleaning and Survey of Exterior Facade, Minor Historic Wood Repairs

Informal Bid

Issued: September XX, 2021

Please provide notice of interest in bidding by Noon, September 29, 2021, to receive plans and elevations to inform your bid. Bids due by Noon, November 8, 2021. Bidders may visit the site to inform their bid. Security clearance is required for anyone accessing the site.

Bidders must be able to prove 10 years experience at both the firm and personnel levels in historic wood preservation and restoration.

Bids to include:

- Provision of access systems to access all vertical surfaces of Mansion to top of entablature. Anticipate use of boom lifts from sidewalk surrounding the Mansion, will need to be less than 42" wide to pass through gates. Site plan, elevations, and photos will be sent to interested bidders to determine needed reach and articulation.
- Cleaning of all vertical surfaces, including brick, stone, and wood: Remove all window screens before cleaning. Use Prosoco EnviroKlean ReVive, per the attached specifications, using natural bristle brush. A low pressure spray may be used as necessary for the final rinse. Use gentlest spray necessary to remove soil and cleaning materials, starting with lowest pressure, increasing to 50 psi maximum, maintain at least a 12" distance from the surface, watching to ensure no paint is dislodged. Adjust pressure as necessary between wood surfaces versus brick and stone. Take particular care around joints of sills and lintels above windows, all joints in wood assemblies, and gaps in window assemblies to avoid introducing water into the exterior envelope. Rinse thoroughly from top to bottom.
- Repair of three wood locations, as shown in elevation, using attached specifications.
- Repainting of all repaired wood and any paint that comes loose during cleaning. Apply primer coat to all bare wood surfaces, Sherwin Williams Sure Seal or equal. Top coat with PPG Fortis or equal, color Benjamin Moore Winter Snow OC-63.
- Visually and manually inspect all exterior wood surfaces, checking for soundness under paint to identify hidden rot conditions. Look for loose paint, checking or cracking in paint and underlying wood, paying particular attention to end grains, chips, splits, loose fasteners and open joints, unpainted/exposed wood, deteriorated/punky/spongy wood. Document all surfaces with photos and description of conditions referenced to a building elevation provided by the Owner.

Services available:

- Exterior electrical outlets and spigots are available across the grounds.
- Restrooms are available in the E.O. Thompson building across 10th street from the Mansion.
- Free parking is available across Colorado.
Replace soffit panel, add weep at soffit with cotton weep cord fill

Dutchman Repair Sill

Epoxy patch chipped drip edge trim
TAB 3.5A
Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections §26.14 and §26.16, TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C related to the submission of archeology permit applications and reports for first publication and public comments in the Texas Register.

Background:

The Texas Historical Commission proposes amendments to Rules §26.14 and §26.16 of Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Archeology. This change updates requirements for the submission of archeological permit applications and draft and final reports requirements for Antiquities Code projects.

The proposed amendment to §26.14 for Issuance and Restriction of Archeological Permits removes the term “hard copy” and replaces “mailed” with “sent”. In the past year THC has brought online an electronic archeological permit application system that allows for submission of all required documents as electronic files, and issues all associated correspondence to the applicant, landowners, and sponsors (signatories) as electronic files, with hard copies sent on request. Existing language in the §26.14 specifies that the permit will be sent via “mail” as a “hard copy”. The proposed change will bring the language in the rules back in line with evolving practice.

The proposed amendments to §26.16 for Reports Relating to Archeological Permits address wording in the rules that is no longer consonant with existing practice since the adoption of an online project review portal eTRAC and the availability of other mechanisms to make reports available to the public. The first proposed change is the deletion of “and transmittal letter” from the report submission requirement. The THC’s eTRAC system provides the public an online portal to submit reports directly to THC staff for review, obviating the requirement for a transmittal letter. Proposed changes to language regarding the submission of draft reports has been edited to remove “printed” and language regarding binding of printed report, as these are now submitted as electronic files through eTRAC. The next proposed changes simplify the submission requirements for final reports to require that the only printed copies be submitted to THC and Texas State Library and Archive Commission. This proposed change deletes the requirement that redacted copies be sent to a list of eleven libraries and repositories. THC has adopted both an online system for providing full reports to contractors via the restricted Texas Archeological Sites Atlas and has an agreement with Stephen F. Austin University to provide redacted copies of reports to the public via Index of Texas Archaeology. Finally, the requirement to submit tagged PDF versions of complete and redacted reports to the THC remains but is updated to remove requirements that these be submitted on CDs or DVDs, as these may be more efficiently submitted via the eTRAC portal or email.
The first publication will take place after approval by the Commission. There is a 30-day comment period following publication, therefore changes approved by the Commission for this meeting will come back for final approval and second publication at the January meeting.

**Suggested Motion (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission the filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections 26.14 and 26.16, TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C revising requirements for the submission of Antiquities Code permit applications and draft and final reports, for first publication and public comments in the Texas Register.

**Suggested Motion (Full Commission)**

Move the Commission to approve the filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections 26.14 and 26.16, TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C revising requirements for the submission of Antiquities Code permit applications and draft and final reports, for first publication and public comments in the Texas Register.
Proposed PREAMBLE for Amendments to Rules 26.14 and 26.16

TITLE 13 CULTURAL RESOURCES
PART II TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
CHAPTER 26 PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
SUBCHAPTER C ARCHEOLOGY

13 TAC §§ 26.14 and 26.16

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to §§ 26.14 and 26.16 relating to Practice and Procedure for Archeology.

This change updates requirements for the submission of Antiquities Code permit and draft and final reports for archeological projects conducted under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The proposed amendment to §26.14 for Issuance and Restriction of Archeological Permits removes the term “hard copy” and replaces “mailed” with “sent”. In the past year THC has brought online an electronic archeological permit application system that allows for submission of all required documents as electronic files, and issues all associated correspondence to the applicant, landowners, and sponsors (signatories) as electronic files, with hard copies sent on request. Existing language in the §26.14 specifies that the permit will be sent via “mail” as a “hard copy”. The proposed change will bring the language in the rules back in line with evolving practice.

The proposed amendments to §26.16 for Reports Relating to Archeological Permits address wording in the rules that is no longer consonant with existing practice since the adoption of an online project review portal eTRAC and the availability of other mechanisms to make reports available to the public. The first proposed change is the deletion of “and transmittal letter” from the report submission requirement. The THC’s eTRAC system provides the public an online portal to submit reports directly to THC staff for review, obviating the requirement for a transmittal letter. Proposed changes to language regarding the submission of draft reports has been edited to remove “printed” and language regarding binding of printed report, as these are now submitted as electronic files through eTRAC. The next proposed changes simplify the submission requirements for final reports to require that the only printed copies be submitted to THC and Texas State Library and Archive Commission. This proposed change deletes the requirement that redacted copies be sent to a list of eleven libraries and repositories. THC has adopted both an online system for providing full reports to contractors via the restricted Texas Archeological Sites Atlas and has an agreement with Stephen F. Austin University to provide redacted copies of reports to the public via Index of Texas Archaeology. Finally, the requirement to submit tagged PDF versions of complete and redacted reports to the THC remains but is updated to remove requirements that these be submitted on CDs or DVDs, as these may be more efficiently submitted via the eTRAC portal or email.

FISCAL NOTE. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for each of the first five years the proposed amendments are in effect, there will not be a fiscal impact on state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these amendments, as proposed.
PUBLIC BENEFIT/COST NOTE. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect, the public benefit will be an increase in regulatory efficiency and a simplification of the archeological permitting and review requirements.

ECONOMIC COSTS TO PERSONS AND IMPACT ON LOCAL EMPLOYMENT. There are no anticipated economic costs to persons who are required to comply with the amendments to these rules, as proposed. There is no effect on local economy for the first five years that the proposed new section is in effect; therefore, no local employment impact statement is required under Texas Government Code, §§ 2001.022 and 2001.024(a)(6).

COSTS TO REGULATED PERSONS. The proposed new section does not impose a cost on regulated persons, including another state agency, a special district, or a local government and, therefore, is not subject to Texas Government Code, § 2001.0045.

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT AND REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, MICROBUSINESSES, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that there will be no impact on rural communities, small businesses, or micro-businesses as a result of implementing these amendments and therefore no regulatory flexibility analysis, as specified in Texas Government Code § 2006.002, is required.

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. THC staff prepared a Government Growth Impact Statement assessment for this proposed rulemaking, as specific in Texas Government Code, § 2006.0221. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not adversely affect the Texas economy.

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THC has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner’s right to his or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. Comments on the proposed amendments may be submitted to Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. Comments will be accepted for 30 days after publication in the Texas Register.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code § 442.005(b), which designates the Commission as the agency responsible for the administration of the Antiquities Code of Texas, and Texas Natural Resources Code § 191.052, which states that the Commission may promulgate rules and require contract or permit conditions to effect the purposes of that chapter.

CROSS REFERENCE TO STATUTE. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code § 442.005(b), which designates the Commission as the agency responsible
for the administration of the Antiquities Code of Texas. The proposed amendments implement §§191.054 and 191.055 of the Texas Natural Resources Code. No other statutes, articles, or codes are affected by these amendments.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as adopted has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
(a) Issuance of permit. The commission shall review the permit application submitted pursuant to §26.13 of this title (relating to Application for Archeological Permits) and may issue the permit, issue the permit with special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work or research design, or deny the permit application.

(1) Review by commission staff. Within 30 days of the receipt of a permit application, staff shall notify the applicant in writing that the permit application is complete and accepted for filing or that the permit application is incomplete and specify the additional information required for review. The commission will also issue or deny the permit within 30 days. Investigations may commence upon receipt of notification of the assignment of a permit number, and a hard copy of the permit will be mailed to all signatories to the permit application.

(2) Review by the Antiquities Advisory Board. The executive director may choose to submit the permit application to the Antiquities Advisory Board for its consideration. Permits that are denied by commission staff may be appealed by the applicant to the Antiquities Advisory Board. The board shall review such applications at its next scheduled meeting, provided it shall have a minimum of 15 days to prepare for such review. Recommendations of the board shall be taken to the next scheduled meeting of the commission by the chair of the board or by one of the other commissioners who serve on the board for action thereon.

(3) The deadlines in this section may be extended for good cause. In the event a deadline is extended, the commission shall provide notice of the extension and the good cause to the applicant in writing. The applicant may complain directly to the executive director if the staff exceeds the established period for processing permits and may request a timely resolution of any dispute arising from the delay.

(4) Failure to respond. If no response has been made by the commission within 30 days of receipt of any permit application, the permit shall be considered to be granted.

(b) Review by controlling entities. It is the responsibility of the permit applicant to obtain all necessary permissions and signatures prior to submitting an archeological permit application.

(c) Special requirements. When a permit is issued, it will contain all special requirements governing that particular investigation; it must be signed by the director of the Archeology Division of the commission, or his or her designated representative.

(d) Permit period. No permit will be issued for less than one year nor more than ten years, but a permit may be issued for any length of time as deemed necessary by the commission in consultation with the principal investigator.

(e) Transferal of permits. No permit issued by the commission will be assigned by the permittee in whole or in part to any other institution, museum, corporation, organization, or individual without acknowledgement of the original permittee and the consent of the commission. If the investigative firm cannot obtain acknowledgement of the transfer from the original permittee...
holder, documentation of the firm’s efforts must be submitted together with the transfer application form.

(f) State site survey forms. TexSite electronic forms for all sites recorded as a result of activities undertaken through an Antiquities Permit will be completed and submitted to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas in Austin, upon the completion of field work.

(g) Permit expiration date. The expiration date shall be specified in each permit and is the date by which all terms and conditions must be completed for that permit. It is the responsibility of the permittee, sponsor, investigative firm, and principal investigator to meet any and all permit submission terms and conditions prior to the expiration date listed on the permit.

1) Expiration date notification. Principal investigators will be notified 60 days in advance of permit expiration date.

2) Expiration date extension. A principal investigator must complete and submit a First Extension Application Form to the commission if he or she desires an extension of the final due date for the completion of an Antiquities Permit that was issued to him or her. The Archeology Division (AD) of the commission will review the submitted Permit Extension Form, determine whether an extension is warranted and extend the permit expiration date once for no less than one year and no more than ten years as deemed appropriate. In addition, and upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and

(B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Examples include, but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

(h) Expiration responsibilities. Investigative firms must ensure that a principal investigator is assigned to a permit at all times, regardless of whether the permit is active or has expired. Both the principal investigator and investigative firm should ensure that a new principal investigator is assigned to the permit if, for any reason, the original principal investigator must leave the project. The assignment of a new principal investigator must be approved by the commission.

(i) Permit amendments. Proposed changes in the terms and conditions of the permit must be approved by the commission.

(j) Permit cancellation. The commission may cancel an Antiquities Permit if one or more of the following events occur:

1) death or withdrawal of the principal investigator without a new principal investigator being named and approved by the commission;

2) cancellation of the project by the sponsor or permittee prior to the completion of the archeological field investigations;

3) violation of §26.18 of this title (relating to Compliance with Rules for Archeological Permits); and/or
(4) destruction of the permit area or associated cultural resources due to natural causes, prior to the substantive completion of the field investigations being performed under the permit.

(k) Permit censuring. The commission may censure a principal investigator and/or investigative firm under the following conditions:

(1) if it is found that two or more permit application offenses have occurred in one calendar year. Permit censuring will render a principal investigator and investigative firm ineligible for issuance of another permit for six months after a finding by the board that two or more permit application offenses have occurred in a one-year period; or

(2) if an investigative firm does not assign a new principal investigator to a permitted investigation within one month of the departure from the firm by the principal investigator assigned to the permit. Permit censuring will render the investigative firm ineligible for issuance of another permit until a new principal investigator is assigned to the applicable permits.

Source Note: The provisions of this §26.14 adopted to be effective May 20, 2013, 38 TexReg 2980; amended to be effective February 29, 2016, 41 TexReg 1440; amended to be effective December 31, 2017, 42 TexReg 7383
Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 13 CULTURAL RESOURCES
PART 2 TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
CHAPTER 26 PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
SUBCHAPTER C ARCHEOLOGY
RULE §26.16 Reports Relating to Archeological Permits

(a) With the exception of alternative mitigation and rock art preservation permits, a report and transmittal letter must be submitted to the commission describing the results of each permitted investigation. The report should meet the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Full or Short Reports, and must be submitted to the commission meeting the following requirements.

(1) The report must contain:
   (A) a title page that includes: the name of the investigation project, the name of the principal investigator and investigative firm, the county or counties in which the investigations were performed, the Antiquities Permit number, and the date of publication;
   (B) an abstract containing project field dates, project acreage, descriptions of the findings, a list of the sites recorded (with trinomials) and a clarification concerning which artifacts were curated and where they are or will be curated;
   (C) specific recommendations of which sites merit official designation as landmarks; which sites appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; and which sites will be adversely affected by the proposed project;
   (D) map(s) with accurate plottings of the project area and archeological sites.

(2) One printed copy of the draft permit report and associated project area shapefiles must be submitted to the commission for review prior to the production of the final report. The draft report does not have to be bound, but should contain all of the basic content elements required for the final report. The final report must also contain any revisions in the draft that are required in writing by the commission.

(3) Upon completion of a permitted project, and at no charge to the commission, the permittee, sponsor, or principal investigator shall furnish the commission and the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State Publications Depository Program (hereinafter, TSLAC) with one printed copy each of the final report. The commission's copy shall be an unbound copy that contains containing at least one map with the plotted location of any and all sites recorded, and two copies of a tagged PDF format versions of the final report on an archival quality CD or DVD. One of the in a tagged PDF format CDs or DVDs must include the plotted location of any and all sites recorded and the other should not include with the site location data redacted. The TSLAC copy shall be bound and should not contain the plotted location of sites.

(4) A completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology Summary Form must also be submitted with the final report. An electronic copy of the abstract and the completed abstract form must also be forwarded to the commission and, when appropriate, a Curation Form must also be submitted with the final report.

(5) Eleven or more printed copies of all reports without the site location information should be distributed by the permittee, sponsor, or principal investigator, at no cost to the commission, to university-based libraries and archeological research facilities around the state. Recommended
libraries include: the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas, the Center for Archeological Studies at Texas State University, the Center for Archeological Research at UTSA, the Stephen F. Austin State University library, the Texas Tech University library, the Texas A&M University library, the UT El Paso library, the Southern Methodist University library, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Sul Ross State University library, and the West Texas A&M University library.

(b) When Antiquities Permit investigations result in negative findings, the report and curation standards shall meet the CTA Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Short Reports, and Curation Standards and Procedures, and production must follow the same standards as set forth in subsection (a)(3) and (5) of this section.

(c) For reports related to alternative mitigation and rock art preservation permits any requirements will be stated in the permit conditions.

Source Note: The provisions of this §26.16 adopted to be effective May 20, 2013, 38 TexReg 2980; amended to be effective December 31, 2017, 42 TexReg 7383
TAB 3.5B
Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Practice and Procedure, Subchapter D, Historic Buildings and Structures, sections 26.20 and 26.23 related to permit applications and reports for first publication and public comment in the *Texas Register*

**Background:**
The Texas Historical Commission proposes an amendment to Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Sections 26.20 and 26.23. These slight revisions change the existing submission process and documentation to an all-digital format.

The amendment revisions require transmission of Historic Buildings and Structures permit applications in digital format instead of paper format. This process facilitates a smoother transition between receipt, filing, review, communications with applicants, and preparation and transmission of completed permits. Having these rule revisions in place will allow adaptation of the permit processes for future use of an online web platform submission portal and permit database.

The first publication will take place after approval by the Commission. There is a 30-day comment period following the publication, therefore changes approved by the Commission for this meeting will return for final approval and second publication at the February 2022 meeting.

**Suggested Motion:**

Move to authorize filing of the proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Practice and Procedure, Subchapter D, Historic Buildings and Structures, sections 26.20 and 26.23 related to permit applications and reports for first publication and public comment in the *Texas Register*
Texas Administrative Code
Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part 2 Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 26 Practice and Procedure
Subchapter D Historic Buildings and Structures
Rule § 26.21 Application for Historic Buildings and Structures Permits
Rule § 26.23 Reports Relating to Historic Buildings and Structures Permits

PREAMBLE

Section 26.20 prescribes the process of applying for Historic Buildings and Structures permits with additional direction in Section 26.23 for the accompanying reports and photographs relating to Historic Buildings and Structures permits.

The proposed rule revisions change the paper-based application and report process to digital format submitted through electronic processes.

FISCAL NOTE Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for each of the first five-years the proposed amendments are in effect, there will not be a fiscal impact on state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these amendments, as proposed.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/COST NOTE Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect, the public benefit will be a more clearly defined electronic process for the handling of applications and reports.

ECONOMIC COSTS TO PERSONS AND IMPACT ON LOCAL EMPLOYMENT. There are no anticipated economic costs to persons who are required to comply with the amendments to these rules, as proposed. There is no effect on local economy for the first five years that the proposed new section is in effect; therefore, no local employment impact statement is required under Texas Government Code, § 2001.022 and 2001.024(a)(6).

COSTS TO REGULATED PERSONS. The proposed new section does not impose a cost on regulated persons, including another state agency, a special district, or a local government and, therefore, is not subject to Texas Government Code, § 2001.0045.
ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT AND REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, MICROBUSINESSES, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. Mr. Wolfe has also determined that there will be no impact on rural communities, small businesses, or micro-businesses as a result of implementing these amendments and therefore no regulatory flexibility analysis, as specified in Texas Government Code § 2006.002, is required.

GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THC has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner’s right to his or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. Comments on the proposed amendments may be submitted to Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. Comments will be accepted for 30 days after publication in the Texas Register.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND STATEMENT ON AUTHORITY. These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code § 442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission, which grants the Commission the power to adopt rules to administer Chapter 26 of the Texas Government Code.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as adopted has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
(a) Permit application procedure.

(1) Applicant qualification. Only the controlling agency, organization, or political subdivision having administrative control over a publicly owned landmark or the owner of a privately owned landmark (applicant/permittee) may apply for and be issued a Historic Buildings and Structures Permit. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain all necessary permissions and signatures prior to submitting a permit application for work on historic buildings, structures, and their sites.

(2) Notification. The commission must be notified of any anticipated, planned, or proposed work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark. Notification must also be given for work to buildings or structures that have been nominated for designation as landmarks. Such notice should be made early enough to allow adequate time to prepare the formal application as described in paragraph (4) of this subsection. The notification must include a brief written description of the project and at least one photograph of the building or structure or affected portion of that building or structure. If a permit is required for the proposed scope of work, the commission staff will provide the applicant with the permit application form and notify him or her of the necessary attachments or application reports within 30 days of receipt of notification. Historic Buildings and Structures Permits can only be required for work to a designated landmark, or a building or structure treated as a landmark under the interim protection described in §26.8 (d) of this title (relating to Designation Procedures for Publicly Owned Landmarks); such permits cannot be required for a property that is eligible but not currently nominated for designation.

(A) Normal maintenance and repair. Work that does not have the potential to cause removal, damage or alteration to the integrity, form, or appearance of the materials, features, or landform of the historic building or structure and its site, is considered to be normal maintenance and repair, and therefore exempt from the required notification process, per Texas Natural Resources Code, §191.054. Cleaning surfaces with non-corrosive mild solutions and low-pressure water, repainting window frames or doorways with similar paints, or minor repairs such as replacing putty on windows are examples of normal maintenance and repair. Other work, however, may not constitute normal maintenance and repair. For example, permanent masonry damage can result from use of inappropriate cleaning methods, such as sandblasting, high pressure water cleaning, or the use of unsuitable chemicals, or from use of damaging repointing techniques and materials. Replacing
historic windows damages the historical integrity of a building, and painting previously unpainted surfaces constitutes alteration. Such work is not considered normal maintenance or repair.

(B) Interior spaces. Nonpublic interior spaces are spaces that are inaccessible to the public, and alterations to those spaces are exempt from the required notification process, per Texas Natural Resources Code, §191.054. The interior spaces to be considered public and therefore not exempt are those spaces that are or were accessible to the public (lobbies, corridors, rotundas, meeting halls, courtrooms, offices of public officials, public employees, and services, etc.), or those that are important to the public because of any significant historical, architectural, cultural, or ceremonial value.

(3) Advance review. For more complex projects, it is advisable that the commission staff be consulted early in the planning or design process in order to avoid delays in issuing the final permit.

(4) Formal application. All applications should be submitted on the Historic Buildings and Structures Permit application form approved by the commission at least 60 days prior to the commencement of work or issuance of bid documents, whichever comes first. The application form must be submitted in hard copy with original signatures, or electronically with scanned signatures, to the email address indicated on the form, or to the DOA Region Reviewer assigned to the county in which is project resides. The project professional personnel must be a project architect who has the required experience on historic buildings and structures in the type of project work proposed, or other professional as provided for in §26.4(3) of this title (relating to Professional Qualifications and Requirements). At the request of commission staff, the professional personnel must submit a resume demonstrating the required education and experience.

(5) Emergency application. If emergency preservation or hazard abatement work must be performed quickly in a crisis situation or due to extenuating circumstances, the minimum 60 day submission requirement may be waived with approval from the commission staff. Staff shall determine appropriate procedures for issuance of emergency permits based on the specific circumstances and urgency of the work.

(6) Attachments. All permit applications must be accompanied by digital plans, specifications, or other documents prepared for the project that adequately describe the full scope of work. Large-format drawings or lengthy attachments must be submitted in hard copy. In addition, 4 by 6 inch color digital photographs with a minimum resolution of 300 pixels per inch of the overall building or structure and all areas of proposed work are required. Photographs may be taken with a 35-mm or digital camera. Digital photographs should have a resolution of at least 300 pixels per inch, and may be printed on an inkjet or laser printer on high-quality paper.

(7) Application reports. See §26.23(a) of this title (relating to Reports Relating to Historic Buildings and Structures Permits) for a discussion of each type of report. In the case of more complex projects, one or more of the following reports may be required with the permit application:
(A) historic structure report;
(B) historical documentation;
(C) architectural documentation; and/or
(D) archeological documentation.

(8) Project reports. Depending upon the scope of work, one or more of the following reports may be required as a condition of a permit to be prepared during the course of a project and to be submitted upon completion of that project prior to expiration of the permit. All Historic Buildings and Structures Permits require a completion report. For projects that receive a grant under the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program, described in Chapter 12 of this title, the completion report for the grant may suffice in lieu of a separate permit completion report, when specified by the commission. Any other required reports will be specified when the permit is issued. See §26.23(b) of this title for a discussion of each type of report:

(A) architectural documentation;
(B) archeological documentation;
(C) storage report; and/or
(D) completion report.

(9) Issuance of contract documents. Contract documents should not be issued for bidding purposes before a permit has been issued by the commission under §26.21 of this title (relating to Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits). Since changes may be required for issuance of a permit, the commission will not be responsible for delay caused by amending contract documents after issuance, price increases caused by reissuance of contract documents, or any other such consequences.

(b) Standards for the treatment of historic properties. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995 and subsequent revisions; codified at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 68) are hereby adopted by reference by the commission and shall be considered to be a part of this chapter. Copies of these standards are available on the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm.

Source Note: The provisions of this §26.20 adopted to be effective May 20, 2013, 38 TexReg 2980; amended to be effective February 29, 2016, 41 TexReg 1440; amended to be effective December 31, 2017, 42 TexReg 7383
(a) Application reports. It is important in the case of complex projects to ensure the historical accuracy and/or appropriateness of the project by gathering and assessing important information relating to the property through investigation, research, and documentation. Based on the scope of a project, one or more of the following application reports may be required to be submitted as a part of the permit application. A permit may not be issued before all required application reports have been received. All application reports must be prepared under the supervision of professionally qualified individuals as specified in §26.4 of this title (relating to Professional Qualifications and Requirements).

(1) Historic structure report.

(A) Purpose. This report should be utilized to evaluate the existing conditions of the building or structure, to understand the changes to a property over time, to establish preservation objectives for the property, to schedule the accomplishment of these preservation objectives, and to better support the proposed work.

(B) When required. When a proposed rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction project involves fabricating significant missing architectural or landscape features, recapturing the appearance of a property at one particular period of its history, removing later additions, or significant changes to the building for rehabilitation, a historic structure report must be completed prior to application for a Historic Buildings and Structures Permit.

(C) Minimum report requirements. Documentation must follow the guidance of the National Park Service's Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports (available on the National Park Service website at https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/43-historic-structure-reports.htm) and should include the following:

(i) historical background and context, including:

(I) name of the original architect and date of construction;

(II) information on important historical events or persons associated with the property;
(III) copies of extant historic plans and photographs of the property; and

(IV) oral history documentation, when possible;

(ii) chronology of development and use;

(iii) physical description;

(iv) evaluation of significance;

(v) condition assessment, including:

(I) photographic documentation of the existing conditions (Photographs must be at least 4 by 6 inches and may be taken with a 35 mm or digital camera. Digital photographs should have a resolution of at least 300 pixels per inch and may be printed on an inkjet or laser printer on high-quality paper); and

(II) architectural drawings of the existing conditions;

(vi) historic preservation objectives;

(vii) requirements for work; and

(viii) work recommendations and alternatives, including intended modifications to the building or structure.

(2) Historical documentation.

(A) Purpose. Historical research and documentation assist in understanding the changes to a historic property over time and can better support proposed project work.

(B) When required. Historical documentation may be required at the request of the commission's staff, executive director, or the Antiquities Advisory Board to support work proposed under a permit.

(C) Minimum report requirements. Historical documentation must include the following:

(i) name of original architect and date of construction;

(ii) history of the use of and known modifications to the structure;

(iii) brief history including information on important historical events or persons associated with the structure;

(iv) copies of extant historic plans and photographs of the building or structure and site, or documentation of the specific historic features, areas or materials to be affected by proposed restoration or reconstruction work; and
(v) oral history documentation to support proposed restoration or reconstruction work, or to
document historic structures and buildings proposed for relocation or demolition.

(3) Architectural documentation.

(A) Purpose. Documentation of cultural resources that will be lost or damaged due to
rehabilitation, relocation, or demolition will ensure that a record of the cultural resource continues to
exist after the loss or damage.

(B) When required. Architectural documentation must precede any work that will damage, alter,
obscure, or remove significant architectural configurations, elements, details, or materials.
Documentation that meets the required standards must be submitted for rehabilitation and restoration
projects that will significantly alter a building, structure, or other cultural resource, and for all
relocation and demolition permits.

(C) Minimum report requirements. Architectural documentation must meet the Secretary of the
Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (available on
the National Park Service website at https://www.nps.gov/HDP/), also referred to as Historic
American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic
American Landscapes Survey (HALS) standards and guidelines. The commission will assign the
level of documentation required (levels I-IV) based on the project work proposed and the
significance of the cultural resource.

(4) Archeological documentation.

(A) Purpose. Many standing structures have an archeological component, and archeological
remains exist in urban areas as well as rural areas. The information available from archeological
investigations in and around a building or structure is important in conjunction with architectural
and historical documentation for the synthesis and study of all related material.

(B) When required. When development or historic preservation treatment of a historic property
makes disturbance of the earth unavoidable, the specific areas affected may need to be tested
archeologically to determine if the undertaking will disturb or destroy archeological remains,
including subsurface features of an aboveground structure. If the exploratory tests indicate the area
has archeological value and if the development plans cannot be altered, the archeological data and
artifacts directly affected by the project are to be recovered.

(b) Project reports. When the situation indicates it is advisable, one or more of the following project
reports may be required to be compiled during the course of a project and submitted along with the
completion report. All project reports must be compiled under the supervision of professionally
qualified individuals as specified in §26.4 of this title.

(1) Architectural documentation. When investigation and documentation is not possible prior to
commencement of work because of physical obstruction, or when previously obscured conditions
are subsequently discovered, architectural documentation may be required during the course of a project (see subsection (a)(3) of this section).

(2) Archeological documentation. When investigation and documentation are not possible prior to commencement of work because of physical obstruction, or when previously obscured evidence is subsequently discovered, archeological documentation may be required during the course of a project. Archeological documentation may be required for relocation or demolition permits (see subsection (a)(4) of this section).

(3) Storage report.

(A) Purpose. Historic features or materials original to the building or structure or otherwise significant to the building or structure's evolution are important to the understanding of Texas culture and history.

(B) When required. When historic features or materials original or otherwise significant to the building or structure's history are removed during the course of a project, selected samples must be stored at the site or at a site approved by the commission, and a storage report must be filed.

(C) Minimum report requirements. Documentation must include the following:

(i) photo documentation of the structural or architectural elements to be removed in their original position and in storage (Photographs must be at least 4 by 6 inches and may be taken with a 35 mm or digital camera. Digital photographs should have a resolution of at least 300 pixels per inch and may be printed on an inkjet or laser printer on high-quality paper.);

(ii) written documentation of the existing condition of the elements prior to removal; and

(iii) written documentation of the storage (preservation) efforts, including the method and location of storage and any conservation efforts made.

(4) Completion report.

(A) Purpose. When work is done to a historic building or structure, it is important to record the changes that take place so that the building or structure's historic evolution might be completely documented for future study.

(B) When required. All Historic Buildings and Structures Permits require completion reports.

(C) Minimum report requirements. Written documentation must include the following:

(i) title page, including:

(I) project name;

(II) city, county;
(III) permit number;
(IV) date of report;

(ii) text, including:

(I) property name and location;

(II) primary personnel (names, titles, addresses, and telephone numbers), including:
   (-a-) owner;
   (-b-) lessee;
   (-c-) architect;
   (-d-) engineer;
   (-e-) contractor;
   (-f-) consultant(s);
   (-g-) others;

(III) scope of work (major categories with corresponding costs);

(IV) project dates (beginning and ending);

(V) project narrative, including:
   (-a-) description of work and description of anticipated future work (if any);
   (-b-) description of special products, materials, and/or building techniques;
   (-c-) description of intended use of the property; and

(VI) index of photographs.

(D) Photographic record. Photographic documentation is a significant part of the record of the project work. Representative views, before, during, and after project work, should be of the same area, to clearly illustrate the work as it progresses. Photographs must be at least 4 by 6 inches and may be taken with a 35-mm or digital camera. Digital and should have a resolution of at least 300 pixels per inch and may be printed on an inkjet or laser printer on high-quality paper. Photographs must include:

   (i) before construction conditions;

   (ii) during construction; and
(iii) after construction is complete.

(E) Report submittal. Submit the required completion report with original photographic documentation; photocopies are not acceptable. All completion reports must be printed on high-quality paper, submitted unbound, and accompanied by the report submitted as a pdf (portable document format) file with photographic documentation. Submit the printed report and pdf to the commission.

Source Note: The provisions of this §26.23 adopted to be effective May 20, 2013, 38 TexReg 2980; amended to be effective December 31, 2017, 42 TexReg 7383
PARTNER REPORTS
 Quarterly Report

Friends of the Texas Historical Commission
July–September 2021

The Friends of the THC (FTHC) are pleased to submit the following report on our activities from July through September.

**FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES/THC DIVISIONS SUPPORT**

**Community Heritage Development**

**Real Places 2022 Conference:** As part of the core planning team, the FTHC has begun its sponsorship activities for Real Places 2022 (RP22). We have secured Phoenix 1 as the title sponsor for RP22 and are pleased to bring on Premier Commercial Group as the Banquet and Keynote Sponsor. The FTHC has also submitted a request to Humanities Texas for programming support. The FTHC also worked with CHD Division Director Brad Patterson, as well as program co-chairs to secure three keynote speakers for RP22: Dr. Katherine Sharpe Landdeck, associate professor at Texas Woman’s University and author of *The Women with Silver Wings*; culinary journalist, author, and food historian Toni Tipton Martin; and award-winning Texas novelist, screenwriter, essayist, and journalist Sarah Bird.

**Historic Sites Division**

**The Almonte Surrender Site Acquisition:** The FTHC received a grant of $50,000 from the Wortham Foundation for the Almonte Surrender Site acquisition project. Additional requests submitted include: Fondren Foundation—$250,000 (submitted August 1, decision in November); Herzstein Foundation—$25,000 (submitted July 24, decision pending); Strake Foundation—$50,000 (submitted August 20, decision pending); and Brown Foundation—$100,000 (submitted September 17, decision pending).

**Eisenhower Birthplace SHS:** The FTHC has raised the $20,000 match for the first installment of the $40,000 W.B. Munson Foundation grant. The match includes gifts and commitments from Ruiz Foods, Chairman John L. Nau, III, Simmons Bank, Texoma Medical Center, Spectrum Brands, First United Bank, Advisory Committee gifts, and Red River Title. The FTHC is now working on securing the match for the 2nd installment of $20,000—this match is due on December 1, 2022.

**San Felipe de Austin SHS—Villa de Austin:** Following several discussions with State Farm Insurance, the FTHC was able to provide all the necessary documentation to the insurance company, to secure the final determination in favor of the THC. The THC received a final payment of $211,648.62 from the insurance company, which was conveyed to the FTHC to fulfill the construction contract for Villa de Austin. While Phase 3—the off-site construction of the courthouse building that was damaged in the fire—was already underway, the insurance funds allowed the FTHC to process the change order for Phase 4, which is currently underway at the site. The FTHC has also received over $23,000 in fire recovery funding, which will also be applied toward the completion of the Villa de Austin Project. A $25,000 request to the Herzstein Foundation is also under consideration to support the completion of this project.

**IMLS Grant Implementation:** The FTHC continues to work with HSD, HPD, and Communications staff on the implementation of the IMLS grant for the THC’s “Digital Engagement and Crisis Response Program” for Historic Sites. The first module of the digital engagement content will be completed and rolled out by the beginning of October.

**Caddo Mounds SHS:** The FTHC has received additional information from the architects on the hardening of a portion of the Education Center building, and is incorporating the information, along with numbers for a siren and storm monitoring system and storm shelters, into the budget. Outreach to funders has begun, with the FTHC...
working with HSD staff to submit a request to the EDA for federal funding.

**Levi Jordan Plantation SHS:** The FTHC has begun the campaign pre-planning process for Levi Jordan. With guidance from Chairman Nau and Chief Justice Wallace Jefferson, the FTHC has requested the following members of the Levi Jordan Advisory Committee to be part of the Campaign Pre-Planning Committees: Sam Collins, III, Chief Justice Wallace Jefferson, Dr. Daina Ramey Berry, and Robert Stanton. We are thrilled they have accepted the invitation to participate in this committee. In addition, FTHC Board Members Lareatha Clay and Michael Hurd have also accepted the invitation to participate in this committee. The FTHC will coordinate the first meeting of this group in the next few days, with the goal of putting out an RFP for the capital campaign feasibility analysis process by the end of October.

**History Programs Division**

**THC Texas History Mobile App:** FTHC staff received approval of a grant of $155,000 from the Summerlee Foundation for the THC's Real Texas History Mobile App. The launch of the project is planned pending signing of the grant documents.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES**

**Development Workshops and Webinars**

FTHC presented two three-day development workshops on July 20–22 and September 20–22. In addition, the FTHC again partnered with the Museum Services Program on a webinar in August focused on building diverse boards for nonprofits.

**FTHC 25th Anniversary Celebrations**

**Virtual Events:** So far, we have hosted nine events (a combination of culinary history and foodways events presented in partnership with historic sites, a featuring of THC programs, as well as conversations with authors, journalists, etc.). Our latest event on Texas Marine Archeology had 510 registrants, with 125 live attendees at the event. Additional scheduled events include *A History of Pecan Pralines* with chef and food writer MM Pack, and a food history program featuring historic holiday recipes from Barrington Plantation State Historic Site.

**25th Anniversary Gala:** Given the status of the pandemic and the threat of the Delta variant, the FTHC Board decided to postpone our 25th anniversary Gala to April 6, 2022. We deeply appreciate the chairman and commissioners’ support for the event and look forward to celebrating in the spring.

**New FTHC Board Members:** The FTHC welcomes two new commission-appointed board members—Courtney Read Hoffman and Wes Reeves—who were approved and appointed for terms starting September 1. Read Hoffman is a PR specialist and owner of Capitol Connect. In addition to extensive experience in PR and building partnerships, she has also worked on curriculum development and special need education during her professional career. She is a committed preservationist, something inherited from her mother Anice Read, and her father and our former board member Julian Read.

Wes Reeves is a media relations executive at Xcel Energy, an electric utility serving the Panhandle and eastern New Mexico. Based in Amarillo, he is on the board of the Amarillo Historical Preservation Foundation and a member of the Potter County Historical Commission.

**FY 2021 YEAR-TO-DATE FINANCIAL DASHBOARD (as of September 27, 2021)**

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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Total Revenues FY 2021 to date</td>
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**FUND BALANCES**

**FTHC Permanently Restricted as of Sept. 27**

**Bob and Kathleen Gilmore Endowment:**

- Total Current Value: $ 260,468.81
- Available to Grant: $ 27,478.65

**FTHC Preservation Scholars Endowments**

Matthew Honer and Larutha Odom Clay Preservation Scholars Fund

- Total Current Value: $ 104,799.79

**FTHC Preservation Scholars Endowment**

- Total Current Value: $ 73,512.59

**Texas Heroes Endowment**

- Current Value: $ 142,147.11

**TOTAL ASSETS as of September 27:**

- Cash + Pledges: $1,920,564.03

Friends of the Texas Historical Commission
TAB 4.2A
Consider approval of THGAAC FY2021 Non-Profit Grants

**Background:**

During the final Quarterly Meeting of the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (THGC), which took place on August 2, 2021, the THGC voted to approve allocating all unencumbered funds from the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission's FY2021 budget to summer non-profit grants. The THGC approved thirteen non-profit grants totaling $249,222.

Additionally, in FY2021, the THGC awarded five winter non-profit grants totaling $44,015 during the February Quarterly Meeting and awarded three spring non-profit grants totaling $22,462 during the May Quarterly Meeting.

**Two supporting exhibits:**

- *Exhibit A: List of all grants awarded in FY2021 by Quarterly Meeting with project narrative and total awarded*
- *Exhibit B: Spreadsheet of all the grants awarded in FY2021 with timeline reimbursement status*

**Recommendations:**

The new THGAAC statute gives the responsibility/authority to make decisions, including non-profit grants, to the THC. Since the THC will oversee administering these grants, the recommendation is for the THC to Consider approval of THGAAC FY2021 Non-Profit Grants.

**Recommended Commission motion:**

Move to approve the THGAAC recommendation to ratify and continue supporting the non-profit grant allocations that were made by the THGC from the fiscal year 2021 budget.
Exhibit A:  
List of All THGCAAC (THGC) Grants Awarded in FY2021

Winter 2021 THGC Grants

The Winter 2021 THGC Grant application period was active from December 7th, 2020 to January 11th, 2021; each applicant could request up to $10,000.00 per project. The scoring took place between January 19th and January 27th. The scoring committee met over Zoom on January 29th to discuss recommendations. The Commission voted to award the following grants at the THGC’s February 1st, 2021 quarterly meeting.

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Museum Education Resource Translation” | $5,000.00
This project will allow the museum to professionally translate their educational resources into Spanish, which will then be used to create online lessons, Holocaust Remembrance Week materials, and other items.
Commission grant funds will be used primarily for professional translation services.

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “The Book Smugglers Special Exhibition” | $10,000.00
This project will allow the museum to display the special exhibit, The Book Smugglers, from June 22, 2021-January 2, 2022.
Commission grant funds will be used primarily for exhibit rental. (The Commission requested that if it is possible to add a virtual component to this exhibit, the recipient do so; the museum has been offering virtual tours.)

El Paso Holocaust Museum and Student Center | “Docent-Guided Virtual Museum Tour Project” | $10,000.00
This project will allow the museum to create virtual tours of their seven permanent galleries, which will be available to view online (along with other materials). These virtual tours will be featured in future outreach projects.
Commission grant funds will be used for video production and promotional assets, website updates, and other materials.
Holocaust Memorial Museum of San Antonio | “2022 Holocaust Remembrance Week Program” | $10,000.00
The museum plans to make Holocaust Remembrance Week presentations to six schools in the San Antonio area. There will be both in-person and online presentations each day.

Commission grant funds will be used primarily for speaker fees. (The Commission required that the museum submit their final list of speakers to the THGC for approval before finalizing their program.)

Holocaust Museum Houston | “Kaplan Summer Institute” | $9,015.00
The museum held their annual institute for educators this summer; due to the pandemic, it was completely virtual.

Commission funds were used primarily for speaker contracts and education materials. (The Commission required that the museum submit their final list of speakers to the THGC for approval before finalizing their program.)

Winter 2021 Award Total: $44,015.00
Spring 2021 THGC Grants

The Spring 2021 THGC Grant application period was active from March 15th, 2021 to April 12th, 2021; each applicant could request up to $10,000.00 per project. The scoring took place between April 14th, 2021 and April 27th, 2021. The scoring committee met on April 28th, 2021 to discuss recommendations. The Commission voted to award the following grants at the THGC’s May 3rd, 2021 quarterly meeting.

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Cinemark Theater Kiosk” | $9,200.00
The museum is installing an informational kiosk outside of their theater. The kiosk will be used to preview museum attractions, such as permanent galleries, special exhibits, upcoming films, educational opportunities, and events. The screen will be controlled remotely by staff so that its content will remain current and relevant.
Commission grants funds will be used primarily for media hardware and services.

El Paso Holocaust Museum and Study Center | “Stars Without a Heaven: Children in the Holocaust Special Exhibit” | $6,862.50
The museum is borrowing this exhibit from Yad Vashem. They began hosting it in August, and it was scheduled to close on October 15th. During this time, the museum conducted extensive outreach to middle and high schools, to engage students in educational activities related to the exhibit and its content.
Commission funds were to be used for the printing, production, and assembly of the exhibit, as well as various printed materials.

Holocaust Museum Houston | “2022 Genocide Awareness Month Lecture Series” | $6,400.00
The museum is planning a four-part lecture series for April 2022, which will include scholars and other experts. Two of the events will take place in person, and the other two will be virtual; all four will be free of charge to attendees.
Commission funds will be used primarily for speaker fees. (The Commission required that the museum submit their final list of speakers to the THGC for approval before finalizing their program.)

Spring 2021 Award Total: $22,462.50
Summer 2021 THGAAC (THGC) Grants

The Summer 2021 THGC Grant application period was active from May 10th to July 15th, 2021; each applicant could request up to $25,000.00 per project. The scoring took place between July 16th and July 26th, 2021. The scoring committee met on July 27th, 2021, to discuss recommendations.

The formal funding agreements are complete for all Summer 2021 grants, and the first quarterly report is due in November (with other quarterly reports following in February and May; the final report is due by August 1, 2022).

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Courage and Compassion Special Exhibition” | $25,000.00

Courage and Compassion: Our Shared Story of the Japanese-American World War II Experience is a traveling exhibit that focuses on Upstanders who stood up for Japanese-Americans during Internment. The exhibit will be made available to school groups, and the museum will provide corresponding educational resources (such as curriculum guides, worksheets, and films), all of which will align with the TEKS. This exhibit will correspond with the museum’s “Pivot to America” wing, which examines Asian-American history.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full, on the condition that if it is possible to provide virtual tours to school groups, this be part of the programming. Commission grant funds will be used for the rental, shipping, and installation of the exhibit.

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Holocaust Education Teacher Workshop” | $5,000.00

Many educators have been requesting Holocaust education resources for their students, particularly for use during Texas’s annual Holocaust Remembrance Week. This project will assist the museum with providing TEKS-aligned, age-appropriate educational resources, such as Survivor testimonies, lesson plans, videos, and The Ten Stages of Genocide graphic novels. These resources will be available year-round, and accessible in both English and Spanish.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used to acquire the keynote speaker (the author of I Am Anne Frank), as well as resources from the I Am Anne Frank series.

Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Hope-Strength-Resolve Film Licensing for Use” | $14,985.00

Hope-Strength-Resolve was created for the museum’s 2020 “Hope for Humanity Event,” held in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi camps. This project will allow the museum to acquire the image and usage rights for the film, so that they may distribute it for educational use. The film will become a resource not only for Holocaust Remembrance Week, but also the rest of
the year. The museum has tentative plans to enter *Hope-Strength-Resolve* into film festivals, to increase the spread of its message.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for licensing the film.

**Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Permanent Exhibition Films Licensing for Use” | $13,500.00**

The museum has several videos on display throughout its galleries, and they would like to acquire the rights to these films so that they may be made available online as educational resources. They will start with *Rise of Nazism* and *Poland Overview*; if there are leftover funds available, they will also purchase the rights for *Deportation/Train Experience*. These films will be distributed as free educational resources for use during the entire school year—the museum will provide teachers with an access code to view the videos online.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for licensing the films.

**Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Permanent Exhibition Updates” | $25,000.00**

The museum will be updating their permanent exhibits, particularly the interactive AIRR Kiosks (American Ideals, Reality, and Repair), located in the “Pivot to America” wing. They will also mount large-scale versions of *The Ten Stages of Genocide* graphic novels in the “Ten Stages of Genocide Gallery.” These updates will make it easier for visitors to interact with the exhibits.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full, on the condition that if it is possible to make these updates available virtually, the recipient do so. Commission grant funds would be used for AIRR content updates and graphic novel mounts.

**Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Survivor Testimony Cataloging” | $25,000.00**

Since the 1980s, the museum has collected 180 different Survivor testimonies (for a total of 345 hours). Now, the museum will make these more widely available to the public through a searchable online database. The museum has also recently begun to collect testimonies on human and civil rights, and they currently have 100-120 hours on those topics. This project will allow them to index and catalogue these new recordings; they will contract a cataloger and transcriber to create notes, summaries, and transcriptions of the testimonies, to accompany the videos. Volunteers will be editing and proofreading transcripts. The goal of this project is to preserve these stories for future generations.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds would be used to contract a cataloger for 1,000 hours.
Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum | “Upstander Partnership Learning Management System” | $25,000.00

This project will allow the museum to contract Learning Management System as part of their Upstander Partnership Program, to provide Holocaust Remembrance Week resources to Texas students and teachers. The result will be an online portal with lesson plans, selected materials, and guides on how to teach the Holocaust and assess student learning. Teachers will be able to select the topics they want to address, and the portal will compile customized, TEKS-aligned curriculum packages for them. These materials will be designed to accompany the information and lessons from the museum’s permanent exhibitions and will be available for all grade levels.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for development and software.

Density512 | “Eva and the Angel of Death” | $24,930.00

Eva and the Angel of Death is a newly created operatic program that tells the story of Holocaust Survivor Eva Mozes Kor. Kor was a victim of Josef Mengele, and this opera tells the story of her journey to healing. Density512 is planning two performances at Austin Public Library’s Special Events Center; they will also record the opera and distribute it throughout the state (and country) and create educational materials for students, teachers, and the general public. Additionally, they plan to hold a book talk with Dr. Alex Kor (Eva’s son) about her memoir, Surviving the Angel of Death, as well as screenings of their documentary, Remembrance and Ritual: Reflections on Eva and the Angel of Death (which serves to put the opera within the context of the modern world). Finally, Density512 will commission Thomas B. Yee to create a sextet arrangement for a touring production of Eva and the Angel of Death.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full on the condition that it emphasize community engagement, rather than focusing on school groups, and with the suggestion that the recipient work with an educational advisor on this project. Commission grant funds will be used for performer contracts, set design/materials, documentation, educational programming, dissemination of materials, and musical arrangements.

El Paso Holocaust Museum and Study Center | “Holocaust Education General Programming 2021-2022” | $15,000.00

This grant project covers programming for the upcoming year—including outreach, exhibits, and events. Specific programming will include: “All People Have a Voice”—Cultural Diversity and Inclusion Virtual Literary Program; Virtual Book Discussions; Cultural Diversity Celebration Boxes (to be mailed to all Virtual Book Discussion participants); Speak Out Public Dialogue Series; Yom HaShoah Commemoration; and Community Encounters.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for educational programming activities and events, including: books; celebration box supplies; marketing (printing and postage); venue rental; exhibit costs (rental, insurance, marketing, and shipping); speakers’ fees, travel, and lodging; graphic design; and other costs, including miscellaneous printing fees.
El Paso Holocaust Museum and Study Center | “Mona Golabek: The Children of Willesden Lane” | $10,000.00
The museum will be holding educational performances of the above program on April 7th, 2022. The program is based on the book *The Children of Willesden Lane*, which tells the story of Golabek’s mother, Holocaust Survivor Lisa Jura. The museum is planning three performances—two daytime shows for middle and high school students, and an evening show for the public. All three will be free of charge, and the daytime shows will also be livestreamed online.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for artist fees and travel costs, venue rental, and printed marketing and promotion.

Holocaust Museum Houston | “Holocaust Education Virtual Trunk Program” | $18,400.00
The trunk program has been offered to schools by the museum since 1998 and has remained a valuable tool for Holocaust education. This project will allow the museum to convert their current trunk program, which involves shipping heavy boxes full of physical materials, into a fully virtual format (including both English and Spanish resources).

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for contracting a curriculum writer, curriculum translation, design of the virtual trunk program website, and website stipends.

Holocaust Museum Houston | “Holocaust Remembrance Week Educational Materials” | $22,407.00
The museum would like to create educational boxes for educators and ship them (free of charge) to teachers for use during Holocaust Remembrance Week. The boxes will include workbooks, lesson plans, worksheets, and copies of *Why? Explaining the Holocaust* by Dr. Peter Hayes. The first 100 Texas teachers to request a box will have one shipped to them; after that, additional teachers will be able to view an online version of the resources. One hundred additional boxes will be distributed through the museum’s Educator in Motion program, and any leftovers will be used at various professional development programs.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used for creating/purchasing materials for the boxes, distributing the boxes, shipping/mailing expenses, and miscellaneous expenditures such as marketing and Mailchimp.

Vedem Foundation | “Unsung Heroes: Confronting Adversity Through Secret Magazines” | $25,000.00
Building on existing programming based on real underground magazines of the Terezín Ghetto, the Vedem Foundation will create and distribute (to Texas schools, libraries, and community centers) seven different “‘zine booklets.” These booklets will focus on the history of the Holocaust, as seen from the perspective of the teenagers who wrote the original ‘zines, and will present lessons based on their experiences. Workshops where attendees create their own ‘zines will serve as an additional component
to this project. The Vedem Foundation expects this project will reach between 10,000 and 20,000 Texans.

The Commission voted to fund this project in full. Commission grant funds will be used to purchase and ship the booklets, and to provide materials for the workshops (including Zoom).

Summer 2021 Award Total: $249,222.00

FY 2021 Award Total: $315,699.50
## Texas Holocaust & Genocide Commission Grants

### FY 2021 Combined Recipients

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### Grant Details:

- **Partial reimbursement** indicates that reimbursement processing is ongoing.
- **Processing** indicates that the grant is in the process of reimbursement.
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S REPORT
Met and consulted with:
AG’s office re: various actions (weekly)
Levi Jordan Advisory Committee
NCSHPO, National Park Service and others re: changing the apportionment formula for distributions of the Historic Preservation Fund (2)
Various Trail Region reps re: Authentic Texas magazine
THGC ED re: recent legislation
Harris County African American Cultural Heritage Commission representative re: potential partnerships
Contractor on IMLS grant re: digital engagement for state historic sites

Attended events including:
THC Executive Committee meeting, Dallas
NCSHPO board meeting
NCSHPO Executive committee conference calls
Texas monument site visit, Vicksburg
Virtual all-agency THC staff meetings
Friends of the Texas Historical Commission board meeting
Washington on the Brazos master plan update meeting
Tourism MOU agencies Executive Directors’ annual meeting
Texas Heritage Trails Executive Directors and Board Chairs annual meeting
Preservation Scholars program final reports
Main Street program interagency meeting
Lipscomb County courthouse rededication, Lipscomb
Main Street network meeting, Seguin

Upcoming Events:
NCSHPO executive committee meetings
Friends of the Texas Historical Commission board meeting
Levi Jordan Advisory Committee meeting
Falls County Courthouse rededication, Marlin
French Legation rededication, Austin
Mission Dolores rededication, San Augustine
San Felipe Villa de Austin opening, San Felipe
Eideman House acquisition
Meet with Texas Downtown Association re: Texas Main Street affiliates program
Historic Site managers’ meeting, Austin
Texian Rally, Independence Trail Region meeting, LaGrange
CONSENT ITEMS
1. Call to Order and Introductions – Chairman Nau
Chairman John Nau called the meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to order at 8:40 a.m. on July 26, 2021. He announced the concurrent meeting with the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) was posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code (TGC), Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s office as required.

1.1 Welcome
Chairman John L. Nau, III welcomed all attendees to the meeting.

1.2 Pledge of Allegiance
Chairman Nau led the group in reciting the U.S. and the Texas pledge of allegiance.

1.3 Commissioner introductions
The following commissioners were present:

- Earl Broussard
- Renee Dutia
- Catherine McKnight
- Jim Bruseth
- Lila Garcia
- Tom Perini
- Monica Burdette
- David Gravelle
- Pete Peterson
- John Crain
- John Nau
- Daisy White
- Garrett Donnelly
- Laurie Limbacher

1.4 Establish quorum
Chairman Nau reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

1.5 Recognize and/or excuse absences
Commissioner John Crain moved, Commissioner Pete Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to excuse the absence of commissioner Donna Bahorich due to unavoidable flight delays.

2. Public comment
Public comments were provided as follows:

- Nick Crawford – spoke in support of the partial release of the deed covenant for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, 9314 W. Jefferson Blvd., Dallas, Dallas County
- Ryan Holliday – spoke in support of relocating the Confederate statue from the grounds of the Bastrop County courthouse square
- Cheryl Lee – spoke in support of relocating the Confederate statue from the grounds of the Bastrop County courthouse square.
• Jessica Hutchins – spoke in support of awarding supplemental funding to Polk County for restoration of the county courthouse
• Valerie Bates – Provided an update on the Tropical Trail Region activities including partner activities, new lens for the Port Isabel Lighthouse, and future events
• Steve Chamberlain – spoke in support of the relocation of the Confederate statue from the grounds of the Bastrop County courthouse square
• Noah Richardson – spoke in support of the partial release of the deed covenant for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, 9314 W. Jefferson Blvd., Dallas, Dallas County
• Maria Torres – spoke in opposition to development at the Alamo, the disruption of the Indian burial grounds at the Alamo, and the alleged exclusion of the Pacuache Indian First Nation members in the development process of the Alamo masterplan
• Sophia Torres – signed up to speak but did not provide any comment
• Jose Lopes – signed up to speak but did not provide any comment

*The Commission met concurrently with the Antiquities Advisory Board.

3. Joint AAB meeting
3.1 Alamo masterplan update
Patrick Gallagher, President/Founder of Gallagher & Associates presented a preliminary vision, conceptual design, and historical interpretation of the updated Alamo masterplan. He explained the plan’s key components included keeping the Cenotaph in place; keeping the plaza free of walls and barriers; restoring the 1836 battlefield footprint; keeping the plaza floors at their current level (allowing Fiesta parades to continue longstanding traditions); and renovating the three historic buildings across from the Alamo Church. He explained that two of the buildings would house the 70,000-square-foot visitor center and museum (slated for 2025) with 40,000 square feet of gallery space dedicated to presenting the Alamo’s collection of original documents and artifacts. Gallagher presented other major components of the multi-phase Alamo Plan including the continued preservation of the 300-year-old church and Long Barrack. In closing, Gallagher explained that the plan would be implemented over the course of five phases. Questions and discussion ensued regarding the collections building and museum exhibitions space, acequias, back gardens, landscape of the main plaza, inclusion of the Woolworth counter, multi-language opportunities, and the use of digital technologies and emerging media.

3.2 Presentation and possible action regarding Archeological Permit application for Archeological Investigations associated with the construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building (ECHB) (41BX6), Bexar County, Texas
THC Archeology Division Director Brad Jones reported the current permit application and scope-of-work was a revised version of a permit submitted to THC staff on June 24, 2021. He further noted that, on July 2, 2021, THC staff responded to the permit application and requested clarifications and additions to the methodology being proposed as well as the reformulation of the permit as a testing permit not a monitoring permit as submitted. Jones stated the permit was submitted to conduct archeological investigations in support of the construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building (ECHB) in the northeast corner of the Alamo complex in San Antonio. He explained that the ECHB construction and associated utility installations would have anticipated subsurface impacts to depths of 5-6 feet across the project area, with utility lines and piers extending over 12 feet below the surface in select locations. Jones stated that the Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) archeologists included an overview of historical maps and imagery and the results of previous archeological investigations to support their application. He noted that the analysis suggested the area being proposed for the ECHB was previously used as agriculture fields and retaining ponds during the 18th and 19th centuries before structures were built along Houston and Bonham streets during the 20th century. Jones also stated that previous and ongoing archeological investigations had demonstrated disturbance and modification of the surrounding landscape, but also found evidence of intact surfaces that are likely contemporaneous with the Spanish colonial and later activities on the site. Jones reminded commissioners that no formal
3.3 Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits for the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County

A. Permit #1109 for construction of an exhibition hall and collections building in the northeast corner of the Alamo grounds

THC Architecture Division Director Bess Graham presented conceptual designs and artist’s renderings of proposed construction of an exhibition hall, collections building, and associated work in the northeast corner of the Alamo grounds associated with the application for permit #1109. She explained that the Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL); a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL); listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark; and the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2015. Graham stated that the design concept consisted of approximately 24,000 square feet on two levels to house collections, storage areas, a conservation lab, staff offices, guest research areas, workshops, and a delivery dock. She reported the building would provide public restrooms, temporary exhibit areas, and involved demolishing the existing support area, including the 1985 building designed by Ford, Powell & Carson, which provided public restrooms and offices for staff and security. Graham detailed the use of the building materials, vibration monitoring system, and protection of the existing landscape. She noted that the staff had reviewed the permit application and found documentation sufficiently complete for approval of a permit by the Commission. Discussion followed regarding the challenges to creating compatibility between the conceptual design of the large new building and the existing historic structures. AAB member Norman Alston expressed his concern that the new building created a distraction due to its large size and overt austerity. Commissioner Laurie Limbacher also shared her reservations that a building with a large stone façade and little or no embellishments might generate a negative experience. After extensive discussion and amended motions, the AAB ultimately moved to send the permit forward to the commission and recommend approval with conditions. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner Daisy White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to conditionally issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1109, based on a concept for construction of an exhibition hall and collections building of approximately 24,000 square feet, built with the massing and compatible materials in the submitted scope of work, and located in the northeast corner of the Alamo grounds, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, contingent on review of construction documents, once developed, and review of construction methods to be used to demolish and reconstruct the historic wall along Bonham Street with the condition that the applicant return to commission staff with a proposal for exterior elevations and exterior surfacing materials for staff review and approval.
B. Permit #983 Amendments for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack

Graham reported this permit involved architectural investigations of the Church and Long Barrack to study the conditions of the structures by inspecting, mapping, and scanning using various technologies. She noted that testing included analysis of the mortar, stone, interior and exterior finishes, and salts. Graham also explained that the amendments under consideration included work for the removal, replacement, and study of stones; ceiling repair in the church; and trip hazard repair in the floor of the Long Barrack. Graham described the scope of work for the three amendments as follows:

- **Long Barrack Above-Grade Wall Repairs:**
  Wood and masonry repairs to preserve the integrity of the Long Barrack walls, doors, and windows by stabilizing deteriorating surfaces.

- **Alamo Church West Façade Flagstone Removal**
  Removal of exterior flagstones at the Church’s main entry façade to investigate the joint between the 1977 concrete slab supporting these pavers and the historic wall base.

- **Alamo Church Stone Extraction and Testing:**
  Selective harvesting of stone samples from the Church to investigate four different types of stone and their characteristics, such as strength, absorption, and vapor transmission.

Graham stated that the staff had reviewed the application for amendments and found the documentation sufficient to recommend approval. Questions and discussion followed regarding the stone removal. The AAB voted to send the item under consideration forward to the commission and recommended approval. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #983 amendments for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the submitted scopes of work.

C. Permit #1095 Amendments for ongoing conservation work on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack

Graham provided an update on the Alamo church and Long Barrack conservation work which included repairs to the church concrete ceiling and Long Barrack flagstone. She noted the repair of the holes in the ceiling was primarily considered to be a stabilization effort and the proposed work to the floor in the Long Barrack would repair a trip hazard. She stated that the staff had reviewed the submitted documentation and found the documentation sufficient to recommend approval. The AAB voted to send the recommendation to approve permit #1095 amendments forward to the commission. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner John Crain seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1095 amendments for on-going conservation work on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County, as described in the submitted scopes of work.

3.4 Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits for the Texas Governor's Mansion (mansion), 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County

A. Permit #1105 related to installing gas connections in four downstairs fireplaces

Graham provided a brief background on the mansion and noted that the permit application was for the conversion of four fireplaces on the first floor from wood-burning to natural gas service and included installation of a ½” gas connection in the bottom of the fireboxes without alterations to mantles, surrounds, or hearths, and connecting to existing gas lines in the basement and crawl spaces. She noted that the THC staff had reviewed the permit application and supporting materials provided on June 9, 2021, by Kevin Koch, Architect of Capitol, of the State Preservation Board and found the documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit. The AAB voted to send the recommendation to approve permit #1105 forward to the commission. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner Pete Peterson seconded, and the
commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1105 to install gas connections in four downstairs fireplaces at the Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County, as described in the permit application.

B. Permit #1107 related to landscape repairs and garden accessibility upgrade
Graham reported the permit application under consideration involved the careful removal of an existing walkway in the Connally Garden to construct an accessible ramp in its location. She explained that the new ramp would be constructed of concrete, faced with the brick from the previous walkway; a handrail would be added to comply with accessibility requirements, if necessary; and plumbing of the Connally Fountain would also be replaced. Graham stated that the staff had reviewed the permit application and found the documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit. The AAB voted to send the recommendation to approve permit # 1107 forward to the commission. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner Garrett Donnelly seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1107 for landscape repairs and an accessibility upgrade in the Connally Garden, Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County, as described in the permit application.

C. Permit #1113 related to constructing a greenhouse on the grounds
Graham described the proposed work outlined in the application for permit #1113 which included the construction of an aluminum and glass greenhouse with brick base, along with associated landscape and hardscape features. She stated that the proposed location, north of the Mansion, was currently used as an in-ground kitchen garden and the project would be extended beyond the existing footprint of the kitchen garden and would incorporate both indoor and outdoor gardening areas. She reported that the staff had reviewed the permit application and supporting materials provided and found the documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit. THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe explained that the State Preservation Board had been working on options for this project for two years and acknowledged their work in preparing and submitting the permit application. The AAB voted to send the recommendation to approve permit #1113 forward to the commission. Commissioner Bruseth moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1113 to construct a greenhouse, including landscape and hardscape features, adjacent to the existing kitchen garden north of the Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County, as described in the permit application, contingent upon review of construction documents once developed.

Chairman Nau announced that the commission meeting would recess in accordance with TGC Section 551.0411 so that it could hold committee meetings for the remainder of the day and would re-convene on July 27, 2021, at 9 a.m. at the same location.

**DAY 2 - July 27, 2021**
The THC meeting re-convened at 9:36 a.m. on July 27, 2021, and the re-introductions made around the table confirmed all commissioners were in attendance as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donna Bahorich</th>
<th>John Crain</th>
<th>David Gravelle</th>
<th>Tom Perini</th>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Broussard</td>
<td>Garrett Donnelly</td>
<td>Laurie Limbacher</td>
<td>Pete Peterson</td>
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<td>Jim Bruseth</td>
<td>Renee Dutia</td>
<td>Catherine McKnight</td>
<td>Daisy White</td>
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<td>Monica Burdette</td>
<td>Lilia Garcia</td>
<td>John L. Nau, III</td>
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4. Partner Reports and Presentations
4.1 Friends of the THC (Friends)
THC Chief Development Officer Anjali Zutshi provided a summary of the FY 2021 fundraising activities to date which included a report on the commitments, sponsorships, cash, pledges, and grants received for several divisions and programs across the agency. Zutshi also gave an update on the fundraising and support activities associated with the Real Places 2022 conference and the success of the FY 2021 Preservation Scholars program. She reported on the continuing 25th anniversary activities and events which will culminate with an in-person gala at the Bullock Museum on October 14, 2021. Zutshi presented the Friends’ marketing activities and financial report. In closing, she introduced the newest board member, Jessica Rule of Midland.

4.2 Texas Holocaust & Genocide Commission (THGC)
THGC Executive Director Joy Nathan reported on the signing of House Bill 3257 in June 2021 by Governor Greg Abbott which repealed the THGC enabling statute and established the Texas Holocaust, Genocide, and Antisemitism Advisory Commission to operate under the THC umbrella. She provided an overview of the bill and noted that it would take effect on September 1, 2021. In the interim, Nathan reported the THGC would conduct its last quarterly meeting on August 2, 2021 and would award non-profit matching grants. She provided an outline of scheduled activities including speaking engagements, educational programs, and award presentations. In closing, Nathan expressed her and the staff’s enthusiasm in working with the THC in their new capacity. Chairman Nau noted that he looked forward to the Governor’s appointments and reviewing an operating agreement.

5. Chairman’s Report
Chairman Nau called on Locke Lord Partner Robert Miller, who provided a recap of the agency’s extraordinary legislative outcome which included an increase in THC appropriations for the 2022-2023 fiscal biennium; restoration of the mandated 5% general revenue reduction; funding of the Texas Heritage Trails and Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation programs; and significant increase in Sporting Goods Sales Tax revenues. In addition, Miller provided an overview on a few legislative bills passed that had a positive impact on the agency including a bill that created the Texas Holocaust, Genocide, and Antisemitism Advisory Commission (HB 3257) which will operate under THC’s direction; strengthened laws regarding historical monuments; closing of a loophole in the tax credit program; and the transfer of land and buildings from the Star of the Republic Museum. Miller explained that federal funds were expected to be available between September – October 2021 with the potential for THC to be awarded additional monies. Chairman Nau assured the commission that the leadership would closely follow the developments and keep them informed.

6. Executive Director’s Report
6.1 Staff introductions
THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe presented a staffing update and introduced recently hired agency staff from various divisions.

6.2 Presentation of Staff Performance Awards
Executive Director Wolfe explained the agency’s service awards program included staff performance awards and explained that the initiative allowed staff to celebrate the excellence of their peers by honoring employees for their specific contributions to the agency. Director Wolfe noted the nominations were created and submitted by staff from all divisions and evaluated by a committee. He presented the 2021 award recipients as follows:

- **Outstanding Employee Excellence Award** – Lynn Ward, Chief Accountant, Staff Services, Austin
- **Customer Service Excellence Award** – Christi Duve, Procurement Team Lead, Staff Services, Austin
- **Rising Star Excellence Award** – Laney Fisher, Administrative Assistant, Archeology Division, Austin
- **State Historic Site Manager’s Award** – Brian McAuley, Site Manager, San Felipe de Austin and Fannin Battleground SHS

Certificates were presented to each recipient by Chairman Nau and Director Wolfe followed by photographs.
6.3 Report on activities of THC Executive Director and staff for the preceding quarter including meetings held, consultations, contacts and planned travel/events

In the interest of time, no report was provided.

7. Consent Items

7.1 Consider approval of April 26-27, 2021 meeting minutes

7.2 Consider certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations including: McCall; St. Matthew Catholic; Pipe Creek; Old Rock Hill; Ross; Alley; Timmermann Family; Terryville Community; San Vicente; Jones-Jackson; Pleasant Grove; Montague; Redbud; Head of Elm; Starkey; Tamina-Sweet Rest; Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes; and Tarleton-Young

7.3 Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers: including Gates Valley; St. John Lutheran Church; Earl Graham Post 159; Pleasant Valley Cemetery; Casimiro Tamayo Bldg; Cicero Howard; New Braunfels Gemischter Chor Harmonie; Albert & Marie Kopplin House; Old De Leon Cemetery; Dr. Marcellus Clayton Cooper; Anderson Bonner; Bennett Family Gardens; CCC Company 850; Psenck Cemetery; Booker T. Washington School; Adolph & Regina Frenkel House; Max Faget House and Workshop; Singer Cemetery; Washington Avenue; Freedman Town; Gaillard-Mitchell Cemetery; Kyle Depot; Glazier Calaboose; J.W. Brownlow; Eustace; Bethlehem Cemetery; Isom; Camino Real de San Saba (Camino Viejo) in Kendall County; Garrett Insurance Agency; Live Oak Ranch; 6666 Ranch; Braniff International Flight 542; Lovett House; Liberty Co Bank_Zbranek Bldg; Live Oak Co Courthouse; St. John’s United Methodist Church; County Line Community; James Wilmer Dallam; Linnie Roberts Elementary School; The Grange; Evangelia Settlement; “The Waco Horror”: The Lynching of Jesse Washington; Lawrence-Hubert House; Biloxi Evergreen Cemetery; Lucille Nance Jones; Roof with Snow_Kimbrough House; Edwards-Smith-Ashley House; Goforth Cemetery; Talco Cemetery; Wharton Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture

7.4 Consider approval of executive director’s appointments to the State Board of Review

7.5 Consider approval to amend contract 808-19-01750 with B-Sign dba Eagle Sign and Design for historical marker fabrication services (1-year renewal/extension)

7.6 Consider acceptance of donations – none

Chairman Nau asked that item 7.3 be pulled from the consent items and be voted as a separate item.

Chairman Nau moved, Vice-Chair Catherine McKnight seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve items 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, and 7.5. Regarding item 7.3, Commissioner Daisy White thanked the staff and commissioners who worked on fine-tuning the text for the Waco historical marker. Chairman Nau noted that the mayor of Waco had expressed his satisfaction with the revised language and thanked Commissioner White and Vice-Chair McKnight for working with all parties involved. Commissioner Pete Peterson moved, Commissioner Monica Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the text for the Official Texas Historical Markers as noted on the agenda.

8. Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB)

8.1 Committee report

Commissioner Bruseth reported the AAB received activity reports from the various program staff, including updates on permitted projects and State Antiquities Landmarks.

8.2 Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 related to the removal of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County

Graham explained that the AAB approved the original motion at the April 26, 2021, meeting, however, this item had been tabled at the commission quarterly meeting to allow commissioners to tour the site in person. She provided the background on the two Confederate monuments placed on the Bastrop County Courthouse
square and noted that both monuments were located on the same plot facing Pine Street and located to the east of the sidewalk leading to the courthouse’s primary entrance. She stated that the Bastrop County commissioners court approved a plan to move the two monuments to a two-acre county tract in Lake Bastrop Acres on the site of historic Camp Swift. The county-owned site (at Texas Hwy 95 and Cool Water Drive) located six miles north of the courthouse was slated to become a county heritage park. Chairman Nau reported that the commissioners who made the site visit expressed concern regarding the remote location of the proposed relocation site. He also noted that County Judge Paul Pape and the local community have expressed a clear desire to have the monuments moved off the courthouse grounds. Chairman Nau reminded the members that the commission’s goal was to use the monuments as a long-term educational tool and not to simply have them removed from a site. He referred to the relocation of the Denton County Confederate monuments as a model of how to transfer the monuments to a public space with appropriate interpretation. Chairman Nau quoted previous comments made by former Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court Wallace Jefferson relative to the situation explaining that an affirmative vote for the preservation of Confederate monuments was intended to support the preservation of the history and not to glorify the institution of slavery or support Texas’ separation from the Union. Chairman Nau stated that he had requested a meeting with the mayor of Bastrop to explore the possibility of using a city-owned site. Commissioner Broussard expressed support for the motion and the commission’s goal to preserve the history. Commissioner White moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to delegate authority to the executive committee of the THC to make any necessary decisions with respect to the disposition of the Confederate monuments on the Bastrop County Courthouse square.

9. Archeology
9.1 Committee report
Commissioner Bruseth called on Archeology Division Director Brad Jones who noted that updates on various division programs were provided at the committee meeting and no further reporting was necessary.

10. Architecture
10.1 Committee report
Commissioner Tom Perini reported on the action items considered by the Architecture committee as noted below.

10.2 Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register
Commissioner Perini reported that the proposed amendments served to clarify certain program definitions that impacted application and reviews, added a program definition to address repeated applicant questions, removed superfluous information and application requirements, and addressed programmatic changes in line with recent legislative changes. He explained that the first publication would take place after approval by the commission, a 30-day comment period would follow, and the item would be presented to the commission for final approval and second publication at the October 2021 meeting. Commissioner Perini moved, Commissioner Lilia Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13, related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register.

10.3 Discussion and possible action to partially release the deed covenant for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, 9314 W. Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Dallas County
Commissioner Perini stated that the Architecture committee considered this item and had an enlightening discussion. Executive Director Wolfe reported that the committee heard from commissioners who visited the site and aired their interest in the possibility of mitigation that might include a financial transaction should the covenants be released. He explained that the current value of the property versus the value of the property without the encumbrance of the covenants would need to be assessed. Discussion followed regarding the
commission’s responsibility to the state of Texas and conditions of the mitigation including documentation (photos/drawings) and interpretation. Chairman Nau moved, Commissioner Catherine McKnight seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to conditionally approve North Point Development’s request to release the historic preservation covenants, conditions, agreements, and reservations solely from Buildings 1, 6, 7, 49, and 94 by amending Section 8 of the Deed Without Warranty for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, conveyed from the United States of America to American Brownfield MCIC, LLC dated and filed in Dallas County on October 5, 2012, contingent on concurrence by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and on negotiation of appropriate mitigation of loss of these historic resources to the community. Executive Director Wolfe reiterated that the concurrence of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will need to be attained for the mitigation to be approved.

10.4 Consider approval of the recapture of funds from and/or supplemental funding to previously awarded Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program projects
Commissioner Perini reported that the committee received background reports from the staff and thoroughly discussed each project. Commissioner Lilia Garcia moved, Commissioner Monica Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve supplemental funding to previously awarded projects including: Polk County in the amount of $1,744,746, which will reconcile its grant to the amount originally requested and reduce the county’s match from 70 percent to 53 percent of the total project cost; and Mason County in the amount of $6,000,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match; and Newton County in the amount of $1,100,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match. Commissioner Lilia Garcia seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

In a separate motion, Commissioner Laurie Limbacher moved, Chairman Nau seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve supplemental funding to previously awarded Tyler County in the amount of $1,000,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost for work that has not yet been performed, including the local match.

11. Communications
11.1 Committee report
Commissioner Gravelle reported the committee received division updates on media outreach and various program activities. He explained that a new engagement dashboard will be presented at future quarterly meetings and would provide a high-level view of all digital media channels—web, social, email newsletters, and earned media. He recognized Shabnam Modgil and Radio Caravan, a Hindi and Telugu language radio station in Dallas, for airing a weekly segment on heritage travel attractions in Texas and for their partnership with the THC. He also thanked Commissioner Renee Dutia for her part in connecting Radio Caravan with the THC.

12. Community Heritage Development
12.1 Committee report
Commission Peterson called on CHD Division Director Brad Patterson, who presented upcoming dates for various events including the Real Places 2022 Conference scheduled for February 2-4, 2022. He invited the commissioners to attend all events if they were available.

12.2 Consider approval of the allocation plan for remaining FY 2021 Certified Local Government grant funds
Patterson reported the THC received $167,727 in FY 2021 to allocate as subgrants and explained that the full amount must be allocated by September 30, 2021, but can be expended in federal fiscal year 2022. He stated that approximately $18,820.75 remains for allocation to meet the required distribution and is recommended to be allocated to travel stipends for the NAPC FORUM22. Patterson also explained that specific grant awards to individual CLG applicants will be brought to the commission at a future quarterly meeting for approval after conference details are available. Commissioner Peterson moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the
commission voted unanimously to accept the allocation plan for remaining FY 2021 Certified Local Government grant funds to be used for travel stipends to NAPC FORUM22 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

12.3 Consider approval of the biennial funding plan for the Texas Heritage Trails Program (THTP)
Patterson reported the THC is charged with promoting heritage tourism by assisting local governments, organizations, and individuals in the preservation, enhancement, and promotion of heritage and cultural attractions in the state. He explained that the THTP had been the primary vehicle for providing heritage tourism leadership and assistance to the state and the 87th Texas Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 each year of the FY 2022-23 biennium to support the program. Patterson noted that the Community Heritage Development committee recommended approving a funding plan for the single fiscal year of 2022 that would keep funding levels to the regions at $81,500 (the same as the last biennium). He noted that the committee instructed staff to re-examine the funding levels for FY2023 and bring back their recommendations at a future quarterly meeting. Commissioner Peterson moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the biennial funding plan for the Texas Heritage Trails Program for FY 2022.

13. Finance and Government Relations
13.1 Committee report
Commissioner Crain called on Deputy Executive Director of Administration Alvin Miller who reported the committee considered action items including the acceptance of donations; contract amendments; reviewed the agency financial dashboard; and received a legislative report.

13.2 Consider approval of annual operating budget for FY 2022
Miller reported the 87th Legislature appropriated approximately $43.1 million for FY 2022 and $29.8 million for FY 2023 to the THC. He noted that the appropriations included approximately $25.0 million and $11.7 million of general revenue, respectively, for each fiscal year. Additionally, he stated that the Legislature also approved approximately $33 million in Economic Stabilization Funds in FY 2021 as part of the supplemental appropriations process. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner Renee Dutia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the THC fiscal year 2022 operating budget.

14. Historic Sites
14.1 Committee report
Commissioner Crain called on Deputy Director of Historic Sites Joseph Bell who provided a brief overview on the progress of various projects at several sites across the state including grand openings, events, and work planned in association with legislative directives.

14.2 Consider staff recommendation regarding the Phase I Evaluation of Old Fort Parker
Bell reported that the Old Fort Parker Historic Site requested that the THC consider receiving Old Fort Parker into its historic sites program. He advised that a staff committee conducted a Phase I assessment and evaluation of the property in May 2021. Based on the Phase I evaluation, the THC staff found that Old Fort Parker does not meet the criteria for acceptance as a THC state historic site and recommended that a Phase II study should not be authorized. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to accept the Phase I recommendation that the Old Fort Parker Historic Site did not meet the criteria for acceptance as a THC state historic site and that a Phase II study should not be authorized. Discussion followed regarding other options to assist their efforts to develop the site, including providing consultation services to improve their interpretation and the need for the site to develop a capital campaign.

14.3 Consider approval of utility easement at Caddo Mounds SHS
Bell reported that the transformer to provide electrical power for the new museum at Caddo Mounds will be in a slightly different location than the previous transformer that serviced the museum building that was
destroyed by the tornado in 2019. He explained that new underground power lines would run from the existing service pole to the new transformer pad and will cross the property along a slightly different route than the previous utility easement, thus requiring a new easement to Cherokee Electric Company. Discussion ensued regarding archeological clearance for the work, and the staff assured the commission that the archeological component would be completed with a confirmed letter of archeological and easement clearance. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the utility easement at Caddo Mounds SHS.

14.4 Consider acceptance of transfer of a parcel of land adjacent to the French Legation SHS
Bell continued and explained that the agency entered into an agreement with Aquila Commercial, LLC in which the THC consented to a variance in the height limit established by the site’s zoning. As part of this agreement, Bell noted that the development company agreed to donate a small parcel of land adjacent to the French Legation that had been part of the site’s historical 21.5 acres as part of this agreement. Bell reported the donation was identified in the agreement as the City of Austin granting the developers the variance and site development permits. He explained that all requirements had been addressed and Aquila Commercial, LLC was ready to transfer title upon acceptance by the commission. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner Burdette seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to accept the transfer of a parcel of land adjacent to the French Legation.

14.5 Consider approval of update to the Eisenhower Birthplace Donor Recognition Plan
Zutshi reported that the Friends of the THC was coordinating a fundraising campaign for the Capital Improvements Project at Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site. She explained that, as part of this fundraising campaign, and consistent with donor recognition guidelines approved by the commission in January 2017, the Friends of the THC developed, and the commission approved at its July 2019 Quarterly Meeting, a Donor Stewardship and Recognition Plan. She continued to explain that the plan, as approved, includes the listing of donors at $5,000 and up on a donor wall at the site but the scope of the campaign had significantly reduced, and the Friends are recommending the amount be dropped to $1,000. In addition, she reported that the matching grants awarded require the Friends to solicit and recognize gifts at levels lower than the minimum approved for listing on the donor wall in the donor recognition plan. Discussion followed regarding the agency’s administrative rules and guidelines regarding donor recognition. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to amend the Eisenhower Birthplace Donor Stewardship and Recognition Plan, to include listing of donors at the $1,000 and up level on the donor wall.

15. History Programs
15.1 Committee report
Commissioner White called on History Programs Division Director Charles Sadnick, who provided the following report.

15.2 Report and discussion regarding 2021 Official Texas Historical Marker topics
History Programs Division Director Charles Sadnick provided a summary of the marker applications received to each commissioner and noted that the agency received 129 applications from 70 counties for the 2021 cycle. He explained that the thematic priorities adopted for 2021 applications were: the Arts; Civil Rights Topics; and Science and Technology. Sadnick explained that marker topics within the above-mentioned themes received additional points when scored. In closing, he reported that 109 interpretive plaque applications scored high enough to proceed as Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2021 and 20 applications would be cancelled (Exhibit # 1).

15.3 Real Texas History App Update
Commissioner Gravelle provided an overview on the development of the Real Texas History mobile app. He reported that the development team consisted of Commissioners Burdette, Bruseth, Donnelly, Gravelle, and
staff members Sadnick; Zutshi, Rob Scordino, Donald Firsching, and Michelle Valek. He explained that the objectives were to develop a contemporary channel to spread Texas History to the widest possible audience; democratize THC content; bring visibility to smaller history museums; propel economic development for Texas; and develop a mobile capability using current technology. Gravelle reported that the app would require the digitization of THC assets including the historical markers, Centennial markers; SALs; RTHLs; Main street cities; history museums; THC state historic sites, and courthouses. He provided statistics that supported the premise that travel by road had increased due to the pandemic and the trend toward using mobile phones as a preferred device had increased. He explained the various phases of development, associated costs, and timetable. In closing, Gravelle provided possible future opportunities and features that could be incorporated into the app and stated that a request for funding had been submitted to the Summerlee Foundation. Questions and discussion followed regarding the incorporation of other agency initiatives, assets, and programs.

16. Executive
16.1 Committee report
Chairman Nau called on Executive Director Wolfe to report on the following action items.

16.2 Consider approval of intent to review and consider for re-adoption, revision, or repeal, the following chapters in Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Part 2: Chapter 11 Administration; Chapter 12 Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 Texas Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 Historic Sites; Chapter 19 Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 Awards; Chapter 22 Cemeteries; Chapter 23 Publications; Chapter 25 Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 Practice and Procedure for publication in the Texas Register

Executive Director Wolfe explained that each state agency is required by Texas Government Code, Section 2001.39 to review and consider for re-adoption their rules in the TAC every four years. He stated that a notice was filed with the Texas Register to inform the public that the THC will start reviewing its chapters/rules as noted above. Wolfe noted that the commission would accept comments for 30 days following publication of the notice in the Texas Register as to whether the reasons for adoption of these rules continue to exist. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner McKnight seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the filing of THC’s intent to review and consider for re-adoption, revision or repeal, the following chapters in Title 13 of the TAC, Part 2 for publication in the Texas Register: Chapter 11 Administration; Chapter 12 Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 Texas Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 Historic Sites; Chapter 19 Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 Awards; Chapter 22 Cemeteries; Chapter 23 Publications; Chapter 25 Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 Practice & Procedure.

16.3 Consider approval of the Project Fundraising Priorities list requiring private funds in excess of $50,000 for FY 2022

Executive Director Wolfe explained that the annual list of fundraising priorities was being presented to the commission for approval prior to forwarding to the Friends board (Exhibit #2). Chairman Nau moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve projects as presented and to request that the Friends proceed with fundraising. Questions followed regarding specific projects on the list.

16.4 Consider confirmation of appointment/reappointments to the Board of Trustees of the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission

Zutshi reported that the Friends’ trustees were appointed for three-year terms and selected to provide preservation, operational, and investment advice to the organization and to ensure that the activities of the organization support the preservation efforts of the THC. She noted that two new appointments and three reappointments were presented for the commission’s consideration. Chairman Nau moved, Commissioner
White seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to confirm the re-appointment of Donna Carter, Sehila Mota Casper, and Brian Shivers as Commission Trustees for another three-year term (FY 2022-2024), and the appointment of Courtney Read Hoffman and Wes Reeves as new Commission Trustees of the Friends for a three-year term (FY 2022-2024).

16.5 Consider final approval of the conditionally approved funding recommendations for the FY 2022 Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grant Program

Executive Director Wolfe reminded commissioners that this item had previously been approved, however, no funding was available at that time. He noted that, in preparation for the legislative session, Texas state agencies were directed to reduce their general revenue by 5 percent. For the THC, this resulted in the loss of funds earmarked for the FY 2021 Texas Preservation Trust Fund grant awards. He explained that the THC learned this information just as the TPTF Advisory Board was preparing to meet to review the project proposals in September 2020. Consequently, the Advisory Board proceeded with its meeting and developed funding recommendations that were considered by the commission on October 28, 2020. Per the October quarterly meeting minutes, the commission voted unanimously to conditionally approve $247,187.50 in funding recommendations for the FY 2021 TPTF Grant Program as per the TPTF Funding Recommendations table; and the commission would consider making final awards when and if funding came available. He further explained that, by the end of the legislative session, the legislature returned the 5 percent to the agency and the commission can now consider final approval of the grant awards. The grant funds will be available to grant recipients on September 1, 2021, and as a result will be considered the FY 2022 grant awards. Executive Director Wolfe stated that the THC staff confirmed the conditionally awarded grant recipients would move forward with the same scopes of work and budgets and only one project would not move forward. He explained that the Conservation Legacy decided not to hold a Preserve America Youth Summit in Texas in 2022 and, as a result of this change, the first alternate project, LULAC Council #60 Clubhouse, Houston, Harris County, was now considered for funding instead. In closing, he noted that the total funds recommended for final approval by the commission was $248,625.00. Chairman Nau moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the following:

1. The conditionally approved funding recommendations for the Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grant Program for FY 2022 in the amount of $232,187.50 as per the attached table (Exhibit #3)

2. The first alternate project LULAC Council Clubhouse in the amount of $16,437.50 as per the attached table; and

3. To delegate authority to the executive director to award any funds returned or not utilized to fund additional alternate projects as identified in the attached table in rank order. Funding for alternate projects will be capped at $30,000.

17. Legal matters

17.1 Report from and/or conference with legal counsel on ongoing and/or pending legal matters

Assistant Attorney General David Gordon reported on the following pending litigation:

A. *Alamo Defenders Descendants Association v. Texas Historical Commission et al.*, Case No. 08-20-00172 (Eighth Court of Appeals in El Paso)

Gordon explained that the above-mentioned lawsuit was on appeal. He noted that no action had been taken on the briefs and it could be up to a year to be heard. He was hopeful the case would be upheld as before.

B. *Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation v. Texas Historical Commission et al.*, Cause No D-1-GN-20-005131 (Travis County, Texas)

Gordon reported that the plaintiffs filed for a new trial and the courts had not ruled on it. Chairman Nau thanked Gordon for the update and for his work on behalf of the commission.
18. Adjourn
On the motion of the chair, and without objection, the meeting was adjourned at 12:21 p.m.

___________________________          October 29, 2021
Garrett Donnelly, Secretary           Date
### Interpretive plaques to be approved (109)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Job #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atascosa</td>
<td>21AT01</td>
<td>Shiloh Community</td>
<td>1850s community</td>
<td>Applied for 27” x 42”, staff recommends 18” x 28”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bandera</td>
<td>21BN01</td>
<td>Water Tower Complex (RTHL)</td>
<td>1938-41 water tower, rock building and ground supply tank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>21BL01</td>
<td>MKT of Texas Railway Passenger Depot (RTHL)</td>
<td>1913 one-story brick railroad depot</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>21BX01</td>
<td>Henry Porter Field (P.F.) Roberts</td>
<td>1869-1953 African American educator, merchant, civil rights leader</td>
<td>To be placed at the site of his store – City of San Antonio owns lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>21BZ02</td>
<td>A&amp;M Methodist Church</td>
<td>1919 church congregation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>21BZ03</td>
<td>College Station Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1870 burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>21BZ01</td>
<td>Edge Community and Its Settlers</td>
<td>1894 community</td>
<td>Also submitted 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>21BR01</td>
<td>Weakley-Watson Building (RTHL)</td>
<td>built 1888, dating from 1946 Modern commercial building</td>
<td>National Register-listed 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burleson</td>
<td>21BU01</td>
<td>Belltown Community</td>
<td>1860s African American community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>21CL01</td>
<td>Louis Antoine Andry</td>
<td>(1727-1778) French soldier, engineer, surveyor killed at Matagorda Bay</td>
<td>Also submitted 2020. To be placed at library which has lighthouse exhibit (a few miles from the lighthouse site)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>21CL02</td>
<td>Matagorda Island Lighthouse</td>
<td>1852 U.S. government lighthouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF04</td>
<td>Dean and Gladys Porter Home (RTHL)</td>
<td>1940 residence designed by R. Newell Waters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF05</td>
<td>Judith Calderoni-Yturria and Richard Champion House (RTHL)</td>
<td>1939-40 Bungalow residence designed by A.H. Woolridge and Frank E. Torres.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date/Type</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF02</td>
<td>Miguel Fernandez Hide Yard Building (RTHL)</td>
<td>1890-1900 commercial building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF01</td>
<td>Original Site of St. Joseph School</td>
<td>1870 educational facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF03</td>
<td>Ullman-Stern-Krausse Grocery Warehouse / Alamo Iron Works (RTHL)</td>
<td>1912 brick commercial warehouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>21CE01</td>
<td>Jacksonville's Public Square</td>
<td>1872 central public space platted with arrival of International &amp; Great Northern Railroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>21COL01</td>
<td>Orenduff Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1859 community burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>21CD01</td>
<td>Alley Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1831 community burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comal</td>
<td>21CM03</td>
<td>Comal Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1868 city cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comal</td>
<td>21CM02</td>
<td>Market Plaza</td>
<td>1840s public space, historically used for agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comal</td>
<td>21CM01</td>
<td>York Creek Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1882 burial ground</td>
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<td>Comanche</td>
<td>21CJ01</td>
<td>Sand Hill Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1875 burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooke</td>
<td>21CO01</td>
<td>Dissent In North Texas</td>
<td>1862 Civil War vigilante justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crosby</td>
<td>21CB01</td>
<td>Silver Falls Pavilion</td>
<td>1923 recreation area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL03</td>
<td>Atty. J.L. Turner Sr.</td>
<td>1898-1951 one of the first African American lawyers in Dallas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL01</td>
<td>Collins Radio Echo 1 Project</td>
<td>1960 first live two-way radio voice and image transmission via satellite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL06</td>
<td>Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s 1966 speech</td>
<td>1966 speech of Dr. King at SMU's Perkins School of Theology</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL09</td>
<td>Hall of Negro Life</td>
<td>1936 building and exhibits on African American contributions at Texas Centennial Exposition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL08</td>
<td>Junius Heights</td>
<td>1906 streetcar neighborhood, large concentration of Arts and Crafts residential architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL05</td>
<td>Kiest Memorial Garden</td>
<td>1930s city park with WPA buildings and landscaping</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL07</td>
<td>New Hope Baptist Church</td>
<td>1873 African American church congregation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DL04</td>
<td>St. John Missionary Baptist Church</td>
<td>1870s African American church congregation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DN01</td>
<td>Kiest Memorial Garden</td>
<td>1930s city park with WPA buildings and landscaping</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>21DN01</td>
<td>Kiest Memorial Garden</td>
<td>1930s city park with WPA buildings and landscaping</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>21DN01</td>
<td>Landrum Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1856 family burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>21DN03</td>
<td>Roark-Griffith Pottery Site</td>
<td>1870s - early 1900s stone pottery kiln site</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeWitt</td>
<td>21DW01</td>
<td>Hochheim Prairie Farm Mutual Insurance Association</td>
<td>1892 insurance association, historically German American</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>21EL01</td>
<td>Cotton Industry in Ellis County</td>
<td>1910s-1930s one of the leading cotton producing counties in the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>21EL02</td>
<td>Old Bardwell</td>
<td>1880s community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>21FY02</td>
<td>The Willow Springs Road Bridge (RTHL)</td>
<td>1885 iron Pratt through truss bridge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Bend</td>
<td>21FB01</td>
<td>Orchard Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1894 community burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>21GV02</td>
<td>Congregation B’nai Israel Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple (RTHL)</td>
<td>1954 Midcentury Modern synagogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>21GV01</td>
<td>The Home of Sealy and Mary Hutchings (RTHL)</td>
<td>1894 Queen Anne style residence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>21GY01</td>
<td>Alanreed Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1904 community burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregg</td>
<td>21GG01</td>
<td>1919 Longview Race Riot</td>
<td>1919 lynching, racial tensions and martial law</td>
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<td>Guadalupe</td>
<td>21GU01</td>
<td>Schertz-Cibolo Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1883 African American community burial ground</td>
<td>aka Jakes Colony Cemetery or Wilcox Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guadalupe</td>
<td>21GU02</td>
<td>Ridley Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>Early 1900s predominantly Hispanic community burial ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hale</td>
<td>21HA01</td>
<td>Finney Field</td>
<td>1930s municipal airport and WWII flight training school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>21HL01</td>
<td>Ham's Barber Shop (RTHL)</td>
<td>1925 one-story brick commercial building</td>
<td>Also submitted 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR05</td>
<td>George Thomas &quot;Mickey&quot; Leland, III</td>
<td>(1944-1989) civil rights leader and U.S. congressman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR01</td>
<td>Houston Heights Odd Fellows Lodge No. 225 Hall (RTHL)</td>
<td>1923 two-story brick fraternal hall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR02</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon Baptist Church</td>
<td>1920 African American church congregation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR06</td>
<td>Sabine Street</td>
<td>1858-1902 oldest brick-paved road in Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR03</td>
<td>The Brick Yards on Cedar Bayou</td>
<td>1849-1958 brick industry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>21HR04</td>
<td>The Turkey Day Classic</td>
<td>1927-1966 annual African American high school football games</td>
<td>Also submitted as undertold 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>21HS03</td>
<td>New Hope Missionary Baptist Church</td>
<td>1869 African American church congregation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>21HS01</td>
<td>St. Paul's Episcopal Mission Church at Leigh</td>
<td>1942 church congregation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>21HS02</td>
<td>Woodlawn Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1840s community burial ground</td>
<td>HTC-2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>21JF01</td>
<td>C. Homer &amp; Edith Fuller Chambers Home (RTHL)</td>
<td>1907 residence in the same family for nearly 90 years</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>21JF02</td>
<td>St. Elizabeth Catholic Community Church</td>
<td>1922 church congregation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnes</td>
<td>21KA01</td>
<td>Czerner-Kowalik House (RTHL)</td>
<td>1860 stone residence, Polish American heritage</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>21KE01</td>
<td>Wren Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1860s African American burial ground</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>HTC - 2018. Also submitted as undertold 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>21LR01</td>
<td>Culbertson Fountain</td>
<td>1927 gift from Paris philanthropist for downtown plaza</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>21LR03</td>
<td>First Federal Community Bank</td>
<td>1922 mutually owned state savings bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>21LR02</td>
<td>Origins of 1896 Paris Fire</td>
<td>1896 fire</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Submitted as subject marker for J.K. Bywaters Building (on the site)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lampasas</td>
<td>21LM01</td>
<td>Smith Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1870s community cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavaca</td>
<td>21LC01</td>
<td>Yoakum Community Hospital</td>
<td>1922 community hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>21LK01</td>
<td>Weston-Chapa Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1893 family cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>HTC-2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>21LU01</td>
<td>Harmon Farms</td>
<td>1920s to present family farm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Applied for 27&quot; x 42&quot;, staff recommends 18&quot; x 28&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>21LU03</td>
<td>Wolfforth Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1927 community cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>21MR01</td>
<td>Pyland African American Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1888-1899 African American cemetery</td>
<td></td>
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<td>HTC-2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matagorda</td>
<td>21MG01</td>
<td>Harmon Jerome McAllister</td>
<td>(1909-1963) 1940s-60s educator and superintendent; school named for him</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matagorda</td>
<td>21MG02</td>
<td>James Henry Selkirk</td>
<td>(1815-1862) pioneer and developer in Matagorda in 1850s</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Matagorda</td>
<td>21MG04</td>
<td>West Side Elementary</td>
<td>1920s Mexican American school in Palacios</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLennan</td>
<td>21ML02</td>
<td>Pleasant Grove Baptist Church and School of Gholson</td>
<td>1872 African American church and school</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLennan</td>
<td>21ML01</td>
<td>Pleasant Grove Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1872 African American community cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montague</td>
<td>21MU01</td>
<td>Nocona Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1881 community cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>21NA01</td>
<td>El Salto</td>
<td>1750 ranch of Mission Guadalupe</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>21NA</td>
<td>The Mansola Road of Nacogdoches</td>
<td>1750-60 road/trail</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>21NU</td>
<td>Roosevelt-Camacho Meeting</td>
<td>April 20, 21, 1943 WWII meeting between U.S. and Mexico presidents</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>21NU</td>
<td>USS Lexington</td>
<td>1943 aircraft carrier built during World War II for the United States Navy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Panola</td>
<td>21PN</td>
<td>Fair Play Baptist Church</td>
<td>1869 Baptist church</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red River</td>
<td>21RR</td>
<td>Fairground Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1889 African American community cemetery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Runnels</td>
<td>21RN</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>1890 Baptist church in Winters</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Augustine</td>
<td>21SA</td>
<td>Cotton Gin (RTHL)</td>
<td>1900 cotton gin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>21SY</td>
<td>Providence Missionary Baptist Church</td>
<td>1884 Baptist church</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>21TR</td>
<td>Downtown Arlington, Texas &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>1877 train depot in downtown Arlington; demolished in 1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>21TR</td>
<td>Kennedale United Methodist Church</td>
<td>1880s Methodist Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>21TV</td>
<td>Broken Spoke</td>
<td>1964 dance hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>21TV</td>
<td>Comanche Peak</td>
<td>natural geographic feature near Lake Travis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>21TV</td>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1926 African American municipal cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>21TV</td>
<td>Lydia Street Fire Station</td>
<td>1886 fire department; this station integrated in 1952</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>21TV</td>
<td>Willie Wells Home (RTHL)</td>
<td>1910-12 house of Negro League baseball player Willie Wells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>21TN</td>
<td>Gibson Hotel</td>
<td>1913 hotel; demolished in 1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upshur</td>
<td>21UR</td>
<td>Concord Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1867 community cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Zandt</td>
<td>21VN</td>
<td>Myrtle Springs Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>1875 small community cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>21VT</td>
<td>William A. Wood Memorial School</td>
<td>1920 community school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td>21WE</td>
<td>Battle of Sweetwater Creek</td>
<td>1874 U.S. Army-Kiowa battle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td>21WE</td>
<td>Glenn Truax</td>
<td>(1896-1968) community bandmaster, civic leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td>21WE03</td>
<td>Bill Mack</td>
<td>(1929-2020) radio host, songwriter</td>
<td>Waiver for death date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td>21WE04</td>
<td>Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels</td>
<td>1902 Episcopal church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>21WC01</td>
<td>Providence Baptist Church</td>
<td>1922 African American Baptist church</td>
<td>Also submitted as undertold 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>21WC02</td>
<td>Ralph Harvey Jr.</td>
<td>(1911-2008) oilman, founder of museum and archives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>21WC03</td>
<td>Lloyd Ruby</td>
<td>(1928-2009) international race car driver</td>
<td>Also submitted as undertold 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>21WD01</td>
<td>Episcopal Church of St. Dunstan</td>
<td>1947 Episcopal church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>21WD02</td>
<td>Dr. George Baber</td>
<td>(1869-1937) local physician</td>
<td>Submitted as Baber-Martin families, will work with CHC on developing application for Martins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>21WD03</td>
<td>William Richard Phillips</td>
<td>(1880-1934) educator, pastor, farm labor leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>21YN01</td>
<td>John Conner</td>
<td>(1802-1872) Delaware Indian chief, interpreter, guide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretive plaques to be cancelled (20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Job #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>21AU01</td>
<td>Rectory of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church</td>
<td></td>
<td>1902 congregation exists at another site, insufficient narrative, will work with CHC on RTHL application for this 1912 building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>21BX02</td>
<td>P.F. Roberts Residence and Store at 601 Pine (RTHL)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Building is not in a good state of repair, will work with CHC and City on restoration plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Exhibit</td>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosque</td>
<td>21BQ01</td>
<td>Kopperl United Methodist Church</td>
<td>Did not submit $100 application fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks architectural significance and integrity, no marker size chosen,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>missing CHC approval, signed owner's permission &amp; proof, narrative,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pictures, site &amp; floor plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazoria</td>
<td>21BO01</td>
<td>Jerusalem Baptist Church (RTHL)</td>
<td>Not clear if designation is intended for one or two buildings, lacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>historic photo, site plan, floor plan, waiver to attach to building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>21CF06</td>
<td>Rio Grande Canning Company (RTHL)</td>
<td>Submitted as subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks owner permission, photos,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plans. Not clear if designation is intended for one or two buildings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>21FY01</td>
<td>The Morgan House of Plum</td>
<td>Submitted as subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks owner permission, photos,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plans. Lacks architectural integrity, previously rejected as RTHL 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillespie</td>
<td>21GL01</td>
<td>Julius Theodor Splittgerber Haus</td>
<td>Submitted as subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks owner permission, photos,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plans. Lacks architectural integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>21HY02</td>
<td>The Old Mill (RTHL)</td>
<td>Submitted subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks Attachment A and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks architectural integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>21HI01</td>
<td>Hubbard Calaboose (RTHL)</td>
<td>Submitted subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks Attachment A and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks architectural integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>21LR04</td>
<td>1915 U.S. Post Office Annex</td>
<td>Submitted subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks Attachment A and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks architectural integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>21LU02</td>
<td>Administration Building, Texas Tech</td>
<td>Submitted subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks Attachment A and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Lacks architectural integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matagorda</td>
<td>21MG03</td>
<td>Emmons-Cairnes Building</td>
<td>Submitted subject marker, not RTHL. Lacks Attachment A, photos and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXHIBIT # 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panola</td>
<td>21PN02</td>
<td>Pleasant Hill Cemetery (HTC)</td>
<td>Lacks HTC designation, no CHC approval, no narrative submitted, no marker size chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panola</td>
<td>21PN03</td>
<td>Pleasant Hill C.M.E. Church (RTHL)</td>
<td>needs CHC approval, no narrative submitted, needs signed and notarized Attachment A, current photos, historic photo, site and floor plans, no marker size chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusk</td>
<td>21RK01</td>
<td>Flanagan Families</td>
<td>Lacks historical significance. Will work with CHC to designate nearby Flanagan Cemetery as HTC and proceed with HTC marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervell</td>
<td>21SV01</td>
<td>Oakdale Park (RTHL)</td>
<td>Application is for RTHL district, will recommend SAL district instead (already NR-listed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>21TR01</td>
<td>Haley's Meat Market (RTHL)</td>
<td>Lacks architectural integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>21WA01</td>
<td>Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church (RTHL)</td>
<td>application mailed in, needs longer narrative, photos, plans, proof of ownership, shipping address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>21WT01</td>
<td>The Old Magnolia Building and Depot</td>
<td>Previously submitted 2013 (sponsor did not pay marker fee). Contacted by sponsor in 2021 and instructed to reapply with new application, proof of ownership, and longer narrative. No new materials submitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Friends of the Texas Historical Commission

**Project Funding Priorities FY 2022 (Final July 13, 2021)**

## Notes:
1. Friends fundraising priorities are categorized into three focus areas - Capital, Education, and Stewardship.
2. Projects marked with a plus sign (+) were approved in previous fiscal years, but have amended (increased) $ goals.
3. Projects marked with a minus sign (-) were approved in previous fiscal years, but have amended (decreased) $ goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Fundraising Goal</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Archeology Stewardship Network (Stewardship) (-)</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>Ongoing training/workshops for the TASN</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Still a priority - Archeology Division is expanding the program and exploring ideas for regional workshops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Places Conference &amp; Awards Banquet (Education) (-)</td>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>Conference underwriting</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>No commitments as of yet; Invited to submit a $10,000 request to Humanities Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Apps (Education) (new)</td>
<td>HPD</td>
<td>Development of a mobile app for heritage tourism</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
<td>REQUEST SUBMITTED TO THE SUMMERLEEE FOUNDATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenhower Birthplace (Capital) (+)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Capital Improvements - Monument, landscape design, and upgrades (Phase I)</td>
<td>$610,336</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>For Phase 1; $235,500 raised towards this goal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo Mounds - Visitor Center Phase II (Capital) (new)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Construction of Phase II (education building) of the Caddo Mounds SHS visitor center and outdoor educational infrastructure; match for $2.9 million in state appropriations</td>
<td>$1,900,000</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>Numbers updated based on project budget provided by Richter Architects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Jordan Plantation Museum (Capital)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Capital Improvements and interpretation over the next 3-5 years</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td>Begin campaign feasibility analysis in FY 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto - Almonte Surrender Site Acquisition (capital)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Acquisition funds to be secured by December 31, 2021</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star of the Republic Museum (capital)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Construction of the museum</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>There is $11 million in funds available for this project. Additional fundraising may be led by the WOB Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Monument - Museum Addition (Planning) (new)</td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Feasibility study</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td>Priority 1 project, but TBD about Friends of the THC involvement in the fundraising.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ft. Griffin - Longhorn Herd (Capital) | HSD | Land/easement acquisition (~2,000 acres) for effective management of the THC longhorn herd at Ft. Griffin | $2,000,000 | TBD | }
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Fundraising Goal</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Socorro Mission (Capital)</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>Land acquisition and development plan</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Primarily for development and interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1554 Shipwrecks at 50 - the Archeology of North America's Oldest Excavated Shipwrecks</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>Raise research funding for new archeological research on 1554 shipwrecks and salvage camps, including re-release of previous publications as digital files in English and translated into Spanish.</td>
<td>$50,000 - $100,000</td>
<td>2022-2025</td>
<td>NEW PROJECT - THC has been partnering with NPS the past year to do work on the island and offshore, and with the exception of our staff time, NPS has provided all the funding. They have asked if we could start helping support the project if we want to continue. It is a good project, but we'd be hard pressed without outside funding. This would involve raising money to assist in supporting the offshore research and investigation of the onshore salvage camps. It could also be raised to support educational efforts, but I would particularly like to see the existing publications re-released by THC as digital resources (we already have them, but we need to do some marketing) with Spanish translation versions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeological Stewards and Staff Research Fund (Program) (new)</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>A grant program for Stewards to support on-site research</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>Provide grant funding to TASN stewards for on-site research, like chronometric dating, or materials analysis. Also provide additional funding for regional review staff for research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Support Fund (Program) (new)</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>Grant program to assist private landowners with preservation of prehistoric and abandoned or lost cemeteries.</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>To fund a grant program to assist private landowners with preservation efforts for prehistoric and abandoned or lost cemeteries, including recording, protecting and possibly for exhumation. The changes to the Health and Safety Code has created tension between landowners and their interest groups and archeologists, and developing a program that could provide resources might be a way to mitigate the anxiety and lack of trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courthouse Stewardship Workshops (Stewardship)</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Two regional and one statewide workshop</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Request approved by TLTA. Funds will be received in FY 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lady's Tour (Education) (+)</td>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>Main Street Tour</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Traditionally funded primarily by IBAT, but with potential four tours in FY 2021, additional support of $25,000 may be needed over and above IBAT’s support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project name</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Fundraising Goal</td>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC Education Program <em>(Program) (new)</em></td>
<td>HPD</td>
<td>A comprehensive Education Program that provides funding for K-12, post-secondary, and professional development programs.</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>$10,000 for Youth Education (virtual summer camps and content development); $10,000 for 3rd party e-learning platform for K-12 education &amp; professional development; and $10,000 for Museum Services Webinars program. Some funding for these initiatives will be available from the THC Education Fund (distributions from the Texas Heroes Endowment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 Education Access Program for Historic Sites <em>(Program) (New)</em></td>
<td>HPD</td>
<td>The program will provide funding for economically disadvantaged school districts, for transportation and admission for field trips to SHSs</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>2022-2023</td>
<td>New program. This need has been identified over the years by several HS managers and educators who are currently doing outreach to school districts ahead of the 2021-22 school year. Transportation and admission fees are among the primary hurdles, especially for schools from economically disadvantaged districts, to send students on field trips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Monument <em>(Education)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Interpretive Masterplan and Cultural Landscape Plan</td>
<td>$180,000</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Care Project <em>(Program)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Expand emergency response and salvage capabilities at all regional collections repositories for THC, and institute environmental and condition monitoring for all collections stored at THC historic Sites and THC Curatorial Facility for Artifact Research. Includes software, equipment, and remote monitoring.</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Collections Archives <em>(Education)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Expanding capabilities of the existing Digital Collections Database to enable all collections to be digitally inventoried, and collection information made &quot;web ready&quot;. Cost: part time staff, equipment, software, ops costs, etc. Focused primarily on archeological sites.</td>
<td>$225,000</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td>Potentially submitting a NPS request for this project (confirm with Jamie Ross)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project name</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Fundraising Goal</td>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DowntownTX <em>(Program expansion) (new)</em></td>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>Software improvements and enhancements</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
<td>For ongoing needs for software improvements and enhancements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Hill and Kreische Brewery <em>(Capital)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Architectural restoration; stabilization of the ruins; interpretive masterplan for the ruins</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue as Interpretive Strategy - ICOSOC Training <em>(Education)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Contract with the ICOSOC for 3-4 trainings per year for site and other staff across the agency</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td>$15,000 per year for 3 trainings for 25 staff each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Bell Maxey House <em>(planning)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Cultural Landscape Plan and implementation</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>2022-2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Storage Facility <em>(capital)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Permanent THC collections facility</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFdA Archeology Lb abd Site Manager's Residence <em>(capital)(new)</em></td>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>On-site lab and residence for site manager or staff</td>
<td>$450,000</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>Exploring funding through a current prospect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC Digital Archives <em>(Education &amp; Stewardship)</em></td>
<td>THC</td>
<td>A complete management system (software license and server/cloud storage) to digitize all THC-owned images, videos, oral histories, designation application files, permit files, legal documents such as funding agreements and easements, completion reports, historic structure reports, and construction documents to be shared between THC divisions.</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>This has been identified as a priority by multiple divisions. Mark and Alvin’s input required to define scope, identify requirements, archival standards, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Friends Fundraising - PRIORITY 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Fundraising Goal</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Scholars Program <em>(Education)</em></td>
<td>Friends - Restricted</td>
<td>Stipend for at least six interns for FY 2021</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends Unrestricted Fundraising <em>(Gen Operating)</em></td>
<td>Friends - Unrestricted</td>
<td>Unrestricted $s from the Spirit of Texas program.</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC Fundraiser/Unrestricted fundraising from foundations &amp; Corporations <em>(Gen Operating)</em></td>
<td>Friends - Unrestricted</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project name</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Fundraising Goal</td>
<td>FY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development Seminars (Education)</td>
<td>Friends - Unrestricted</td>
<td>One annual seminar at RP, and one field seminar hosted at a historic site, and multiple virtual seminars offered</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FY 2022 Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grant Program

**Final Approval of Conditionally Approved Funding Recommendations for the FY 2022 Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grant Program**

(A minimum score of 73 points or higher out of 110 total points is required to be considered for funding)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Grant Type</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Funding Requested</th>
<th>Funding Recommended</th>
<th>Cumulative Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>ARCHEOLOGY</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Donley</td>
<td>Harrison Greenbelt Site (41DY17)</td>
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<td>Yegua Knobbs Kiln Site (41LE353)</td>
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<td>$5,436.50</td>
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**Subtotal** $12,936.50 $12,936.50 $12,936.50

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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Funding Requested</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
<td>2021-2022 Texas Preserve America Youth Summit (DECLINED GRANT AWARD)</td>
<td>Heritage Education</td>
<td>95.0</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Hays/Central</td>
<td>TXBox Education Outreach Material Development</td>
<td>Heritage Education</td>
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**Subtotal** $61,951.00 $61,951.00 $59,887.50

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<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
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<td>Zapata</td>
<td>Manuel Sanchez House</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Guadalupe</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>1913 Leon County Jail</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bowie</td>
<td>Draughon-Moore Ace of Clubs House</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>Dr. James Lee Dickey House Museum and Multipurpose Center</td>
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**Subtotal** $173,100.00 $173,100.00 $232,187.50

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<td>ALTERNATE PROJECTS</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Harris</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Webb</td>
<td>San Agustin Cathedral</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>Addie J. and A.T. Odom Homestead</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>$18,203.50</td>
<td>$18,203.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Historical Austin County Jail</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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**Total Alternate Projects** $78,203.50 $78,203.50 $16,437.50

**TOTAL FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR FINAL APPROVAL:** $248,625.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Grant Type</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Funding Requested</th>
<th>Funding Recommended</th>
<th>Cumulative Total</th>
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<td>PROJECTS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Texas Private Lands Heritage Preservation Partnership</td>
<td>Heritage Education</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>$2,654.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon AME Church</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Guadalupe</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>Eddleman McFarland House</td>
<td>Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>Kell House Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>Heritage Museum</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>67.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Gregg</td>
<td>Rucker-Campbell House</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>Basilica of National Shrine of the Little Flower</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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</table>

**Total not recommended:** $213,654.88

**Total Funds Requested:** $539,845.88

**TOTAL GRANT FUNDS AVAILABLE:** $248,625.00
TAB 7.2
Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations

**Background:**
During the period from 07/07/2021 to 10/05/2021, 14 Historic Texas Cemetery designations were completed by the staff. All have been recorded in county deed records as being so designated. Your approval is requested to officially certify these Historic Texas Cemeteries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Cemetery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cass</td>
<td>Bivins (v)</td>
<td>St. Paul Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Fields Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>Clint</td>
<td>Old Clint Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimes</td>
<td>Navasota</td>
<td>Camp Family Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>McLain Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnes</td>
<td>Gillett</td>
<td>Gillett-Lone Star Community Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montague</td>
<td>Saint Jo</td>
<td>Boggess Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montague</td>
<td>Nocona (v)</td>
<td>Long Branch Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montague</td>
<td>Ringgold (v)</td>
<td>Ringgold Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Conroe</td>
<td>Conroe Community Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervell</td>
<td>Glen Rose (v)</td>
<td>George’s Creek Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upshur</td>
<td>Simpsonville</td>
<td>Simpsonville Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wharton</td>
<td>Louise</td>
<td>Louise Community Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapata</td>
<td>Laredo (v)</td>
<td>Dolores Nuevo Cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend certification of these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to certify these designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.
TAB 7.3
Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers

Background:
From May 25, 2021 to September 29, 2021, THC historical marker staff drafted and finalized inscriptions for fifty-one (51) interpretive markers, now ready for Commission approval.

Recommended interpretive plaques for approval (51)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Job #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandera</td>
<td>21BN02</td>
<td>Pipe Creek Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>21BL02</td>
<td>Dyess Family Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>16BX05</td>
<td>Westside Black Enclaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>19BX04</td>
<td>Emma F. Shiner Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>20BX03</td>
<td>The Canary Islanders (REPLACEMENT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>20BZ03</td>
<td>Immaculate Conception Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>21BZ04</td>
<td>Peach Creek Cemetery (HTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>20BR02</td>
<td>Emanuel Chapel United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>20CL01</td>
<td>Chocolate Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>20CF06</td>
<td>J.L. Putegnat &amp; Bro. Building (RTHL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>20CF07</td>
<td>Lily (Spivey) and William A. Rasco House (RTHL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers</td>
<td>20CH01</td>
<td>Victoria Taylor Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>20COL01</td>
<td>First Baptist Church of Lavon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>20COL02</td>
<td>Brinlee Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>20COL03</td>
<td>Princeton Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>19DN03</td>
<td>Woodrum-Boyd House (RTHL)</td>
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<td>El Paso</td>
<td>19EP01</td>
<td>Second Baptist Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Bend</td>
<td>20FB01</td>
<td>Holy Family Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
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<td>Congregation B'nai Israel Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple (RTHL)</td>
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<td>Gillespie</td>
<td>20GL01</td>
<td>Krieger-Geyer House (RTHL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grimes</td>
<td>20GM02</td>
<td>Education in Plantersville</td>
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<td>Harris</td>
<td>17HR07</td>
<td>Pleasantville</td>
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<td>Harris</td>
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<td>Goose Creek School</td>
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<td>Harris</td>
<td>20HR07</td>
<td>Dr. Thomas F. Freeman</td>
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<td>La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc</td>
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<td>20HO01</td>
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<td>The Methodist Church in China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>20JF02</td>
<td>William G. &quot;Bill&quot; Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnes</td>
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<td>Lampasas City Hall (RTHL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavaca</td>
<td>20LC01</td>
<td>Dr. Frank M. Wagner</td>
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<td>Liberty</td>
<td>20LB01</td>
<td>William C. Abbott</td>
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<td>Limestone</td>
<td>20LT01</td>
<td>Dr. Josiah T. Sloan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>20LU04</td>
<td>Greater St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milam</td>
<td>20MM02</td>
<td>San Gabriel Baptist Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>20NU01</td>
<td>Reuben Holbein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkers</td>
<td>20PR01</td>
<td>White’s Funeral Home</td>
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<td>Presidio</td>
<td>17PS01</td>
<td>Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockwall</td>
<td>20RW01</td>
<td>Royse City Calaboose (RTHL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
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<td>Vinnedge-Loicano House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
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<td>Edmund and Emily Miller House (RTHL)(REPLACEMENT)</td>
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<td>21TV08</td>
<td>Tarleton-Young Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<td>Van Zandt</td>
<td>21VN02</td>
<td>Mt. Pisgah Cemetery (HTC)</td>
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<td>Daniel James (Dan'l) Moody</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>20WN01</td>
<td>Phillip John Burrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>20WN05</td>
<td>Minnie (Washington) Yates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty-one (51) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to adopt approval of the final form and text of fifty-one (51) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation of authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.
Beginning in the 1700s, the Camino Real de San Saba extended northwest from San Antonio through the Comanche and Apache-dominated Hill Country to the Spanish fort on the San Saba River named Presidio San Luis de las Amarillas. A portion of the trail was drawn on a Spanish-era map of the San Antonio Presidio in 1767 by Joseph de Urrutia. The path also became known as Camino Viejo (Spanish for “Old Trail”) in later documents. The San Saba Presidio officially closed in 1772.

Camino Real de San Saba and the Pinta Trail were two useful pathways into the Hill Country for Spanish Entradas, early explorers and later settlers. Early surveyors, including John “Jack” Coffee Hays and John James contributed to the documentation and preservation of the historic road’s alignment through their field notes and maps in Kendall County. The Pinta Trail a few miles to the east initially overshadowed the Camino San Saba in popularity, but both were used by German settlers from the 1840s onward. Alwin Sorgel recorded in 1847 that “there were two roads from San Antonio into the grant, the Camino Viejo going in a westerly direction and the Pindas Trail going in a northerly direction. The Indians used these trails for centuries.” German cartographer Hermann Willke drew an 1850 map depicting both trails. Camino real San Saba came down this hill and passed a half-mile west of Boerne’s Main Plaza, platted in 1852 by partners Gustav Theisen and John James. From there the pathway threaded a pre-Boerne settlement and further north, after going through Spanish Pass, crossed the Guadalupe River where Brownsboro sprang up.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Pipe Creek Cemetery

Established 1872

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Dyess Family Cemetery

Established 1882

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
WESTSIDE BLACK ENCLAVES

San Antonio’s black population can be traced back to the city’s earliest days. Presidial soldiers included many of African and American Indian ancestry. Later, Canary Islanders would bring their North African Berber culture with them. In 1876, out of a population of 17,214, some 2,075 citizens were recorded as “African.” Black communities settled in small enclaves throughout the city, including a sizable number west of the San Antonio River.

By 1885, the city’s Second Ward, which included that portion west of the San Antonio River and north of Commerce Street, was largely populated by black citizens. Primarily residential, the area was anchored by significant community institutions. St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1868 in a soap factory along San Pedro Creek, and has played a prominent role in the spiritual, social and civic lives of the neighborhood’s residents. The early members were emancipated African Americans. The church moved to its present location on Richter Street in 1928. The exciting West End Baptist Church, founded in 1905, also served the growing black population. Ella Austin (1856-1902), a prominent community leader, first opened an orphans’ home near this site, at 926 West Houston Street, in 1890 before moving to a larger facility on the city’s eastside. Black children attended the Bishop Grant School on N. Leona. Krisch Hall, a German-owned business located at Houston and Flores, hosted black organizations such as the Lonestar Literary Society, the Glee Club and community gatherings.

Over time, San Antonio’s westside transitioned to a Latino cultural center, African American families and institutions became concentrated on the eastside, and many historic residences were replaced by commercial buildings. Still, the Near Westside is home to many African Americans and remains an important example of the city’s layers of history and cultural diversity.

(2016)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
EMMA F. SHINER HOME

In 1915, Emma Frances (Taylor) Shiner (1855-1951) commissioned a new house on West French Place for herself and her daughter, Ida (1896-1980). After the 1902 death of her husband, Marshall K. Shiner, Emma continued to raise their children and manage family business interests, including cattle ranching. The house remained in the Shiner family until 1955. The two-story modified hipped roof design exhibits a blend of arts and crafts and prairie style architecture. Features include a buff brick exterior, prominent front portico with entry arch, and side elevation porch with square columns. The historic property also includes a two-story carriage house.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
THE CANARY ISLANDERS

Earliest civilian colonists of San Antonio, this nucleus of pioneers from the Canary Islands, formed the first organized civil government in Texas and founded the village of San Fernando de Bexar in 1731.

Following a sea and land voyage of over a year, these weary travelers arrived at the Presidio (Fort) of San Antonio early on March 9, 1731. Totaling 56 persons, they had emigrated to Texas from the Spanish Canary Islands near Africa, by order of King Philip V.

On July 2, they began to lay out a village (village), choosing a site on the west side of the Plaza de las Islas (present Plaza de las Islas Canarias) for the church and a site on the east side for the Casa Reales (government building). On July 9, the captain of the presidio, Juan Antonio de Almazan, read to the islanders the decree of the viceroy naming them and their descendants “Hijos Dalgos,” persons of nobility.

The heads of the 16 families who settled in San Antonio were: Juan Leal Goraz, Juan Curbelo, Juan Leal, Jr., Antonio Santos, Joseph Padron, Manuel de Niz, Vicente Alvarez Travieso, Salvador Rodriguez, Francisco de Arocha, Antonio Rodriguez, Joseph Leal, Juan Delgado, Joseph Cabrera, Maria Rodriguez-Robayna, Maria Meleano, Felipe and Joseph Antonio Perez, and Ignacio and Martin Lorenzo de Armas.

(1971, 2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primarily serving African American residents of Bryan, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church supported the community’s religious and social needs. When the congregation organized, Brazos County was home to several Catholic churches, serving a diverse population largely along racial lines. St. Joseph Catholic Church, dating from 1871, served a primarily Anglo congregation. In 1896, Italian families founded St. Anthony’s. In 1940, Santa Teresa Parish in Bryan began through Rev. Frank Urbanovsky’s leadership to serve the Spanish-speaking population. In February 1941, Rev. Urbanovsky held a religious service for African Americans in Bryan, which led to the organization of Immaculate Conception Parish.

The congregation broke ground for their own sanctuary in April 1942 and erected a wood frame church at North Tabor Avenue at East 19th Street (now MLK, Jr. St.). More than 200 people attended a dedication ceremony in August 1942. Although church membership was small, parishioners included civic leaders, educators, doctors, lawyers and businessmen. Membership grew when Bryan Air Force Base was in operation from 1943-1945 and 1951-1961 with an influx of African American servicemen. Priests from the society of St. Joseph served the congregation here and in Washington County, as well as serving as chaplains at Prairie View University.

The church hosted many social events and fundraisers, and its members participated in other Catholic and community events. Church members and priests were actively involved in Brazos County’s Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s, especially in the fight for school desegregation. Due to a decline in membership and integration of other churches, Immaculate Conception closed in 1963, but left a lasting impact on the area’s cultural heritage.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Peach Creek Cemetery

Established 1870

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2018

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
EMANUEL CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Emanuel Henderson (c. 1856-1913), an African American Methodist Episcopal minister, was a circuit-riding preacher between Brownwood and Groesbeck for the West Texas Conference of the M.E. Church. In 1902, citizens of the Bailey Addition met to officially organize Emanuel Chapel M.E. Church. The congregation, believed to be named for Rev. Henderson, met at the corner of Beaver and Grove (later Bailey) Streets. Rev. John Walker was the first minister assigned to the congregation. Several of the first trustees were freedmen, including Spencer “Uncle Dick” Perkins, a former Mississippi slave and Confederate Civil War Veteran. The church built their first permanent sanctuary at this site in 1904.

To assist with community education, the church added a mission school building to their property. When the new R.F. Hardin School was completed, the classroom was used for community gatherings, music programs, educational lectures and celebrations of National Negro History Week. In 1946, a new church was completed. Youth programs continued as an integral part of the church’s mission, with a youth center for after-school activities. At the groundbreaking ceremony in 1969, State Senator Barbara Jordan served as the principal speaker. The church has participated in and organized many community celebrations, such as Emancipation Day (Juneteenth) and Black History Month. They also helped establish and develop Cecil Holman Park, named in honor of a longtime civic leader. Through programs and outreach, the diverse membership of Emanuel Chapel United Methodist Church continues to serve.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
CHOCOLATE COMMUNITY

Located along Chocolate Bayou, which empties into Chocolate Bay dividing Port Lavaca and Indianola, the Chocolate Community predates the organization of Calhoun County. In 1846, Massachusetts native and old 300 family head Sylvanus Hatch (1788-1885) purchased a league of land southwest of the town of Lavaca in what was then Victoria County. He moved his family from Jackson County to a bend of Chocolate Bayou, building a home on nearby Agua Dulce Creek and establishing a ranch. The dark soil gave the bayou its name, and fresh water provided for the family and livestock. Sylvanus became one of Calhoun County’s first commissioners, and the area around the Hatch home eventually became known as Hatchbend.

Sylvanus’ brother, Joseph Hatch, settled his family nearby on what was called the “Ridge.” Another early settler, Dr. Moses Johnson (1808-1853), was an early mayor of Austin and treasurer of the Republic of Texas. Charles Brett, Sr. (1805-1895) and wife, Mary, arrived in 1847. Thomas Clark and his extended family immigrated in 1850 from Scotland. His brother, John Clark, donated property and built stock pens in the area that became known as Clark’s Station. Located along the Indianola Railroad, it provided area residents with the ability to ship their crops and stock to market.

The focal point of the community was St. Paul’s-on-the-Prairie Episcopal Church. Sylvanus and Joseph Hatch donated land for construction of the church. Around 1872, a separate building was built for the Chocolate School. In 1918, the school consolidated with the Port Lavaca School. In 1919, a new Episcopal church was built by the Brett family on land donated at Clark’s Station. By 1936, the Chocolate Community had declined. Hatch Cemetery, Clark Cemetery, and the names of Chocolate Bayou and Chocolate Bay remain as historic reminders of this once vibrant settlement.

(MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS)
J.L. PUTEGNAT & BROTHER BUILDING

Brothers, pharmacists and business partners J.L. Putegnat, Jr. (1863-1905) and George Mifflin Putegnat (1865-1943) commissioned a striking two-story, three-bay brick and stone commercial building capped by a metal cornice at this site in 1904-05. Their grandfather, Alsatian immigrant Jean Pierre (John Peter) Putegnat, had owned the lot since 1852. The brothers’ father, J.L. Putegnat, Sr., founded a pharmacy, La Botica del León, in 1860, and passed the business on to J.L., Jr. In 1891, the pharmacy moved to this site to an existing frame building. The more substantial building followed the arrival of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railway in 1904. The years were marked by a great influx of new residents and commerce.

Scientific and medical contributions ran in the family. J.L. Putegnat, Sr. received a U.S. patent in 1873 for an herbal remedy made from a local plant, and J.L., Jr. received a patent in 1895 for a syringe design. The Putegnat brothers married sisters, J.L. marrying Eliza Willman (1864-1941) and George marrying Kate Willman (1869-1944), themselves daughters of another Brownsville pharmacist, William G. Willman (1875-1958). After J.L. died in 1905 less than a year after moving into the new commercial building, George carried on the business until the 1920s before merging it with Willman’s Pharmacy. The building held many other businesses in the 20th century, including a furniture store, stationery and bookstore, professional offices for physicians and attorneys, and The Parisian, a women’s ready-to-wear clothes store in operation from 1946 until the 1980s. The building, which remains in the original family’s ownership, embodies many facets of Brownsville’s architectural and commercial history.
LILY (SPIVEY) AND WILLIAM A. RASCO HOUSE

In 1931, the Eagle Pass Lumber Company built this home for public school educators Lily (Spivey) Rasco (1898-1964) and her husband, William Acuff Rasco (1894-1969), in the Los Ebanos subdivision. The couple later owned several business ventures in Brownsville, including medical wholesale and suburban residential development. Designed in Tudor Revival style, the suburban cottage features a vertically scored, wire-cut buff brick exterior with a chimney laid in a herringbone pattern. The house was one of eleven Tudor Revival style homes built in Los Ebanos.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Cedar Bayou native Victoria Taylor Walker began school at age four at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, which supported African American students up to eighth grade. With financial help from her family and church and with her own work, at age 14, Victoria was able to attend Prairie View Normal and Industrial College. She received her teaching certificate in two years and started working at Bayshore Elementary in the Anahuac School District.

After additional classes at Prairie View, she became the teacher at Cedar Bayou Colored School in 1933. She made two early requests: lengthen the term from six to nine months, matching the white school; and provide a water well so her students did not have to cross a busy road. The school board granted both requests. After Victoria married Sam Walker, she continued her education, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1937. Despite a lower salary and insufficient resources, she taught her students each day and opened the schoolhouse many evenings to teach adults. In 1951, a new three-room school was built and the school board granted the community’s request to name the facility Victoria Walker Elementary School.

In 1954, Cedar Bayou schools consolidated with Goose Creek, who closed the school in 1964 to begin the process of desegregation. Mrs. Walker and her students moved to George Washington Carver School in Baytown, which continued to be segregated until 1966. Mrs. Walker then taught at Stephen F. Austin Elementary, becoming the school’s first black teacher. In 1971, she retired from teaching. In 2007, Goose Creek CISD named a new elementary school honoring the lifelong educator who had said, “No one can love teaching more than I do. They may love it as much, but not more.”

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAVON

For years, Baptists in the Lavon area worshipped in the two-story Lavon School House, alternating Sundays with the Presbyterian, Methodist and Assembly of God congregations. The First Baptist Church of Lavon was organized on September 25, 1949, but its began with three other rural churches. Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church (1857-1882) was built on the side of a hill near the Abston Cemetery and grew under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Daniel (1838-1884). A few years after Rev. Daniel's ministry ended in 1877, the church divided for geographic reasons. Some members organized South Church, or Pleasant Hill Baptist Church (1882-1947) south of Nevada, which prospered and established a cemetery. In 1889, another Baptist church formed near Farmersville named Spring Hill Baptist Church (1888-1948). In the 1940s, both churches fell on hard times and closed, with Spring Hill transferring its church building to the Collin County Baptist Association.

In cooperation with the association, the First Baptist Church of Lavon was organized in 1949 with 25 charter members. A sanctuary was built using the lumber from the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church and Spring Hill Baptist Church. The pews and piano came from Spring Hill Church, as well as the old pulpit that was used for many years. The first revival was held in 1950, a tradition that continued for many years. The church building was officially dedicated on May 27, 1951, with sermons by three pastors. The church continued to grow and add to its campus with a parsonage, education building and education activity center. Through school sponsorships and events, hosting vacation bible school and offering programs such as Royal Ambassadors, Women's Ministry Union, girls' auxiliary and youth groups, First Baptist Church of Lavon has continued its strong heritage of community involvement.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
In 1824, Hiram Brinlee (1807-1885) and his brother George traveled with the Collin McKinney family from Kentucky to Texas. On that wagon train was Elizabeth McKinney (1813-1889), niece and ward of Collin McKinney, who later signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Hiram and Elizabeth married in 1832 and moved in 1834 to Pecan Point in present-day Bowie County. In 1844, after a flood on the Red River, the Brinlees moved to present-day Collin County on the western bank of Sister Grove Creek, just east of Melissa. Hiram Brinlee built and ran a general store and operated a blacksmith shop in a community known as Stony Point or Chambliss.

Brinlee Cemetery is located east of the family homestead and is one of two cemeteries that served the early Chambliss Community. Hiram Brinlee set aside land for a burial ground with members of his family interred in the northwest section. The earliest marked grave is that of a child, J.C. Osborn, buried in 1874. However, a child of Hiram and Elizabeth, Collin A. Brinlee, died in October 1849, so the cemetery may have been in use well before the 1870s. Many of the graves are for young children and for accidental deaths, a reflection of the challenges of early Collin County settlers. Hiram and Elizabeth Brinlee are buried here along with many of their descendants. Two other pioneers buried here are Josiah Nichols and his wife, Elizabeth (Fitzhugh) Nichols. The cemetery contains about 70 marked graves and includes a number of veterans. There may be unmarked graves, some of them Brinlee slave burials, although descendants believe they were buried closer to the Brinlee house. The Brinlee Cemetery is one of the last tangible reminders of the early rural community of Chambliss.
In the late 1870s, brothers T.B. Wilson and George A. Wilson began farming near the future site of Princeton. Settlement of the rural community began in 1881, when the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad acquired the bankrupt East Line and Red River Railroad and completed an extension from McKinney to Greenville. Locally, the new railroad was still referred to as the East Line. A town first called Wilson’s Switch developed around a railroad water refilling station. In Nov. 1888, a post office opened for Princeton, named for early settler and townsie promoter Prince Dowlin.

Early burials on George Wilson’s property included Eliza Hearn Bass (1890), Susan Todd (1891) and Birtha McGehee (1894). A few weeks before his death in 1895, Wilson conveyed three acres surrounding these graves to the Princeton Cemetery Association, with W.A. Harrelson, S.H. Houseman and Almarine (Alma) Wilson, George’s son, as trustees. The triangular-shaped property was bounded on the east by the railroad and lay just outside the Ticky Creek floodplain to the west. A main road running along the north side of the cemetery featured a pavilion and a hitching area for horse-drawn carriages. The town’s first school building was built just north of the cemetery in 1898, and when the school moved to a new facility in 1910, Alma Wilson bought the property at public auction. Additional land over the years has brought the cemetery to more than ten acres.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows oversaw organization and maintenance of the grounds from 1912-26, and for many years this was also referred to as IOOF Cemetery before returning to the cemetery association’s management. Burials of 128 veterans who fought in wars and conflicts dating back to the Civil War have been identified, including soldiers killed in action in WWI and WWII. As the largest burial ground in the area, Princeton Cemetery continues to be a cherished place of heritage and memory.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
CAPT. WILLIAM G. HUNT HOUSE

On land originally owned by Bluford DeWeese, founder of Columbus, Capt. William G. Hunt (1813-1898) purchased this house in August 1859, and lived here until his death. He was a Virginian who came to Columbus around 1831, and fought in the 1835 Battle of Gonzales and the subsequent capture of San Antonio. A farmer and trader by occupation, Capt. Hunt also served in the 13th Texas Infantry during the Civil War. He was a vestry of St. John’s Episcopal Church and donated land for the original church on Milam Street. This house, built around 1858, is considered to be the oldest in Columbus. Multiple renovations occurred over the years, but it retains the basic structure, pine floors and ceilings.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 1973
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
WOODRUM-BOYD HOUSE

In 1932, newlyweds Elbert Norfleet “E.N.” Woodrum (1901-1955) and Comette Josephine (Ramsey) Woodrum (1910-1986) hired contractors to construct a Tudor Revival house. Notable architectural features include asymmetrical cross gables, a large three-story chimney placed prominently on the south elevation, and a wide plank oak front door with a Tudor arch and leaded glass window featuring diagonally arranged panes. The original designer is unknown, but architect Clyde H. Griesenbeck (1892-1970), known for this style in Dallas and Highland Park, was commissioned to expand the house in 1937. The Woodrums also hired Griesenbeck in 1946 to make updates to a commercial building they owned in Denton. The Woodrums had three children.

Ila Mae (Wadley) Boyd (1900-1969) and her husband, Judge Benjamin Wade Boyd (1894-1964), were both influential members of the community. They moved into the home in 1949 and called it “Boyds Nest,” where they raised two children. Mae Wadley Boyd was an active member and leader in women’s clubs and was a supporter of the College of Industrial Arts (later Texas Woman’s University) in Denton. She was elected president of both the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs and Texas State College for Women Alumni Association. Governor Price Daniel named her as a delegate to the 1960 White House Conference on Youth and Children. In 1925, Benjamin W. Boyd became the judge of the 16th District Court of Texas, serving Denton and Cooke counties. In 1952, he was appointed associate justice to the 2nd District Court of Civil Appeals in Fort Worth. After the Boyds moved out in 1963, several subsequent owners were associated with Texas Woman’s University. After restoration to its original appearance, the house was designated a City of Denton Historic Landmark in 2017.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
The Baptist Home Mission Board of New York established Second Baptist Church of El Paso in 1884 under the leadership of Reverend E.M. Griggs. Initially it had just five members—George Duvall, Thomas Gaines, Calvin Neal, and Mr. And Mrs. Joe Pollard—but soon became the religious and cultural center of El Paso’s African American community. The church has always been located in the downtown area. The first home of the congregation was a rented one-room adobe house on South Stanton Street, between San Antonio Avenue and Overton Street. In 1888, a frame building was erected on Utah Street to become the new, larger home of the church. Reverend J.T. Hill oversaw construction of the current church, a gothic revival style brick sanctuary, on Virginia Street between 1903 and 1907. The building was nearly destroyed by fire in 1969, but was completely restored the next year. It became a City of El Paso landmark in 1981.

The Second Baptist congregation has played a prominent role in El Paso’s small, vibrant African American community for more than a century. Leona Washington (1928-2007) was a teacher, activist and founder of the McCall Neighborhood Center. Olalee McCall (1890-1957) was the first female principal of the Douglass Grammar and High School. L.B. Adams was the longest-serving reverend of the church, preaching from 1952 to 1970. He played a key role in enhancing the stature and importance of Second Baptist within the community. The church still serves the community and preserves its spiritual heritage.
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH

Early area Catholic families had to travel to Houston to attend mass. Occasionally a visiting priest would say mass in the home of a local family. In 1913, a wooden structure, St. Patrick's, was built at Fifth and Orchard Streets in Missouri City on land bought by founding priest Father George Montreuil through parishioner donations. The 1915 hurricane heavily damaged the church. Repaired, it became a chapel for visiting priests to conduct services. Bishop Christopher E. Byrne visited the mission church in 1928 and ordered it closed. Again, local Catholics traveled to Houston for mass.

In 1932, with an increase of parishioners, land and a former dance hall/theater building were donated in Stafford for a new church named Holy Family. As most parishioners were of Italian descent, the bishop assigned Father Nunzio la Rocca, an Italian immigrant fluent in Italian and Spanish, to serve as pastor. During WWII, the Oblate Fathers of Immaculate Conception Parish in Houston ministered to the congregation. With an increase in the Spanish-speaking population, the Oblate Fathers requested help in religious instruction from the nuns of the Missionary Catechists of Divine Providence. In 1948, land was donated for a new brick church in Stafford. Holy Family finally attained the designation of parish in 1969.

Due to rapid growth, the parish needed a larger facility and returned to its original site in Missouri City. The new church was dedicated on December 30, 1979, the Feast of the Holy Family. Father Robert Hall, CSB, pastor from 1967-1980, led the parish through the construction, started a parish library, and expanded religious education and social service programs. In 2007, Holy Family came under the direction of the Oblates of the Sacred Heart. Active in many of the cultural and charitable activities in the area, Holy Family is one of the most culturally diverse parishes in the Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Congregation B’nai Israel
Rabbi Henry Cohen Memorial Temple

Established in 1868, B’nai Israel is the oldest Reform Judaism congregation in Texas. Galveston architects Benjamin Kotin and Tibor Beerman designed their Mid-Century Modern temple, completed in 1955. The design features a folded plate exterior brick wall with relief masonry highlighting the first ten letters of the Hebrew alphabet and a Star of David. Interior spaces include a sanctuary, great hall and stage, library, classrooms and offices. The temple’s name honors Rabbi Henry Cohen (1863-1952), who led the congregation for 64 years.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2021
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
KRIEGER-GEYER HOUSE

In 1845, Adam Krieger, his wife, Eva, and George Geyer traveled together from Germany to Galveston and then settled here. Krieger and Geyer purchased adjoining lots and built a home on the property line. The fachwerk-style structure was built with a timber frame, with the open spaces filled with limestone, twigs, grapevine, grass and mortar. The right front room was added around 1855 and two additional rooms at the rear in 1864. Karl Henke, Sr. and his wife, Dorothea, purchased the home in 1868 and added Victorian ornamentation to the front porch during their 37-year ownership. The house reflects a significant period of German architecture and settlement in Fredericksburg.
EDUCATION IN PLANTERSVILLE

In the original plat of Plantersville, a four-acre lot was set aside for a school, later built by the Plantersville Masonic Lodge as a shared space. Across the street on another corner lot was the female school where the town surveyor, James K. Markey, served as the first teacher. By 1865, the schools merged. The Masonic Lodge Building was used until 1912, when a modern brick school, named Plantersville High School, was built on the site. Students attended grades nine through eleven, with a grammar school located on the same campus. The senior class of 1942 was the last to graduate from the high school. In 1951, the school district became part of the Navasota ISD and the high school building was razed.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
PLEASANTVILLE

After World War II, African Americans struggled to find housing in much of Houston. Restrictive covenants in some recorded plats specifically excluded African Americans, while in other neighborhoods discrimination was more subtle, yet no less real. In response to the unfair housing practices, Jewish developers, Melvin Silverman and Bernard Paul, collaborated with black realtor, Judson Robinson, Sr. (1904-1986), to develop a master planned community for African Americans called Pleasantville. This undertaking provided 1,500 homes intended for middle-income African Americans, including veterans and their families.

By late 1949, the neighborhood’s first residents moved into the Pleasantville apartments, some awaiting completion of their homes. In early 1950, the first home was built. Homeowners could tailor their home to their own personal specifications. Located on Market Street, the first businesses in Pleasantville were a grocery store, dry cleaners, drug store, and barber and beauty shop. In later years, the community established gas stations, a community center, a library, elementary and junior high schools and several churches. The community center became a social gathering place and popular stop for political campaigns.

Among other influential figures, Pleasantville produced Judson W. Robinson, Jr. (1932-1990), Houston’s first African American city councilmember elected after reconstruction, along with doctors, lawyers, politicians and business owners. Geared towards successful African American families, Pleasantville was the first master planned community of its kind in Houston in the era of segregation.

(2017)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
GOOSE CREEK SCHOOL COMMUNITY NO. 9

As early as 1841, school district boundaries were defined by justice precinct boundaries, with the Baytown area comprising School District No. 8. The 1876 State Constitution and School Law abolished these districts and created what were called school communities. Thirty-five such entities were established in Harris County to serve children between ages 8 and 14 for the four-month school year. Goose Creek School Community No. 9 was created on November 22, 1876.

During that year, Mary Smith McCrory Jones, widow of the last President of Texas, Anson Jones, and the future president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, donated one and a half acres of her farm inside the bend in the road to Harris County for a public school. The schoolhouse, known locally as the Briar Patch School, was funded and built by parents and friends of the fourteen students who enrolled in the first class. The small wood plank building contained two rows of homemade benches and a teacher’s desk. The books were donated by Cedar Bayou Methodist Church. Classes were held here through 1896, when the building was moved to land behind today’s George Washington Carver Elementary School. From 1897 until sometime after 1900, the school served as the first public school for African American children in Goose Creek.

Through the late 1910s, an influx of oil field and refinery workers and their families moved to the area after oil was discovered, increasing the student population dramatically. The old schoolhouse underwent repairs and upgrades, and other buildings were rented and built to conduct classes. In 1922, a school bond passed to construct several new schools. The old school house, no longer in use by 1923, represents the beginnings of public education in Goose Creek.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Celebrated philosophy professor and debate coach, Dr. Thomas Franklin Freeman, was born in Richmond, Virginia to Louis and Louise (Willis) Freeman. Thomas Freeman attended Armstrong High School and graduated at age 15. He enrolled at Virginia Union University and earned his bachelor’s degree in English. He went on to earn a doctorate from the Divinity School at the University of Chicago. Dr. Freeman was also pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Richmond.

In 1949, he received a job offer from Texas Southern University (TSU) as a philosophy professor. Dr. Freeman accepted the offer under the impression that it would only be for nine months. After the first year, he decided to stay at the school while serving the community as a minister at Mount Horem Baptist Church in Houston’s Fifth Ward. He organized the TSU Debate Team in 1949. The team gained recognition and prestige after the student debaters beat Harvard University in a tournament in 1956. Under Dr. Freeman’s leadership, the debate team won over 3,000 trophies and numerous tournaments. In 2009, the TSU Honors College was named after Dr. Freeman as a sign of respect and gratitude for his contributions to the school and the African American community.

As a debate coach, philosophy professor and minister, Dr. Freeman directly influenced the lives of thousands of people in more than 70 years of service at TSU and 69 years pastoring Mt. Horem Baptist Church. He met, taught and influenced national and global figures such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Barbara Jordan. In his 100-year life, Dr. Freeman left an indelible mark on his community and nation.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
LA SOCIEDAD MUTUALISTA CUAUHTÉMOC

In the early 1900s, the Mexican American population of San Marcos struggled to gain improvements for social and educational programs. In 1912, at least 1,000 area residents attended a rally in nearby Uhland focused on improving working and living conditions. As a result, many organizations and mutual aid societies formed, including La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc.

The present-day organization had its beginnings in 1918, but grew in 1942 out of an honorary commission formed on the advice of the Consul of Mexico to represent the Mexican American community. The group’s purpose was to promote cultural and historical events, support future generations, assist those in need and celebrate family events. The first board president was José S. Flores, whose main goal was establishing a community gathering place. In 1944, the board, led by new president Encarnación Ruiz, achieved this goal and influenced the organization’s long-lasting impact on the community. Also in 1944, La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc purchased property in the Victory Gardens subdivision. This piece of land came to be known as El Parque Cuauhtémoc (Cuauhtémoc Park) in honor of the last Aztec Emperor and quickly became the assembly point for Mexican American dances and traditional fiestas. The outdoor gathering place was modernized, enclosing the original dance floor and adding air conditioning and indoor plumbing, earning the name Cuauhtémoc Hall, or El Salón.

Through community aid, scholarships, musical performances, weddings, political events and social gatherings, La Sociedad Mutualista Cuauhtémoc remains a major unifying force and a significant part of San Marcos’ Mexican American community.

(2019)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Peal-Pleasant Valley Cemetery

Established Circa 1881

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
LAWRENCE HOUSE

King David (K.D.) Lawrence (1860-1936) married Caroline Amelia “Callie” McAnally (1863-1940) in Lovelady in 1887; the couple had five children. K.D. was a banker, druggist and business leader in the community. In 1899, the Lawrences had this house assembled on site from plans by Nashville architect George F. Barber and with supplies from the Bradley-Ramsay Lumber Co. of Lake Charles, Louisiana. The 2 1/2-story Queen Anne style house has a cross-gabled plan with prominent turret, wraparound porch and decorative millwork. The house, once sited on 35 acres, remained in the Lawrence family until 1989.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Lake Creek Cemetery

Established 1911

Historic Texas Cemetery – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CHINA

In the late nineteenth century, the Methodist movement spread across the region through travelling preachers, also known as circuit riders. With no circuit riders regularly available and no established Methodist churches in the area, Methodists began to hold services in the homes of various families. In 1895, the Methodist Church in China held services under a brush arbor. The temporary sanctuary known as Kirby Chapel was built near the woods in the area known today as Westbury.

In 1896, the church was formally established and the first minister was appointed. Property for the first permanent building was purchased and a new building was erected. Several years later, the church built a larger sanctuary next to the original, complete with steeple and a church bell. Additional rooms were built to accommodate Sunday school classes and meetings. The original building was moved several blocks away and used as one of the first schools in the area. A parsonage was added to the church property in 1918, and a fellowship hall and educational building by 1960. The present church was built in 1984 on the same site.

The church has had several names reflecting its heritage. In 1968, the Methodist Church merged with the United Brethren Church which changed the name of the church to China United Methodist Church. Throughout its history, the church was also used as a temporary school and for social gatherings. Congregants have participated in numerous community fundraisers, scholarships and outreach programs. Their famous Cajun and Country Cookin’ Cookbook has sold more than 10,000 copies since 1975. With humble beginnings, the Methodist Church in China cemented its impact on the lives and heritage of the area through faith and service.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Music publisher William G. Hall helped start and promote the careers of dozens of musicians. Hall was raised in Beaumont’s Multimax Village and graduated from South Park High School and Lamar State College. He was considering a career in law before turning his attention to the burgeoning Texas music scene. By 1956, he was managing George Jones. Soon after, he and his friend, J.P. Richardson (“The Big Bopper”), made plans to build a recording studio and publishing company in Beaumont to promote the latter’s music. A tragic plane crash took the life of Richardson, Buddy Holly and Richie Valens on Feb. 3, 1959. Even after death, Richardson’s songs continued to be number one hits. Hall opened a small studio called Hall-Way on Magnolia Street in 1959.

Hall signed young musicians like Johnny (Winter) and The Jammers and Rod Bernard. Hall invited another old friend, Jack Clement, to move to Beaumont and become business partners. Hall and Clement opened a new studio on this site at 888 Pearl Street called Gulf Coast Recording Company, as well as two music publishing companies: Hall-Clement Publishing Co. and Jack & Bill Music Co. Within six months, Gulf Coast Recording produced a million-selling record with “Patches” in May 1962.

Hall and Clement continued to recruit songwriters to join their team. Dickey Lee, Allen Reynolds, Bob McDill, Jerry Foster and Bill Rice were all eventually inducted into the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame. Gulf Coast Recording Company recorded its last song in 1964, but Hall remained active in producing country music. Bill Hall died in April 1983 in Beaumont and was buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery. In 1994, Hall was inducted into the Museum of the Gulf Coast’s Music Hall of Fame. In 2009, he was posthumously bestowed the second-ever Frances Williams Preston Mentor Award.

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KENEDY

In 1858, a group led by Pastor J.N. Key met at a schoolhouse on Escondido Creek and organized the first Protestant church in Karnes County, Escondido Baptist Church. On 16 acres between Dry Escondido Creek and the San Antonio River, they built a small church in 1875. A hurricane destroyed that building in 1886. Construction of a new building was completed in 1891 with the old lumber in the new town of Kenedy. The church was renamed the Kenedy Baptist Church. A brick building was built in 1912, followed by new facilities in 1930 and 1956. The First Baptist Church of Kenedy continues to minister to the local community and beyond with the gospel of Jesus Christ and humanitarian services.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
LAMPASAS CITY HALL

Built in 1931-32 and designed by Austin-based architect Roy L. Thomas, the historic Lampasas City Hall is a two-story building with art deco design elements in brick and concrete. The primary façade is symmetrical with entrances at opposite bays highlighted with vertical cast stone detailing. The Ladies’ Library Association deeded the land for the building to the city in exchange for a free library room on the second floor. The Boy Scouts had a meeting room in the basement. The facility has also served as a USO Club during World War II, fire department, and community gathering place.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
DR. FRANK M. WAGNER
(January 17, 1894 – April 24, 1958)

Born on a farm near Shiner, Frank Martin Wagner was the eighth child of a respected farmer and rancher. Frank attended a small two-room school, but because of his advanced academic skills and to treat an arm injury, was sent to St. Edward’s High School in Austin. After graduation, he received premedical training at the University of Texas and graduated from the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston in 1918. Wagner volunteered for military service during World War I and trained at Fort Crockett in Galveston. He was asked to return to his medical training due to a physician shortage. After receiving his medical degree, Wagner interned at the Robert B. Green Hospital in San Antonio and, in 1919, returned to Shiner to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics in his hometown.

Dr. Wagner’s first office in Shiner was above a meat market in the Schindler Building and then above a pharmacy on Avenue E and 8th Street. His early practice included home delivery of newborns, house calls and traveling by horse and buggy over country roads. In 1924, Dr. Wagner opened a new hospital with modern medical and surgical equipment. Professionally, he served as the City of Shiner Health Officer, helped organize county and inter-county medical societies, and opened and operated a training school for vocational nurses. In addition to his medical duties, Dr. Wagner also focused on civic and religious leadership in Shiner. He was instrumental in forming the local Boy Scout troop and was a member of the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club. Dr. Frank Wagner is remembered as a beloved physician who left a lasting impact on Shiner and Lavaca County.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
WILLIAM C. ABBOTT
(1817 – 1863)

Born in England, William C. Abbott immigrated to the United States with his parents, two sisters and two brothers. During the journey, an epidemic took the lives of their parents, and the siblings scattered across the country. William earned his law degree and started a practice in Alabama prior to moving to Liberty County in 1839. Upon arrival in the Republic of Texas, Abbott applied for a headright of land, which was issued in 1844.

W.C. Abbott was a prominent attorney in Liberty and served as a city council member and mayor in the 1840s. He was elected State Senator for the 2nd Texas Legislature, serving from 1847-49. He was a founding member of Liberty Masonic Lodge #48, formed in 1849, and was appointed school trustee in Liberty in 1853 and a trustee of Woodville College in 1856. Abbott also served as judge of the 15th U.S. District Court from 1854 to 1858.

William married Martha S. Chambers and the couple had one son, but Martha died the following year. In 1860, William married her widowed sister, Ann Chambers Dixon, and they had two surviving children. The family lived in a home on Fannin Street built in 1841, a one-story, six-room residence built of heart pine and cypress lumber still known as the Abbott House and recognized as the oldest home in Liberty. By 1860, Abbott had acquired real estate and personal property valued in the tens of thousands, a considerable amount by the standards of the day. During the Civil War, Abbott and the family ran a commissary on his homestead, mostly operated by wife Ann. William C. Abbott is remembered as an important civic leader and integral to the development of Liberty.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
DR. JOSIAH T. SLOAN

Josiah Tyree Sloan was born in 1840 in Arkansas and served as a rifleman in the Civil War. After the war, he studied medicine at the University of Nashville and became a physician. Following the Cumberland Presbyterian influence, he moved to Tehuacana in 1885 with his wife and two children. Dr. Sloan established a family homestead including farmland, a crib barn and a two-story dwelling that also housed his medical practice. He would often make house calls to his patients using his horse and buggy filled with medical equipment. In 1905, Dr. Sloan died of complications from influenza. He left an indelible mark in his community by providing invaluable medical services as a pioneer physician.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
GREATER ST. LUKE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The African American community was a small but growing segment in the early days of the town of Lubbock. Only five black citizens were counted in the 1910 census, growing to 152 by 1920. Most had come from small towns in central and east Texas and settled in a neighborhood called “The Flats,” northwest of 19th Street and Avenue A. It became Lubbock’s first African American neighborhood and included homes, businesses and churches.

Often, African American churches served not only spiritual needs but as social and educational centers. In 1921, Caldonia Baptist Church (later Greater St. Luke’s Missionary Baptist Church) was organized by Rev. Wiley, followed by Rev. J. J. Davis in 1922. The congregation first met in the neighborhood’s Masonic Lodge at 16th Street and Avenue A. In 1924, worshippers bought land at 1820 Avenue A, erecting first a wooden shelter and then a frame sanctuary at the site.

In 1950, new property on 26th Street was purchased, with the frame sanctuary moved to the new site. Denied assistance from dozens of insurance companies and banks, members made larger brick facilities a reality through hard work and patience. Men worked at the site evenings after their regular jobs over a 16-month period to build a new church and education center. In a newspaper advertisement, the congregation invited the community to a December 8, 1957, dedication “to see what the Lord has done through people who had faith in God and no money in the bank.” The church has been active beyond worship as a polling place, Boy Scout Troop sponsor, and activities including marching drill teams, music and a radio ministry. Greater St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church remains an active and vibrant congregation entering its second century of service.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
SAN GABRIEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Established in 1856 as part of a wave of revivals and newly established congregations, San Gabriel Baptist Church organized with 22 members and W.N. Mason as the first pastor. By 1871, there were 51 members, and sermons were held once per month. The current property was deeded to the church in 1900 by Maud Keen, and the church joined the Milam County Association.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the church held summer revivals, bible schools, community-wide services and baptisms in the San Gabriel River at the site of the Old Penn Camp Ground. As with many rural central Texas churches, San Gabriel Baptist Church hired Baylor University students as pastors until 1950. In April 1951, the church employed a full-time pastor for the first time. In the early 1950s, the church launched a building campaign and ten men signed notes of $500 each to construct the church building. The church sanctuary was erected in 1953-54 with a parsonage added in 1955. An annex was built in 1967.

In June 1956, the congregation celebrated its centennial anniversary with a presentation of the congregation history and publication of a printed pamphlet. From 1959 to 1966, the church participated in the Rural Church Development Program, which required multiple community projects and goals. The congregation was recognized for their work by the Baptist General Convention of Texas in 1964 and 1967 and by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1965. Through many ministries and programs and for more than a century, San Gabriel Baptist Church has contributed to the area’s heritage of faith.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
REUBEN HOLBEIN
(September 26, 1827 – March 21, 1888)

Born in London, England, to John and Ann Holbein, Reuben Holbein became one of Corpus Christi’s early civic leaders with close ties to the King Ranch. In the 1840s, Reuben’s father became an agent for Henry Kinney (1814-1862), recruiting families from England and Wales for Kinney’s settlement at Corpus Christi. Intrigued by the adventure, Reuben immigrated to Texas in 1846. He enlisted in a Texas volunteer company and participated in the U.S.-Mexico War. At Corpus Christi, Reuben was befriended by Henry Kinney and, in 1851, Kinney sent Reuben to England as his agent, similar to his father’s role. Among those recruited were the Hobbs family. Reuben went on to marry Sarah Hobbs (1836-1919) in 1857 and they had seven children.

As a “Kinney Man,” Holbein soon became a highly respected figure in the community, holding several elected and appointed positions over a 14-year period, including county clerk, alderman, mayor and deputy sheriff. He also responded in times of war, participating in the Cortina War and the Civil War under the Rio Grande Regiment of Mounted Texas Rangers. In 1863, Holbein was hired by Richard King (1824-1885) as a full-time clerk at King’s Santa Gertrudis Ranch. He served as King’s bookkeeper and accountant, but also as a trusted confidant, secretary and agent who became indispensable at the ranch. In time, Reuben was able to acquire a ranch of his own from his employer’s extensive holdings, named Paso Ancho Ranch in Nueces County. After King’s death, Holbein served as one of three administrators of his estate. Holbein is remembered as a business and civic leader who assisted in the growth and development of Corpus Christi and south Texas.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
WHITE’S FUNERAL HOME

Wayman Asbury (W.A) White (1882-1969) was born in Springtown, one of 13 children of John Elliott White and Margaret Ann (Fuston) White. As a teenager, he worked in Captain J.A. Kidd’s Dry Goods Store in Springtown, sometimes ordering wooden caskets and installing interior trim, covering and handles. White also worked for John McClurkin, who operated a telephone exchange and sold coffins. W.A. married John McClurkin’s daughter, Agatha (1885-1956), in 1902. The new couple moved to Poolville and started a funeral home business; they later had four children.

In 1911, W.A. White attended Embalming School and received his license from the State Board of Morticians. In Poolville, he was manager of the Ward, McDonald and Doughty Dry Goods Store and continued making and selling caskets along with his other duties. In 1914, the family moved to Weatherford and W.A. established a funeral business in the Lindsey Jewelry Building on the south side of the courthouse square. W.A.’s brother, J. Herschel White (1883-1968), joined the business the following year. By 1919, the only undertaking and embalming parlors in Parker County were maintained by W.A. White and Co. in Weatherford with branch houses at Springtown, Poolville and Millsap.

W.A. and Agatha’s son, Ford White (1909-1972), joined the business in 1932, and during the Depression, White’s Funeral Home erected its own building on Houston Avenue. The business featured a chapel, morgue, ambulances, and both motorized and horse-drawn hearses, and kept current with technology and preferences. When state insurance laws allowed it, W.A. White Burial Association formed in 1940. White’s Funeral Home is still in business and remains in the family after more than a century. In 2015, it was presented with a Texas Treasure Business Award.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
The Cementerio del Barrio de los Lipanes (Cemetery of the Lipan Neighborhood) is a sacred site to the Lipan Apache tribe. Also known as Lipan Apache Cemetery, it became the final resting place of Lipan who settled in the immediate vicinity in the 1790s, when the Spanish colonial government named the area an Establecimiento de Paz (Peace Settlement). At that time, the Spanish offered peace to Apaches who moved to designated settlement areas close to a Spanish presidio (fort) to try to end a centuries-long war. The Lipan who settled here were members of the Little Breech Cloth and the Prairie Grass Bands, two of the bands that made up the tribe at the time. Many of their descendants continue to live in the Big Bend Region and the southern Rio Grande Valley on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

In 1880, the U.S. Census referred to this then-outlying settlement as Lipanes. As Presidio grew and encompassed it, this part of town came to be known as the Barrio de los Lipanes. Forty-five graves have been identified within the cemetery with additional burials in the outer perimeter. Graves, often mounded, are marked with such features as gathered stones, a woven wire fence, wooden crosses, flowers and other decorations.

The Lipan are southern Athabaskan Native Americans whose previous traditional homeland was the great plains. The Lipan Apache tribe is the southernmost of the ten surviving Apache tribes. Today, most Lipan live in Texas. The name Lipan comes from the Athabaskan language phrase, Lepa-Inde, meaning Light Gray People, which commemorates the tribe’s ancient journey to Texas from what is now north-central Canada.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
ROYSE CITY CALABOOSE

Built as the city’s second calaboose, or jail, this small structure was used to house prisoners until the 1940s. According to records, the building dates from before 1921, and is predated by a frame one-room calaboose sited about one block west. It measures 16 by 8 feet, with two cells of equal size. Building materials are poured concrete covered with stucco. Each cell has two windows with metal bars. Most occupants were there due to minor crimes, as the more dangerous criminals were transported by railroad to Dallas. In recent years, the calaboose was stabilized and restored, preserving a unique part of Royse City history.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2020
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
VINNEDGE-LOICANO HOUSE

Harry and Beryl Vinnedge, who distributed roasted coffees and other goods through their Worth Brand Wholesale Foods, rented this 1913 home in its early years. Nicolena (Lala) Loicano, a native of Sicily and widowed mother of 10, purchased the home in 1923. Her sons ultimately owned many Fort Worth businesses, including a grocery store, pharmacies, clubs, and Big State Coin Machine Co., distributor of jukeboxes, snooker tables and gaming machines. The cross-gabled California style bungalow features overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and heavy decorative beams framing its prominent front porch.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
ROBERT DAVID LAW
Specialist Four, United States Army

Robert David Law was born on September 15, 1944, to Robert M. and Martha E. (Morris) Law in Fort Worth. He attended Fort Worth Technical High School, graduating in 1964, and was a member of Southcliff Baptist Church. Law enlisted in the U.S. Army at Dallas on October 17, 1967. He completed his basic combat training and infantry advanced individual training at Fort Polk, Louisiana, and was advanced in rank to private first class. He graduated from airborne school at Fort Benning, Georgia, in summer 1968, and received orders to join F Company (Ranger), 52nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division in combat in the Republic of (South) Vietnam.

From 1968-69, Law served as a scout observer and was promoted in rank to E-4 as a Specialist Four (SP4). Under a February 1969 reorganization, his unit became I Company (Ranger), 75th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. SP4 Law had been in Vietnam for eight months when he volunteered for a mission to gather intelligence near the Cambodian border, northeast of the 1st Infantry Division base camp at Lai Khe. Law paced a patrol of six rangers beginning on February 20, 1969. Within an hour of their insertion by helicopter, the patrol was in a gunfight. Law sprayed rifle fire into the woods to cover the patrol’s retreat for the night. The next day, the rangers monitored enemy troops near a log bridge over a stream. On the morning of February 22, three Viet Cong soldiers spotted the rangers and opened fire. During the exchange, a grenade rolled close to three of the rangers. Law threw himself on the grenade to save his comrades and was killed instantly. When notified about her son’s death, his mother remarked that his letters home indicated that “He knew what he was fighting for.” In August 1970 at the White House in Washington, D.C., President Richard M. Nixon presented SP4 Law’s family with a posthumous Medal of Honor for his selfless and decisive actions.
EDMUND AND EMILY MILLER HOUSE

Noted economist and University of Texas professor Edmund T. Miller (1878-1952) and his wife, Emily (1884-1979), an artist and member of the pioneer Maverick family of San Antonio, acquired this property in 1922. The design for their Mediterranean style home was the work of Emily (Maverick) Miller, her nephew Edward Sammons Maverick, and architecture professor Raymond Everett. Built to complement the hillside setting and completed in 1923, the house features the work of metal craftsman Fortunat Weigl and retains many of its original landscaping features. The house was owned and preserved by their daughter, Emily (Miller) Wells (1921-1999).

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2001
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Tarleton-Young Cemetery

Established 1897

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2021

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Mt. Pisgah Cemetery

Established 1884

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2007

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
WHARTON HISPANIC CEMETERY

Located across Grove Street from Wharton Cemetery, this historic burial ground is the final resting place for many of Wharton’s early Hispanic citizens. In February 1925, D.A. Dickson conveyed 1.5 acres to the Mexican Cemetery Association for the site; however, the cemetery was already active for several years prior to the transaction. From the 1920s to 1973, most Hispanic burials took place here, as it was the only Hispanic cemetery designated in the city. Wharton’s cemeteries were segregated, as in many cities, with separate cemeteries for Hispanic, African American and Caucasian residents. Most burials since the 1970s have taken place at Evergreen Memorial Park.

With more than 500 burials, the cemetery reflects the varied and rich heritage of the community and the state. Through Juan Pedro Cabrera (c. 1680-1730), some interred here are descended from Canary Islanders who helped settle San Antonio. Others were among the early generations in Wharton. The cemetery is somewhat separated by decade and burial type. Infants and children buried in the 1920s and 1930s are located in the rear of the cemetery, while adults and children from the 1950s to 1973 are mostly on the north half. Headstones in the cemetery are primarily granite, along with many in concrete and wood and some featuring inscriptions in Spanish. Not all graves are marked, with the possibility that some burials exist outside the fence boundary. Today this sacred ground continues to be a precious chronicle of family and memory.

HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERY – 2019

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
Born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri, Daniel J. Moody came to Texas in the 1870s to work as a claim agent for the International-Great Northern Railroad. He settled in Taylorsville (later Taylor) in 1876 and served as mayor from 1882-1887, 1889-1890 and 1894-1900. He was also chairman of the school board, served as Justice of the Peace and was involved in establishing Taylor’s Masonic Lodge. Daniel married Nancy (Nannie) Elizabeth Robertson (1856-1924) in 1890, and they lived in a house on 9th Street for the rest of their lives. The couple had two children; their son, Dan Moody, became Governor of Texas. Daniel and Nannie are buried in Austin’s Oakwood Cemetery.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
PHILLIP JOHN BURROW  
(May 15, 1784 – October 5, 1870)

Born in Guilford County, North Carolina, Phillip John Burrow was the oldest of seven children. His father, Ishmael, was a farmer and operated a mill house. In 1806, he and other family members moved to Tennessee. Around 1819, Phillip Burrow married (wife’s name unknown). The couple had their first child in 1821 and seven more children before moving to Missouri in 1838, all the while farming and ranching.

In 1844, Phillip’s first wife died and he decided to take advantage of land opportunities in the Republic of Texas, moving in 1845. He sought a Mercer Colony Land Grant in Navarro County and received it in 1850. While there, Burrow met and married Martha Ellender Moore in 1853. Perhaps because of ongoing land disputes or poor agricultural land, the Burrow family sold their property and moved to Parker County by 1857 on Ash Creek Tributary near the small community of Veal’s Station. In 1861, Burrow and his eldest son, William Henry Burrow, volunteered for service with the Parker County Minutemen Militia. His other two sons, Philip Sterling and Zachariah (Zachry) Sr., joined the Texas State Troops in 1864. Aged 77, Pvt. Phillip J. Burrow was a ranging scout from May through September 1861. After the war, Burrow, his three sons and their families moved to Wilson County where in 1866, they settled on the waters of the Borrego Creek.

Phillip J. Burrow died at age 86 and was buried in the far northeast corner of his Picosa Creek homestead with red sandstone boulders surrounding the headstone. Over the years, the story of Phillip J. Burrow circulated in this part of Wilson County and his gravesite became a local landmark. Due to road construction, Phillip J. Burrow’s remains were reinterred at Fairview Cemetery in 2020.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
MINNIE (WASHINGTON) YATES
(October 25, 1878 – November 17, 1970)

Following the Civil War and despite the turbulent times that continued for African Americans, many overcame obstacles to create better opportunities for themselves and their families. The ownership of land, a goal that symbolized freedom, was a sought-after dream for many, including Minnie (Washington) Yates (1878-1970) and her husband, R.C. Yates (1875-1945). Minnie was one of five children of James Washington (1858-1955) and Ella (Hall) Washington (1856-1950), freed former slaves of the Navarro County and Gonzales County Jones Plantation.

Around the turn of the century, Minnie and R.C. Yates moved from Morales (Jackson Co.) to settle in Poth, where they purchased approximately 100 acres of land. As in many freedmen’s colonies and African American communities, education and religion were integral to survival and success. In 1916, Minnie and R.C. moved an old schoolhouse from Dewees to their property. This facility became home to Mount Moriah Baptist Church and a community school.

As a graduate of Guadalupe College in Seguin, an African American college which opened in 1887, Minnie Yates understood the importance of education and sought to instruct her eleven children and others in the area. She successfully recruited her friend, Myrtle Love (Brown) Everage (1904-1989), to teach at the school. Everage went on to become a school principal with a long career in education before her retirement. Minnie and R.C. Yates are remembered as influential settlers in the Poth area, working tirelessly to promote community through education and encouragement.

(2020)

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
TAB 7.4
Consider approval of FY2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan

Background:

Chapter 2102 of the Government Code requires the internal audit plan be risk-based and include areas identified through a risk assessment process. The attached document presents the proposed fiscal year 2022 Internal Audit Plan for review and approval in accordance with the Texas Internal Auditing Act.

The annual audit plan was developed using a risk assessment framework. Agency sources for potential engagement and auditable activities were identified; agency risk factors were examined using a weighted average risk measurement scoring system; risk assessment results were evaluated; and the audits based on the risk measurement score were prioritized. The engagements selected were based on the quantified risk priorities and the agency’s risk strategy.

Suggested Executive Committee Motion:

Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan.

Full Commission:

Consent Item
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October 29, 2021

The Honorable Greg Abbott, Governor
Members of the Legislative Budget Board
Members of the Sunset Advisory Commission
Internal Audit Coordinator, State Auditor

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

Attached is the FY 2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan for the Texas Historical Commission (THC). McConnell & Jones LLP (MJ). The Annual Internal Audit Plan will enable the THC to comply with the Texas Internal Auditing Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 2102 as amended by House Bill 2485 during the 78th Legislature and House Bill 16 during the 83rd Legislature. MJ will execute this Annual Internal Audit Plan in accordance with The Texas Internal Auditing Act, The Institute of Internal Auditors’ (IIA) International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, the IIA’s Code of Ethics, and Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS).

Please contact Darlene Brown at 713.968.1617 or Commissioner John H. Nau, III at 512.463.5767 if you should have any questions about this audit plan.

Sincerely,

Darlene Brown, CPA
Partner
1.0  COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS GOVERNMENT CODE, SECTION 2102.015: POSTING THE AUDIT PLAN AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INTERNET

Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, requires state agencies and institutions of higher education to post agency internal audit plans and internal audit annual reports to the agency’s internet website within 30 days of approval. Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, also requires agencies to update the posting on the website to include a detailed summary of any weaknesses, deficiencies, wrongdoings, or other concerns raised by the audit plan or annual report and include a summary of the actions taken by the agency to address the issues raised.

In accordance with requirements of Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, MJ will provide the required internal audit plan, internal audit annual report and any other required internal audit information to the Texas Historical Commission’s Deputy Executive Director who will ensure the information is posted to the THC’s website.

2.0  PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to communicate the annual risk-based audit plan as approved by the Texas Historical Commission Commissioners, the methodology used to develop the annual audit plan, the timing and resource requirements necessary to complete the audit plan, and the communication of audit results and any significant interim changes to the annual audit plan.

The Annual Internal Audit Plan was developed based on a prioritization of the audit universe using the results of the risk assessment and input from the THC leadership team. Using our risk assessment framework, we identified the organizational sources for potential engagements and auditable activities; examined organizational risk factors; and prioritized the audits based on the risk rating. The engagements selected were based on the quantified risk priorities and the organization’s risk strategy.

3.0  RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk is defined as the possibility of an event occurring that will have an impact on the achievement of objectives. Risk is measured in terms of impact and likelihood. An organization’s risk exposure is determined through the identification of risks and evaluating the impact on operations and likelihood of occurrence.

Risk assessments identify an organization’s exposure to business disruptions and barriers to achieving the organization’s strategic goals. They serve as a tool to focus limited resources to perform evaluations of controls that are in place to limit the exposure.

In accordance with Texas Internal Auditing Act and The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Standard 2010.A1, this internal audit plan is based on a documented risk assessment and input of the THC leadership team. Our assessment evaluated risk exposures relating to the THC’s governance, operations, and information systems regarding the reliability and integrity of financial and operational information; effectiveness and efficiency of operations; safeguarding of assets; and compliance with laws, regulations, policies and procedures, and contracts.

The types of risk exposure relevant to the THC are:
• **Financial Exposure:** Financial exposure exists whenever an audit area is susceptible to errors or defalcations that affect the general ledger and financial statements or the integrity and safekeeping of agency assets, regardless of the financial statement impact.

• **Compliance Exposure:** Compliance exposure exists whenever an event in an audit area could cause the agency to fail to comply with regulations mandated by state or federal authorities, irrespective of whether financial exposure exists.

• **Information Exposure:** An information exposure exists whenever there is information of a sensitive or confidential nature, which could be altered, destroyed, or misused. This includes cyber security and data security.

• **Efficiency Exposure:** An efficiency exposure exists whenever agency resources are not being utilized in an effective or efficient manner.

• **Human Resource Exposure:** A human resource exposure exists whenever an area is managing human resources in a way, which is contrary to agency policy.

• **Environmental Exposure:** An environmental exposure exists whenever internal or external factors pose a threat to the stability and efficiency of an audit area. Examples of factors that affect environmental exposure are:
  - Recent changes in key personnel
  - Changing economic conditions
  - Time elapsed since last audit
  - Pressures on management to meet objectives
  - Past audit findings and quality of internal control

• **Public Service Exposure:** A public service exposure exists whenever an event in an audit area could jeopardize existing public services or new public services.

• **Reputational Exposure:** A reputational exposure exists whenever an event in the audit area could jeopardize the reputation of the agency and stakeholder trust.

MJ discussed the risk exposures with the THC leadership team.

### 4.0 FISCAL YEAR 2022 ANNUAL INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN

MJ considered the short-term and long-term pandemic impact on agency operations and strategies for our risk assessment then updated the risks accordingly. We then consulted with management to develop this Annual Internal Audit Plan.

MJ will conduct one audit, follow-up on prior audit findings, update the risk assessment, prepare the FY 2023 Annual Internal Audit Plan, and prepare the FY 2022 Annual Internal Audit Report in accordance with the Texas Internal Auditing Act. These activities are estimated to require 224 hours for a total annual budget not to exceed $25,610. The planned audits, timing and estimated hours are summarized in the table below.
FY 2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit Activity #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Estimated Timing</th>
<th>Estimated Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Courthouse Program</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nov. 2021 – Jan. 2022</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Grant Management (Planning, Construction and Emergency) Processes and Controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Grant Award Criteria and Process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Compliance with Texas Government Code, Section 442.008 County Courthouses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Support and Assistance Processes and Documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Systems and Tools Used to Monitor the Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Follow-Up on Prior Audit Findings</td>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>March 2022</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>July 2022</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual Audit Plan</td>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>July 2022</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Annual Audit Report</td>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>August 2022</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Audit Communications, Committee Meetings, Project Management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>224</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.0 SIGNIFICANT INTERIM CHANGES

Interim changes to the annual internal audit plan may occur from time to time due to changes in management direction, objectives, business risks, timing of initiatives, and staff availability. In accordance with IIA Performance Standard 2020, MJ will communicate any significant changes of the audit plan to THC executive management and present these changes to the THC’s Commissioners for review and approval. Notification of significant changes to the Internal Audit Plan approved by the THC Commissioners will be submitted to the State Auditor’s Office.

This annual audit plan was approved by the THC Commissioners.
INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT
FY2021
INTERNAL AUDIT ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2021

Prepared By:

McConnell & Jones LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
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<td>II.  FISCAL YEAR 2021 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN STATUS</td>
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<td>V.   INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN FISCAL YEAR 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td>VI.  EXTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES PROCURED IN FISCAL YEAR 2021</td>
<td></td>
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<td>VII. REPORTING SUSPECTED FRAUD AND ABUSE</td>
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<td>VIII. SIGNIFICANT INTERIM CHANGES</td>
<td></td>
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<td>IX.  REPORT DISTRIBUTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 29, 2021

The Honorable Greg Abbott, Governor
Members of the Legislative Budget Board
Members of the Sunset Advisory Commission
Internal Audit Coordinator, State Auditor

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

Attached is the FY 2021 Internal Audit Annual Report for the Texas Historical Commission (THC). This report is submitted in accordance with the Texas Internal Auditing Act requirement for state agency internal auditors to prepare and distribute an annual report (Government Code, Chapter 2102). THC engaged McConnell & Jones LLP (MJ) to provide internal audit services to the agency in accordance with The Texas Internal Auditing Act. MJ submits this FY 2021 Annual Internal Audit Report on behalf of the THC Commissioners.

The Texas Internal Auditing Act requires agencies to file an annual report on their internal audit activities and the internal audit reports prepared for their governing board. The purpose of the Internal Audit Annual Report is to provide information on the assurance services, consulting services, and other activities of the internal audit function. In addition, the Internal Audit Annual Report assists oversight agencies in their planning and coordination efforts. According to Texas Government Code, Sections 2102.009 and 2102.0091, the FY 2021 Internal Audit Annual Report is due November 1, 2021.

Please contact Darlene Brown at 713.968.1617 or Chairman John L. Nau, III at 512.463.5767 if you should have any questions about this audit report.

Sincerely,

Darlene Brown, CIA, CFE
Partner
I. COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS GOVERNMENT CODE, SECTION 2102.015: POSTING THE AUDIT PLAN AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INTERNET

Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, requires state agencies and institutions of higher education to post agency internal audit plans and internal audit annual reports to the agency’s internet website within 30 days of approval. Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, also requires agencies to update the posting on the website to include a detailed summary of any weaknesses, deficiencies, wrongdoings, or other concerns raised by the audit plan or annual report and include a summary of the actions taken by the agency to address the issues raised.

In accordance with requirements of Texas Government Code, Section 2102.015, McConnell & Jones LLP (MJ) will ensure the required Annual Internal Audit Plan, Internal Audit Annual Report and any other required internal audit information is provided to the Texas Historical Commission for posting to their website.

II. FISCAL YEAR 2021 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN STATUS

McConnell & Jones LLP prepared the Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Internal Audit plan based on a comprehensive risk assessment which was approved by the THC commissioners. The table below reflects the status of the approved Internal Audit Plan as of August 31, 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Report Date</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
<th>Audit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Register and State Antiquities Landmark Designation Processes</td>
<td>21-001</td>
<td>December 4, 2020</td>
<td>State Antiquities Landmarks Program</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program</td>
<td>21-002</td>
<td>July 30, 2021</td>
<td>Tax Credit Program</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update Annual Risk Assessment &amp; Audit Plan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Internal Audit Annual Report</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Audit Communications, Project Management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deviations from FY 2021 Annual Internal Audit Plan

The FY 2021 Annual Internal Audit Plan was executed as originally approved with no deviations made.
III. CONSULTING SERVICES AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES COMPLETED

Internal audit performed two (2) consulting and advisory engagements during FY 2021. They are described below.

State Antiquities Landmarks Program

Internal Audit performed a consulting and advisory services engagement of the State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) processes to assist with requirements gathering for designing a database for the Architecture’s SAL processes. In doing so, we:

- Documented the SAL designation & permitting flow within Architecture division,
- Identified pain points, and
- Created a matrix to reflect roles of three divisions in SAL process, data needs, and their handoffs.

We focused on the following processes:

2. National Register Designation processes required prior to State Antiquities Landmarks nomination and permitting.

We worked with management to prepare and validate process flows of the SAL nomination and permitting processes. We also prepared a Business Requirements Matrix that identifies SAL roles and data between divisions.

Tax Credit Program

Internal Audit performed a consulting and advisory services engagement of the Tax Credit Program to assist with requirements gathering for designing a database for the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit processes:

- Documented the Tax Credit manual process flows within the Division of Architecture,
- Identified pain points, and
- Created a matrix of tax credit data that can be used by IT to develop requirements to digitize/automate the processes.

In doing so, we focused on the following processes:

1. Intake process for Tax Credit forms
2. Review and Approval of Tax Credit projects
3. Checkout process for Tax Credit projects
4. Periodic and ad hoc reporting and monitoring of Tax Credit projects

We worked with management to prepare and validate process flows of the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program intake, review and approval, checkout, and monitoring and reporting processes. Pain points are noted on the document. We also prepared a Business Requirements Matrix that identifies data that can be used by THC’s Information Technology staff to develop requirements to digitize/automate the processes.
IV. EXTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEW (PEER REVIEW)

MJ has been a member of the AICPA since 1987 and is subject to the AICPA’s peer review process every three years. Our commitment to quality is underscored by the fact that, in our four most recent peer reviews, we have consistently received an unqualified opinion in external peer review reports on the quality of our accounting and auditing practice by the AICPA. After a thorough review of our procedures and work practices, which include reviews of our nonprofit, governmental, and commercial engagements, the reviewers concluded that MJ complies with the stringent quality control standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We provide a copy of our most recent peer review letter below.
V. INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN FISCAL YEAR 2022

MJ developed the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan based on results of the annual risk assessment which focused on audit history and the short-term and long-term impact of the pandemic on agency operations. Our assessment evaluated risk exposures relating to the THC’s governance, operations, and information systems regarding the reliability and integrity of financial and operational information; effectiveness and efficiency of operations; safeguarding of assets; and compliance with laws, regulations, and contracts.

MJ will conduct one audit, conduct follow-up activities related to prior audit findings, update the risk assessment, prepare the Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Internal Audit Plan, and prepare the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Internal Audit Report in accordance with the Texas Internal Auditing Act. These activities are estimated to require **224 hours**. The planned audits, timing and estimated hours are summarized in the table below.

Contract management activities are not included in this audit plan. We performed an internal audit of information technology in FY 2019 and followed-up on recommendations in FY 2020. Additionally, we have not excluded high-risk areas that have not been audited within the previous five years from this audit plan.

### Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Internal Audit Plan Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit Activity #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Estimated Timing</th>
<th>Estimated Hours</th>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>224</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. EXTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES PROCURED IN FISCAL YEAR 2021

External audit services procured in fiscal year 2021 consisted of internal audit services necessary to execute THC’s internal audit plan.

VII. REPORTING SUSPECTED FRAUD AND ABUSE

Texas Historical Commission has implemented measures to comply with Article IX, Section 7.10, the General Appropriations Act (81st Legislature) and Texas Government Code, Section 321.022. These measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

• The Texas Historical Commission included a link to the State Auditor’s Office website for fraud reporting at the footer of the Texas Historical Commission website.

• The THC’s Fraud Prevention Policy also includes information on how to report any known, alleged or suspected fraud or other illegal activities at the THC to management within the agency or directly to the State Auditor’s Office.

VIII. SIGNIFICANT INTERIM CHANGES

Interim changes to the annual audit plan may occur from time to time due to changes in management direction, objectives, business risks, timing of initiatives, and staff availability. In accordance with IIA Performance Standard 2020, MJ will communicate any significant changes of the audit plan to THC’s executive management and present these changes to the THC Commissioners for review and approval. Notification of significant changes to the Internal Audit Plan approved by the Audit Committee will be submitted to the State Auditor’s Office.

This annual internal audit report was provided to the THC Commissioners.
IX. REPORT DISTRIBUTION

This report is being distributed to the following individuals.

Texas Historical Commission Members
Mr. John Nau, III, Chair
Ms. Donna Bahorich
Mr. Earl Broussard, Jr.
Mr. Jim Bruseth
Ms. Monica Burdette
Mr. John W. Crain
Mr. Garrett Donnelly
Ms. Renee Dutia
Ms. Lilia Garcia
Mr. David Gravelle
Ms. Laurie Limbacher
Ms. Catherine McKnight
Mr. Tom Perini
Mr. Gilbert E. Peterson
Ms. Daisy Sloan White

Texas Historical Commission
Mr. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director
Mr. Alvin Miller, Deputy Executive Director

Oversight Agencies
Governor’s Office of Budget Planning and Policy
Legislative Budget Board
Internal Audit Coordinator, State Auditor’s Office
TAB 7.5
Consider adoption of amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, without changes to the text as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the Texas Register (46 TexReg 4934-4937)

Background

The Texas Historical Commission proposes amendments to Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2, Chapter 13, Sections 13.1 and 13.5, which define requirements for applications and review of applications for the state historic tax credit program.

Collectively, these proposed amendments serve to clarify certain program definitions that impact application and reviews, add a program definition to address repeated applicant questions, remove superfluous information and application requirements, and address programmatic changes in line with recent legislative changes.

Section 13.1 provides definitions for the program, which help shape application and review requirements. Superfluous information is removed from 13.1(10), which defines the Commission. 13.1(5), which defines eligible costs and expenses has historically copied language directly from the program statute in the Texas Tax Code. Legislation passed in the 2021 legislative session will alter this language when enacted on January 1, 2022. Rather than copy the future statute language at the time that it changes, and again when any future changes are made, this amendment provides a more general reference. 13.1(19) receives new language to tie the requirements for a phased development to the new definition for a project, which is now 13.1(21). This new definition provides guidance for the types of work items that make up a project that can be submitted as part of an application for review and approval. Amendments to 13.1(20) provide for additional forms of documentation related to a project’s completion date and bring the administrative rules in line with program practice.

Section 13.5 lays out the requirements for the Part C application, which presents a completed architectural project for final certification by the Commission. 13.5(2) is deleted as an applicant’s tax identification numbers are not required for the Commission’s purposes and have not been collected. New section 13.5(4), which outlines required documentation of a placed in-service date, is amended to reflect the edits to 13.1(20).

No comments were received during the thirty-day comment period.

The final publication will take place after adoption by the Commission.

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to adopt amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13, related
to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, without changes to the text as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the *Texas Register* (46 TexReg 4934-4937).

**Recommended motion (Commission):**
Move to adopt amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13, related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, without changes to the text as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the *Texas Register* (46 TexReg 4934-4937).
ADOPTION PREAMBLE

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) adopts amendments to 13 Texas Administrative Code, Rules 13.1 and 13.5, concerning the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program. The rule is adopted without changes to the proposed text published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the Texas Register (46 TexReg 4934-4937).

The proposed amendments collectively clarify certain program definitions and requirements, through edits, additions, and deletions.

Section 13.1 provides definitions for the program, which help shape application and review requirements. Superfluous information is removed from 13.1(10), which defines the Commission. 13.1(5), which defines eligible costs and expenses has historically copied language directly from the program statute in the Texas Tax Code. Legislation passed in the 2021 legislative session will alter this language when enacted on January 1, 2022. Rather than copy the future statute language at the time that it changes, and again when any future changes are made, this amendment provides a more general reference. 13.1(19) receives new language to tie the requirements for a phased development to the new definition for a project, which is now 13.1(21). This new definition provides guidance for the types of work items that make up a project that can be submitted as part of an application for review and approval. Amendments to 13.1(20) provide for additional forms of documentation related to a project’s completion date and bring the administrative rules in line with program practice.

Section 13.5 lays out the requirements for the Part C application, which presents a completed architectural project for final certification by the Commission. 13.5(2) is deleted as an applicant’s tax identification numbers are not required for the Commission’s purposes and have not been collected. New section 13.5(4), which outlines required documentation of a placed in service date, is amended to reflect the edits to 13.1(20).

PUBLIC COMMENT

No comments pertaining to these rule revisions were received during the thirty-day period following publication on August 13, 2021 in the Texas Register.

These amendments are adopted under the authority of Texas Government Code §442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably effect the purposes of the Commission, including the Commission’s oversight authority regarding the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program and under Texas Government Code §171.909 which authorizes the Commission to adopt rules necessary to implement the Tax Credit for Certified Rehabilitation of Certified Historic Structures under the Texas Franchise Tax. The Commission interprets this authority as allowing for the revision of application procedures and formats.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as adopted has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency’s authority.
Amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 are adopted as appear below:

Title 13 Cultural Resources
Part II Texas Historical Commission
Chapter 13 Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program

Rule §13.1 Definitions

The following words and terms when used in these rules shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) Applicant--The entity that has submitted an application for a building or structure it owns or for which it has a contract to purchase.

(2) Application--A fully completed Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Application form submitted to the Commission, which includes three parts:

(A) Part A - Evaluation of Significance, to be used by the Commission to make a determination whether the building is a certified historic structure;

(B) Part B - Description of Rehabilitation, to be used by the Commission to review proposed projects for compliance with the Standards for Rehabilitation; and

(C) Part C - Request for Certification of Completed Work, to be used by the Commission to review completed projects for compliance with the work approved under Part B.

(3) Application fee--The fee charged by the Commission and paid by the applicant for the review of Part B and Part C of the application as follows:

Figure: 13 TAC §13.1(3) (No change.)

(4) Audited cost report--Such documentation as defined by the Comptroller in 34 TAC Chapter 3, Tax Administration.

(5) Building--Any edifice enclosing a space within its walls, and usually covered by a roof, the purpose of which is principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as shelter or housing, or to provide working, office, parking, display, or sales space. The term includes among other examples, banks, office buildings, factories, warehouses, barns, railway or bus stations, and stores and may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter or activity such as bridges, windmills, and towers are not considered buildings under this definition and are not eligible to be certified historic structures.

(6) Certificate of Eligibility--A document issued by the Commission to the owner, following review and approval of a Part C application, that confirms the property to which the eligible costs and expenses relate is a certified historic structure and the rehabilitations qualifies as a certified rehabilitation; and specifies the date the certified historic structure was first placed in service after the rehabilitation.

(7) Certified historic structure--A building or buildings located on a property in Texas that is certified by the Commission as:
(A) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places;

(B) designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark under §442.006, Texas Government Code, or as a State Antiquities Landmark under Chapter 191, Texas Natural Resources Code; §21.6 and §26.3(63) - (64) of this title; or

(C) certified by the Commission as contributing to the historic significance of:

(i) a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or

(ii) a certified local district as per 36 CFR §67.9.

(8) Certified local district--A local historic district certified by the United States Department of the Interior in accordance with 36 C.F.R §67.9.

(9) Certified rehabilitation--The rehabilitation of a certified historic structure that the Commission has certified as meeting the Standards for Rehabilitation. If the project is submitted for the federal rehabilitation tax credit it must be reviewed by the National Park Service prior to a determination that it meets the requirements for a certified rehabilitation under this rule. In the absence of a determination for the federal rehabilitation tax credit, the Commission shall have the sole responsibility for certifying the project.

(10) Commission--The Texas Historical Commission.

(11) Comptroller--The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

(12) Contributing--A building in a historic district considered to be historically, culturally, or architecturally significant according to the criteria established by state or federal government, including those formally promulgated by the National Park Service and the United States Department of the Interior at 36 C.F.R. Part 60 and applicable national Register bulletins.

(13) Credit--The tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of certified historic structures available pursuant to Chapter 171, Subchapter S of the Texas Tax Code.

(14) District--A geographically definable area, urban, or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, building, structures, or objects united by past events geographically but linked by association or history.

(15) Eligible costs and expenses--The qualified rehabilitation expenditures as defined by §47(c)(2), Internal Revenue Code, including rehabilitation expenses as set out in 26 C.F.R. §1.48-12(c), incurred during the project, except as otherwise specified in Chapter 171, Subchapter S of the Texas Tax Code.

(16) Federal rehabilitation tax credit--A federal tax credit for 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a certified historic structure, as defined in §47, Internal Revenue Code; 26 C.F.R. §1.48-12; and 36 C.F.R. Part 67.

(17) National Park Service--The agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior that is responsible for certifying projects to receive the federal rehabilitation tax credit.

(18) Owner--A person, partnership, company, corporation, whether for profit or not, governmental body, an institution of higher education or university system or any other entity holding a legal or equitable interest in a
Property or Structure, which can include a full or partial ownership interest. A long-term lessee of a property may be considered an owner if their current lease term is at a minimum 27.5 years for residential rental property or 39 years for nonresidential real property, as referenced by §47(c)(2), Internal Revenue Code.

(19)Phased development--A rehabilitation project which may reasonably be expected to be completed in two or more distinct states of development, as defined by United States Treasury Regulation 26 C.F.R. §1.48-12(b)(2)(v). Each phase of a phased development can independently support an Application for a credit as though it was a stand-alone rehabilitation, as long as each phase meets the definition of a Project. If any completed phase of the rehabilitation project does not meet the requirements of a certified rehabilitation, future applications by the same owner for the same certified historic structure will not be considered.

(20)Placed in Service--A status obtained upon completion of the rehabilitation project as described in the Part B application, and any subsequent amendments, and documented in the Part C application. Evidence of the date a property is placed in service includes a certificate of occupancy issued by the local building official and/or an architect’s certificate of substantial completion. Other documents will suffice when certificates of occupancy and/or substantial completion are not available for a specific project, including final contractor invoices or other verifiable statements of completion. Alternate documents should be approved by the Commission before submission. Placed in Service documentation must indicate the date that work was completed.

(21)Project--A specified scope of work, as described in a rehabilitation plan submitted with a Part B application and subsequent amendments, comprised of work items that will be fully completed and Placed in Service. Examples of a project may include, but are not limited to, a whole building rehabilitation, rehabilitation of individual floors or spaces within a building, repair of building features, or replacement of building systems (such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems). Partial or incomplete scopes of work, such as project planning and design, demolition, or partial completion of spaces, features, or building systems are not included in this definition as projects. Per §13.6(d)(5) of this title, the Commission’s review encompasses the entire building and site even if other work items are not included in a submitted project.

(22)Property--A parcel of real property containing one or more buildings or structures that is the subject of an application for a credit.

(23)Rehabilitation--The process of returning a building or buildings to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient use while retaining those portions and features of the building and its site and environment which are significant.

(24)Rehabilitation plan--Descriptions, drawings, construction plans, and specifications for the proposed rehabilitation of a certified historic structure in sufficient detail to enable the Commission to evaluate compliance with the Standards for Rehabilitation.

(25)Standards for Rehabilitation--The United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as defined in §67.7.

(26)Structure--A building; see also certified historic structure.

(27)Tax Credit--A credit earned against either the state franchise tax or the insurance premium tax per §171 of the Texas Tax Code and any limitations provided therein.
Rule §13.5  Request for Certification of Completed Work

a) Application Part C - Request for Certification of Completed Work. Part C of the application requires information to allow the Commission to certify the completed work follows the Standards for Rehabilitation and the rehabilitation plan as approved by the Commission in the Part B review. Part C may be submitted when the project is placed in service.

(b) Application requirements. Information to be submitted in the Part C includes:

(1) Name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the property owner(s);

(2) Name and address of the property;

(3) Photographs of the completed work showing similar views of the photographs provided in Parts A and B. Photographs must be formatted as directed by the Commission in published program guidance materials on the Commission's online Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Application Guide available by accessing thc.texas.gov;

(4) Evidence of the placed in service date, such as a certificate of occupancy issued by the local building official, certificate of substantial completion, final invoice issued by a contractor, or alternative documentation approved by the Commission; and

(5) Other information required on the application by the Commission.
Consider the adoption of the rule review and the re-adoption of the following chapters of Title 13, Texas Administrative Code, Part 2: Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure, without change as published in the August 13 2021 issue of the Texas Register, 46 TexReg 5067

**Background:**

The Texas Government Code, §2001.039, establishes a four-year rule review cycle for all state agency rules, including THC rules. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) filed notice of the proposed review of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 13, Part 2 with the Texas Register following the July 27, 2021 quarterly meeting. The official comment period began with publication of the notice of proposed review in the Texas Register. The filing of the notice of the proposed review soliciting comments as to whether the reason for adoption continues to exist does not preclude any amendments that may be proposed at different dates through a separate rulemaking process.

If authorized by the commission, the THC will file the notice of the adopted rule review and the re-adoption of the following chapters: Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure, without change as published in the August 13 2021 issue of the Texas Register, 46 TexReg 5067. The notice of adopted review will state that the THC finds the reasons for adopting the above-mentioned rules of the TAC continue to exist and re-adopts the rules. The THC received no comments related to the rule review.

**Recommended motion (Committee):**

Move that the Executive committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the adoption of the rule review and the re-adoption the following chapters of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2:

- Chapter 11 – Administration
- Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program
- Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program
- Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs
- Chapter 16 – Historic Sites
- Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program
- Chapter 20 – Awards
- Chapter 22 – Cemeteries
- Chapter 23 – Publications
- Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist
- Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure
**Recommended motion (Commission):**
Move to approve the adoption of the rule review and the re-adoptions of the following chapters of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2 without change as published in the August 13 2021 issue of the *Texas Register*, 46 TexReg 5067:

Chapter 11 – Administration
Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program
Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program
Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs
Chapter 16 – Historic Sites
Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program
Chapter 20 – Awards
Chapter 22 – Cemeteries
Chapter 23 – Publications
Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist and
Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure

**Adoption Preamble**

The Texas Historical Commission (the “commission”) adopts the review of Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 16, relating to Historic Sites. This review was completed pursuant to Texas Government Code §2001.039. The commission has assessed whether the reasons for adopting or re-adopting this chapter continue to exist. Each section of the above-mentioned chapters was reviewed to determine whether it was obsolete, reflected current legal and policy considerations, reflected current general provisions in the governance of the commission, and/or whether it was in compliance with Chapter 2001 of the Texas Government Code (Administrative Procedure Act). The commission proposed the review of 13 TAC Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure in the August 13 2021 issue of the *Texas Register*, 46 TexReg 5067.

Relating to the review of 13 TAC, the commission finds the reasons for adopting Chapters, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, and 26 continue to exist and readopts the rules. The commission received no comments related to the review. At a later date, the THC plans to propose revisions to clarify language in various chapters.

This concludes the review of 13 TAC Chapters 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure,

TRD – 202102942

Mark Wolfe
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
Proposed review filed August 13, 2021
TAB 7.7A-D
Consider approval of contract amendment with White Hawk Engineering & Design, LLC for professional services for the Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site

Background

Government Code §2155.088 requires the governing board of a state agency to approve by vote in an open meeting any material change to a contract for goods or services, regardless of the dollar amount of the contract. The government code defines a material change as an extension of the completion date of a contract for six or more months or a change in the amount of the contract by at least ten percent.

The THC hired White Hawk Engineering to provide surveying services and act as a liaison to the City of Denison in conjunction with the City’s offer to transfer ownership of the city streets that are located within the historic site to the THC. In January 2018, the Commission approved the acceptance of this property transfer.

Multiple staffing changes at the City of Denison, including the city manager position and key staff in the Planning and Zoning Department, have dramatically prolonged and complicated the completion of White Hawk’s services. Based on recent discussions with city staff, White Hawk is requesting additional fees of $8,895 and a contract time extension of 12 months to allow them to complete their contracted services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor/Contract Number</th>
<th>Date Executed</th>
<th>Original Contract Term</th>
<th>Original Contract Amount</th>
<th>Proposed Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current term: 12/31/21</td>
<td>Current: $36,366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment: extend term to 12/31/22</td>
<td>Amendment: increase to $45,261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended motion (Committee): Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend the amendment of contract #808-18-1821 with White Hawk Engineering to increase the contract amount to $45,261 and extend the term to December 31, 2022.

Recommended motion (Commission): Move to approve the amendment of contract #808-18-1821 with White Hawk Engineering by increasing the contract amount to $45,261 and extending the term to December 31, 2022.
Consider approval of contract amendment with Freese & Nichols, Inc. for professional services for the Landmark Inn State Historic Site

Background

Government Code §2155.088 requires the governing board of a state agency to approve by vote in an open meeting any material change to a contract for goods or services, regardless of the dollar amount of the contract. The government code defines a material change as an extension of the completion date of a contract for six or more months or a change in the amount of the contract by at least ten percent.

We issued an RFQ for professional services to conduct an assessment and provide a preliminary repair design for the historic dam at Landmark Inn SHS. Freese & Nichols, Inc. was selected for the project, and recently completed the assessment phase. We have chosen a treatment approach from among the options presented in their engineering report and wish to amend their contract to provide fees for the remainder of the professional services described in the RFQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor/Contract Number</th>
<th>Date Executed</th>
<th>Original Contract</th>
<th>Proposed Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freese &amp; Nichols, Inc.</td>
<td>1/8/2021</td>
<td>Original term: 1/7/25</td>
<td>Amendment requested: Increase contract amount for added professional services.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Original amount: $159,409</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment: Increase contract sum up to $360,000.</td>
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</table>

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend the approval of the amendment to contract #808-21-201548 with Freese & Nichols, Inc. for up to $360,000.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve the amendment to contract #808-21-201548 with Freese & Nichols, Inc. for up to $360,000.
Consider approval of contract amendment with Design and Production Incorporated for comprehensive museum design, exhibit, interpretive panel and element design, fabrication, and installation for the Star of the Republic Museum at Washington-on-the Brazos State Historic Site

Background

Government Code §2155.088 requires the governing board of a state agency to approve by vote in an open meeting any material change to a contract for goods or services, regardless of the dollar amount of the contract. The government code defines a material change as an extension of the completion date of a contract for six or more months or a change in the amount of the contract by at least ten percent. This section of the government code applies to contracts executed on or after June 14, 2013.

The contract was executed on October 2, 2020, with a fee amount of $7,600,000.00. An amendment approved the amount of $400,000.00 was made by the THC Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director of Historic Sites, Deputy Executive Director for Administration, and the Agency CFO on August 23, 2021, to restore the project to its full legislatively allocated amount, following legislative budget cuts previously mandated.

A contract amendment is needed with Design and Production Incorporated for an additional $3,000,000.00 to complete the comprehensive museum design, exhibit, interpretive panel and element design, fabrication, and installation for the Star of the Republic Museum including additional necessary interior architectural repair and reconfiguration, and repairs and improvements to the museums HVAC system to meet museum standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor/Contract Number</th>
<th>Date Executed</th>
<th>Contract Amount</th>
<th>Proposed Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design and Production Incorporated Contract # 808-20-R201162</td>
<td>10/2/2020 amended 8/23/2021</td>
<td>Original amount: $7,600,000 Current amount: $8,000,000 Amendment: Increase contract to $11,000,000</td>
<td>Amendment requested: increase contract amount for additional professional services to $11,000,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend the approval of the amendment of contract #808-20-R201162 with Design and Production Incorporated by increasing the contract to $11,000,000.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve the amendment of contract #808-20-R201162 with Design and Production Incorporated to increase the contract to $11,000,000.
Consider approval to amend contract with McConnell & Jones, LLP for internal audit services

**Background**

Government Code §2155.088 requires the governing board of a state agency to approve by vote in an open meeting any material change to a contract for goods or services, regardless of the dollar amount of the contract. The government code defines a material change as an extension of the completion date of a contract for six or more months or a change in the amount of the contract by at least ten percent.

The contract with McConnell and Jones, LLP is for internal audit services for the Texas Historical Commission. The renewal term of the contract ends October 31, 2021. Amendment #4 in 2020 increased the original contract by $10,414 for the review of the Historic Sites Division’s retail operations and added an additional 1-year renewal term but did not increase the contract for this final renewal period. An amendment to the agreement between THC and McConnell and Jones, LLP is needed for the final renewal period and to increase the contract amount for this final renewal period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor/Contract Number</th>
<th>Date Executed</th>
<th>Original Contract</th>
<th>Proposed Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McConnell &amp; Jones, LLP, Contract #808-18-0633</td>
<td>11/28/2017</td>
<td>Original amount: $102,992</td>
<td>Amendment requested: Renew and increase the contract by $25,748 to $139,154 and to extend the contract for the final one-year extension. Current Amount: $113,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment: $25,748</td>
<td>Extend and renew the contract through October 31, 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the amendment to contract #808-18-0633 with McConnell & Jones, LLP to renew the contract for the final one-year extension and increase it by $25,748.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve the amendment of contract #808-18-0633 with McConnell & Jones, LLP to renew the contract for the final one-year extension and to increase the contract amount by $25,748.
Consider approval of the proposed 5-year extension on Antiquities Permit #6075 for principal investigator Jason Barrett, Coastal Environments, Inc.

Background:

On September 6, 2021, Dr. Jason Barrett, principal investigator for Coastal Environments, Inc. (formerly TxDOT), requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 6075, 41HR796 (Dimond Knoll) – Grand Parkway (SH99) Segment E Data Recovery. At the time of the original 5-year extension on October 26, 2016, the principal investigator reported ongoing analysis, curation and reporting were outstanding. In the current application, he cites significant progress in the curation and analysis, but some specialized analyses and reporting are outstanding, and the PI is requesting the second extension to complete the outstanding requirements to close the permit.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and

(B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 5 years has been requested by Dr. Jason Barrett. If approved, the new permit deadline will be October 25, 2026.

Suggested Motions (AAB):

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Dr. Jason Barrett a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6075.

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the denial of Dr. Jason Barrett a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6075.
Suggested Motions (Full Commission):

Move that the Commission grant Dr. Jason Barrett a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6075.

Move that the Commission deny Dr. Jason Barrett a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6075.
Approval of Donations
Fourth Quarter of SFY 2021 (June 2021 – Aug 2021)

Background
This is a standing item to accept donations made directly to the agency as well as transfers from the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission

Suggested Committee Motion
Move to approve donations to the Commission in the amount of $600 from the Fandangle Association for the use of the Longhorns from Fort Griffin State Historic Site, as well as any reimbursements and gifts-in-kind from the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission.

Full Commission:
Consent Item

Agency Donations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Division/Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fandangle Association</td>
<td>HSD-Fort Griffin SHS/Longhorns</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Friends of THC Reimbursements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No reimbursements to report this quarter.</td>
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</table>

Friends of THC Gifts-in-Kind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Division/Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Friends of the THC Gifts-in-Kind</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD
AGENDA
ANTTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #106
DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 29, 2021
8:30 a.m.

This meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda. Members of the public will be able to observe a livestream feed using the following link on the days of the meeting: https://youtu.be/d5xGdxwwp-g

This livestream option will not allow for two-way communication between members of the public and the Commission.

1. Call to Order – Chairman Bruseth
   A. Board Introductions
   B. Establish a Quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Approval of Minutes – Bruseth (advance handout)
   Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 105 (July 26, 2021)

3. Second Permit Extension – Jason Barrett for Antiquities Permit #6075, 41HR796 (Dimond Knoll) – Grand Parkway (SH 99) Segment E., Harris County (item #7.8) - Jones

4. Discussion and vote on SAL nominations
   A. 24 archeological sites (41PS978, 980, 981, 984, 986, 987, 1000-1002, 1057, 1065, 1068-1072, 1074, 1082, 1087, 1098, 1107, 1138, 1157, and 1161) located in the Big Bend Ranch State Park, Presidio County – Sitters
   B. Consider approval of State Antiquities Landmark Nomination for the Kimble County Courthouse – Smith

5. Reports – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects – Jones & Graham
   (*The Texas Historical Commission will convene and meet concurrently with the AAB for the presentation noted below)

6. Alamo masterplan update – K. Rogers, Alamo Trust Inc. & P. Gallagher, Gallagher and Associates (Item #3.1)

7. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits for the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County – Graham (Item #3.2)
   A. Permit #1120 for a condition assessment of the Cenotaph
   B. Permit #1121 for installation of Cenotaph bollards and chain
   C. Permit #1122 for installation of a temporary palisade exhibit
   D. Permit #1123 to upgrade electrical systems on the north portion of the site
   E. Permit #983 Amendment for architectural investigations on the Church and Long Barrack
   F. Permit #1095 Amendment for on-going conservation work on the Church and Long Barrack
8. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1125 related to the mural and roof painting at the Astrodome, 2 NRG Parkway, Houston, Harris County — Graham (Item #3.3)

9. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1126 related to masonry cleaning and select wood replacement at the Texas Governor’s Mansion, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County — Graham (Item #3.4)

10. Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Practice and Procedure, of the Texas Administrative Code (Item #3.5)
   A. Subchapter C, Archeology, sections 26.14 & 26.16, related to the submission of archeology permit applications and reports for first publication and public comments in the Texas Register — Jones
   B. Subchapter D, Historic Buildings and Structures, sections 26.20 and 26.23 related to permit applications and reports for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register — Graham

11. Adjournment

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
1. AAB Call to Order

Chairman Jim Bruseth opened the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) meeting on July 26, 2021, at 08:31. Bruseth noted that the livestream option would not allow for a two-way communication between the members of the public and the commission. He welcomed everyone to the meeting and asked the members of the AAB to make their introductions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members Present</th>
<th>Members Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Bruseth</td>
<td>Rick Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilia Garcia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurie Limbacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Alston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Boyd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waldo Troell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Todd Ahlman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Utley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bob Ward</td>
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</table>

Commissioner Bruseth announced the absence of Rick Lewis. A quorum was established and Bruseth entertained the motion to excuse Lewis.

Douglas Boyd moved on the motion.

Norman Alston seconded the motion.

Commissioner Bruseth called for a vote, heard no opposition, and the board unanimously voted to approve the motion.

2. Approval of AAB Minutes

Bruseth asked if changes or corrections were needed for the AAB #104 Minutes.
Bruseth called to approve the AAB #104 Minutes and asked a member to move the motion forward.

Alston moved.

Utley seconded.

Bruseth called for a vote, heard no opposition, and the board unanimously voted to approve the motion.

3. AAB Reports

Bruseth called on Brad Jones to present the quarterly report for the Archeology Division.

Jones welcomed the commissioners and presented a graph that showcased the 131 antiquities permits issued between April and June. He shared that all but one of the permits was issued through the electronic permitting system.

Jones presented on the Bois D’Arc reservoir project. He announced that the project had come to a successful conclusion. Jones looked forward to reviewing the final report.

Bruseth called on Bess Althaus-Graham.

Althaus-Graham presented on the Historic Buildings and Structures permits. She noted that these permits were issued upon the completion of construction drawings. The Division of Architecture (DOA) issued 11 permits, retained 7 expired permits, and closed 7 permits. Althaus-Graham explained that rehabilitation permits were the primary permits issued.

Althaus-Graham showcased a project at the THC’s Starr Family Home. Her report highlighted the breezeway update to the home. She announced that the architectural work was completed by the Starr Family Home staff.

4. Joint Commission/AAB Meeting

Bruseth convened the Texas Historical Commission for a joint meeting with the AAB. He turned over the microphone to Chairman John Nau.

Chairman Nau convened the THC meeting at 8:40 with a confirmed quorum and the commission met concurrently with the AAB.

Bruseth announced that the AAB would move on to AAB Agenda Item #4. He called on Kate Rogers to present on the Alamo Masterplan update.

Patrick Gallagher the president of Gallagher and Associates stepped in for Kate Rogers.

Gallagher presented on the vision plan for the Alamo and shared numerous concept views. His update included information on the museum, visitor and education centers, interpretations around the site, dynamic tools for public visitor experiences, and further design goals.
Gallagher announced that a new mission statement was being developed in collaboration with historians and that it would become public in September. Gallagher communicated that one of the goals was to capture an inclusive 300 years of history and to allow visitors to dig deep and find more.

Gallagher guided the AAB members through the 5-phase approach of the Alamo masterplan and provided numerous updates. He shared that the Alamo would provide a space that allowed the visitor to enter a deeper journey of Texas and American history. Gallagher thanked the THC for their support.

Bruseth opened the floor for questions.

Norman Alston asked for insight into the relationship between the collection facility and the visitor center.

Gallagher affirmed that the collection facility was for the care and restoration of the Alamo collections. He affirmed that there would be a temporary exhibition space.

Laurie Limbacher was excited for the project and appreciated that the comments that the THC provided had been heard by Gallagher’s development team. She asked if Gallagher’s presentation could be shared with the AAB?

Gallagher assured her that the presentations would be distributed.

Nau introduced Welcome Wilson Jr. from the Alamo Trust, identifying him as one of the clear driving forces behind the masterplan.

Welcome thanked the THC for their working relationship and the input that was provided. He appreciated the passion behind the Alamo.

Nau asked if there was an update on the Cenotaph and if the THC could expect anything soon?

Gallagher replied that the Cenotaph was a City of San Antonio project and that he could not provide a current update.

Lilia Garcia appreciated that the Alamo Trust had listened to the THC’s comments. Garcia addressed the colonial period associated with the Alamo, the importance of bringing in pre-European contact history, the Alamo’s dilapidation period, and the significance of the Alamo coming back strong. She explained that the Alamo was the heart of San Antonio and Texas.

Garcia was excited about the integration of the American Civil Rights chapter but cautioned Gallagher about the placement of trees and landscaping.

Garcia inquired about the construction of the new collection facility. She wanted to make sure that the facility would not be higher than the Alamo Chapel.
Gallagher explained that numerous viewshed studies had been conducted. He provided Garcia his personal commitment that the Alamo Chapel would never be surpassed by the building meant for the collection facility.

Nau stated that he had walked the entirety of the Alamo perimeter and could assure that the new building would not tower over the Alamo Chapel.

Bruseth thanked Gallagher and announced that the AAB was moving on to Item #5.

Bruseth called on Jones to present the Alamo Curation Facility permit.

Jones announced that Kristi Nichols the head archeologist for Alamo Trust Incorporated (ATI) had applied for a monitoring permit. He shared that his team had reviewed the application and decided that the permit should be changed to the testing level. Jones explained that the archeological testing would take place on an area that had not been previously surveyed and fell outside of the known historical Alamo footprint.

Jones anticipated that the archeologist would encounter a large amount of ground disturbance and that exploratory backhoe trenching would be utilized. He expected that the archeologist would find recent historical features and that the THC would be available to consult on the work taking place on-site.

Jones supported the issuance of the permit to ATI for archeological testing.

Bruseth wanted clarification on the collection strategy for the project and a definition of modern artifacts.

Jones explained that modern artifacts are 50 years or older and that this strategy would dodge the collection of modern trash.

Nau stated that he had heard about an old gas station that may have contaminated the ground in the project area. He wanted to make certain that the appropriate agency was contacted to handle the cleanup of contaminated soil.

Jones explained that these types of spills could be common and that safety protocols were in place to handle this type of situation.

Douglas Boyd commented that it was a well-done permit application and that the type of permit allowed for flexibility to deal with any project needs. He wished ATI the best of luck.

Bruseth read the motion to approve or deny Item #5.

Boyd moved to issue the permit and Bob Ward seconded.

Bruseth called the vote, heard no opposition, and the AAB voted unanimously to approve the motion.

Bruseth called on Althaus-Graham to present AAB Item #6A.
Althaus-Graham presented before and after views of the Exhibit and Collection Hall, the Bonham Street Wall, and the extended Alamo Plaza. She asked the AAB members to consider what was being demolished, rebuilt, and the types of materials that were used.

Bruseth called on the AAB to approve or deny permit #1109.

Limbacher moved on the motion and Utley seconded.

Alston asked if the design was developed?

Althaus-Graham informed him that this was a concept drawing. She noted that Tom Butler from the Alamo Trust could provide further insight.

Alston commented that he was sensitive to the notion that the AAB served as a safety net. He explained that the AAB kept things out of the ditch. His concern with the Exhibit and Collection Hall came from the building’s level of design and materiality. Alston explained that the buildings design needed to be more compatible and contributing to the Alamo site. He wanted everyone to consider that the building should be more articulated and less plain.

Limbacher asked how the process would move on and who would review the design of the building?

Althaus-Graham mentioned that she would come back to update on the process.

Tom Butler announced that the drawings were submitted by an architect and were ready to be implemented. He noted that ATI was ready to begin construction and that they were waiting on the THC’s approval.

Limbacher asked if the placement of the building was established?

Butler said yes.

Limbacher agreed with Alston about the scale and texture of the proposed building. She wanted to make sure that the building was not competing with the historic buildings, but that the plainness of the building would not garner attention. She suggested making sure that the building maintained enough texture and scale.

Butler noted that ATI was struggling with a tight budget and that they could only make changes in a cost-effective way.

Limbacher suggested bringing back the design after further development.

Butler explained that the building had 4 separate bid packages and that this was the first one. He announced that subsequent bid packages would be sent to the THC for further review.
Alston explained that the concept of “design and development” meant “what you see is what you get”. He explained that it would not be a subsequent review issue, but that what the AAB approved today would be the final product.

Butler shared that ATI was meeting with local artists to incorporate work on the interior of the building. He noted that it would not address Alston’s concerns on the outside.

Alston replied that it would not.

Garcia inquired about the authenticity of the Bonham Street Wall and wanted clarification on if the wall would be deconstructed or reconstructed?

Althaus-Graham said that it would be removed and then reconstructed.

Butler noted that the wall was increased in height in the 1970s. He explained that the top half of the wall was not historic. The plan was for the wall to be surgically dismantled. Butler explained that the restored wall would be part of the new building.

Garcia was concerned about the original section of the wall.

Butler said that his team considered the entire wall historic.

Mark Wolfe noted that the wall was from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) period and not original.

Butler added that the only thing new to the wall would be the foundation.

Limbacher asked for further clarification regarding the motion.

Butler said that the design and development document did a good job of documenting how the building would appear. He noted that it was true that the building was in the final design stage and that ATI was prepared to begin construction in August.

Althaus-Graham noted that she had her reviewer present and wondered if they had received the 100% construction drawings or DD phase drawings?

Limbacher asked if the renderings reflected the state of the drawings?

Butler answered yes.

Bruseth asked if the AAB wanted to modify the motion?

Limbacher suggested removing the word “concept” and to remove the reference on how to move forward as construction plans developed.

Althaus-Graham stated that her team would see any plans before they could issue a permit.
Bruseth suggested postponing voting on the motion and called a break. He said that this would give folks time to revise the motion.

Limbacher recommended thinking about how they could address Alston’s concern on the appearance of the building.

Alston felt that Butler had made it clear. He announced that he could not support the motion.

Bruseth called for a break.

Bruseth reopened the meeting and stated that they found a compromise for the motion.

Limbacher offered an amendment to her previous motion.

Alston seconded the motion.

Bruseth called for a vote, heard no opposition, and the motion passed unanimously.

Bruseth moved on to AAB Item #6B and called on Althaus-Graham.

Althaus-Graham called on John Mize and Anna Nau from Ford, Powell & Carson to answer any questions.

Althaus-Graham presented permit #983 amendments for wall repairs, church flagstone removal, and the church stone extraction and testing.

Bruseth called on the AAB to approve or deny the permit #983 amendments.

Alston moved.

Limbacher seconded.

Alston wanted to know about the stone extraction.

Mize answered that they wanted to remove and analyze 8 potential stone samples from the church. He noted that the stones would be replaced to minimize visual impacts and would be tested for gravity absorption ability, capillary action, compressive strength, and vapor transmission. He stated that this would inform their conversation treatment plan.

Alston asked if the wall was made up of a variety of stone?

Mize answered that there were 4 types of limestone.

Alston thanked Mize.

Bruseth asked for further discussion, heard none, and the motion passed unanimously.

Bruseth presented AAB Item #6C for permit #1095.
Althaus-Graham provided background information for repairs at the Alamo Church and Long Barracks. She supplied visuals that showcased the damage and announced that the repairs would stabilize both features.

Bruseth read the motion and called on a member to move the motion forward.

Alston moved.

Ward seconded.

Bruseth called the vote, heard no opposition, and the motion passed unanimously.

Bruseth presented AAB Item #7A regarding projects at the Governor’s mansion.

Althaus-Graham presented the permit application and visuals for #1105. She called on Kevin Koch the Architect of the Capitol to join her.

Bruseth called on the AAB to approve or deny permit #1105.

Limbacher moved first.

Alston seconded.

Bruseth presented AAB Item #7B for permit #1107.

Althaus-Graham presented permit #1107.

Bruseth read the AAB motion to approve or deny permit #1107.

Alston moved first.

Waldo Troell seconded.

Bruseth called for further discussion, heard none, and the motion passed unanimously.

Bruseth presented AAB Item #7C for permit #1113.

Althaus-Graham presented the permit application and visuals for permit #1113.

Wolfe thanked Koch for his collaboration with the THC and noted that both parties worked closely together to issue and complete the Capitol’s permits.

Koch thanked Wolfe.

Bruseth read the motion to approve or deny permit #1113.

Boyd moved first.
Limbacher seconded.

Bruseth asked the permit application came with a modification?

Althaus-Graham was not sure and apologized.

Bruseth asked for the motions to be withdrawn.

Boyd withdrew his motion.

Limbacher withdrew her second to the motion.

Bruseth re-read the motion to include the modifications to the permit and construction documents.

Boyd moved first.

Limbacher seconded the motion.

Bruseth asked for further discussion.

Boyd wanted to know what the maximum impact depths would be surrounding the improvements around the governor’s mansion.

Koch answered that the ground impact should not be deeper than 18 inches.

Limbacher commended the preservation board on the amount of detail in the packets and how orderly their files must be.

Bruseth called for additional comments, heard none, and the motion passed unanimously.

Bruseth thanked the AAB members for their presence at the meeting. He commended the thoughtful discussion of the architectural members.

Bruseth made the motion to adjourn the meeting.

Limbacher seconded.
ARCHEOLOGY
This meeting of the Archeology Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. **Call to Order** – *Chair Bruseth*
   A. Committee Introductions
   B. Establish a Quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. **Minutes** – *Bruseth*
   Consider approval of the July 26, 2021 Archeology Committee meeting minutes.

3. **Amendments to sections 26.14 & 26.16, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Practice and Procedure, of the Texas Administrative Code, proposed for first publication and public comments in the *Texas Register* (Item 3.5A) - *Jones*

4. **Consider approval of Curatorial Facility Certification for the Witte Museum, Bexar County** (Item 9.2)- *Jones*

5. **Division Director’s Report** – *Jones*
   A. Update on Archeology Division programs and staff - *Jones*
   B. 1554/La Belle Collections Update - *Jones*
   C. TASN Program update - *Shelton*
   D. Upcoming activities/events - *Jones*

6. **Adjournment** – *Bruseth*

**NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS:** Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
ARCHEOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETING #105
Minutes
Capitol Extension
Room E1.030
1400 N. Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701
July 26, 2021
11:15 A.M.

Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin TX 78711 or call 512.463-1858

1. Call to Order

Chairman Jim Bruseth opened the Archeology Committee (AC) meeting on July 26, 2021, at 11:15. Bruseth announced that the members could discuss and act on any of the items listed on the agenda. He welcomed everyone to Archeology Committee meeting and called the roll.

**Members Present**
- Jim Bruseth
- Pete Peterson
- Tom Perini
- Earl Broussard

**Members Absent**
- Donna Bahorich

Bruseth announced that Donna Bahorich was absent, that a quorum was established, and that the meeting was open.

Bruseth made the motion to excuse the absence of Bahorich.

Pete Peterson moved.

Tom Perini seconded.

Bruseth called for a vote, heard no opposition, and the motion passed unanimously.

2. Approval of Minutes

Bruseth called for the approval of the AC minutes for April 26, 2021.

Perini made the motion to approve.

Broussard seconded.

Bruseth heard no changes, called for the vote, and the motion passed unanimously.
3. Report

Bruseth called on Brad Jones to begin the report on the Archeology Division. He noted that the commission would be hearing from THC staff members Amy Borgens, Tiffany Osburn, and Arlo McKee.

Jones shared that there was a new building located behind El Rose. He informed the committee that former staff member Taylor Bowden had left the THC. Jones mentioned that Bowden reviewed work to do with Hurricane Harvey, Maria, and Irma. He revealed that his staff was seeking a replacement for Bowden and that the new employee would be hired by the next committee meeting.

Jones encouraged the AC members to read his Quarterly Report for details and then called on Amy Borgens to present on recent Texas Marine Archeology activity.

Bruseth asked all presenters to consider the time constraints that the committee had.

Borgens presented on her work for the 1554 project. She explained that the excavation of the 1554 shipwreck occurred almost 50 years ago. Borgens shared that she had focused on expanding the THC’s partnership with the National Park Service (NPS) and the Padre Island National Seashore. Her highlights included a collaboration with NPS’s student intern program, web content development, discussion on a traveling exhibit, and a Spanish language booklet that focused on the 1554 shipwreck in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

Borgens hosted a cross-training workshop in May at the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History that taught NPS employees about the material culture washing ashore along the Padre Island National Seashore. She shared that she was in the process of rebooting the THC’s internship program with Jones.

Borgens highlighted her work with NPS’s Submerged Resources Center, describing the collaborative fieldwork in May focused on locating submerged shipwreck targets and site formation data, a continuation of the project started in October of 2020. Borgens informed the committee that the offshore remote sensing work in May was stalled due to inclement weather.

Bruseth asked Borgens to give a short overview of the significance of the 1554 shipwrecks.

Borgens reported that the ships were discovered through a salvage effort in 1967. She highlighted that the discovery of the ships led to the enactment of the Texas Antiquities Code, and that the THC and NPS had relocated two of the three Spanish ships, but that the third remained missing.

Bruseth noted that these ships were part of the Spanish fleet that brought silver from the New World to Spain. He encouraged the commissioners to visit the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History (CCMSH) and to explore the holdings at the facility. Bruseth noted that a quarterly meeting in Corpus Christi would be an opportune time.

Borgens reminded the commissioners that the 1554 wrecks are the oldest excavated European shipwrecks in the United States. She concluded her presentation and informed the committee that in
May the team had surveyed 626 acres for the lost Santa Maria Yciar vessel, completed 52 acres worth of refinement survey, and monitored about 30 remote sensing targets.

Jones thanked Borgens and called on regional archeologist Arlo McKee.

McKee informed the committee that his goal was to determine if the presumed Spanish salvage site discovered in 1973 (41KN11) was in an intact or disturbed context. He noted that 41KN11 was only occupied for seven weeks, and that the location was in a highly dynamic setting. McKee explained that part of his goal was to determine the age of the landform and to do this by collecting sand grain samples and using optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) techniques to date them. The committee was informed that sand grains could be studied to determine how long since they had last been exposed to sunlight. McKee concluded that testing could take up to 6 months and therefore a later report would follow.

Jones reported on his collaboration with NPS and the 1554 artifact collections. He explained that NPS was testing rocks that were thought to be the ship’s ballast stones. Jones shared that NPS was studying the wreck’s ceramics and that this would lead to a better understanding of ceramics found across the United States. He informed the committee that he was working on a stable-isotope analysis with Dr. Eric Guiry to study the history of the animals brought aboard and the diet of the individuals on the ship.

Jones also spoke of his collaboration with Dr. Russel Skowronek on a PXRF study of the brass and copper cookware from the La Belle collection. He explained that the La Belle artifacts were special because they were loaded on the ship in France and then shipped directly to Texas and represented samples that were very well dated and sourced. Jones shared that Dr. Skowronek had completed analysis of vessels at the Bullock Texas State History Museum and planned to study other examples of La Belle artifacts at other facilities and then provide the THC with a report.

Jones reported on his continued effort to help CCMSH with their care of artifacts and his upcoming meeting with the staff.

Bruseth asked Jones to make sure that a hurricane would not damage the collections.

Nau wanted to find out what CCMSH’s emergency plan was and how the THC could remove their items from the museum. He asked Jones to provide him with an updated report on a potential move.

Crane suggested that Jones inspect CCMSH’s security system.

Jones agreed and also reported that Borgens had completed a re-inventory of the 1554 shipwreck collections.

Bruseth commented that both the 1554 and La Belle collections were world class and that they stood in harms way.

Jones agreed.
Tiffany Osburn was called to the stand and presented on the Texas Archeology Society’s (TAS) 2021 Field School. She shared that the field school was an annual event that brought together professional and avocational archeologist for a weeklong program. The committee was informed that the field school rotated regions throughout the state and provided valuable research outcomes.

Osburn, the TAS Field School Committee chair, informed the committee that the 2021 field school was held in Kerrville and that the site’s research potential warranted a return in 2022. She shared photos of the archeological features discovered and provided information. Osburn recognized THC employees Jenny McWilliams and Carlyn Hammons for hosting a three-day Cemetery Workshop during the field school.

Osburn thanked all the sponsors and the countless supporters. She shared that Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas Department of Transportation, National Park Service, and the Texas Historical contributed staff members. Osburn was thankful and proud that the THC supported TAS.

Jones thanked Osburn.

Jones gave a brief update on the CFCP program and announced that he would inspect the Witte Museum in San Antonio in September. He anticipated that the committee would review their application at the next quarterly meeting.

Jones shared that Texas Archeology Month was planned to occur in October and that the month would be filled with in-person and virtual events. He noted that he was excited about potential partnerships with the THC’s historic sites network.

Jones announced that the Texas Archeological Stewards Network meeting was scheduled for August and that he would report back at the next quarterly meeting.

Bruseth congratulated the THC’s Archeology Division and their dynamic set of programs.

Nau asked about the inspection date for the Witte Museum.

Jones answered that the date was September 16, 2021.

4. Adjournment

Bruseth asked for a motion to adjourn.

Perini made the motion to adjourn the AC meeting.

Bruseth adjourned the meeting.
HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE DIRECTOR

During this quarter, the Archeology Division (AD) welcomed Emily McCuistion as the newest staff member. She accepted the part-time position as a reviewer for Harvey, Irma, and Maria-related projects. A 2016 Texas State University graduate in the Anthropology Department, McCuistion wrote her master’s thesis on a Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dating in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. She brings years of experience working in the cultural resource management field in Texas, as well as working as an archeologist with the National Park Service.

During September, AD completed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at UT-Austin that establishes clear deliverables and benchmarks for sharing archeological site data for the ATLAS moving forward. It also sets forth a plan to develop a shared database for a more efficient workflow for the submission, editing, and publishing of new site data. AD also coordinated the signing of transfer paperwork from the Ledesma family to move the 1980s archeological collections from the THC’s Old Socorro Mission State Historic Site in El Paso County, now at UT-Austin and Texas A&M-Galveston, to the THC where staff will be working to re-inventory them.

Additional items of note:
• July 3—Site visit to Tonkawa Creek Park State Antiquities Landmark (SAL), McLennan County (Rebecca Shelton)
• August—Brad Jones co-authored an article with Robert Selden (SFA) on 3D analysis of the Belle cannon published in Society for Historical Archaeology’s journal Historical Archaeology
• August 10–12—Visit to the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History to review the conservation status of HIT collections and discuss long-term plans for the Belle and 1554 collections (Amy Borgens, Brad Jones)

• August 20–21—Visited data recovery at Bois D’arc Lake 41FN114, Fannin County (Rebecca Shelton)
• August 25—Site visit to the Phantom Lake Spring Site (41JD63) in Jeff Davis County to meet with Bureau of Reclamation staff to discuss an SAL nomination and plans to transfer the site to private ownership (Drew Sitters).
• September—Visited NRHP-eligible Pecan Spring Site 41EL11 at USACE Lake Bardwell, Ellis County (Rebecca Shelton).
• September 21–23—Participated in Texas Military Forces annual tribal consultation meeting (Marie Archambeault, Maggie Moore)
• September 28—Presentation to UT Anthropology Cultures in Contact class (Brad Jones)

MARINE ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM (MAP)

MAP has been working to recommence its student intern program, though this has been complicated by the ongoing pandemic. The MAP worked with two Texas A&M University (TAMU) graduate students on multiple data entry and artifact re-inventory projects, in particular that of the site of Brazos Santiago Depot. This THC project is being revisited by the MAP with TASN steward Janet Dye and TAMU student Robin Galloso, with the latter presenting findings as a doctoral dissertation.

The MAP received two separate notifications on August 13 regarding reported shipwrecks eroding out of riverbanks: a suspected ferry site in the Sabine River in Panola County and the remains of the steamboat Mary Conley (1865–73) in the Trinity River in Liberty County. Two separate site visits were arranged with the Mary Conley assessment occurring on August 20 and involving TASN Stewards Andy Hall and Gary McKee. The general location of Mary Conley was known to the MAP because a boiler had been discovered; the wreck itself was buried and has remained elusive until recently. AD staff Amy Borgens and Maggie Moore visited the Sabine River site on
September 9 and confirmed it represents a type of ferry or keel boat. Both archaeological sites will be irreparably damaged by riverbank erosion. AD staff and stewards are working on site forms and final reporting of these two discoveries. As part of the MAP’s public outreach prorates, Borgens presented on Texas maritime archaeology for a Friends of the THC webinar on September 23.

**REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES**

Under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas, the State and Federal Review Section staff of the AD reviewed about 2,302 proposed development projects during July 1–September 30. Of those, approximately 75 archaeological surveys were required to determine whether any significant cultural resources would be adversely affected, and about 5,880 acres were surveyed. Approximately 70 historic and prehistoric sites were recorded, of which one was determined eligible for listing in the National Register, 50 were determined not eligible, and 19 were undetermined.

**CURATORIAL FACILITIES CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (CFCP)**

The THC’s CFCP ensures that state-associated archaeological collections are properly curated. In the past quarter, AD staff Brad Jones and Maximilian Hall have reviewed the Self-Evaluation packet submitted by the Witte Museum in San Antonio and conducted the field review on September 16. Already an accredited museum by the American Alliance of Museums, the Witte has shown through the strength of its policies, procedures, and facilities that it is a world-class museum and ideal CFCP candidate. During the field review, Witte President and CEO Marise McDermott, Director of Collections Leslie Ochoa, Archaeology Curator Harry Shafer, and Paleontologist Thomas Adams provided an insightful overview of the museum’s facilities and efforts to continue improving the facility. Overall, the curatorial facilities were top-notch and a recommendation for certification will be presented at the October commission meeting.

Currently, three interns are working with Jones on collections projects. Texas State student Allison Hopson is assisting with review and analysis of ceramics from the Fort St. Louis/Presidio La Bahía site excavated by the THC. Austin Community College student Faizan Khan is also assisting with this site collection, conducting an analysis of Spanish olive jar fragments. Finally, recent UT-Austin graduate Chesley Hinds is assisting with ongoing curation of artifacts from the Lake Gilmer project.

**TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP NETWORK (TASN)**

The TASN Annual Meeting and Workshop was held virtually on August 7. Stewards Stephen Bishop and Françoise Wilson presented on their collaborative work with Master Naturalists, and Wilson “Dub” Crook and Linda Gorski spoke on excavations at the Lone Oak Site. We recognized 10 stewards for their years of service with the Jim Word Awards, and also recognized the top 10 percent of stewards for their significant contributions in 2020 with the Norman Flaig Awards. Additionally, we were able to welcome new members: Archeological Steward Ron Carpenter of Jasper County; Tribal Steward Bryant Celestine, Historic Preservation Officer for the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas in Polk County; and History Stewards Richard Denney of Travis County, Mary Kahle of Travis County, Larry Ottosen of Montgomery County, and Dan Utley of Travis County. The TASN will hold a business meeting on October 22 during the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) Annual Meeting, and we are excited to hold the 2022 Annual Meeting and Workshop at Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site on May 14, 2022, and look forward to touring the grounds.

In addition to meetings, the TASN has again participated in the planning and organization of the nationwide Partners for Archeological Site Stewardship workshop (sitestewardship.org), to be held virtually November 2–3. Over 30 stewardship organizations and programs will participate, and Steward Johnney Pollan from Harris County will present on his ongoing community heritage research in Brazoria County. In 2022, AD staff and TASN members will begin publishing a digital TASN newsletter featuring agency and program updates, articles by stewards and THC staff, regional updates, and upcoming events.

**TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY MONTH (TAM)**

Each October, TAM promotes public engagement opportunities sponsored by the THC and our partners across the state, and this year we have a mix of in-person and virtual events (thc.texas.gov/tam). The THC and TARL are creating activity kits for Central Texas students. We are still accepting events for the TAM calendar and look forward to reporting on the outcomes next quarter.
TAB 9.2
Consider approval of Curatorial Facility Certification Program (CFCP) certification of the Witte Museum, Bexar County

Background:

The Witte Museum in San Antonio, Texas, applied to become certified as a curatorial facility under the Curatorial Facility Certification Program in September 2020. After successfully completing the application, the Museum submitted an excellent Self-Evaluation in May 2021, and a field review was conducted on September 16, 2021. Based on an analysis of the documents and the overall excellence of the facility, staff is recommending the approval the certification of the Witte Museum for a ten-year period.

Recommended motion (Committee):

Move that the Archeology Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend the approval of the certification of the Witte Museum, Bexar County under the Curatorial Facilities Certification Program for a ten-year period.

Recommended motion (Commission):

Move that the Commission approve the certification of the Witte Museum, Bexar County under the Curatorial Facilities Certification Program for a ten-year period.
CURATORIAL FACILITY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
Benchmarking Excellence

WRITTEN NARRATIVE REPORT AND CERTIFICATION RECOMMENDATION
To be completed by Field Reviewer

The Witte Museum
Curatorial Facility
3801 Broadway St., San Antonio, TX 78209
Mailing Address
210-357-1877
Telephone (area code and number)

Bradford M. Jones & Max Hall
Field Reviewer
PO Box 1226, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Mailing Address
512-463-5865
Telephone

512-463-8927
Fax (area code and number)

Leslie Ochoa
Contact
leslieochoa@wittemuseum.org
Email

brad.jones@thc.texas.gov
Email

Sept. 16, 2021
Date of Field Review

GUIDELINES
The Written Narrative Report and Certification Recommendation summarizes the findings of the field reviewer based on the responses to the Self Evaluation, the Field Review Questions and the on-site evaluation (Field Review). It is divided into the same nine areas of focus as the Self Evaluation: governance, finance, policies, procedures, physical facilities, staff, visiting scholars and researchers, records management and collections care.

When completed by the field reviewer, the Written Narrative Report and Certification Recommendation contains observations and comments regarding both issues raised and recognition of areas of operation that meet or exceed expectations as stated in the CFCP criteria and standards. The field reviewer also makes a recommendation either for awarding certification, awarding provisional status for a period of three years, or for denying certification. The recommendation is made in light of the institution’s own stated purposes and resources, and the field reviewer cites specific reasons for the recommendation. The Written Narrative Report and Certification Recommendation then is submitted to the THC’s executive director who may approve, disapprove or amend the recommendation.

The applicant curatorial facility is given no less than 30 days notice of the commissioners meeting when its application will be considered. It also is provided with a copy of the Written Narrative Report, the THC’s executive director’s recommendation and any other relevant documents. The applicant also has the opportunity to present written and oral information in support of its application to the staff and the Commission.
Introduction

The Witte Museum (Witte) is a venerable institution and a significant resource for the public and scholars alike who are interested in the archeological and cultural heritage of San Antonio and South Texas. Witte operates as a Texas non-profit corporation with an extensive main campus at 3801 Broadway Street that houses administrative offices, exhibit spaces, and collections storage, as well as a dedicated secondary facility for collections, the Repository.

Figure 1: View of the main exhibition hall at the Witte Museum main campus.

Since its inception, Witte has been closely associated with archeological research, and has made both collections under their own research programs, as well as acquired collections through donations by private individuals. Witte has, and continues to make, archeological collections and interpretation a key component of their mission. For example, the stunning Kittie West Nelson Ferguson People of the Pecos Gallery and lab incorporates artifacts from their collections associated from the Lower Pecos canyonlands and the White Shaman Preserve with thoughtfully composed reproductions and an array of exhibits and interactive spaces to provide a unique experience for visitors. Witte also works with other regional museums to loan artifacts from collections for display, a recent example of which include items from the private collection of THC Texas Archeological Steward Network member Ben McReynolds to the CFCP-certified Museum of the Coastal Bend. Overall, Witte has long been an important center for the study of prehistoric and historic peoples of Texas, and their application to the CFCP program reflects their ongoing commitment to this mission and their desire to better tell the story of Texas' peoples while keeping regionally significant collections locally available for decades to come.

Witte applied to the CFCP program and was accepted into the certification process in October 2020. A complete Self-Evaluation was submitted on time in April 2021 and has been reviewed. A field visit to the curatorial facility was conducted on September 16, 2021. AD Division Director Bradford Jones and Maximilian Hall were hosted by Witte CEO Marise McDermott, Leslie Ochoa the Director of Collections, Dr. Harry Shafer Curator of Archaeology, and Thomas Adams, Ph.D. Curator of Paleontology and Geology. A complete interview and review of the facility was completed on that day. As evidenced by the following report, the facilities and the staff are exemplary and possess all the qualities necessary for CFCP certification. The Witte staff deserve to be commended for their high standards and diligence in working to preserve the cultural heritage of South Texas.
GOVERNANCE

This section of the narrative report addresses the legal existence of the curatorial facility, focusing on the application of the facility's Mission Statement, Statement of Purpose, and Scope of Collections.

Located in San Antonio and originally named the San Antonio Museum Association, the Witte Museum was established in 1925 to support literary and scientific undertakings and establish a museum. On October 18, 1926 the museum was constructed and first opened to the public. The Witte is guided in its operations by its bylaws that establish a Board of Trustees to oversee the operation of the museum, supported by robust collections management policy and collections procedures document.

Most recently re-accredited by the American Association of Museums in 2018, Witte exhibits and curates its collections in order to promote "lifelong learning through innovative exhibitions, programs and collections in natural history, science, and South Texas heritage". In line with the Witte's mission, the museum is dedicated to the implementation of stringent management protocols for the collections and providing appropriate curatorial and archival object preservation and secure storage. The facility and policies have evolved with the growth of the museum and changes in curatorial practice to meet the needs of the collections while allowing for information oversight and access for research by staff and visiting scholars.

Currently the Witte maintains regionally and globally significant collections of art, documents, natural history, paleontological and archeological artifacts donated or acquired by the Witte in the implementation of its mission, including large collections of archeological artifacts from Texas that were made by the museum in the early 20th century. None of the archeological collections are state-associated held-in-trust (HIT) collections. The Witte also owns very important archeological sites in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands in its White Shaman Preserve and has a state-antiquities landmark site on the Witte main campus. In line with their Mission Statement, it is, however, the Witte’s interest in being able to house state-associated HIT collections, particularly from the San Antonio region and greater South Texas, that is driving their current CFCP certification.

The Witte's collections reflect their mission and scope of collection statements. The collections management policy of the Witte is periodically reviewed every five years and updated to ensure that it stays current with the needs of the museum. The most recent revisions were undertaken in 2021 in order to address areas of need in the policy identified during the CFCP process and bring their policy in line with CFCP requirements.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding Governance.
FINANCE

This section of the narrative report focuses on the curatorial facility's annual budget and funding sources.

The Witte Museum is a recognized non-profit, exempt from Federal Income Tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Witte is funded through a combination of sources including endowments, visitor revenue, and grant and fund-raising.

The Witte has an annual operating budget that supports the museum, and an endowment that specifically supports conservation needs. Consolidated financials for the Witte Museum, Witte Museum Foundation, and the Witte Title Holding Company for years 2017-2021 were submitted with the CFCP Self-Evaluation. These demonstrate a clear and financially viable fiscal plan and the long-term financial stability of the institution to meet the core mission. The Director of Collections reports significant input into the formulation of the annual budget for the archeology as well as other collections.

The financial reports do demonstrate a significant decrease in the overall museum income during fiscal years 2020 and 2021 because of COVID-19, that resulted in the loss of 24 positions. Currently, the Witte reports success in raising funds to return the museum to near normal funding and ensure that the museum will continue to grow and function, including refilling staff positions. Even with the challenges of the past years, staff report that funding is adequate to support the mission, operations, and activities as they related to the archeology collections, and they are in the process of continuing to improve the facility and storage to accommodate new HIT collections in the future and address improvement to non-HIT legacy collections as well.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding finance.
POLICIES

This section of the narrative report provides a broad perspective of the curatorial facility's policies, from the perspective that such policies are formalized in writing and periodically reviewed.

Witte has a well written and comprehensive Collections Management Policy (CMP) that is reviewed and updated as necessary or every five years. It was most recently updated in August 2021 as a component of their certification preparation. All staff have a copy of the CMP. The CMP clearly establishes the mission of Witte and sets out guidelines for the acquisition and care of all collections, now including future state-associated HIT collections.

During the review of the CMP by the CFCP Coordinator during the initial application phase, the following sections of the CMP were identified as needing additional language to meet CFCP-standards: Acquisitions, Accessioning, Deaccessioning, Loans, Destructive Loans, Inventory, Record Keeping, Collections Care, Conservation, Emergency Procedures, Integrated Pest Management, and Security. Of particular concern was clearly establishing policies that address the acquisition of HIT collections.

As part of the Self-Evaluation, Witte submitted a revised CMP that incorporated the changes necessary to meet CFCP criteria. As requested, the required language referencing HIT collections as well as suggested changes has been added to the sections on Acquisitions, Accessioning, Deaccessioning, Loans, Destructive Loans, Inventory, Record Keeping, Collections Care, and Conservation.

The Witte maintains a Fine Arts insurance policy for its collections and items loaned to the museum. Witte requires a Certificate of Insurance prior to any loan.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding Policies.
PROCEDURES

This section of the narrative report provides a broad perspective of the curatorial facility's procedures, from the perspective that such procedures enact the curatorial facility's stated policies.

Overall, Witte's Procedures documents are thorough and well-written and were updated in 2021. Witte has particularly strong and clear procedures for Accessioning, Deaccessioning, Cataloging, Loans, and Inventory, and the procedures overall enact the policies laid out in the Mission Statement and CMP.

Witte also employs an appropriate Emergency Preparedness Plan, Security Plan, and Integrated Pest Management Plan in all its facilities. These plans are regularly reviewed and updated.

Since the initial application review and in preparation for certification, Witte has made updates to the Procedures documents in tandem with the CMP, incorporating the CFCP Coordinator's suggested revisions. These changes primarily relate to the acceptance of HIT collections and the attendant documentation. The resulting procedures and associated documentation now meet and often exceed the requirements for CFCP certification.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding Procedures.
PHYSICAL FACILITIES

This section of the narrative report provides a general description of the building and surrounding property, focusing on the safety and security of both people and collections.

The Witte is comprised of a main campus with exhibit and curation buildings, and the Repository, a stand-alone warehouse dedicated to securely and safely housing the museum’s collections. The current main campus was remodeled in 2017 and represents a significant redevelopment of the museum grounds undertaken to modernize the exhibit and collections spaces, as well as ensure that any potential environmental hazards (primarily flooding) are mitigated. Of particular note for the purposes of the CFCP certification is the B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center located on the main campus. This building is designed to house all the paper records and curate elements of the artifact collections using an impressive visual storage system. Though archeological collections are primarily housed at the Repository, the visual storage component at the B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center provides a unique and dynamic opportunity for visitors and researchers to experience select elements of the archeological collections (Fig. 2)

![Figure 2: View of artifacts in visual storage space at the B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center.](image)

Witte’s primary curatorial space for archeological collections and for future HIT collections is the Repository, a modern structure made of concrete, steel, metal siding and sheetrock located at 4903 Stout Drive in San Antonio. The location of the building is safe from most potential natural disasters. The building and grounds are gated and locked, well-lit at night, and multiple points of security ensure access is limited only to staff or supervised visitors. Spaces in the Repository are designed to facilitate processing of archeological materials by staff and volunteers. The archeological collections storage space is large and outfitted with open steel shelving
and ample workspace to facilitate the safe processing and movement of collections (Figure 3). As demonstrated by the ongoing reinventory and rehabilitation of the paleontological collections and their rehousing in cabinetry, the Witte staff have developed a long-term plan for improving collection storage and developed series of stations that facilitate the process while minimizing the movement of the collections. A large loading dock permits easy loading and unloading of incoming and outgoing objects. Both facilities have offices for staff and ample workspace for visiting scholars.

Figure 3: View of archeology storage at Repository (left) and new cabinetry for paleontology (right).

Periodic inspections and necessary repairs are performed by facilities personnel and overseen by the collections staff at the main campus and Repository. Both facilities have centralized HVAC systems that regulate temperature and humidity as well as filter air pollutants and particulates. The collections storage areas are equipped with humidity and temperature monitors. In the event of an electrical failure a back-up external generator will continue to power emergency lights at the facility and Witte is continuing to enhance the system to protect against any future threats. No active wet-pipes are situated within any curation space.

The main campus and the Repository are routinely inspected for fire hazards by the Fire Marshall. The Witte has upgraded the fire-alarm systems and the curation space is outfitted with smoke detectors, water detectors, and a dry-pipe building-wide sprinkler system. Fire alarms are monitored 24 hours and fire extinguishers are located throughout the facility.

In all respects the Witte facilities are clean and well-maintained spaces in which storage, movement, and space for the processing of the collection are all more than adequately provided for.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding the Physical Facilities
This section of the narrative report examines the delegation of responsibility and authority, job descriptions and qualifications, access to professional training and support and volunteers.

Under the supervision of the museum President and CEO, Marise McDermott, the following three positions are currently staffing the key positions that oversee the current archeology collections and any future state-associated HIT collections:

Director of Collections: Leslie Ochoa.
Registrar: Stephanie Pritchard.
Archeology Curator: Dr. Harry Shafer

All the staff descriptions meet or exceed those required for CFCP-certification. All current staff have appropriate educational backgrounds and follow a code of ethics specific to Witte. The museum provides opportunities for staff to participate in professional development training and regional and national conferences. The staff also have direct access to appropriate general collections care and subject area literature.

Volunteers and interns assist the curatorial repository staff with the care of the collections, particularly in terms of moving, rehousing, cataloguing, and inventoring. All volunteers are trained by a supervising curatorial staff member and follow procedures laid out in the repository CMP and procedures.

The Witte meets all CFCP Staff Requirements.
VISITING SCHOLARS AND RESEARCHERS

This section of the narrative report examines accessibility of the collections to visiting scholars and researchers, in-house requirements for visiting scholars and researchers, and related issues.

The Witte welcomes outside researchers who are interested in studying their collections. Visitation specific to the archeological collection is typically small, but both the main campus facilities and off-site repository provide ample resources for the effective study of the collections. As detailed in Witte's CMP and procedure documents, outside researchers must submit an “Application for the Use of Materials” for approval by the collections staff.

Once approved, dedicated research workspace at both the main campus and the Repository that can be viewed from staff offices is offered to researchers and facilitates careful oversight of the collections and access to the staff (Figure 4). Any visiting scholars or researchers studying the collections at the facility are restricted to examining the artifacts in the designated space within the facility. Staff will facilitate all artifact movement, copying and scanning of collections, and otherwise provide all necessary instruction to visitors on the proper care of the objects.

Figure 4: Researcher workspace at the B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center. Leslie Ochoa, Director of Collections, is in the foreground.

The Witte meets all CFCP Visiting Scholar and Researchers Requirements.
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

This section of the narrative report examines record keeping including accessioning, cataloging, inventory, numbering and marking, accessibility, production and housing of records.

Witte follows standard accessioning and cataloguing procedures as explained in their CMP and Procedures, answers to the Self Evaluation, and as observed during the Field Review. Re:Discovery Porficio is the database and collection management software used by the Witte to catalog artifacts and records.

All new collections, except field collections made by Witte staff, must first be reviewed by the Collections Committee (made up of Collection and Curatorial staff, the President and CEO, members of the Board of Trustees, and other community members as needed) and they make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for approval. Accession policies and procedures involve a complete description, condition report, and photographic record of the object. Original accession and associated records are maintained at the B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center on the Witte main campus and copies maintained at the off-site repository. Though Witte currently holds none, future state-associated HIT collections will be labeled and marked using archival materials. All original paper records for state-associated HIT collections will be stored in archivally stable materials in appropriate file case (Figure 5).

Figure 5: View of primary records archive at B. Naylor Morton Research and Collections Center. Witte CEO Marise McDermott is on the right.

The Smithsonian Trinomial System is utilized for all archeological collections, and when appropriate this is cross-referenced with previous regional site recording systems employed by prior staff and researchers. To the extent possible, staff utilize a standardized lexicon/vocabulary in the Re:Discovery Porficio collection database for the recording of artifact data in accession records, but retain previous descriptions for future reference. All data is preserved and cross-referenced with the locations, making records and artifacts easily
retrievable. During the field review, staff were able to locate a randomly selected Valverde projectile point from the collection in under ten minutes.

Spot check inventories are conducted as needed, with the Re:Discovery Porficio system providing an automated system to generate inventories as needed.

Witte currently houses no state-associated HIT collections, but as a part of the certification review process, museum staff have developed all the necessary paperwork and procedures to accept them once they have become certified.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding Records Management.
COLLECTIONS CARE

This section of the narrative report examines the condition of collection objects, conservation, accessibility, environmental monitoring, packaging, housing, research use and general security.

As currently noted, Witte has no state-associated HST collections, but does hold significant archeological collections from across the state in the Repository. The overall standards and level of care afforded to the collections meets or exceeds CFCP standards. As the facility designated exclusively for collections storage and research, including the archeological collections, the Repository has a large and well-maintained space that provides an environment conducive to collections care. The collections are currently housed in a way that they are physically and intellectually accessible, with room to safely access the collections.

All archeological collections are maintained on open powder coated steel shelving, enclosed within the appropriate archival boxes and bags are to further protect sensitive materials and create stable microclimates (Figure 6). The use of acid-free boxes and bags further limits exposure to light and provides protection against outside climate fluctuation or potential emergency situations.

Though current shelving and housing meet CFCP standards, Witte is continuing to improve all aspects of its collection care and will be pursuing IMLS grants to transition the collections to enclosed cabinetry. They have begun this process with the paleontological collections and develop an efficient means to review and process the existing collection that can be transferred to archeological collections. When completed, this will be a top-notch housing system.

Figure 6: Dr. Harry Shafer shows THC staff an example of individually packaged cordage from an archeological site in Texas.
The Repository has a centralized HVAC system that controls temperature and humidity and uses filters to control atmospheric pollutants. Temperature and humidity are constantly monitored and set at 70 degrees and 50% relative humidity. Staff report that the system has been undergoing upgrades since the building was acquired, and that the system is reliable and more than sufficient. The collections storage area has no windows and lights are only used when the room is occupied, protecting delicate objects from excessive light levels. To mitigate UV, LED lights are being used.

Apart from minor stabilization or the cross-mending of artifacts, Witte does not practice conservation on-site, and has a developed overall conservation plan to guide them. Staff regularly monitor and assess the condition of the artifacts and seek professional assistance when necessary.

Access to the building is controlled and monitored by security in accordance with CFCP standards. The Repository is locked and alarmed, and access is limited to the curation staff with keys. A 24-hour video surveillance system provides constant security, even when staff are not on site. Integrated pest management and maintenance procedures are practiced, with staff overseeing all activities in the collections area.

The overall impression of the collections is one of cleanliness and good order and the facility is well maintained and provides an environment conducive to collections care. The collections are currently housed in a way that they are physically and intellectually accessible.

The Witte meets all CFCP requirements regarding Collections Care.
RECOMMENDATION TO THE THC

The recommendation is based on the findings summarized in the Written Narrative Report and constitutes the field reviewer's recommendation (supported by reasons) to award or deny certification or award provisional status.

The Witte Museum has no identified deficiency or disabling factors.

Based on the reasons outlined in this document, Witte has demonstrated that it meets the stated requirements to be a certified curatorial facility. It is the recommendation of the Field Reviewer that certification be granted for the period of 10 years.

Signature of Field Reviewer

Date 10/8/2021
This meeting of the THC Architecture committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order — Committee Chair Limbacher
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Consider approval of meeting minutes for the Architecture Committee Meeting of July 26, 2021 — Limbacher

3. Division of Architecture update and Committee discussion — Graham (Item 10.1)

4. Consider adoption of amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program without changes to the text as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the Texas Register (46 TexReg 4934-4937) - Wright (Item 7.5)

5. Consider approval of the recapture of funds from and/or supplemental funding to previously awarded Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program projects - Tietz (Item 10.2)

6. Adjournment — Limbacher
Committee members in attendance: Chairman Tom Perini, and Commissioners-Laurie Limbacher, Garrett Donnelly, Earl Broussard, Monica Burdette, and Lilia Garcia.

Committee members absent: None

1. **Call to Order**
The meeting was called to order at 11:45 p.m. on July 26, 2021, by Committee Chairman Tom Perini. He announced the meeting had been posted to the *Texas Register*, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551 and that notice was properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office as required.

A. **Committee member introductions**
   Chairman Perini welcomed everyone and called on each commissioner to individually state their name and the city in which they reside.

B. **Establish quorum**
   Chairman Perini reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. **Recognize and/or excuse absences**
   Chairman Perini announced there were no absences to excuse.

2. **Consider approval of the April 26, 2021, Architecture Committee Minutes**
   Chairman Perini called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 26, 2021, Architecture Committee meeting. Commissioner Monica Burdette motioned, and Commissioner Lilia Garcia seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

3. **Division of Architecture update and committee discussion**
Division of Architecture Director Bess Althaus Graham reported on the Federal and State Review program led by Lydia Woods-Boone, Program Coordinator. Ms. Graham spotlighted several National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review projects including: Johnson Space Center Building 25 and a 1938 Quonset hut that sits at the main entrance to downtown, Brownsville. She also described recent renovation work on the John M. and Lottie D. Moore House, a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, in Fort Bend.

Ms. Graham provided an overview of the activities of the Disaster Assistance Program, led by Lisa Hart. She indicated the program is moving along well and all processes are now in place. Ms. Graham noted the first reimbursement request was approved. Additionally, she reported Lisa Hart and staff are continuing to write subgrant agreements for the forty subgrants being administered.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program Coordinator Caroline Wright summarized the recent activities of program. She highlighted several certified projects including the Levine’s Department Store in downtown Amarillo and twin buildings named The Wedgwood in San Antonio and Dallas. Ms. Wright reported the state program recently certified its 300th project.

Susan Tietz, Program Coordinator of the Courthouse Preservation Program, highlighted the Marion County Courthouse rededication ceremony. Ms. Tietz conveyed former Marion County Judge Lex Jones’ appreciation of the decade-long partnership with the Texas Historical Commission on the full restoration of the 1912 Classical Revival Courthouse. Ms. Tietz reported the Round XII grant schedule will be later than the typical grant cycle schedule due to Round XI grants not being awarded until June 2020. She advised Round XII grant applications are due at 5 pm on Friday May 13th, 2022. Ms. Tietz provided an update of the upcoming rededication schedule with Falls County Courthouse on August 14, 2021; Fannin County rededication in early spring of 2022; and Lipscomb County on September 11, 2021.

4. Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register - (Item 10.2)

Caroline Wright advised this action item is related to proposed amendments to the Texas Administrative Code for the Historic Tax Credit Program. She advised the revisions are to clarify procedures and add definitions. Ms. Wright added there is also a minor change that reflects a change in the statute enacted this year by the passage of House Bill 3777 by the Texas Legislature. Chairman Perini moved that the Architecture Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments to sections 13.1 and 13.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 13 related to the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program for first publication and public comment in the Texas Register. Commissioner Burdette seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

5. Discussion and possible action to partially release the deed covenant for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, 9314 W. Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Dallas County – Graham (Item 10.3)

Ms. Graham advised this action item is a request that seeks to remove federal deed covenants from five of the seven historic structures to redevelop the Dallas Global Industrial Park, including the two largest manufacturing structures most visible from the public right of way. The deed covenant would continue to protect two historic hangars currently in use at the site. Commissioner Laurie Limbacher spoke to the condition of the buildings and adaptability of them. She advised there are challenges for the owner and present-day users. Additionally, Commission Limbacher provided an overview of various motions and mitigation options. The committee discussed the options provided. Commissioner Garrett Donnelly moved to send forward to the Commission and recommend conditional approval of North
Point Development’s request to release the historic preservation covenants, conditions, agreements, and reservations solely from Buildings 1, 6, 7, 49, and 94 by amending Section 8 of the Deed Without Warranty for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, conveyed from the United States of America to American Brownfield MCIC, LLC dated and filed in Dallas County on October 5, 2012, contingent on concurrence by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and on negotiation of appropriate mitigation of loss of these historic resources to the community. Commissioner Burdette seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

6. **Consider approval of the recapture of funds from and/or supplemental funding to previously-awarded Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program projects - (Item 10.4)**

Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program Coordinator Susan Tietz provided an overview of the request by Polk County for $1,722,746 in additional funding as requested in their Round XI grant application. Executive Director Mark Wolfe clarified the supplemental funding request and provided background information. Ms. Tietz also noted the supplemental grants recommended to be awarded came from funding appropriated in Article IX, Section 17 from the Texas Legislative Session. Ms. Tietz reported Mason County requested $10 million from the Legislature to help pay for costs that exceed the THC grant, the local match and the county’s insurance claim. The 87th Legislature appropriated $6 million to Mason County in Article IX, Section 17.25, with funds to be administered by the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program (THCPP). She continued by reporting that the 87th Legislature appropriated $1,100,000 in Article IX, Section 17.25 to Newton County and $1 million for Tyler County, with funds to be administered by the courthouse grant program. An appropriate scope of work, schedule, and project costs, including the local match, still need to be negotiated between THC staff, the county, and their consultants for all three projects. Commissioner Donnelly moved that the Architecture Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of supplemental funding to previously awarded projects including: Polk County in the amount of $1,744,746, which will reconcile their grant to the amount originally requested and reduce the county’s match from 70% to 53% of the total project cost; and Mason County in the amount of $6,000,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match; and Newton County in the amount of $1,100,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match; and Tyler County in the amount of $1,000,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match. Commissioner Burdette seconded the motion. Board Chairman John Nau provided additional background information on the Legislative funding and credited staff on the integrity of the Courthouse Program. Executive Director Mark Wolfe provided comments. Committee members discussed motion. The committee recessed for lunch at 12:39 p.m. and reconvened at 1:28 p.m. Committee members continued discussion. Commissioner Donnelly rescinded his prior motion. Commissioner Limbacher moved that the Architecture Committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of supplemental funding to previously awarded projects including: Polk County in the amount of $1,744,746, which will reconcile their grant to the amount originally requested and reduce the county’s match from 70% to 53% of the total project cost; and Mason County in the amount of $6,000,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match; and Newton County in the amount of $1,100,000, conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost, including the local match. Commissioner Garcia seconded the motion which passed unanimously. Commissioner Garcia moved to approve supplemental funding to previously awarded Tyler County in the amount of $1,000,000 conditional on the determination of an appropriate scope, schedule, and project cost for work that has not yet been performed including the local match. Commissioner Burdette seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

7. **Adjournment**

Chairman Tom Perini adjourned the meeting at 1:32 p.m.
FEDERAL AND STATE REVIEW
During this quarter, the Division of Architecture’s regional review staff completed 144 reviews under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, issued 17 permits for State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) properties, reviewed 96 Recorded Texas Historic Landmark properties, and provided oversight and guidance to 18 active Texas Preservation Trust Fund (TPTF) architecture grant projects.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks
The 1865 Old Rock Store, located in Tilden, McMullen County, will complete drainage improvements, masonry foundation and wall repairs, repointing, window repairs, and half-round gutter installation.

Final plans are underway for the Santa Fe Consolidated High School Gym in Santa Fe, Galveston County. The 1940 RTHL is undergoing an extensive rehabilitation so it can be used again as a basketball gym and community space. The “Save the Old Gym” project, organized by Team #Strongwhenweak, has already raised over $300,000 for the gym project. Exterior restoration includes replacing the existing non-original windows and doors. The project is slated to be completed by the end of the year.

Division of Architecture staff recently reviewed rehabilitation plans for the grand Cottonland Castle in Waco, McLennan County, for use as a private residence. Project scope includes masonry cleaning and selective repointing, repair and repaint of historic wood windows and exterior trim, replacement of missing windows and doors, roof replacement, and construction of a new, single-story sunroom where a similar addition existed historically. This project is just one of many construction efforts in Waco that continue to increase heritage tourism to the city and interest in historic properties across Texas.

Texas Preservation Trust Fund
The Commission formally awarded the FY 2022 TPTF grant projects at the July 27 quarterly meeting. Projects with fully executed funding agreements were able to start project work on September 1.

Four architecture grant projects from the FY 2018 regular and emergency grant rounds completed their respective grant projects by the final deadline of August 31. Those projects include Casa Ronquillo in San Elizario, El Paso County, Mineral Wells High School, Palo Pinto County, San Agustin Cathedral in Laredo, Webb County, and Mary Christian Burleson Homestead (Hurricane Harvey emergency grant) in Elgin, Bastrop County. All projects are complete from both grant rounds.

Seven out of the 12 FY 2020 architecture projects completed their respective projects by the August 31 deadline. Those projects are Bishop’s Palace and National Hotel Artist Lofts (E.S. Levy Building) in Galveston, Galveston County, 1885 Gonzales County Jail and Gonzales Memorial Museum and Amphitheater in Gonzales, Gonzales County, Wheelock School House in Wheelock, Robertson County, San Agustin Cathedral in Laredo, Webb County, and 1913 Leon County Jail in Centerville. The five remaining projects requested project extension and will complete in FY 2022.

Hurricane Harvey Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF)
Two additional preservation easements have been executed and are in the process of being filed: St. James Episcopal Church in La Grange, Fayette County, and the Bellville Turnverein Pavilion in Bellville, Austin County. Both projects are complete and have begun developing their final reports and cost-reimbursement requests. Each property has a 20-year preservation easement that expires in 2041.

PRESERVATION TAX CREDITS
During this quarter, the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit (THPTC) program received 25 Part A, 9 Part B, 18 Part B amendments and 17 Part C applications.

Since the date of the last quarterly narrative, Certificates of Eligibility were issued for 19 completed projects in Amarillo, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Paris, and San Antonio. (See Highlights for newly certified projects). Qualified expenses for these projects total over $143 million. THC certified the 300th project under the state tax credit program in late July. A total of 312 projects have
now been certified since the beginning of the program in 2015, with $2.8 million in qualified expenses.

For the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, the program received 17 Part 1, 3 Part 2, 17 Part 2 amendments, and 3 Part 3 applications. Five projects were certified by the National Park Service (NPS) this quarter.

THC tax credit staff have begun making regular site visits, focusing primarily on completed projects or potential projects that are high-profile. During this quarter, site visits were made to Austin, Brownsville, Houston, Lubbock, Paris, and San Antonio. Potential future projects visited include the San Antonio Zoo and the former El Jardin Hotel in Brownsville, which will be rehabilitated by the Brownsville Housing Authority for use as low-income housing. The San Antonio Zoo is eligible to apply for the state tax credit because the property, while city-owned, is leased to and operated by the nonprofit San Antonio Zoological Society.

Initial work also began on a future upgraded database application and online digital application system. These improvements will allow for submission of digital forms and files for the state credit, and eventually for the federal credit as the National Park Service makes that switch as well.

COURTHOUSE PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program Construction Projects

On August 21, dozens of construction workers buzzed around the ground and the roofline of the Fannin County Courthouse in Bonham as awestruck onlookers observed an enormous crane raising the replicated cupola onto the 1889 courthouse roof. The dramatic process was watched virtually by hundreds of followers of the THC, Visit Bonham, and Fannin County Courthouse Restoration Facebook pages. While the raising of the cupola was the most exciting event during the last quarter, the reconstruction of the interior grand stairs and balcony in the district courtroom contribute to the re-creation of the building’s Victorian interior. Project completion is expected this winter, with the rededication tentatively scheduled for March 12, 2022.

Callahan County is in the process of selecting a contractor for full restoration of the 1929 courthouse in Baird, and Taylor County will soon select a contractor to perform selective demolition, or the removal of non-historic fabric from the building, so that contractors can better view the courthouse’s historic features when bidding on the full restoration of the 1914 courthouse in Abilene.

Rededictions

Lipscomb County celebrated the restoration of its 1916 Classical Revival-style courthouse on the morning of September 11. County Judge Mickey Simpson led the program, which was followed by tours of the building and a barbecue lunch for the nearly 500 attendees. The Lipscomb County Courthouse received a 2018 full restoration grant covering masonry repairs, roof replacement, removal of modern ceiling, wall and floor finishes, and restoration of interior finishes and light fixtures. It also included the installation of modern features, upgraded mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and integrated security cameras and computer system wiring. The completed district courtroom included restoration of the balcony, with many courtroom details based on historic documentation and finish analysis. The historic windows were rehabilitated using a 2014 emergency grant, while replacement windows were necessary at the location of a demolished addition as part of the 2018 project.

Construction is complete at the Falls County Courthouse in Marlin. The county is reoccupying the building and preparing for the upcoming rededication at 11 a.m. on Saturday, October 16. Falls County received an initial grant in the program’s first round of planning grants in 2000, in the amount of $100,334. After a 10-year hiatus, under the leadership of County Judge Jay Elliot, Falls County applied successfully for a construction grant and received $5,832,430 in 2018 to fully restore its exemplary 1939 Art Moderne-style courthouse.

The courthouse is appointed with hand-carved limestone eagles placed rhythmically between flat limestone panels and steel casement windows. Texas pink granite steps and porches hint at the colorful corridor finishes inside, including zigzag, two-toned terrazzo floors, rose and gray marble wainscots, and mint green and cream-colored plaster ceilings and walls. The county courtroom and corridors have a unique, green-grained wood (or cerused) for the trim and courtroom furnishings, while the district courtroom features rosewood trim and furnishings. Historic marbleized resilient flooring is found in the courtrooms and many offices. All public spaces are lit by the original aluminum and ribbed-glass pendant fixtures. The project has resulted in a functional, energy efficient building that will serve the citizens of Falls County for decades to come.
## Round 9 Construction Status Report

### Pre-Construction

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### Construction

- **Architect:** SpawGlass
- **Contractor:** ArcheTexas
- **Architect:** Fisher-Heck Architects
- **Contractor:** HD Boyle
- **Architect:** Komatsu Architects
- **Contractor:** JC Stoddard
- **Architect:** Komatsu Architects
- **Contractor:** Stoddard Construction Management Inc.
- **Architect:** Komatsu Architects
- **Contractor:** JC Stoddard

### Post-Construction

- **Architect:** Limbacher & Godfrey

---

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**Funds Remaining:** $4,762,871.00
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**Round 10,10e Construction Status Report**

**10/8/2021**

**Count:** 13

**Total Funds Awarded:** $23,665,090.16

**Funds Remaining:** $4,360,491.00
## Round 10p Planning Status Report

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Count: 4

Total Funds Awarded: $1,202,552.00
Funds Remaining: $0.00
# Round 10MP Planning Status Report

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**Count:** 25  **Total Funds Awarded:** $1,143,980.00  **Funds Remaining:** $379,636.00
## Round 11 Construction Status Report

**Count:** 11  
**Total Funds Awarded:** $23,378,984.00  
**Funds Remaining:** $23,216,558.00

### Pre-Construction

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<th>Grant Award &amp; Balance</th>
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<th>Funding Agreement</th>
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### Construction

| County & Round | District Representative | Grant Award & Balance | Ack Form | Funding Agreement | Easement | Contractor | Construct Docs | NTP Permit | Bid Period Start | Bid Tally Sheet | NTP Construction | Construct Start | Work In Progress | Close Out Docs | Insurance | Completion Report | Substantial Completion | Project Completion | Rededication |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Callahan 11 Full Restoration | Fred Osborne | $4,694,891.00 | | | | | | | 06/30/2021 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duval 11 Emergency Construction | Tania Salgado | $921,094.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lee 11 Emergency Construction | Betty Frederick-Rothwell | $1,970,149.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mason 11 Full Restoration | Eva Osborne | $4,140,119.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk 11 Full Restoration | Betty Frederick-Rothwell | $4,477,746.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taylor 11 Full Restoration | Eva Osborne | $5,980,000.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Post-Construction

| County & Round | District Representative | Grant Award & Balance | Ack Form | Funding Agreement | Easement | Contractor | Construct Docs | NTP Permit | Bid Period Start | Bid Tally Sheet | NTP Construction | Construct Start | Work In Progress | Close Out Docs | Insurance | Completion Report | Substantial Completion | Project Completion | Rededication |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Callahan 11 Full Restoration | Fred Osborne | $4,694,891.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duval 11 Emergency Construction | Tania Salgado | $921,094.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lee 11 Emergency Construction | Betty Frederick-Rothwell | $1,970,149.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mason 11 Full Restoration | Eva Osborne | $4,140,119.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk 11 Full Restoration | Betty Frederick-Rothwell | $4,477,746.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taylor 11 Full Restoration | Eva Osborne | $5,980,000.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Notes:**
- **County & Round:** Full Restoration
- **District Representative:** Eva Osborne
- **Grant Award & Balance:** $4,694,891.00
- **Bid Period Start:** 06/30/2021
- **NTP Permit:** [Not Applicable]
- **Bid Tally Sheet:** [Not Applicable]
- **NTP Construction:** [Not Applicable]
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- **Insurance:** [Not Applicable]
- **Completion Report:** [Not Applicable]
- **Substantial Completion:** [Not Applicable]
- **Project Completion:** [Not Applicable]
- **Rededication:** [Not Applicable]

**City of Jacksonville:**
- **County has selected a contractor. Construction to begin 10/1/2021.**
- **Bids received on 08/13/2021, the lowest bid came 40% over budget; county will request supplemental funding at October QM.**
- **THC review of 95% CD in progress. Considering the revision to improve the accessible ramp in its present location, and relocation of chiller to above ground in its present location.**
- **Reconstruction design underway.**
- **Awaiting final bid documents for review.**
- **Select Demolition Documents Complete. Bid for Selective Demolition to be Advertised January 2022. Full Restoration Construction Anticipated to Begin March 2022.**
### Round 11 Planning Status Report

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**Count:** 21

**Total Funds Awarded:** $2,682,731.00

**Funds Remaining:** $2,485,793.00
The two houses at 1217 & 1219 Tulane St. are excellent examples of Craftsman bungalows from the Houston Heights West neighborhood of Houston. The modest structures feature similar front porches and several bedrooms laid out in compact floorplans common to 1920s construction. Over their live span the houses were used as owner-occupied residences until recent years, in which they were left vacant. In contrast to many other properties in the district, these two were left largely unchanged since construction, though several decades of neglect left them in mediocre condition.

Rehabilitation Project
Work on the two Tulane Street houses consisted of rehabilitation of the historic elements, as well as small additions to bring the properties up to modern living expectations. As much historic fabric, including windows, siding, and flooring, were repaired on site and reinstalled in excellent condition. The foundation, which had settled poorly in several locations, was stabilized to ensure longevity. All new mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems were installed that had previously been patchwork and of poor design. Modest rear additions were added to provide more square footage and an additional bedroom. These additions were designed to be similar in appearance to the historic portions of the houses, but different enough so as not to create a false historic sense.
Oliver-Eakle/Barfield Building 1927
Amarillo • Potter County • Texas

History
The Barfield Building was built during an early 20th century oil boom in the Panhandle and financed by local businesswoman Melissa Dora Oliver-Eakle. Often operating as “M.D.”, Oliver-Eakle amassed a significant amount of land in Amarillo, both downtown and in residential districts. She built this building, with architect Wyatt Hedrick, to serve as offices for many of the city’s finest businesses and medical professionals. Some floors had compressed air systems to support various dental and medical services. The building opened with great local fanfare and press coverage. “Barfield” was added to the building’s name in 1948, after Oliver-Eakle’s passing when her daughter and son-in-law took over the property and completed renovations.

Rehabilitation Project
The Barfield Building had been abandoned for 30 years with some previous failed attempts at rehabilitation. The completed project has converted the building to a luxury hotel. Although not required by the tax credit programs, the project consisted of reconstruction of missing exterior storefronts, the main lobby stair, and other spaces, based on the original plans for the building. A new restaurant was inserted into the first floor, using new features that complement the historic building. Upper floors were converted to guest rooms, allowing remaining tile floors, marble wainscot, and historic woodwork to remain in place where extant. The hotel opened with as much local fanfare as the original building in 1927.
Building 10, W-K-M Company 1945
Houston • Harris County • Texas

History
W-K-M Company, Incorporated is part of Texas’s oil and gas heritage. The company is best known for their precedent-setting pipe cleaning and coating machines, rotary slips, and high-pressure valves essential for oil and gas wells. These patented designs have been in use throughout the country and worldwide. Government contracts during World War II bolstered their business. Accordingly, their Houston campus expanded considerably during wartime in the 1940s, with the construction of new buildings including a central office, an assembly plant, a machine shop, an auto repair shop, woodworking building, a heat treating building, and multiple warehouses. Building 10 was constructed in 1945, and was originally in use as a shipping warehouse. It is a simple, single-story industrial building with an interior mezzanine and a raised central roof monitor to provide light and air.

Rehabilitation Project
This rehabilitation focused on completing repairs and upgrades to the formerly vacant warehouse, to allow for use as office space. The roof was replaced, repairs were made to the windows, and the mechanical systems such as HVAC, electrical, and fire suppression were upgraded. Other than the mechanical work, the project had a light touch on the interior of the warehouse. The original factory-style windows had been covered with plywood and other blocking materials, but were reopened as part of this project. To provide a pleasant and well-lit working environment, five solid roll-up garage doors that filled exterior openings on the north and west elevations were replaced with partially glazed storefront systems. Applicants worked with our office ahead of time to ensure that the design of the storefront units appropriately reflected the historic use of these openings as vehicular bays, by taking their design cues and proportions from garage doors.

DESIGNATION: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the W-K-M Historic District

HISTORIC USE: Light industrial
CURRENT USE: Offices
TOTAL COST: $124,819
QUALIFIED REHABILITATION EXPENSES: $124,819
CERTIFIED: July 7, 2021
CONTACT: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Roberts Industrial Center, Inc.; AB Flores Custom Masonry; Pioneer Roofing; Heights Glass; ABC Doors

Certified for state credits only.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
Christ Church Cathedral 1893
Houston • Harris County • Texas

History
The Christ Church congregation was founded in 1839 by an Episcopal missionary to the Republic of Texas. The congregation met in the Texas capitol building in downtown Houston for several years before buying this property in 1843. The current Gothic Revival building is the third church on the site, possibly constructed using masonry from the second building after a structural collapse in 1892. Another building in the complex also dates to the late 1800s, while two other buildings were added in the mid-1900s. The church suffered a fire in 1938, which destroyed the altar and neighboring sacristies. These were rebuilt with great attention given to altar and a new side-chapel, although the sacristies were simple in design and ornament. The church was named the cathedral of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas in 1949.

Rehabilitation Project
A major part of the completed rehabilitation project addressed ongoing structural issues related to the heavy 19th-century masonry construction on Houston soil. Structural issues were compounded by moisture infiltration related to the landscaping and aging HVAC system. The project included extensive masonry repointing, brick sealant on select areas, addition of new tie-rods within the sanctuary, updated HVAC systems, and conversion of sanctuary lighting to an LED system. The 1930s sacristy was reconfigured with new cabinetry to provide better functionality. An upstairs area was also reconfigured to provide meeting rooms and storage for vestments.
Farmers and Mechanics Nat’l Bank  1921  
Fort Worth • Tarrant County • Texas

History
The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank is a symbol of Fort Worth’s exponential growth in the early 19th century as the cattle and oil industries in the area grew. The building was designed by the prominent local architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats, in the Chicago Commercial style that can be seen in downtowns throughout the country. This style is a result of technological changes in construction, including elevators and steel structural systems that allowed buildings to be built taller and with more windows. Farmer and Mechanics also has the classic tripartite exterior design with an ornate base, simple tower, and decorative capital. The bank was heavily altered in the 1950s and ‘60s with the entire base having been reclad with contemporary materials. The exterior of the building was fully restored in 2007, working from historic drawings.

Rehabilitation Project
By the 2007 restoration, much of the interior of the building had also been heavily modified. The historic banking lobby was completely gone and was not restored as the building was planned for use as private offices. Only the main elevator lobby on the ground floor received a partial restoration. For the current project, the building was converted from offices to a hotel. A new restaurant is housed in the former banking lobby space, with new finishes that respect the historic character of the building. Office floors have been converted to guest rooms. A lobby bar and meeting rooms occupy the top floors of the building, with views across downtown. A new glass and steel canopy marks the entrance to the main elevator lobby. A rooftop bar will be finished in the future.

DESIGNATION: Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places

HISTORIC USE: Bank, office building

CURRENT USE: Hotel, restaurants, conference center

CERTIFIED: July 28, 2021

CONTACT: Development Services Group, Inc; Kline + Kline; Bennett Benner Partners; Balfour Beatty General Contractors

Also certified for federal tax credits.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
Ella & Walter Fondren, Sr. House 1923
Houston • Harris County • Texas

History
This prominent mansion in the Montrose neighborhood of Houston was designed by noted architect Alfred C. Finn to serve as residence for the Fondrens in the growing garden suburb. The family lived in the home for three decades until Ella Fondren’s death in 1953, after which it was used by various charitable organizations as office space until 1979, when it was converted into an inn and restaurant. All of these uses allowed for minimal interior alterations and interventions to the historic fabric.

Rehabilitation Project
Work performed on the building included refreshing historic materials to sustain their lifespan, as well as selective intervention to fix code issues and otherwise make the building more hospitable to modern standards. As it had previously served as an inn, the upstairs rooms were ideal for conversion into boutique hotel suites with updated fixtures and finishes. New mechanical systems, for both the hotel and the restaurant’s kitchen, were installed. Selective demolition of non-historic additions was completed, revealing original architecture. At the building’s rear, new services, such as the kitchen exhaust, were installed carefully to keep them out of the way and to not overtake the view of the building. Finally, tasteful landscaping was installed across the site to enhance the aesthetic of the Fondren Mansion.

DESIGNATION: Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places
HISTORIC USE: Residence
CURRENT USE: Hotel
CERTIFIED: August 3, 2021
CONTACT: La Colombe d’Or Properties; MacRostie Historical Advisors
Certified for state credits only.
For more info www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
First United Methodist Church 1922
Paris • Lamar County • Texas

History
The First United Methodist Church of Paris was established in 1843, meeting in a school building until they constructed their own building a decade later. After the great fire of downtown Paris in 1916, this congregation, then known as the Centenary Methodist Church, joined with another local Methodist congregation and constructed a new church, as the First Methodist Church of Paris. The building has an intriguing combination of Classical and Mediterranean Revival element, including a central octagonal tower and a pediment with Corinthian columns at the main entrance. The interior has the same mix of styles, along with some additional decorative elements related to the contemporary Prairie Style.

Rehabilitation Project
This rehab project focused on functional improvements to the sanctuary and flanking interior spaces. The sanctuary suffered from poor lighting and sound, which were the impetus for the work. Decorative ornament throughout the sanctuary was restored, including painted features that had been simplified in prior touch-ups. The floor of the sanctuary was removed and restructured to reduce the slope for accessibility. An altered choir loft was removed and redesigned for both aesthetics and function. In the balcony area, existing railings were raised for safety. The new design of these elements is simple and modern, while respectful of the historic designs. Restrooms and other secondary spaces were also redesigned.

DESIGNATION: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the “Churches with Decorative Painting” multiple property listing

HISTORIC USE: Church
CURRENT USE: Church
TOTAL COST: $9,750,000
QUALIFIED EXPENSES: $7,600,000
CERTIFIED: September 20, 2021
CONTACT: Charles Edwin Jones, Architect; Audley Moore Construction Company

Certified for state credits only.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
Hamilton Apartments 1927
Fort Worth • Tarrant County • Texas

History
Hamilton Apartments were constructed along Hemphill Street’s streetcar line on Fort Worth’s Southside. The property was developed by real estate investor William Hamilton, though he only retained ownership for a short while. Hamilton’s investment in this and other properties across the city was part of the city’s exponential growth in the 1920s—a result of increases in the agricultural and oil industries within the city. The city’s public transportation network also created a variety of streetcar suburbs and additional neighboring communities were annexed. Hamilton Apartments is a classic U-shaped courtyard complex, though it is a less typical example of the use of the Classical Revival style in Fort Worth.

Rehabilitation Project
The building had been abandoned for some time and was in severely deteriorated condition due to water damage and human destruction, although the historic layout of the apartments was intact. As part of the tax credit program, public spaces within individual residences, even in an apartment building, must all be retained in their historic configuration while secondary spaces can be altered. At the Hamilton Apartments, most units retained their overall floor plan with minor alterations. Some small units were combined, while maintaining the primary spaces in each unit. Historic materials were salvaged to the extent possible on the interior. Windows were fully replaced throughout the building, as was the green Ludowici tile roof. The building has been fully occupied since its completion.
Hermann Park Mun. Golf Clubhouse 1933
Houston • Harris County • Texas

History
Hermann Park was established in the early 1900s as part of a desire for public, outdoor lands in the city. The land for the park was donated by George Hermann, a local entrepreneur. The park was planned by landscape architect George Kessler but carried out by the landscape firm Hare & Hare after Kessler’s death. A golf course, called for in the original plan, was built in the 1930s with a Spanish Colonial Revival clubhouse at one edge. The clubhouse was designed by architect Arthur Nutter and featured a pro shop, cafeteria, large lounge, and men’s and women’s locker rooms. This is one of several golf clubhouses in Houston designed by Nutter, but is considered his best. The large rooms, including the men’s locker room, feature large, rusticated wood trusses, ornamental light features, and other finishes that contribute to the style of the building.

Rehabilitation Project
A new clubhouse was built in 1990 and the historic building began to be only minimally used. The Hermann Park Conservancy undertook the current project in order to convert the building to a rentable event venue. Overall, historic finishes throughout the building were repaired. The former men’s lobby is now a primary venue space. New MEP systems were installed throughout, using creativity to insert an HVAC system so that it remains hidden despite the many open ceilings. A new porte cochere and entry lobby were added to the rear of the building to welcome visitors.

DESIGNATION: Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places
HISTORIC USE: Golf course clubhouse
CURRENT USE: Events venue
CERTIFIED: August 13, 2021
CONTACT: Hermann Park, Conservancy; Curtis and Windham Architects; Forney Construction, Inc.
Also certified for federal tax credits.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
San Antonio Missions (Maintenance) 1700s
San Antonio • Bexar County • Texas

History
San Antonio had its beginning in 1718 with the establishment of a complex of Spanish governmental and religious institutions, including the Alamo. In 1720, a second mission, San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo, was established downstream on the San Antonio River. A decade later, three missions that had been founded in East Texas were relocated to San Antonio at key points along the river: Missions Concepcion, Espada, and San Juan. Here Franciscan friars congregated groups of indigenous peoples, collectively known as the Coahuiltecan, in hopes of converting them to Christianity and the ways of Spanish citizenship. Today the missions are still in use for worship, and are key visitor destinations under the U.S. National Historical Park system.

Rehabilitation Project
As active churches, the four missions along the San Antonio River are owned and managed by a nonprofit entity, making them eligible for participation in the state tax credit program. Recently, the completed 2019 maintenance projects for each of the four southern churches (Missions Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan and Espada) were certified under the tax credit program. Each mission has an ongoing annual maintenance and restoration program to address the essential needs and protection of the historic structures, as well as occasional emergency repairs. Work to the churches in 2019 included: cleaning, repointing, and spot repair of the exterior stonework and plaster; protective coating of metalwork; oiling of bells; wood window repairs; stone floor repairs; and maintenance of modern lighting and electrical systems.

DESIGNATION: Each contributes to Mission Parkway National Register Historic District, is listed as a National Historic Landmark, and a Texas State Antiquities Landmark

HISTORIC USE: Mission
CURRENT USE: Church and museum
CERTIFIED: August 20, 2021
CONTACT: Ford, Powell & Carson Architects; Sparks Engineering; Pugh Constructors; James T. Rodriguez Consulting
Certified for state tax credits only.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
New Isis Theater 1936
Fort Worth • Tarrant County • Texas

**History**
This theater was first constructed in 1914 in the commercial district of the Fort Worth Stockyards—a public stockyards for auctions with adjacent packing houses, rail lines, and other related needs. The first theater, known as the Isis and with an Egyptian Revival façade, burned in 1934. The neighboring lot was purchased to double a reconstructed theater in width and the New Isis opened its doors in 1936. The Moderne style building reflects that date and has been largely maintained, although some elements were altered after a flood in the 1940s or as part of renovations in the 1950s. A drugstore operated in a corner tenant space of the building, adjacent to the small lobby. The theater operated until the 1980s when it was abandoned.

**Rehabilitation Project**
The theater deteriorated after its abandonment, eventually missing most of its roof and being open to the elements and visitors with malintentions. The property passed through multiple developers hands before the current owner purchased the property and was successfully able to complete a rehab. The building’s exterior required mostly repairs, while the interior was completely gutted and rebuilt. While no historic fabric remains on the interior, Moderne and Art Deco features in the auditorium were reconstructed, including the proscenium around the stage, which was expanded to support live performances as well as movies. The former drug store area was converted to a cocktail bar and the former mezzanine and segregated seating now house green rooms and VIP areas. On the façade, historic signage was cleaned and updated and the 1936 black and white tile pattern was restored.

DESIGNATION: Listed in the National Register as part of the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District

HISTORIC USE: Movie theater, drug store

CURRENT USE: Movie theater, live performance venue, bar

CERTIFIED: August 10, 2021

CONTACT: BendOverBackwards L.L.C; Arthur Weinman Architect; Tri-North Builders

Also certified for federal tax credits.

For more info
www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
**Ray Sherman Place** 1953-1969  
El Paso • El Paso County • Texas

**History**
Ray Sherman Place was the fourth public housing complex constructed in El Paso, though it is now the second-oldest remaining complex. It was the first complex constructed after the end of World War II, during a time in which public housing was not as popular as it had been pre-war, during the Great Depression. This, despite a local housing shortage due to post-war growth in the city of El Paso. The complex, as a result, was smaller than it might have been otherwise. It consists of 28 residential buildings and one office/maintenance building, constructed in a simple, utilitarian style, with Modernistic touches. The complex sits on a city block with landscaping, play areas, and other features dispersed throughout. Sherman Place is named for a former El Paso mayor who was instrumental in bringing early public housing to the city.

**Rehabilitation Project**
The rehab project updated the buildings and apartment units throughout. Exterior changes are minimal, although non-historic windows were replaced with new windows that match the configuration of the original windows. Screen doors were retained, reflecting the period in which the units were built. On the interior, kitchens, bathrooms, MEP systems, and finishes were all replaced and upgraded. Interior floorplans remain largely as they were, except for some units that were modified to meet ADA guidelines. New playgrounds and other features were added to the site.
Hotel Savoy 1884
San Antonio • Bexar County • Texas

History
The Savoy is composed of two adjoining historic structures that were interconnected and operated as a single hotel in 1912. The Soledad Block (1884) is a traditional downtown building in the Italianate style, and the University Block (1893) features a distinctive Romanesque style, characterized by heavy rusticated stone blocks with whimsical hand-carved motifs of acanthus leaves and mythical creatures. Both buildings were designed by famous San Antonio architect Alfred Giles. The 100-room hotel was once one of the city’s many bustling destinations for travelers, renting European Plan rooms for $1 a night. Since the 1800s, electric streetcars had carried visitors and hotel patrons along Houston Street. However, in 1933 San Antonio became the first major U.S. city to abandon them in favor of buses, leading to the closure of the Hotel Savoy.

Rehabilitation Project
Developers began the ambitious project of rehabilitating the Savoy in 2016, for use as office tenant space on the second and third floors, and retail spaces on the first floor. The first phase of the project included a painstaking restoration of the exterior stonework of the University Block, which was discolored and dingy from pollution, and the detail on many of the intricate stone carvings had been worn away. After cleaning and repair, the exterior is completely transformed. The upper floors retain their historic hotel corridors and doorways, while offering comfortable office spaces, kitchen, restrooms, and other amenities with all new HVAC, plumbing, and fire suppression systems. The ground level retail spaces had seen many changes over time, and now house a new restaurant, an upscale grocery, and a hair salon.

DESIGNATION: Contributing Resource in the Main and Military Plaza National Register Historic District

HISTORIC USE: Hotel

CURRENT USE: Office, Retail

CERTIFIED: Four State Phases—March 11, 2019; August 13, 2019; December 4, 2019; March 9, 2021

Federal certification of full project—July 20, 2021

CONTACT: Post Oak Preservation Solutions; Cabbage, Ltd; Alamo Architects; Curtis Hunt Restorations

Also certified for federal tax credits.

For more info www.thc.texas.gov/taxcreditprogram
TAB 10.2
Consider approval of the recapture of funds from and/or supplemental funding to previously awarded Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program projects

Background

Preservation projects involve a certain degree of uncertainty and unexpected conditions may arise during a project. These newly discovered or unanticipated conditions typically have an adverse impact on project budgets. The THC may discuss one or more courthouse projects that this situation applies to and consider supplemental awards to those counties. At other times, a courthouse project may not utilize all the grant funds originally awarded for the project. If this occurs, the THC will formally adjust the grant award to reflect the recapture.

This is a standing agenda item for the Commission to consider at each quarterly meeting. The Commission will consider the following supplemental funding awards and/or recapture of funds:

A) Duval County Courthouse

Duval County received a Round XI Emergency Grant in the amount of $580,231.00 with a 30% match from the county in the amount of $248,671 to replace a dangerous electrical panel and the most corroded steel lintels at the lower level of the building. In October 2020, Duval County was awarded supplemental funding in the amount of $340,863 upon discovering additional emergency scope toward a new total estimated project cost of $1,315,849. Since that time, the project received 4 contractor bids with the lowest qualified base bid at $1,892,157 which is $576,308 over the cost estimate prepared by the architect of $1,315,849. In addition, the courthouse sustained wind and flooding damage this spring totaling $76,104, shown as alternate bid scope items. The county proposes addressing this additional damage while the scaffolding is erected for the emergency grant work, in addition to drainage and accessible door issues. Duval County requests an additional $478,906 with an additional required 30% match in the amount of $205,245. The proposed total emergency project will be $2,000,000 with a new total grant award of $1,400,000 and the county’s new total match of $600,000. Please note that the total project cost of exactly $2,000,000 is based upon the county match limit of $600,000, which will require the county to value engineer some of the alternates in the lowest bid of $2,050,557. A letter from the Duval County Judge Gilbert Saenz and a summary of recent bids, as well as a cost estimate to repair the storm damage, is attached as documentation to support this request.

B) Lipscomb County Courthouse

Lipscomb County received a Round X Full Restoration Grant in the amount of $4,937,006 with a match from the county in the amount of $871,276. As part of the restoration, the THC requested that a non-historic concrete apron at the base of the building be removed. Following removal, water infiltration at the basement increased, despite polyurethane wall injections to resolve the problem. The county continues to experience water infiltration into occupied areas of the basement, requiring the county to excavate the brick foundation wall, waterproof the wall and install additional drainage to prevent future water intrusion. The total cost of this work approximately $135,466, which includes construction cost of up to $128,466 plus $7,000 in design fees plus reimbursable expenses. In his request letter, Judge Simpson has rounded the total project cost to $134,000. Staff recommends $113,900 in supplemental funding (85% of the requested project cost) which leaves a local match requirement of $20,100. A letter from Lipscomb County Judge Simpson and a cost estimate for the excavation and waterproofing are attached as documentation to support this request.
C) Coleman County Courthouse
Coleman County received a Round X Master Plan Update Grant in the amount of $50,000 with a required match of $5,000. The county’s consultant completed its master plan update, and the county submitted its final reimbursement request for $44,900, leaving a remaining balance of $5,100 for recapture. The program reviewer has confirmed that there are no additional invoices to be submitted for reimbursement.

D) Lynn County Courthouse
Lynn County received a Round IX Full Restoration Grant in the amount of $4,648,451 with a required match of $3,906,548. The county submitted and confirmed the amount of its final reimbursement request on June 7, 2021, leaving a remaining balance of $44,133.87 for recapture. The program reviewer has confirmed that there are no additional invoices to be submitted for reimbursement.

The total supplementary funding requested totals $592,806, with $49,233.87 in recaptured funding to be allocated for future courthouse grant awards.

Recommended motion (Committee):
Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to recapture funds from and/or supplement funding to previously awarded projects as follows:

1) Grant supplemental funding to Duval County in the amount of $478,906 with a required additional 30% match of $205,245; and
2) Grant supplemental funding to Lipscomb County in the amount of $113,900 with a required 15% match of $20,100; and
3) Recapture from Coleman County in the amount of $5,100; and
4) Recapture from Lynn County in the amount of $44,133.87.

Recommended motion (Commission):
Move to approve recapture of funds from and/or supplementary funding to previously awarded projects as follows:

1) Grant supplemental funding to Duval County in the amount of $478,906 with a required additional 30% match of $205,245; and
2) Grant supplemental funding to Lipscomb County in the amount of $113,900 with a required 15% match of $20,100; and
3) Recapture from Coleman County in the amount of $5,100; and
4) Recapture from Lynn County in the amount of $44,133.87.
RE: Request for Supplemental THC Emergency Grant Funding for Duval County Courthouse

Dear Ms. Tietz:

Hope this letter finds you well and healthy. I write to you concerning the sudden unexpected increase in costs and climate related effects. As we have seen, the pandemic and climate change has caused severe disruption to the construction industry and subsequent increase in materials and labor costs due to supply shortages. Additionally, Duval County experienced a weather event involving severe winds and heavy rain in mid-May 2021. This event resulted in flooding within the Courthouse basement and approximately twelve windows being severely damaged. These windows are now boarded up as they are life-safety concerns. We all aim to keep patrons and employees safe as much as possible, while maintaining focus on preservation.

The lowest bid received for the Emergency Grant project plus alternates was $1,892,157 (See attached bid breakdown summary). The County has budgeted an additional $205,245 towards the project beyond the allotted $394,755, for a total of $600,000. Duval County respectfully requests up to $478,906 in additional grant funds beyond the previous grant of $921,024, to be match by additional County contributions. The total project cost will be $2,000,000.

Additional grant funds will allow for the base work, the most critical alternates, and additional urgent window and drainage work to be addressed. By focusing on life-safety and critical envelope issues that have developed, we also achieve the vital interests of limiting interior damage and preserving the integrity of the historical Courthouse.

Thank you for your careful and valuable consideration. Please let me know if there is further information we can provide to support this crucial request.

Sincerely,

Gilbert N. Saenz,
County Judge
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The following is a cost summary for proposed project including critical alternates (Refer to Bid Summary Breakdown for Base Bid & Alternates)

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<td><strong>TOTAL BASE PROJECT</strong></td>
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<th>CRITICAL/ADDITIONAL ALTERNATES</th>
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<td>Alternate 4: Reconstruct/restore exterior accessible door assembly</td>
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<td>Alternate 6: Reconstruct/restore exterior windows beyond base work</td>
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<td>Alternate 8: Correct backflow issues at west areaway storm drain &amp; replace sump pump</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ALTERNATES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL PROJECT COST</strong></td>
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Note that the total construction cost with maximum County contribution = $1,584,000 + 158,400 + 76,104 = $1,818,504, without 10% contingency on base scope it is $1,584,000 + 76,104 = $1,660,104. These figures do not accept all alternates only critical/additional alternates noted above.

Duval County's maximum match is $600,000, with 70/30 THC/County match, the maximum project cost is $2,000,000.
Friday, September 17, 2021

Mark Wolfe
Executive Director
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Sir:

I want to commend Texas Historical Commission on a job well done on the restoration of our Courthouse. I also want to thank you for your speech at our rededication ceremony and I really appreciated all of the THC personnel that attended. Your organization helped make that a memorable day for Lipscomb County.

During the restoration process, we discovered that the waterproofing that was performed on the basement foundation was inadequate for the type of soil that we have. Our Architect has recommended a solution to remedy this problem. However, this was discovered after we had exhausted our Grant funds. Therefore, I am writing today to request funds from THC to address this inadequacy. We have received a proposal of $134,000.00 that we feel will fulfill the Architects solution. I would like to request THC’s assistance with this project.

Thank You for your attention to this matter.

Yours Truly,

Mickey Simpson
Lipscomb County Judge
September 17, 2021

Mr. Mark Wolfe
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas  78701

Lipscomb County Courthouse
Proposed Basement Waterproofing

Dear Mr. Wolfe,

We have encountered water proofing problems in the basement of the Lipscomb County Courthouse restoration not anticipated during restoration design. In our work with former Judge Willis Smith between 1999 and 2019, floor and wall basement leaks were never a problem. Consequently our preservation construction documents included only hydrophilic polyurethane injection, as a solution to local waterproofing problems as they might arise.

Unfortunately, after removal of the large concrete pads placed around the building between building face and circumferential walk, leakage developed in half of the north, the east, and half of the south walls of the building after heavy rains. Three injections of the specified hydrophilic polyurethane have not stopped the leaks. We believe the most effective solution is treatment of the exterior walls of the building with fluid applied waterproofing, followed by installation of a perforated sloping base drain six inches minimum below the floor elevation, followed by gravel back-fill and a sump and pump to street curb.

West half of the foundation walls are concrete and not leaking. East half are brick. The waterproofing requirement is about one hundred feet in length (half of the building perimeter). Brick foundation walls to spread footings below the concrete floor support a quarter of the building face above. The other quarter are on raised wall footings about 20 to 24 inches above the concrete floor face. These walls have a four inch thick concrete curb over dirt on the interior. None of this construction could be discovered until the preliminary demolition phase of the project. The unusual construction causes complexities for waterproofing application.

Our restoration contractor, Premier Commercial Group, aka Premier Metalwerks LLC has provided Lipscomb County Judge with a bid for the above-described restoration and waterproofing for the Lipscomb Courthouse basement foundation walls. As all rooms in the basement are active County offices, this is a requirement necessary for current and future use of the basement.

Please don’t hesitate to contact me with any questions regarding this waterproofing solution.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR WEINMAN

Arthur Weinman, AIA
AWWW:hs
cc: Judge Mickey Simpson; Eva Osborne, THC
August 13, 2021

Mr. Arthur Weinman
Arthur Weinman Architect
3717 Stoney Creek Road
Ft. Worth, TX 76116

RE: Lipscomb County Courthouse - Below Grade Waterproofing and Underground Drainage System

Dear Mr. Weinman,

We propose to furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and insurance necessary to complete the following scope of work:

**Scope:** At the northeast corner (approximately 50 LF) and the southeast corner (approximately 50 LF), complete the following scope of work:

- Excavate the existing soil to a depth of approximately 5'-0" adjacent to the building.
- Clean the walls and apply a new waterproofing membrane with drainage board and termination bar.
- Install a French drain with filter fabric and drainage rock.
- Install two (2) new sump pumps — one at each corner of the building — connected to the new French drainage systems and wired to permanent building power.
- Trench and install two new PVC drain lines across the east lawn, terminating at the eastside bar ditch, connected to the new sump pumps.
- Fill and compact the dirt at both the building and lawn trench locations.
- Install new sod over the filled trench locations.
- Includes all equipment necessary to complete the work.
- Includes mobilization/demobilization for the work.
- Includes MEI one (1) year warranty.

Specific Job Exclusions — Concrete/masonry repair; large coats; injection; interior finish replacement, repair, or finish out; landscape protection, removal or replacement; dewatering; any services associated with locating/removing/relocating/repairing utilities (electric, HVAC, plumbing, etc.) or sprinkler lines.

We will perform the work as described above during normal/regular weekday hours, for the Lump Sum price of $118,675.00; plus 8.25% sales/remodel tax, if required.

**Incorporated Notes & Clarifications:**

- MEI current EMR is 0.74; This offer is valid for 60-days.
- Refer to the attached certificate of insurance for specific coverage, which includes automatic blanket additional insured and waiver of subrogation endorsements on all lines of business and shall not be exceeded or modified without an additional premium payment.
- We acknowledge Addendum – none.
- Price does not include: sales tax, remodel tax, P&I Bonds, project specific endorsements, Builder’s Risk, Pollution Liability, Professional Liability, S&SC-QP1 certification, fees, permits, right of offset, stand-by-time, union labor agreements, risk of non-payment, damages for delays, overtime, off-hours/night work or weekend work, dumpster, toilet, water, electricity-3-phase power, or liquated damages; any utility services; flagmen; fencing; any subsidiary work items; sewage containment; special colors; mock-ups; off-site debris disposal from shotblasting/grinding/chipping/sanding/waterblasting; collect and dispose of waste water; waste tests; water tests; hole in or holiday testing; inspection/reinspection fees; test or treat for pH or MVT; repair damaged concrete, lighting, ventilation; color control; temperature/humidity control; and enclosures, tint, or partitions.
- Samples of products or systems presented for review are intended only to provide a general representation and not an exact replica of the color, texture or finish of the products or systems to be furnished or installed.
- MEI will be granted full and complete access to all work areas, absent fixtures, equipment, hangars, conduit, wiring, machinery, and other immovable objects to be removed and replaced by others.
- The scope of the repair work described above is limited to the repair location(s) and not guaranteed to stop all water intrusion into the structure.
- Unforeseen conditions or circumstances are not assumed nor anticipated.
- MEI is not responsible for reconditioning, locating, removing, collecting, or disposing of any toxic or hazardous materials.
- Price based upon a mutually agreed upon contract. Items not specifically included are excluded.
- The COVID-19 Shut Down Period shall not be deemed Force Majeure and shall not be grounds for termination or suspension of the Contract. Any and all contractual deadlines shall be extended day-for-day during the COVID-19 Shut Down Period and all contractual obligations shall be deemed suspended during a COVID-19 Shut Down Period.
- Mobile’s standard 1-year Installer’s Warranty excludes defects, failures or liabilities caused by: failure of the substrate, moisture vapor transmission or hydrostatic pressure, abuse, damage by others; damage to facilities; conditions that exceed the limitations of the materials; sufficiency of the design, removal and replacement of overburden materials, and special, incidental, consequential, punitive or indirect damages or injuries. Material warranties may be obtained separately from the manufacturer.
- This proposal is not for the sale of goods, but rather a service contract for the installation of products, systems, or materials. Therefore, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE HEREBY EXCLUDED. Venue shall be in Tarrant County, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

David Neal
Chief Operating Officer
Mobile Enterprises, Inc.

Accepted By: _______________________________ Date: _______________________________
Printed Name: _______________________________ Title: _______________________________

*Your facsimile/emailed signature above, as acceptance, will be treated as a fully executed contract*
COMMUNICATIONS
AGENDA
COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE
Doubletree Suites
Bluebonnet Room
303 W. 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
11 a.m.
(or upon adjournment of the 10:15 a.m. Community Heritage Development committee, whichever occurs later)

This meeting of the THC Communications Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. **Call to Order** — *Committee Chairman Gravelle*
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. **Consider approval of the Communications Committee meeting minutes** — *Chairman Gravelle*
   A. Minutes for July 26, 2021

3. **Communications Division update and committee discussion** — *Chris Florance*
   A. Engagement
   B. Branding
   C. Digital Media

4. **Adjournment**
Commissioners in attendance: Earl Broussard, Jim Bruseth, Garrett Donnelly, Rene Dutia, David Gravelle and Cathy McKnight.

1. Call to Order
The meeting was called to order by Chairman David Gravelle at 2:46 p.m. He announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551 and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required.

A. Committee member introductions
Chairman Gravelle called on commissioners to individually state their name and the city in which they reside.

B. Establish quorum
Chairman Gravelle reported a quorum was present.

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
There were no absences.

2. Minutes
The committee approved the April 26, 2021, Communications Committee meeting minutes. Commissioner Gravelle made the motion and was seconded by Commissioner Donnelly.

3. Communications Division update and committee discussion-Chris Florance

Commissioner Gravelle discussed the importance of the new engagement dashboard, which allows a high-level view of all digital media channels – web, social, email newsletters and earned media.

Florance explained the format and gave an overview of the document. He noted the format of the dashboard was flexible. Florance thanked staffers Bailey Curwick, Patrick Hughey and Isabel Ray for their work on this. He noted it would be emailed to them monthly and the previous months would be included in their commission meeting packets.

Commissioner Gravelle noted that the dashboard showed the reach of the agency’s communications.
Florance discussed the Marion County Courthouse rededication ceremony in May 2021. He described the media relations push and highlighted two Shreveport, La., television news stations’ coverage of the event in addition to much coverage from Texas outlets as well. Florance thanked staffers Curwick, Rob Hodges and Andy Rhodes who attended the event.

Florance discussed improvements to Spanish language media coverage of the agency. Communications had pitched several events, both with and without agency Spanish-speaking spokespersons available, but did not see coverage of these events. He commended Preservation Scholar Paola Guerrera who helped with these efforts. He noted good English language media coverage of the Casa Navarro SHS reopening, which had been pitched to Spanish language media. He described frequent coverage in El Paso and Juarez Spanish language media of the Duranguito situation, with many mentions of the agency in this coverage. Organic and incidental coverage of the agency has appeared in *Milenario* and *La Vanguardia* in Mexico.

Florance said the division will utilize these connections and build on this incidental coverage and increase the agency’s media footprint in this space. He noted the importance of Spanish-speakers connected to the agency to serve as spokespersons. He urged a systemic and consistent approach to create a payoff with this media. He noted that more programming in Spanish.

Florance described the translation of the Chisholm Trail and World War I travel guides into Spanish from a vendor. The documents are undergoing final review and will be made available for digital download.

Florance noted that the newly updated Statewide Travel Guide will be available for translation, and that the African American Guide could be translated after some minimal updates. He said Communications was also working with the Casa Navarro SHS to translate their interpretation into a QR-accessible Spanish language web resource.

Florance described utilizing Google Translate to offer some translated web pages on the agency website or even ATLAS. The new agency website will incorporate this technology into the redesign.

Florance discussed a pilot program using QR codes on state historical markers on the Texas capitol grounds. He said about 25 markers now had the QR codes on them, which were created in-house at low cost. The codes can be scanned with most smart phones and opens a page that can be translated into Spanish. He noted that as soon as the user enters the Google Translate web resource, they can see a fully translated navigable agency website. So far have about 120 scans. Staff will scrutinize the data when the pilot ends on Sept. 6 and likely have a more accurate number of visits. Florance noted that businesses, residencies, and attractions on the capitol grounds appeared to be getting the most scans. Florance offered that this is an opportunity to use the markers more as a platform of information and education. He noted that he would be interested in working with a Main Street or other partner and try the pilot in a historic shopping district or similar locale. Florance noted that the marker foundry had agreed to produce QR code tags on future markers. Florance thanked staffers Bob Brinkman, Sarah McCleskey, Judy Jensen, Rob Scordino, Rob Hodges and Patrick Hughey.

Commissioner White urged Florance to reach out to other entities to do this. She noted how the technology is changing and there are constant new opportunities. She mentioned work done by the City of El Paso. She noted the 17,000 markers would be overwhelming to try to do.

Commissioner Donnelly noted that on a recent visit to the Lexington he saw QR codes on all the site’s placards steering visitors to video, audio and more. He noted the Lexington had its own data network.

Commissioner Garcia noted that the translations from Google were better than she expected. She commended the ability to gather more info or reach out to the agency by scanning the codes.
Commissioner Garcia also noted the stature of Mexican media coverage the agency received, especially from *Milenario*.

Commissioner Bruseth asked if Google Translate charges; Florance answered that it does not and described how the standalone app uses augmented reality to show translations of documents on the fly.

Commissioner Donnelly noted that many Spanish speakers rely on Google Translate, and wondered if they would share the visitor information.

Chairman Nau noted that there were available contacts and entrees into Google among THC supporters.

Florance mentioned policies the staff is working on to bring more governance to branding and quality control to agency communications. Much of this will take the form of training.

Florance mentioned plans for upcoming Camino Real and 80th anniversary of Pearl Harbor webinars.

Florance mentioned that funding was provided by the legislature to redesign the agency website and gave a brief overview of plans for the redesign.

Florance recognized the agency’s partnership with Shabnam Modgil and Radio Caravan, a Hindi and Telegu language station in Dallas, which offers a weekly drive time segment on heritage travel attractions in Texas.

4. **Adjournment**

At 3:19 p.m., on the motion of Commissioner Gravelle and without objection, the Communications Committee meeting was adjourned.
SOCIAL MEDIA/WEBINARS
This quarter, digital engagement efforts involved routine daily work, promotion of the Real Places 2022 conference, and preparation for two upcoming webinars and later fall themes.

September is Tejano Heritage Month in Texas, and September 15–October 15 is federally recognized as Hispanic Heritage Month. Accordingly, the THC social media accounts shared several stories on relevant topics, including the Tejano monument at the Capitol, San Agustín de Laredo Historic District, and Pike Park in Dallas, as well as an appeal to order copies of the Hispanic Texans publication in both English and Spanish.

Communications staff Bailey Curwick and Isabel Ray both hosted webinars through Museum Services for their respective areas of expertise—media relations and engagement/social media.

Planning is underway for two upcoming webinars—one on El Camino Real de los Tejas, November 10, hosted by Brad Patterson of CHD and including SHS staff; the other on Pearl Harbor’s impact on Texas, to be held in early December. We also have planned social media posts for the newly state-designated Indigenous Peoples Week (October 10–16) and national Native American Heritage Month (November).

WEBSITES
The agency website, thc.texas.gov, saw about a 3 percent decrease in unique visits from this quarter last year (about 312,000 to 303,000). Texas Time Travel saw about an 18 percent decrease from this quarter last year (22,000 to 18,000). The websites’ server security certificate failed automatic renewal in September. Although this did not affect the function or security of the server, a security message appeared when users attempted to visit the agency and Texas Time Travel sites. This was the likely cause of decreased traffic. Among the most-visited sections of the agency site are historical markers and state historic sites. The historic road trip articles again received a significant number of views this quarter.

The Real Places 2022 website, including registration, launched September 15. Early-bird registration is available through October 31. Three keynote speakers are currently posted, with more coming soon and the full conference schedule coming in mid-October.

Major redesign projects are currently underway for agency websites. The redesigned Texas Time Travel and Trail Region sites will go live late 2021 or early 2022. The THC Friends site is currently being built by the chosen vendor and will likely go live by the end of 2021. Planning has begun for the agency site proposal, which will be completed in the upcoming quarter. A user survey for the THC site was created and published. The survey will collect information that will help guide the proposal and development of the future THC site.

VIDEOS PHOTOS
On September 11, we captured footage at the Lipscomb County Courthouse rededication ceremony in Lipscomb for use in a future video. While in that area, we traveled a large part of the Plains Trail Region shooting photos for an upcoming redesign of the regional brochure.

HISTORIC SITES
In September, we completed the Texas State Historic Sites Official Guide. This new publication will serve as our main piece for promoting all state historic sites to potential visitors. The initial print run of 30,000 copies was sent to our visitors centers and TxDOT’s Travel Information Centers for distribution.

We promoted the new guide by developing a social media campaign in partnership with Houston-based social media influencers the Spring Break Family, who
are featured on the cover. We photographed them at our new Villa de Austin townsit for use on the cover and upcoming outreach efforts.

Since January, unique pageviews to the state historic site pages on the THC website increased 27 percent so far this year over the same period last year (359,757 in 2021 vs 283,246 in 2020).

In-person visitation to all sites is being promoted through print ads in upcoming issues of USA Today Southwest Travel magazine, Authentic Texas magazine, Travel Texas’ statewide travel guide, and Texas Highways magazine. A digital ad campaign is being developed to encourage in-person visitation.

MEDIA RELATIONS
This quarter, we distributed press releases on several agency matters, including:

- National Museum of the Pacific War’s new director, Karen Stevenson
- Extended deadline for THC Preservation Awards
- Marker QR codes around the Capitol (English and Spanish)
- Round XII of the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program
- Travis Heights-Fairview Park and Martindale Central historic districts added to the National Register of Historic Places
- Launch of the public process for the Texas Statewide Preservation Plan
- Lipscomb County Courthouse rededication
- Spanish translations of the Chisolm Trail and World War I travel guides

Markers, cemeteries, and the National Register of Historic Places were very popular topics this quarter.

We also prepared talking points for Mark Wolfe and Chairman Nau for the annual Texas Heritage Trails Program meeting, the Lipscomb and Falls county courthouse rededictions, and the Mission Dolores re-opening.

EMAIL OUTREACH
The September edition of the monthly agency e-newsletter went to 153,110 subscribers, and 39,864 subscribers received the quarterly Heritage Traveler e-newsletter. Some of the most-clicked links included the page to order travel guides, Texas Archeology Month, and a calendar item for the Mexican Village marker dedication in San Antonio. The latest newsletter, Marking Time in Texas, launches in October.

There are nearly 163,000 email addresses to promote upcoming initiatives and events at our state historic sites each month. This quarter, over 8,000 new subscribers were added to state historic sites promotional email lists.

Other key email outreach efforts focused on numerous webinar and event promotions, including Real Places 2022.

PRINT PROJECTS
Print projects have included the summer 2021 edition of The Medallion, as well as a digital kids’ issue to parallel the summer edition.

The newly revised Texas Heritage Travel Guide was printed in September in time for distribution at the State Fair. We printed 35,000 copies, most of which will be distributed after the last print run is gone (there are roughly 30,000 copies left of the 2014 version). The new 2021 version of the guide updates our new state historic sites and restored courthouses, changes to the Texas Main Street network, museums and sites that have closed since the last printing in 2014, and many photos.

We began distributing a print version of the employee newsletter to employees’ homes earlier this summer, and that will continue monthly.
Texas Historical Commission
Digital Media Outreach Quarterly Report – Q3 2021

Executive Summary
- Total Social Media Followers: 348,056 (6% increase)
- Total e-Newsletter Subscribers: 184,744 (1% increase)
- Total Reach on Social Media: 10,286,174 (28% decrease)
- Total Engagements (likes, comments, shares, etc.): 509,575 (18.5% decrease)

Social Media Followers, Agency Accounts
- Facebook: 99,023 (8.7% increase)
- Instagram: 51,469 (2.4% increase)
- Twitter: 17,758 (5.4% increase)
- YouTube: 17,787 (5.5% increase)
- LinkedIn: 3,529 (6.8% increase)

Total Social Media Followers, Including Historic Sites
- Facebook: 228,762 (6.8% increase)
- Instagram: 72,455 (4.1% increase)
- Twitter: 24,594 (3.7% increase)
- YouTube: 18,716 (5.7% increase)
- LinkedIn: 4,055 (7.2% increase)

Engagement Rate by Platform, Agency Accounts
- Facebook: 2.7%; Instagram: 5.5%; Twitter: 2.4%; LinkedIn: 5.8%; YouTube: 4.6%

Online Video
- Total Video Views in Q3
  - YouTube: 363,066
  - Facebook: 20,068

  Top Videos (by number of views in Q3)
  - Speaking Texas German: 240,342 (4,647,432 total views)
  - The First Americans and the Debra L. Friedkin Site: 12,848 (42,731 total views)
  - 1836 Goliad Massacre with Unseen Footage: 9,900 (222,846 total views)

e-Newsletters
- Total Subscribers: 184,744 (1% increase)
- Top Email Topic Subscriptions
  - SHS Updates and Promotions: 162,518
  - THC e-Newsletter: 152,338
  - Heritage Traveler: 39,831
  - History Museum Outreach and Education: 20,800
  - Historical Marker Program Updates: 16,576
- Total Unique Email Opens: 351,412 (15.1%)
- Overall Engagement Rate: 44.4%
- Unique Link Clicks: 34,144
  - Historic Road Trips (two different emails): 1,291; 953
  - SHS guide: 1,054
  - Nacogdoches historic road trip itinerary: 713

Agency Blog
- Total Blog Views in Q3: 16,215 (26.3% decrease over Q2)
• Top Blog Posts:
  o Descendants of Austin’s Old 300: 1,260 views
  o Found an Artifact on the Beach?: 1,166 views
  o Exploring the Quanah Parker Trail: 890 views

**Top Social Media Posts**

• Facebook
  o Quanah Parker Day: 295,116 reach, 31,848 engagements
  o Ima Hogg born on this day: 203,615 reach, 23,236 engagements
  o Beach Hotel, Galveston: 196,955 reach, 17,682 engagements

• Instagram
  o Nimitz, end of WWII: 53,177 reach, 1,868 engagements
  o Quanah Parker Day: 40,355 reach, 2,611 engagements
  o Ball-Eddleman-McFarland House: 36,857 reach, 1,452 engagements

• Twitter
  o Tejano Heritage Month: 75,753 impressions, 1,569 engagements
  o Sam Houston elected president of Republic: 22,249 impressions, 696 engagements
  o New Braunfels: 26,285 impressions, 582 engagements

• LinkedIn
  o Bastrop fire 10th anniversary: 9,556 impressions, 367 engagements
  o Ima Hogg born on this day: 1,722 impressions, 142 engagements
  o Preservation Boot Camp: 1,493 impressions, 118 engagements

**Historic Sites Performance, Facebook**

• Most Engaged Historic Site Facebook Posts
  o NMPW, Navajo Code Talkers: 194,677 reach, 6,789 engagements
  o Port Isabel Lighthouse, Over 61,500 sunsets: 28,520 reach, 1,616 engagements
  o Fort McKavett, Mourning the loss of John Cobb: 9,253 reach, 723 engagements
  o Fort Griffin, Fox family, 6,421 reach, 700 engagements
  o San Jacinto Battleground, Marsh trail: 19,124 reach, 694 engagements

• SHS videos on Facebook:
  o Historic sites shared 55 videos in Q3 with a total reach of 42,213 and 20,068 total views
  o Most viewed SHS videos:
    ▪ Throwing Flames: Combat Assault Team Outpost (NMPW): 2,369 reach, 1,668 views
    ▪ Happy Fourth of July (NMPW): 4,219 reach, 1,504 views
    ▪ Baby alligator in the pond (Caddo Mounds): 1,686 reach, 1,140 views
ENGLAGEMENT DASHBOARD
JULY 2021

SOCIAL MEDIA
61 accounts
Total social followers: 332,297 (1.1%)
Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn
Engagement: 165,282 (18.5%)
# who interacted with content
Impressions: 3,217,169 (19%)
# of users who saw THC content

SUBSCRIBER DATABASE
Total Individual Subscribers: 151,991 (0.5%)
Total Subscriptions to Email Topics: 162,735 (0.5%)
Monthly Agency Newsletter: 40,021 (0.2%)

PAGEVIEWS
thc.texas.gov
Feb 1 - April 30: 377,782
May 1 - July 31: 375,237 (0.67%)
texastimetravel.com
Feb 1 - April 30: 31,814
May 1 - July 31: 26,562 (16.51%)
atlas.thc.texas.gov
Feb 1 - April 30: 95,965
May 1 - July 31: 100,514 (4.74%)

TOP NEWS
Scattered ashes at Alamo set off concerns about archaeology, dignity of the site
July 3

Is a planned Alamo exhibit hall too bland and bulky? Members of the Texas Historical Commission think so - and they asked for changes
July 26

Battleship Texas chances at Galveston’s Seawolf Park berth sinking
July 27
https://www.galvnews.com/news/article_58eb7ad5-af93-5c8b-9a37-b381395f8e6d.html
# Engagement Dashboard

**August 2021**

## Social Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Followers</th>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Impressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn</td>
<td>336,181</td>
<td>168,474</td>
<td>3,555,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Media Details
- **Total Followers**: 336,181 (1.7% increase)
- **Engagement**: 168,474 (2% increase)
- **Impressions**: 3,555,390 (10% increase)

## Subscriber Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
<th>Email Topics</th>
<th>Monthly Newsletter</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184,161</td>
<td>482,633</td>
<td>153,375</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Subscriber Database Details
- **Total Individual Subscribers**: 184,161 (0.56% increase)
- **Total Subscriptions to Email Topics**: 482,633 (1.9% increase)
- **Monthly Agency Newsletter**: 153,375 (0.92% increase)

## Pageviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Mar 1 - May 31</th>
<th>June 1 - Aug 31</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thc.texas.gov</td>
<td>424,402</td>
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<tr>
<td>texastimettravel.com</td>
<td>34,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>atlas.thc.texas.gov</td>
<td>102,037</td>
<td>98,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pageviews Details
- **thc.texas.gov**: 424,402 (Mar 1 - May 31)
- **June 1 - Aug 31**: 337,329 (20.52% decrease)
- **texastimettravel.com**: 34,270 (Mar 1 - May 31)
- **June 1 - Aug 31**: 21,322 (37.78% decrease)
- **atlas.thc.texas.gov**: 102,037 (Mar 1 - May 31)
- **June 1 - Aug 31**: 98,877 (3.09% decrease)

## Top News

- **Texas historical marker to recognized infamous 1916 lynching, to be placed outside Waco City Hall**
  - *August 5*

- **Texas draws criticism with plan to lure tourists to sites where indigenous people were banished**
  - *August 10*
  - [Link](https://www.texasobserver.org/texas-plan-to-lure-tourists-to-sites-where-indigenous-people-were-banished-draws-criticism/)

- **Battle of Medina: Search for the historic site continues this weekend in Lening**
  - *August 13*
  - [Link](https://sanantonioreport.org/battle-of-medina-search-continues/)
# Engagement Dashboard

**September 2021**

## Social Media
- **Total social followers**: 348,056 **↑** 3.5%
- **Engagement**: 172,142 **↑** 2.2%
- **Impressions**: 3,369,811 **↓** 5.2%

- Platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn
- **# who interacted with content**
- **# of users who saw THC content**

## Subscriber Database
- **Total Individual Subscribers**: 184,744 **↑** 0.32%
- **Total Subscriptions to Email Topics**: 485,324 **↑** 0.56%
- **Monthly Agency Newsletter**: 152,341 **↑** 0.67%

## Pageviews
- **thc.texas.gov**
  - April 1–June 30: 400,368
  - July 1–Sept. 30: 317,292 **↓** 20.16%
- **texastimetravel.com**
  - April 1–June 30: 30,273
  - July 1–Sept. 30: 18,258 **↓** 39.69%
- **atlas.thc.texas.gov**
  - April 1–June 30: 99,790
  - July 1–Sept. 30: 96,799 **↓** 3%

## Top News
- **East Austin stadium celebrated by Black community nominated for national historic status**
  - September 13

- **Sabine Pass historic site to start charging. See details, reasoning & timeline**.
  - September 24
  - [panews.com/2021/09/24/sabine-pass-historic-site-to-start-charging-for-entry/](panews.com/2021/09/24/sabine-pass-historic-site-to-start-charging-for-entry/)

- **Sherman Riot of 1930 historical marker potentially on commissioners court agenda**
  - September 27
Key Metrics
Summary of key metrics indicating account performance, growth, and engagement

- **7.79K Change in Subscribers**
  Net change in subscribers to your account

- **57.9K Change in Subscriptions**
  Net change in subscriptions to your topics

- **2.6 Subscriptions Per Subcriber**
  Average number of topic subscriptions that each subscriber has as of 09/2021

- **44.4% Engagement Rate**
  Percentage of recipients who opened or clicked on a link in a bulletin in 90 days prior to 09/2021

- **2.4M Impressions**
  Total number of bulletin opens and link clicks

- **171.1% Network Impact**
  Percentage growth in subscribers as a result of using the GovDelivery Network
Effectiveness

See how your organization is increasing reach and which sources are bringing in the most subscribers.

Subscribers

Source of New Subscribers

<table>
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<th>( \text{Dec} )</th>
<th>( \text{Jan} )</th>
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<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>700</td>
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<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMS integration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleted</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Total Subscribers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total subscribers as of 09/2021</td>
<td>164,744</td>
<td>164,844</td>
<td>164,944</td>
<td>165,044</td>
<td>165,144</td>
<td>165,244</td>
<td>165,344</td>
<td>165,444</td>
<td>165,544</td>
<td>165,644</td>
<td>165,744</td>
<td>165,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent growth past 12 months: 4.40%
Effectiveness
See how your organization is increasing reach and which sources are bringing in the most subscribers.

Subscriptions

Source of New Subscriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of New Subscriptions</th>
<th>Subscriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>5,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlay</td>
<td>31,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signup Builder</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>27,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload</td>
<td>81,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMS Integration</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleted</td>
<td>88,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in Total Subscriptions: +57,944

Total subscriptions as of 09/2021: 485,374

Percent growth past 12 months: **13.56%**
Effectiveness
See how your organization is increasing reach and which sources are bringing in the most subscribers.

Network impact

New Network Subscribers as Percentage of Direct

Top Contributors to Your Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Subscribers to Your Account</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas Workforce Commission</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Governor Texas</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Department of Family and Protective Services</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Education Agency</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Real Estate Commission</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Health and Human Services Commission</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nueces County, Texas</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Parks and Wildlife Department</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Retirement System of Texas</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Commission on Environmental Quality</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in New Subscribers using GovDelivery Network past 12 months: **171.05%**
Engagement

View your most popular topics and how many subscribers are engaging with your communications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Unique Recipients</th>
<th>Engagement Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2021</td>
<td>179,031</td>
<td>44.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 2021</td>
<td>178,637</td>
<td>43.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 2021</td>
<td>179,401</td>
<td>45.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2021</td>
<td>179,280</td>
<td>43.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2021</td>
<td>177,862</td>
<td>44.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2021</td>
<td>179,358</td>
<td>43.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2021</td>
<td>179,264</td>
<td>43.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2021</td>
<td>179,176</td>
<td>46.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2021</td>
<td>177,158</td>
<td>42.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
<td>177,504</td>
<td>41.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2020</td>
<td>178,485</td>
<td>41.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2020</td>
<td>176,916</td>
<td>41.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engagement

View your most popular topics and how your subscribers are engaging with your communications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Name</th>
<th>Net Change in Subscriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL NEON Contacts with Email Addresses</td>
<td>16,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Museum Outreach and Education</td>
<td>8,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTHC Workshops &amp; Trainings</td>
<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Cemetery Preservation Announcements</td>
<td>4,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upcoming Events</td>
<td>3,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Traveler e-Newsletter</td>
<td>2,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Heritage Trails Program Updates</td>
<td>2,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology Division Updates and Events</td>
<td>2,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Texas Highways Updates</td>
<td>2,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas History Education Resources</td>
<td>1,912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Name</th>
<th>Bulletins Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History Museum Outreach and Education</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upcoming Events</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe de Austin</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Navarro</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varner-Hogg Plantation</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Battleground</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Legation</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington-on-the-Brazos</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Home</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Rayburn House</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Efficiency

Explore which online channels you are leveraging to maximize the impact of your communication efforts.

### Delivery channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messages Sent</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>SMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>Shared Bulletin Page Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Improve Your Performance

by using the tips in our [Granicus Best Practices Guide](#)
July Print

Publications: 488
Clips: 401
Column Inches: 22,048
Advertising Equivalent ($): 1,288,595.47
Readership: 7,732,363

July Digital

Exposure: 90 different mentions
Potential Reach (people/readers): 284,240,000
Advertising Equivalent ($): 2,599,600

August Print

Publications: 489
Clips: 275
Column Inches: 14,632
Advertising Equivalent ($): 660,127.69
Readership: 4,485,468

August Digital

Exposure: 88 different mentions
Potential Reach (people/readers): 205,640,000
Advertising Equivalent ($): 1,902,700

September Print*

Publications: 493
Clips: 276
Column Inches: 16,203
Advertising Equivalent ($): 1,033,569.18
Readership: 5,513,819

September Digital*

Exposure: 76 different mentions
Advertising Equivalent ($): 1,549,000
Potential Reach (people/readers): 166,800,000

2021 Third Quarter (July - September)
Volunteers sought for Texas Memorial Illumination at battleground

Yoette Greece, STAFF WRITER
Sep 30, 2021 | Updated Oct 5, 09:51 p.m.
HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

RGV History: Cameron County historical markers showcase battlefields, local heritage

A cannon sits on the south side of the battlefield where theameron battle took place. (Photo: Nathaniel Puentes)

By: Nathaniel Puentes
Posted: Sep 26, 2021 / 00:28 PM CDT / Updated: Sep 27, 2021 / 11:03 AM CDT

Houston Chronicle – “Volunteers Sought for Texas Memorial Illumination at Battleground”

Part 1 of 4: ValleyCentral.com, Local 23 (NBC, Brownsville) – “RGV History: Cameron County Historical Markers Showcase Battlefields, Local Heritage”

To view TV clips featuring THC from this quarter, check out this album.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Description</th>
<th>Pageviews</th>
<th>Unique Pageviews</th>
<th>Avg. Time on Page</th>
<th>Enterances</th>
<th>Bounce Rate</th>
<th>% Exit</th>
<th>Page Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. /</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>23,328</td>
<td>18,538</td>
<td>00:01:14</td>
<td>15,149</td>
<td>35.94%</td>
<td>35.27%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>28,159</td>
<td>22,650</td>
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<td>18,022</td>
<td>37.01%</td>
<td>37.04%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>-20.71%</td>
<td>-18.80%</td>
<td>-13.56%</td>
<td>-20.07%</td>
<td>-2.88%</td>
<td>-4.78%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. /preserve/projects-and-programs/state-historical-markers</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
<td>11.412</td>
<td>00:01:11</td>
<td>10,038</td>
<td>31.87%</td>
<td>32.64%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>16,615</td>
<td>11,412</td>
<td>00:01:11</td>
<td>10,038</td>
<td>31.87%</td>
<td>32.64%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>33.98%</td>
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<td>% Change</td>
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<td>2.41%</td>
<td>-4.22%</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
<td>-6.45%</td>
<td>-3.94%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. /job-opportunities</td>
<td>12.84%</td>
<td>7,837</td>
<td>00:01:39</td>
<td>5,506</td>
<td>51.39%</td>
<td>44.41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>10,894</td>
<td>7,837</td>
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<td>5,506</td>
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<td>44.41%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>12,464</td>
<td>9,106</td>
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<td>5,763</td>
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<td>46.92%</td>
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<td>-13.94%</td>
<td>15.25%</td>
<td>-17.40%</td>
<td>-9.57%</td>
<td>-5.36%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. /historic-sites/sam-jackie-bastion-ground-state-historic-site</td>
<td>12.43%</td>
<td>9,026</td>
<td>00:02:53</td>
<td>8,587</td>
<td>64.29%</td>
<td>70.10%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>10,782</td>
<td>9,026</td>
<td>00:02:53</td>
<td>8,587</td>
<td>64.29%</td>
<td>70.10%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>9,458</td>
<td>7,915</td>
<td>00:03:10</td>
<td>6,679</td>
<td>64.55%</td>
<td>71.34%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>27.49%</td>
<td>28.67%</td>
<td>-5.57%</td>
<td>28.67%</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td>-1.74%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. /historic-sites/washington-brazos-state-historic-site</td>
<td>11.62%</td>
<td>8,157</td>
<td>00:02:44</td>
<td>7,514</td>
<td>56.86%</td>
<td>62.81%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>9,662</td>
<td>8,157</td>
<td>00:02:44</td>
<td>7,514</td>
<td>56.86%</td>
<td>62.81%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>12,545</td>
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<td>61.04%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>% Change</td>
<td>-21.39%</td>
<td>-21.19%</td>
<td>3.11%</td>
<td>-21.86%</td>
<td>-1.21%</td>
<td>-0.37%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. /historic-site-1</td>
<td>10.31%</td>
<td>5,815</td>
<td>00:00:23</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>49.76%</td>
<td>51.11%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>7,860</td>
<td>5,815</td>
<td>00:00:23</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>49.76%</td>
<td>51.11%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>6,810</td>
<td>4,876</td>
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<td>1,113</td>
<td>47.21%</td>
<td>27.20%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>% Change</td>
<td>15.42%</td>
<td>19.26%</td>
<td>13.44%</td>
<td>70.53%</td>
<td>5.41%</td>
<td>14.38%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. /historic-road-trips</td>
<td>11.38%</td>
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<td>00:01:10</td>
<td>4,476</td>
<td>42.47%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>6,428</td>
<td>4,993</td>
<td>00:01:10</td>
<td>4,476</td>
<td>42.47%</td>
<td>40.59%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>00:01:42</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>38.53%</td>
<td>33.99%</td>
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<td>% Change</td>
<td>696.62%</td>
<td>851.05%</td>
<td>-31.04%</td>
<td>870.93%</td>
<td>70.22%</td>
<td>22.81%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. /historic-sites/fulton-maries-state-historic-site</td>
<td>11.53%</td>
<td>6,044</td>
<td>00:02:43</td>
<td>4,722</td>
<td>65.56%</td>
<td>67.01%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>6,980</td>
<td>6,044</td>
<td>00:02:43</td>
<td>4,722</td>
<td>65.56%</td>
<td>67.01%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>5,054</td>
<td>4,334</td>
<td>00:02:57</td>
<td>4,019</td>
<td>68.95%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Change</td>
<td>18.32%</td>
<td>18.84%</td>
<td>-7.90%</td>
<td>17.74%</td>
<td>-4.63%</td>
<td>-3.99%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. historic_sites/caddo-mounds-state-historic-site</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2021 - Sep 30, 2021</td>
<td>5,038</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>56.09%</td>
<td>55.76%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>5,596</td>
<td>4,482</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>3,774</td>
<td>57.35%</td>
<td>54.65%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Change</strong></td>
<td>-9.94%</td>
<td>-9.19%</td>
<td>-4.31%</td>
<td>-8.77%</td>
<td>-2.31%</td>
<td>2.69%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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*Booklet launched December 2010

#Revised AA delivered 10.12.16
# African Americans in Texas: A Lasting Legacy

## FY2021 Booklet Distribution

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*Booklet launched December 2010

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# Texas Chisholm Trail

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Brochure launched on April 29, 2015

public 5.4.15

Media and Legislators
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#### FY2021 Brochure Distribution

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Brochure launched on April 29, 2015

public 5.4.15

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Arrived 10.24.17 @ warehouse.
Start distribution after Veterans Day 11.11.17
## The Great War-WWI
### FY2021 Brochure Distribution

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**THEMATIC BROCHURE**

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<th>REPRINT (1) QUANTITY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REPRINT (2) QUANTITY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REPRINT (3) QUANTITY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REPRINT (4) QUANTITY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>YTD QUANTITY</th>
<th>INITIAL PRINTING COST</th>
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*Heritage Treasures Brochure Summary*
COMMUNITY HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA
COMMUNITY HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
10:15 a.m.
(or upon the adjournment of the 9:45 a.m. Architecture Committee, whichever occurs later)

This meeting of the THC Community Heritage Development Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order — Committee Chairman Peterson
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Consider approval of the July 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes — Committee Chairman Peterson

3. Consider approval of designations of 2022 Texas Main Street Cities (item 12.2) — Committee Chairman Peterson

4. Consider approval of the Texas Main Street Program, Associate Network for continued development and implementation (item 12.3) — Committee Chairman Peterson

5. Consider authorization for Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to license DowntownTX.org and associated intellectual property to organizations with similar missions (item 12.4) — Committee Chairman Peterson

6. Community Heritage Development Division update and committee discussion — Patterson
   A. Update on Real Places Conferences, including staffing
   B. Update on the Texas Main Street Program activities including staffing, and DowntownTX.org
   C. Update on heritage tourism activities including Texas Heritage Trails Program
   D. Update on the Certified Local Government activities including grants, training, and prospective CLGs

7. Adjournment

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Brinkley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
1. **Call to Order**

   The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Community Heritage Development Committee was called to order by Committee Chairman Peterson at 1:32pm.

   **A. Committee member introductions**

   Chairman Peterson welcomed everyone. Members in attendance in addition to the Chair, included Commissioners Monica Zárate Burdette, Lilia Garcia, Garrett Donnelly, Daisy White, Renee Dutia.

   **B. Establish Quorum**

   Chairman Peterson noted a quorum was present.

   **C. Recognize and excuse absences**

   Chairman Peterson noted that Commissioner Bahorich was absent. Commissioner White moved to excuse the absence, seconded by Commissioner Zárate Burdette. Motion passed unanimously.

2. **Consider approval of the April 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes—Committee Chairman Peterson**

   Commissioner White moved, Commissioner Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the April 26, 2021 Community Heritage Development Committee meeting minutes.

3. **Consider approval of the allocation plan for remaining FY2021 Certified Local Government grant funds—Committee Chairman Peterson**

   The committee discussed the proposed utilization of remaining federal CLG grant funds as travel stipends for participants to attend the NAPC FORUM22 in Cincinnati. The funds need to be allocated in federal fiscal year 2021 but can be awarded in 2022. Specific grant recommendations to CLGs using these funds will come to the Commission for approval at a future meeting. Committee Chairman Peterson moved that the
committee recommend approval. Commissioner Zárate Burdette seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

4. Consider approval of the biennial funding plan for the Texas Heritage Trails Program—Committee Chairman Peterson

Staff recommended a biennial funding plan like that maintained level funding for the regions but slightly decreased the base payments and increased the portion requiring regional cash or in-kind matching. The anticipated total for each region remained the same. Staff was questioned as to whether there was consideration for increasing the funding to the regions however the legislative appropriation had not increased. The committee directed staff to reexamine the funding levels for FY'23 and Committee Chairman Peterson moved that the committee recommend approval for one year, 2022. Commissioner Garcia seconded the motion. Motion passed unanimously.

5. Consider recommendations of short form new program analysis for a Texas Main Street Associate Network—Committee Chairman Peterson

Staff brought forth a proposal to extend the reach and influence of the Texas Main Street Program through an affiliate initiative that will provide limited resources and services to communities in need of assistance. The analysis and discussion described how the proposed associate network could support communities that are not strong candidates for the traditional program; those that seek to become rectified for the full Main Street Program; and those seeking to grow into the traditional program. Staff requested input on the potential participation fees. A suggestion was made to consider that any fee as an incentivized credit or towards TMSP application. Chairman Nau asked if the division can deliver such a service without the addition of more staff to which the director assured the committee that quality would be high and the work manageable. With committee approval, the staff will proceed to develop the full, long form proposal for future Commission approval. Moved by Chairman Peterson, seconded by Commissioner Dutia. Motion passed unanimously.

6. Staff report and consider recommendations on the DowntownTX.org pilot licensing effort—Division Director Patterson

A status update was provided on the continued success of the site, launched in 2017. Statistics show a steady increase in users and listings. More features will be rolling out at the end of August. The agency owns domain names and software for this inventory system, and the web address. At this point, the agency is in the process of exploring the licensing the product to another state program through a pilot-expansion supported by the committee at a previous meeting. Mr. Patterson elaborated on the anticipated costs and structure of the licensing effort as it unfolds, including a possible, initial 5–10-year plan for the investment of the first licensee. The committee expressed support, but no action was necessary or taken.

7. Community Heritage Development Division update and committee discussion—Division Director Patterson

A. Update on Real Places Conference, including staffing:
   February 2-4, 2022 are the dates for the Real Places conference to be held in-person. Allison Zogg was introduced as the agency’s new event planner. The opening evening is planned for the French Legation State Historic Site.

B. Update on the Texas Main Street Program activities including staffing, and DowntownTX.org:
In August there will be a program kick-off in Stephenville and a Texas Main Street Retreat will be held in September, in Seguin. State coordinator Debra Drescher will be retiring on August 31, 2021. A certificate of appreciation was awarded for her 15 years of service to the program and agency.

C. Update on the heritage tourism activities including Texas Heritage Trails Program:
The Texas Heritage Trails Program will hold its statewide meeting in Austin, on August 12 -13 and will also be represented with a booth at the Texas State Fair tis fall. The team has an RFP out for updated market information on heritage travelers via cell phone geolocation data. An updated Texas Heritage Travel Guide is at the printers and planned for delivery around September 1.

D. Update on the Certified Local Government activities including grants, training, and prospective CLGs:
CLG will present C.A.M.P. and disaster workshops soon and begin collaborative workshops with TxDOT over the coming year.

8. Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned at 2:25pm.
WORK IN COMMUNITIES
The communities participating in CHD’s programs rely heavily on our staff expertise and guidance, which often must be delivered onsite.

In August and September, staff provided measurable assistance to all 10 trail regions and 22 communities. Assistance, or in some cases multiple incidences of assistance, was provided to Brownsville, Caldwell, Conroe, Corsicana, Del Rio, Denison, Ennis, Goliad, Henderson, Houston, Huntsville, Livingston, Mansfield, Marshall, Mesquite, Round Rock, San Marcos, Seguin, Stephenville, Taylor, Waco, and Wichita Falls.

In addition, the Texas Main Street Program organized a retreat for statewide participants in September. Hosted by Seguin, 45 Main Street communities attended and were provided training at the retreat.

ANNUAL MAIN STREET REINVESTMENTS REPORTED
The Texas Main Street Program (TMSP) revitalizes Texas’ historic downtowns and neighborhood commercial districts through economic development and historic preservation. The program provides personalized outreach and assistance with planning, economic and small business development, and architectural, urban, and graphic design services, as well as organizational expertise.

Main Street follows a state-supported, self-help model in which the success or failure rests on the efforts of the local community. The educational, technical, and organizational support the THC provides makes the local reinvestments possible, but key factors in success are the skill, expertise, and tenacity by which the local manager and community apply the program principles.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the program, with the initial cities entering in 1981. Since its inception, the TMSP has helped generate more than $4.9 billion in reinvestment in Texas downtowns and urban neighborhood commercial districts, created more than 44,000 jobs, and established more than 11,000 new businesses across 182 communities.

Currently, there are 88 official Texas Main Street communities, including urban and rural programs, serving more than 3.1 million Texans. The focus of the Texas program is smaller, rural communities, with 81 percent of the participating communities having populations below 50,000 and a median population of 15,640.

In total, more than $115 million of private funds were reinvested in TMSP communities during the period roughly equivalent to the fiscal year. Other totals reported by the local programs and tracked by the agency for the 2021 period include: 816 rehabilitation projects worth over $43 million; more than $38 million in new downtown construction; the sale and purchase of $32 million of downtown real estate; net gains of 408 business starts and over 1,700 new jobs in Main Street districts; and a gain of approximately 352 downtown residents and 299 housing units. Local Main Street communities also reported more than 39,000 volunteer hours committed to historic Texas downtowns during the biennium, a value of $1 million.

The pandemic resulted in modestly lower figures across most measures when compared to the prior year. This was especially noticeable in the 65 percent drop in the volunteer hours, which were impacted by lack of special events and continued social distancing and isolation. However, an increase in new construction, business starts, and net job gains countered the downward trend.
HERITAGE TOURISM
Representatives from the 10 Texas Heritage Trail Regions and THC staff convened in Austin this August for the semi-annual statewide meeting. In addition to sharing best practices and updates, the staff and representatives heard from the THC’s Amy Hammons and Nano Calderon about the most effective methods of collaborating with County Historical Commissions. The group also heard presentations on partnering with Texas State Parks and social media marketing.

The regions operated a tourism promotion area within the Food and Fiber Pavilion at the 2021 State Fair of Texas. The THC funds the booth while the regions and partners provide the staffing for the 24-day run. This year, the regions featured two destinations each day in the booth, giving partners the chance to have their day at the fair with a special display and staff highlighting the community as a destination. This year also featured a promotion with one lucky winner receiving a package filled with fun Texas swag and gift cards for dining, lodging, and retail. Prizes were provided by the regions, the THC, and other participating partners. Email addresses were collected via a QR code and shared with participating partners for further promotion of Texas as a heritage travel destination.

The Heritage Tourism team completed a planning retreat to identify new opportunities for programs and services focused on assisting communities and organizations to build capacity and enhance visitor experience.

Working with Communications, the Heritage Tourism team struck a deal with *El Diario*, a Spanish language newspaper in El Paso, to distribute 29,000 *Texan Hispano* travel guides to subscribers. The guides were distributed in the October 9 issue of the paper to coordinate with Hispanic Heritage Month.

DOWNTOWNTX.ORG WORK CONTINUES
The Texas Main Street Program has continued expanding and improving the DowntownTX.org website. A total of 102 communities are either live or in the process of data integration. To date, 19,900 properties have been inventoried, including 555 locally designated landmarks, 2,960 properties that contribute to local districts, and 347 National Register-listed properties. The DowntownTX.org site had 20,280 unique users from July 1 through September 20; a new unique user record was set in July with 8,110 users visiting the site that month alone.

The DowntownTX.org phase 3 software improvements were successfully launched in August. The updates included new dashboard data interfaces, improved boundary map management, printable reports and property pages, and enhanced historic resources survey capabilities.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
The Certified Local Government (CLG) program is excited to have funded the third phase of development for DowntownTX.org. This phase was specifically geared toward Certified Local Governments to provide an online inventory and survey tool for cities to track changes to their historic resources. It offers photo and document uploads, historic survey tracking, and fields for architectural descriptions and notes, and can be used to coordinate a volunteer- or city staff-led historic resources survey that aims to offset some costs of a consultant-led survey. The pilot cities, Corpus Christi and Corsicana, tested the new features over the course of the project, with success, and the program is working on steps to invite other CLGs to begin the process of incorporating their cities into the website.

The CLG program hosted more than 40 participants in multi-day, virtual Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) training in August with the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions. The program will also host a virtual Disaster and Resilience Planning CAMP on September 30 for cities and counties affected by Hurricane Harvey.

NEW STAFF MEMBER JOINS THE DIVISION
The agency welcomed Jamie Teich as the new CHD Programs Specialist in July. Prior to joining the THC, Jamie spent seven years with the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, establishing inter-departmental projects in exhibition curation, programming, collection development, and educational outreach.

Teich has a bachelor’s degree in Theater Design from the City University of New York and a graduate degree in Art History from Tufts University in Massachusetts.
TAB 12.2
Consider approval of designations of 2022 Texas Main Street Cities

Background:
Currently 88 designated cities receive services from the Texas Main Street Program, which was begun under the Texas Historical Commission in 1981. In accordance with Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 19, §19.4(a): “Applications to the program are due annually on the last working day of July or other dates established by the Commission”. By July 31, 2021, applications were received from two communities for official Main Street designation: Conroe (Montgomery County) and Freeport (Brazoria County). Conroe was in the Main Street Program from 2006-2010 while Freeport was in the program from 2000-2012 so both are applying to be recertified cities and under city government management. The 2010 population for Conroe was 56,207 and the initial 2020 Census data shows a population of nearly 89,000. In either case, Conroe would enter as an urban program. Freeport has a 2010 census population of 12,049 and preliminary 2020 data shows a decline to 10,696 and the applicant is classified as a small city within the program.

The Texas Historical Commission may designate up to five new or recertified official Texas Main Street Cities (§19.4(f)). Upon acceptance, new and recertified programs receive access to all Main Street services. Provisional programs may be accepted that attend Main Street training and receive limited assistance, but do not receive design services. They agree to apply again the following year.

Agency staff did visit each of the applicant cities between receipt of letters of intent and the first meeting of the Interagency Council. Staff also had communications and discussions with both communities prior to the application and several staff on the team have previously visited both communities as agency representatives.

The Main Street Interagency Council (IAC) convened and reviewed applications for designation as official Texas Main Street Cities (§19.4(e)). Voting members of the seven-person council is comprised of two staff members of the Texas Main Street program; the Community Heritage Development Director; one staff member from the Budget, Planning and Policy Division of the Office of the Governor; one from the Texas Economic Development and Tourism division of the Office of the Governor; and one staff member from the Texas Department of Agriculture Rural Affairs program. There is also one non-voting member of the Legislative Budget Board who was not able to participate this year.

The criteria currently in use is as follows and is published in the application:

Evaluation Criteria: (110 Total Possible Points)

1. **Historic commercial fabric and historic identity:** The historic significance of the proposed Main Street area and the interest in and commitment to historic preservation. (35 Points)

2. **Organizational capacity:** Demonstrates community and private sector support for the program as well as the capability of the applicant to successfully implement the Main Street Program. (25 Points)
3. **Support and financial capacity:** Demonstrates the financial capability to employ a full-time manager, fund a local Main Street Program and support downtown-related projects. (24 Points)

4. **Physical capacity:** The cohesiveness, distinctiveness and variety of business activity conducted in the proposed Main Street Program area. (10 Points)

5. **Demonstrated need:** The need for the Main Street Program in the city and its expected impact on the city. (10 Points)

6. **Geographic distribution & discretionary:** (6 Points)

The council ranks applicants as to their merit based on the evaluation criteria. Following individual scoring by council members, a collective average score is developed for each applicant. Staff of Main Street and the Community Heritage Development division director meet to discuss available resources as permitted by §19.4(f). The average scores of all 6 voting Council members were as follows:

- Conroe 83.7
- Freeport 76.8

In January 2017, the Commission adopted a policy to not accept future Main Street Cities that score 70 or below in the evaluation. The Commission still has discretion to not approve those with scores above 70. The Main Street Interagency Council approved scores that make both applicants eligible to be designated Main Street Cities. Acceptance of both communities will not pose an undue burden on staff resources. The applicants chosen by the Commission are designated as official Texas Main Street Cities and will formally enter the program January 1, 2022.

**Recommended motion (Committee):**
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend acceptance of Conroe and Freeport as official 2022 Texas Main Street Cities.

**Recommended motion (Commission):**
Move to accept Conroe and Freeport as official 2022 Texas Main Street Cities.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREEPORT</td>
<td>12,005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percentage growth/decline since 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONROE</td>
<td>62.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREEPORT</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Size (blocks) for proposed Main Street district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of buildings in district</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of retail storefronts</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of buildings vacated ground floor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of buildings vacated upper floor or only used for storage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of vacant buildings upper &amp; down</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of businesses in district</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of total jobs/employees in district</td>
<td>3,192</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historic Building Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 1860</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1919</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1963</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
<td>59.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post 1963</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>34.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tax - Cities Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Type</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax current FY</td>
<td>$23,072,152.00</td>
<td>$1,684,021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel/Motel tax current FY</td>
<td>$469,941.00</td>
<td>$11,874.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy economic dev sales tax?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ec dev. $ yield</td>
<td>$11 - 13 million</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed MS Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>$433,175.00</td>
<td>$123,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st - 3rd/5th year</td>
<td>$489,300.00</td>
<td>$145,183.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st yr Manager salary as part of budget</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are benefits additionally inc in budget?</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Façade/incentive grant in budget?</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historic tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation ordinance</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown master plan</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTHL-Recorded Tx. Hist. Landmarks</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register district</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register prop. (ind)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Historic designation program</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical commission</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design review</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Local Government status</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Provisional Main Street city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>CONROE</th>
<th>FREEPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recertification</td>
<td>no*</td>
<td>yes**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban application</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small city</td>
<td>no*</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAB 12.3
Consider approval of the Texas Main Street Program, Associate Network for continued development and implementation

Background:
In 2020, staff identified a need to address a gap between inquiries and applications to the Main Street Program, and subsequently an opportunity to offer support to more communities across the state. The creation of an Associate Network will draw on the expertise and infrastructure of the Texas Main Street Program (TMSP) to provide limited services and resources to communities with stakeholders who would otherwise be unable to receive such assistance due to Main Street’s participation requirements. The Associate Network would be designed to supplement and extend the impact of the TMSP without placing unreasonable additional demands on staff; this will be accomplished by curating and offering existing Main Street resources that emphasize historic preservation education and bolstering local organizational capacity to achieve preservation initiatives.

At the July 2021 meeting, the Community Heritage Development Division Director presented the Short Form Program analysis to the CHD Committee for their consideration. The Committee accepted the Short Form and urged staff to continue developing the program’s concept through the Long Form, to be presented at the October 2021 meeting.

With Commission approval, staff plan to develop resources to support the implementation of the Associate Network with an estimated 2023 program integration date. Throughout 2022, Main Street staff would curate existing resources such as general design or community economic revitalization guidance and community organization building tools to build grassroots volunteer bases. Staff would also work with other branches and programs of the agency, such as Division of Architecture, Certified Local Government, and History Programs, to build a repository of historic preservation education resources that would benefit all communities, but particularly those who are just starting a preservation-based revitalization strategy.

The Associate Network will allow participants to receive specific preservation training and downtown revitalization resources that will result in a widespread benefit for communities. The network also offers an opportunity to gather and share information regarding historic preservation in geographic regions that are currently underserved.

Recommended motion (Committee):
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the Texas Associate Network and direct staff to begin building resources and services for statewide implementation.

Recommended motion (Commission):
Move to approve the Texas Associate Network and direct staff to begin building resources and services for statewide implementation.
Describe in detail the program you are proposing. How will this program interact with other programs/divisions within the agency?

The development of an affiliate program, i.e. the Texas Associate Network or hereinafter the Associate Network, extends the reach and influence of the Texas Main Street Program (TMSP) by providing services to communities that either need initial support and education to grow into a traditional, designated Texas Main Street Program, or communities in need of downtown revitalization assistance but that are unable to join as a traditional Main Street due to the program’s participation criteria. The Associate Network would also act as an intermediate step for a previously designated Main Street city to re-enter the program as a Recertified City, allowing them to reestablish the essential community organizational capacity and educational foundation before accessing the full suite of Main Street Program resources. The Associate Network would draw on the expertise and infrastructure of TMSP to provide access to limited services and resources to cities who would otherwise be unable to receive such assistance. The Associate Network is designed to supplement and extend the influence of the TMSP without placing unreasonable additional demands on existing TMSP staff. Further, the proposed initiative is not anticipated to place any specific or significant burden on other agency programs. It is expected that the Associate Network may introduce communities to the opportunities found throughout the agency programs and thus potentially increase participation elsewhere in the agency.

Demonstrated Need for the Initiative

The traditional Main Street Program, as implemented in Texas and nationwide for 40 years, is appropriate for communities with certain characteristics: participating cities must have a historic downtown core in need of revitalization and the human and financial resources to support a multi-year commitment to the program and its principles. Participation in the program requires a full-time locally funded manager, an active volunteer board, political support, grassroots business support, and financial resources to implement a modest program for physical improvements in both the private and public sectors. In return, these communities receive substantial services and guidance from the agency staff as well as from fellow participants. The Texas Main Street Program has historically had a very strong presence from Dallas eastward as well as radiating outward from Austin.

For a multitude of reasons, many communities across the state do not take full advantage of the agency’s programs and assistance, including Main Street. Factors at play could range from general lacking awareness of what assistance is available from the state to localized issues such as declining populations—particularly in rural areas—resulting in increased needs but fewer resources to address them, as well as losses of historic buildings over time. Texas cities have diverse economic benchmarks such as per capita incomes and widely different populations. Population figures for Main Street communities vary dramatically, and many successful participants are cities with less than 5,000 residents. There is not a strong correlation between population size and success or failure, but smaller communities face some unique economic challenges. This is also true within a transitioning community itself, where a critical mass of revitalization efforts is usually necessary to gain positive momentum and neighboring owners or businesses benefit from each other’s investments.
The traditional Main Street model, with its full-time and multi-year commitment, may not be a feasible model for many Texas communities of smaller size or more limited historic preservation and financial resources. As powerful as the Main Street network is, the program simply remains out of reach for many communities. While lack of population is not the determining factor, communities with less than 2,000 residents are also likely to have a very limited number of historic buildings—a very small core of only a few blocks; and additional challenges may also include limited overnight tourism and financial resources to support a full-time revitalization program. Further, the human resources may simply not be deep enough to provide the necessary volunteers for the program or for historic preservation in general.

This gap in service is illustrated by the number of general inquiries received between application years 2011-2020. Over this 10-year period, the TMSP state coordinator received inquiries from a total of 184 cities. Of these, 59 cities had multiple inquiries over several years, however, only 11 of the 59 followed through to apply for the program. While we cannot know for certain what exactly inhibited these serious inquiries from applying, we know that the overall cost of creating a local program and more stringent historic resources requirements can limit those who can participate. We therefore seek to bridge this service gap and make our programs more accessible to communities of all sizes.

Proposed Solution
The Texas Associate Network will develop implementation strategies based on data, research, and nationwide best practices to educate and support communities either not ready or unable to participate in the traditional Main Street model as well as those rejoining as a Recertified City. The Associate Network will focus primarily on building organizational capacity and educating communities about downtown revitalization through historic preservation.

The objectives of the initiative are:
- Support initial community revitalization efforts through historic preservation education
- Provide curated, existing services to a broader audience, leveraging the brand and knowledge of Texas Main Street to support more communities across the state.

The staff of the Texas Main Street Program already provides downtown, preservation-based revitalization services and training to 88 communities across Texas. The Associate Network is designed to build off the success of the Main Street Program, encouraging a commitment to historic preservation for broader audiences than the traditional Main Street participation requirements may permit. Rather than create the initiative with separate and disconnected staff, the initiative is conceived as an extension of, or supplement to, the Texas Main Street Program but simultaneously with its own identity.

It is anticipated that the program will serve and appeal to communities interested in exploring the Main Street approach to downtown revitalization but that are unable to make a multi-year commitment that would involve the creation of a local program with required full-time staff. The program will also act as an intermediary step for cities seeking recertification, allowing them the time to rebuild their organizational capacity and refresh themselves on the fundamentals of Main Street and historic preservation before admittance as a full designated city. This is of particular interest for TMSP staff, as recertified cities may have previously dropped the program for several reasons within or outside of their control. Reevaluating the intake process and directing recertified cities to the Associate Network will give the city immediate access to key resources and educational trainings that will support their efforts to rejoin the program while gauging their long-term success as a designated Main Street and identifying the key opportunities for growth that may have impeded their prior success within the program.
Initially, we expect to internally identify cities to invite to apply based on previous interest in Main Street or a rejected application in the last 10 years, but the application will eventually be open to all. The application process will be simple and largely administrative; cities will submit their applications to the Main Street staff for their review and recommendation for the THC’s executive director’s ultimate approval.

One staff person will serve as the Associate Network coordinator under the umbrella of the Texas Main Street Program. At this time, we believe these responsibilities may be delegated as additional responsibility for an existing staff person. The Associate Network coordinator would provide historic preservation and organizational training with the key goal of bolstering local historic preservation initiatives throughout the state. By introducing preservation concepts, the Associate Network coordinator will educate, council, and support participating communities as they explore the creation of preservation ordinances, grants, National Register listings, and other initiatives with far-reaching benefits. Additionally, the coordinator will introduce cities to the fundamentals of Main Street’s Four Points and how they can be applied as a targeted downtown revitalization strategy. As the network grows and expands, the Associate Network coordinator will continue to train and support new communities’ liaisons as they are added to the program and guide them to agency programs that will further support their individual goals.

Other TMSP staff would be called upon on a very limited basis, primarily consultative in nature or as part of larger training initiatives for the entire Main Street network such as the virtual introductory series or topical trainings. This will minimize any negative impacts on the existing program resources and preserve the brand identity of our designated Main Street Programs. Occasionally the assistance of other agency staff or outside partners, such as the division’s Heritage Tourism and Certified Local Government staff, Texas Heritage Trail Regions, History Programs, Division of Architecture staff, or similar outside organizations, may be necessary should communities express an interest in pursuing initiatives that fall under these programs or outside the purview of the agency.

As a measurable outcome of the Associate Network, participating communities will be expected to satisfy basic, narrative reporting requirements that document their preservation and organization activities, volunteerism, local stakeholder registers, and key benchmarks of success such as passing preservation ordinances, holding preservation initiative-based town halls, or properties/districts successfully achieving historic designations. Additionally, city leaders or network liaisons may be required to earn an agreed upon number of training hours per contract period. Staff will regularly check in with each participating community to guide progress and ensure that benchmarks are being met, and when appropriate reports will track the communities’ progress in key areas: historic preservation education and initiatives, local volunteerism and stakeholder involvement, and strategic economic vitality and organizational capacity building.

From the state’s perspective, the Associate Network has the potential to increase the efficacy, efficiency, and retention of designated Main Street programs long-term. Although increasing the number of designated Main Streets is not a primary goal of the initiative, Associate Network participants would have a greater understanding of Main Street’s community benefits before applying as well as be more prepared for the state and local requirements. Additionally, staff expect programs that graduate from Associate Network status to designated Main Streets would have a streamlined onboarding process once joining the Main Street Program. TMSP staff would cultivate a relationship with the program and city officials during their tenure as an Associate city that will facilitate their joining the designated programs; staff would receive information and reports from the Associate Network coordinator about the Associate cities pursuing designated Main Street status and thus staff would have a better understanding of the incoming cities than what would be available through the Main Street application alone.
Where will this program be located within the agency structure? (i.e., what division, program, etc.).

Services will be provided by Main Street staff in the Community Heritage Development Division. The Associate Network will introduce a differentiated system to the existing Texas Main Street Program and broaden our service audience. The initiative’s coordinator will be led by the TMSP state coordinator and the work will be conducted under the TMSP umbrella. The initiative’s coordinator will instigate and lead the collaboration when necessary with other staff or programs.

Please list and describe the key measures or benchmarks the agency will use to determine the program’s success. Will this program contribute to any of the agency’s existing performance measures in the current strategic plan?

Following the example set by 40 years of Main Street implementation, the Associate Network frames preservation within the lens of downtown revitalization in a way that is approachable to a broader audience; this in turn supports the state’s preservation initiatives by fostering greater understanding and appreciation for the unique cultural and economic assets that can be found only in our Texas downtowns. Associates will be challenged to proactively stimulate and support the growth of their downtown centers while lessening the negative impacts of far-reaching economic development issues.

The Associate Network also helps participants establish preservation-oriented volunteer bases and leadership, such as a preservation board, which are essential for the success of any long-term goals or local initiatives. Associate Network participants will also be encouraged to bolster relationships within their local marketplace to demonstrate historic preservation as an effective business and financial strategy: investors, realtors, brokers, developers, and bankers, who must become involved to influence and endorse the future of preservation.

The immediate benefits of the Associate Network relate to the dissemination of information through educational workshops and resources. City officials, property and business owners, and other local stakeholders will have access to Main Street-curated information that can help them understand the various resources at their disposal to encourage thoughtful preservation of their historic assets, rather than short-sighted demolition or insensitive treatments. Associate Network stakeholders will be directed to state and federal programs that meet their specific needs and be provided general consultative guidance from the Main Street team of that nature. The broader and enduring community impact stems from the very nature of incremental development and preservation—locals and developers alike will recognize historic buildings as an asset, seen for their full economic potential and therefore will take steps to preserve them appropriately: historic designations and districts, participation in designated Main Street or Certified Local Government programs, or the creation of preservation ordinances.

As an implementation strategy, the Associate Network will track short and long-term tangible and measurable outcomes. General benchmarks include workshop and webinar attendance, community volunteer participation, and identification of long-term initiatives to support local preservation and economic vitality goals. Long-term measures will assess local institutional changes that have occurred to promote sustainable growth, future revitalization, and further integration with federal and state preservation programs. Implementation of initiatives such as tax abatements, historic tax credits, low-interest loans and grants, and expedited permitting will be tracked to identify programmatic changes and future success in
Joining and sustaining local programs or initiatives such as Main Street, Certified Local Government, or the federal and state tax credits.

**Existing Agency Performance Measures and Strategic Plan Goals**

Associate Network training and activities will have a direct impact on the helping the agency meet its goals outlined in Agency Strategic Plan (FY 2021-2025) and associated performance measures. Additionally, the work of the network will further the agency’s contributions to the goals of the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2010).

The creation of an Associate Network is in line with the agency’s overall mission and philosophy by supporting local historic preservation of historic assets for the cultural and economic benefit of participants while fostering a sense of place. Strategic Plan Objective A.2: Encourage Economic Development, Tourism, and Education through historic places in partnership with local public, private, and nonprofit entities. The creation of an “Affiliate category of participation” is specifically identified as an Action item under this section.

The Associate Network will positively impact the agency’s performance measures, specifically:

- **Output:** Number of technical assists provided
- **Output:** Number of properties and sites assisted
- **Outcome:** Number of individuals provided training/assistance in historic/archeological preservation

Success with the Associate Network may also lead to increases in additional measures outside the direct reporting of Community Heritage Development Division.

The Associate Network has the potential to help fulfill many objectives outlined in the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2010). The initiative most closely aligns with Goal 4: Leverage Economic Development Tools for Preservation, outlining that communities should leverage preservation-based and traditional economic development tools to revitalize historic areas, and Goal 8: the existing preservation community develops its organizational capacity to strengthen and expand preservation skills. Through the successful implementation of the Associate Network and subsequent educational and organizational foundation, Statewide Plan Goal 1: Survey and Online Inventory and Goal 3: Implement Policies and Incentives become more easily attainable. As part of the Associate Network, participating cities may be able use the DowntownTX.org software to compile holistic building and business inventories, which in turn can help programs identify and implement effective preservation policies or incentives to protect their historic and cultural assets.

These goals would be supported by providing guidance, training, and targeted services to communities that are otherwise unlikely to receive similar assistance.
What is the budget for this program (annual budget for permanent programs/total budget for short term projects)? Please include a detailed budget that includes staff time, additional FTEs, materials, etc.

The operational costs of the initiative consist primarily of staff salary and benefits for an existing 1 FTE with some travel and overhead expenditures. These total annual costs are estimated to be $90,000 and funds already exist within the development assistance strategy and the Community Heritage Development Division’s budget. The occasional use of outside consultants may be necessary when specific analysis or data collection falls outside the expertise of the agency staff. Additional allocations, if available in the future, could be utilized to produce or improve specific tools, direct participants to services and resources that would not be available at the Associate Network, or hire additional staff should the Associate Network prove successful.

How will the agency fund this program? If available, please include a fundraising plan if outside money is needed for the program.

Funds already exist within the Community Heritage Development Division’s operational budget for the current biennium.

Based on funding, the resources of the agency and staff availability, will other programs need to be suspended or stopped in order to accomplish this new program?

No programs will be suspended or stopped in order to provide this additional service. The Associate Network is designed to supplement rather than replace Main Street or other programs.

How will this program be successfully implemented? Please include a detailed implementation plan and timeline.

Background:

In 2020, staff identified the need to address service gaps within TMSP audience and reach, seeking to reevaluate program’s requirements and opportunities for broader support. Staff assessed the feasibility of an affiliate/Associate Network, which would inherently offer fewer services but be more accessible to a wide variety of communities based on their needs. Sample documents and service descriptions of similar Main Street affiliate programs across the nation were examined, and in-depth conversations were hosted with Georgia and Washington Main Street coordinators to gauge their program structure. After internal deliberation regarding the types of services that would be useful to cities starting their preservation journeys while limiting the impact on staff, the Short Form program analysis was created and presented to the Community Heritage Development Committee in July 2021. At that time, the Committee urged staff to continue exploring the viability of the Associate Network premise and return with the Long Form at the October 2021 meeting.

Below is a summary of the estimated further development and implementation timeline. Some schedule adjustments are anticipated as program implementation progresses:

November 2021—February 2022: Naming and branding of the Associate Network to protect TMSP brand-identity; creation of important materials
• TMSP staff will coordinate with the Communications division to finalize Associate Network branding and name to distinguish it from the designated Main Street Program, securing both programs’ brand identities

• TMSP staff will work with Communications to devise a promotions strategy and the creation of the Associate Network application

March 2022 – July 2022: Associate Network applications developed; promotion of services; fee schedule development and adoption by Commission; continued concept refinement and resource building.

• Publish the Associate Network application, services menu, and other related documents to the agency website.

• Coordinate with Communications to appropriately publicize and promote the new program, its relationship to Main Street, and the application process.

• At this time, staff may make site visits to communities serious about the Associate Network to make board presentations, discuss the application process, or provide initial guidance.

• Staff continue to develop and curate resources that are appropriate for the Associate Network cities

August 2022 – October 2022: Review of Network Applications, acceptance of pilot programs,

• Follow the agency-specified process for application review to select the pilot cities; submit staff recommendations to the THC executive director for approval

• Notify all applicants in writing of their incoming status and next steps

October 2022 – December 2022: Preparation for incoming cities, including official notification of acceptance, DowntownTX.org imports and initial data collection and profile building.

• Pilot cities’ contracts signed/fees collected for incoming year

• Some initial data collection and site visits may be required to prepare certain services, such as DowntownTX.org profile generation

January 2023: First Associate cities join the Texas Associate Network
TAB 12.4
Consider authorization for Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to license DowntownTX.org and associated intellectual property to organizations with similar missions

Background:

Since 2015, THC staff with the help of the Friends has been developing the DowntownTX.org web-based tools and software utilizing a combination of private, state, and federal funding that totals more than $270,000 of investment, not including staff time. The site launched in 2017 and currently there is inventory data for 101 Texas communities with about 20,000 total properties. The system is already live to the public for 64 historic downtowns. The site has attracted the attention of several Main Street programs outside of Texas including, West Virginia, Oakland County Michigan, and now the state of Georgia. Since inception, staff has envisioned the possibility of sharing the tools with like-minded preservation organizations whose constituents and historic resources could benefit without having to duplicate the Texas investment. Future licensing fees could reduce some of the annual and future development costs that THC bears maintaining and improving the system.

At the May 2019 meeting, the Community Heritage Development division director outlined a pilot licensing project and approach for the CHD Committee’s consideration. Formal action wasn’t requested, but the Committee responded positively and directed staff to continue with the described approach. At the time, West Virginia was the anticipated pilot partner, however Georgia has come forward and is prepared with financing to license the software. The anticipated costs that Georgia, or another initial licensee will need to cover are approximately $72,000 which also adapts the underlying code to facilitate future licensing to other entities at a lower upfront cost.

The following approach laid out in 2019 remains accurate apart from the substitution of Georgia for West Virginia:

1. Commission support for a pilot expansion with WV
2. Formally partner with Friends of the THC for expansion
3. FTHC to contract with WV for multi-tenant features with fees to cover legal and administration costs
4. Work on legal and business issues while software is being modified for WV
5. Evaluate the success of the pilot and business plan
6. Seek Commission and Trustee approval for future expansion, or terminate the expansion leaving THC and WV as the only users of the product, at no risk to THC

The website, software tools, code, data, and other intellectual property belongs to the Commission. Therefore, formal authorization is being requested to permit the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to act on the Commission’s behalf regarding the licensing of the property, specifically to organizations with similar missions. This may include nonprofits and governmental entities but does not authorize the licensing for commercial interests. In all cases, the Commission would retain ownership or the property. Friends will apply their typical administrative fees, but otherwise the licensing profits, if any, will be retained to support the future software development and maintenance.
Recommended motion (Committee):
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend authorization for Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to license DowntownTX.org and associated intellectual property to organizations with similar missions.

Recommended motion (Commission):
Move to authorize Friends of the Texas Historical Commission to license DowntownTX.org and associated intellectual property to organizations with similar missions.
FINANCE & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
1. Call to Order – Chairman Crain
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. Consider approval of the July 26, 2021 Finance and Government Relations Committee meeting minutes
3. Consider approval of contract amendments (item 7.7) – Miller
   A. Contract 808-18-1821 (extend contract term) with Whitehawk Engineering for professional services at Eisenhower Birthplace SHS
   B. Contract 808-21-201548 (increase in amount) with Freese & Nichols for professional services at the Landmark Inn SHS
   C. Contract # 808-20-R201162 (increase in amount) with Design and Production Inc. for professional services at the Star of the Republic and Washington-on-the-Brazos SHS Museums
   D. Contract 808-18-0633 (extend contract term) with McConnell & Jones, LLP for internal audit services
4. Consider acceptance of donations (item 7.9)
5. Financial dashboard review – Miller
6. Legislative Report – Aldredge
7. Adjournment

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
1. Call to Order – Chairman Crain
The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Finance and Government Relations Committee was called to order by Chairman John Crain at 2:26 p.m. on July 26, 2021. He announced the meeting had been posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

A. Committee member introductions
   Committee members present included:
   Committee Chair John Crain
   Chairman John Nau
   Commissioner Garrett Donnelly
   Commissioner Renee Dutia
   Commissioner David Gravelle
   Commissioner Catherine McKnight
   Commissioner Daisy White

B. Establish quorum
   Committee Chairman Crain reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
   No absences were reported.

2. Consider approval of the April 26, 2021 Finance and Government Relations Committee meeting minutes
   Commissioner Daisy White moved to approve the minutes from the April 26, 2021 committee meeting. Commissioner David Gravelle seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to approve the minutes of the April 26, 2021 Finance and Government Relations committee meeting.

3. Consider approval to amend contract 808-19-01750 with B-Sign dba Eagle Sign and Design for historical marker fabrication services (1-year renewal/extension- item 7.5) – Miller
   Alvin Miller, Deputy Executive Director of Administration reported the contract with B-Sign dba Eagle Sign and Design was for historical marker fabrication services for the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The initial term of the contract ended September 30, 2020. In June 2020, THC approved renewal of a one-year increment which ends September 30, 2021. THC has the option to renew a total of four years beyond the initial contract period, in one-year increments.
Commissioner John Crain moved that the committee send forward to the commission the recommendation to approve renewal option #2 of 4 on contract 808-19-01750 with B-Sign dba Eagle Sign and Design for one year. Commissioner Daisy White seconded, and the committee voted unanimously in favor of the motion.

4. Consider acceptance of donations (item 7.6) - none
Miller reported there were no donations for this quarter.

5. Consider approval of annual operating budget for FY 2022 (item 13.2) – Miller/Engel
Miller reported the commission submitted its fiscal year operating budget based on the 87th Legislative appropriations. He referred the commission to the detailed list of budget items in the commission packet. Commissioner John Crain moved that the committee send forward to the commission the recommendation to approve the THC Fiscal Year 2022 Operating Budget. Commissioner Garrett Donnelly seconded, and the committee voted unanimously in favor of the motion.

6. Financial dashboard review – Miller
Miller reported the expenditures for the quarter were as forecast, and noted that 2.6 million of the Sporting Goods Sales Tax would be moved over into the FY 2022 budget.

7. Legislative Report – Aldredge
Vaughn Aldredge, THC Government Relations Specialist reminded the commission of the list of bills that was provided by THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe and stated that, of the six items, all but one made it to the Governor’s desk. He explained that a more detailed report would be given at the full commission meeting on July 27, 2021.

8. Adjournment
The committee adjourned at 2:45 p.m.
PURCHASING
The purchasing section processed 1,998 requisitions and 1,617 procurement card shopping lists for FY 2021.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PAYROLL
Accounts payable processed 7,496 travel, and payment transaction vouchers totaling $22,950,124.18 during FY 2021.

For FY 2021, $470,864.44 of procurement card expenditures have been processed.

For FY 2021, 27 payrolls were processed totaling $21,026,930.22.

FINANCIAL REPORTING
These financial reports have been prepared and submitted since June 1:

- Monthly Set-Aside Report
- 941 Quarterly Tax Returns
- Monthly Bond Fund Reports
- Monthly Operating Budgets
- Monthly Sales Tax Returns
- Quarterly Performance Measures
- Quarterly Binding Encumbrance Report
- Quarterly ABEST/USAS Reconciliation

HUB
The THC percentages for FY 2021 through August 31 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>THC</th>
<th>THC Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Construction</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Construction</td>
<td>41.95%</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Trade</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>16.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Service</td>
<td>23.53%</td>
<td>47.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Service  4.27%  8.60%
Commodity Purchasing  15.79%  18.80%

We continue to make good-faith efforts by reaching out to HUB vendors for projects through agency-sponsored forums and other agency forums, as well as soliciting on the Electronic State Business Daily and utilizing the Centralized Master Bidders List for all formal bids and proposals.

BUDGET
THC budget staff reviewed budgets for 1,735 requisitions and 1,617 procurement card shopping lists during FY 2021 and 189 requisitions for FY 2022.
DASHBOARD
The information contained in this report is for State Fiscal Year 2021, which began on September 1, 2020. This report contains the revenues and expenditures that were processed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2021 through August 31, 2021.

### AGENCY FUNDING - FY 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Funding</th>
<th>Estimated Appropriations and Revenue</th>
<th>Actual Appropriations and Revenue</th>
<th>% Budget Received</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Revenue</td>
<td>10,261,721.00</td>
<td>10,261,721.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Reduced GR for 5% reduction of $491,282 for 2021 GR. Reductions were made to the following: Architecture ($8,939); Archeology ($14,064); History Programs ($28,054); Courthouse ($38,395); Community Heritage ($53,794); Historic Sites GR ($133,819); Heritage Trails ($50,000); Administration ($100,916); CAPPs ($30,000); and Holocaust &amp; Genocide Comm ($33,301).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Revenue (UB)</td>
<td>10,732,861.16</td>
<td>10,732,861.16</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Unexpended General Revenue from FY 2020. Star of the Republic Museum ($7,600,000), Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission ($150,480.35), Caddo Mounds Visitors Center ($2,011,235), Courthouse Grants GR ($53,710.88), Computer Refresh ($2,423), and THC operations ($933,011.93).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting Goods Sales Tax</td>
<td>11,561,818.00</td>
<td>11,561,818.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Tax revenue transferred from Comptroller on the first of each month. Reduced for the 5% reduction of $471,182. The agency receives $1,002,750/month from the Comptrollers Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting Goods Sales Tax (Additional)</td>
<td>3,150,000.00</td>
<td>3,150,000.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Revised tax revenue transferred from Comptroller on the first of each month due to updated BRE. The agency received $450,000/month for the final 7 months of FY2021. $125,000 was transferred to Caddo Mounds Capital budget and $400,000 was transferred to Star of the Republic Capital Budget to replace 5% reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate Fees Appropriated</td>
<td>601,850.00</td>
<td>429,182.70</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>GAA Gate Fees Appropriated for the 86th Legislative Session were $326,850, and additional fees as estimated during House Bill 1422, 86th Legislative Session were $275,000 for new sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Trust Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>601,850.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Preservation Trust Fund was reduced in Fiscal 2021 as part of the mandated 5% reduction ($248,625).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Funds</td>
<td>1,123,986.00</td>
<td>77,390.51</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>THC submitted the Federal Application on 4/30. In August the agency was still awaiting approval by NPS of the 2021 application. Future draws will be initiated upon approval of funding. Approval of the Agency application was received in September 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Funds - National Park Services (HMM Funds)</td>
<td>1,809,559.00</td>
<td>1,056,054.48</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Current budgeted amounts include amounts for salaries, other operating expenses and grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Sites Bond Fund 7636 (UB)</td>
<td>71,967.50</td>
<td>71,967.50</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Unexpended balance of bond fund 7636 for Historic Sites projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Stabilization Fund (UB)</td>
<td>4,990,813.77</td>
<td>4,990,813.77</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Courthouse Grants ($3,465,045.89), HSD Deferred Maintenance ($1,482,217.68), Mission Dolores ($43,550.20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appropriated Receipts

| Markers & Cemeteries                        | 366,363.00                          | 186,033.12                       | 51%              | Cost Recovery program - Fees from marker sponsors pay for marker costs. Markers paid through August total $166,726.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Tax Credit Review Fees                      | 97,000.00                           | 548,020.41                       | 56%              | The actual Tax Credit Review Fees exceed the estimated amount by $451,020.41. The Commission is only appropriated the first $97,000 collected for review fees and anything over that amount is swept by the Comptroller’s Office to the General Fund. The total actual collected is just a reference figure to understand the popularity of this program. |
| Main Street Dues                            | 80,000.00                           | 82,285.00                        | 103%             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Gift Shop Sales                             | 151,318.00                          | 279,101.75                       | 184%             | The gift shop sales actual receipts are exceeding the estimated due to the new sites transferred from Parks and Wildlife. There was no collected budget transferred with these sites for the operation of the museum stores, only gate fees estimates were transferred.                                                                                                                                          |
| Cattle Sales & Grazing Lease                | 14,200.00                           | 28,936.74                        | 204%             | The Cattle and Grazing lease actual receipts are exceeding the estimated due to the incorporation of the herd from San Angelo State Park in 2019 creating a larger herd at Ft. Griffin. Because Ft. Griffin now maintains the entire herd for the State there are more animals available for auction each year to maintain the health of the herd and all sales are processed by them. |
| Employee Housing                           | 30,081.44                           | 30,081.44                        | 100%             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Specialty License Plates                    | 3,791.10                            | 3,405.25                         | 90%              | Original budget was $2,900 - increased by $891.10 for Juneteenth license plate UB                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| All Other Appropriated Receipts             | 12,955.36                           | 105,302.21                       | 813%             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

### Interagency Contracts

| TxDOT Section 106 Contract                 | 162,073.85                          | 158,795.32                       | 98%              | The THC has requested and received reimbursement for Q1, Q2 & Q3 expenses from TxDOT. Q4 will be billed for in October.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

### Total Funding

| $ 45,619,569.42                           | $ 44,150,980.60                      |
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION - FINANCIAL DASHBOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2021
Year to date as of August 31, 2021

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES BY DIVISION - FY 2021
Target

Total Obligations

1,896,597.32
1,304,123.88

91.2%
93.6%

95.0%
95.0%

$

71.2%

75.0%

2,858,367.07

2,036,097.76

Community Heritage Development

1,794,224.18

1,411,692.11

78.7%

80.0%

202,672.36

10.0%

Courthouse

4,055,748.04

538,017.83

13.3%

15.0%

3,343,981.48

4.3%

10.7%

Budget includes UB from 2020 for bond fund 7636 in the amount of $71,967.50 for completion of approved projects. Total budgeted
includes $3,150,000 for additional Sporting Goods Sales Tax appropriated from revised BRE. Total obligations includes $125,000 for
Caddo Capital Project and $400,000 for Star of the Republic Capital Project transferred from the additional Sporting Goods Sales Tax
receipts and estimated final payment to the Admiral Nimitz Foundation of $37,591.65.

Historic Sites

History Programs
Preservation Trust Fund
Texas Heritage Trails
Total Budget and Expenditures

THC Budget Categories
Salaries and Wages
Other Personnel Costs
Travel In-State
Travel Out-of-State
Fuel

$

2,080,456.22
1,393,593.30

29,185,974.24

Total Expended

Remaining
Budget %

Architecture

Administration
Archeology

Total Budgeted

% Budget
Expended

Explanation
Administration includes $98,210 (after 5% reduction of $30,000) for implementation of CAPPS HR/Payroll. Budget includes
estimated UB from 2020 of $73,087.49 and has been reduced for the mandated 5% by $130,916 (this includes the $30,000 reduction
for CAPPS)
Budget was increased by $32,445.30 UB from 2020 and reduced by $14,064 for the mandated 5% reduction
Budget was increased by $21,573.37 UB from 2020 for operations and reduced by $8,939 for the mandated 5% reduction. Total
obligations include $460,286.90 for the National Park Service Hurricane Harvey Emergency Historic Preservation Fund grants and
$247,870.25 for professional services contracts awarded as part of these funds.
Budget includes estimated UB from 2020 of $37,185.02. Budget was reduced by $53,794 for the mandated 5% reduction. Budget
also includes $165,727 for the required 10% pass-through of Federal Funds for CLG grants not in CAPPS, this amount is also included
in the total obligations.
Budget includes UB from 2020 for grants in the amount of $3,500,756.77 and operations in the amount of $11,093.27. Budget was
reduced by $38,395 for mandated 5% reduction. Obligations include $3,340,863 for grants awarded.

Division

$

14,442,769.57

49.5%

55.0%

143,388.71
14,915.86

1.9%
5.3%

718,375.19

3.6%

11,610,631.25

3,204,480.53
-

2,386,401.83
-

74.5%
0.0%

80.0%
0.0%

328,115.37
-

15.3%
0.0%

1,046,725.84
$ 45,619,569.42

1,026,623.22
$ 25,042,323.52

98.1%
54.9%

99.0%
60.0%

16,300.00
$ 16,378,380.22

0.4%
9.2%

Total Budgeted
$ 15,831,415.95
657,019.30

Total Expended
$ 15,433,873.48
633,515.43

% Budget
Expended
97.5%
96.4%

Target
100.0%
100.0%

340,183.53

78,548.07

23.1%

90.0%

-

76.9%

48,056.00
94,365.00

73.00
91,737.18

0.2%
97.2%

90.0%
99.0%

159.16

99.8%
2.6%

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - FY 2021
Total Obligations
$
-

Remaining
Budget %
2.5%
3.6%

752,472.90
265,629.15
297,921.00

393,301.82
234,289.09
327,794.16

52.3%
88.2%
110.0%

55.0%
90.0%
100.0%

163,310.72
6,883.66
15,960.47

26.0%
9.2%
-15.4%

1,114,901.25
423,914.00

1,077,996.77
371,743.56

96.7%
87.7%

95.0%
90.0%

40,445.26
19,456.63

-0.3%
7.7%

Other Expenditures

750,337.43

244,078.64

32.5%

40.0%

3,545.07

67.0%

Giftshop Merchandise
Historical Markers
Computers and Furniture

222,912.00
366,293.00
919,928.24

255,492.13
167,450.00
849,539.94

114.6%
45.7%
92.3%

90.0%
90.0%
95.0%

40,809.09
2,976.00
80,403.31

-32.9%
53.5%
-1.1%

Repairs and Maintenance
Operating Total

1,599,691.95
23,685,040.70

955,124.87
21,114,558.14

59.7%
89.1%

60.0%
95.0%

550,397.41
924,346.78

5.9%
7.0%

Contracted Services
Printing and Reproduction
Consumable Supplies
Utilities
Rent

Professional Services

Grants

Capital
Debt Service
Capital, Grants, and Debt Service Total
Total Budget and Expenditures

1,516,367.94

698,556.36

46.1%

Budget includes $666,014 related to the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission which has been reduced by the 5% reduction in
the amount of $33,301. Budget also includes UB from 2020 for the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission in the amount of
$150,480.35. Budget also includes UB from 2020 to 2021 for the Juneteenth Specialty plate in the amount of $891.10. Total
obligations includes $249,222 for grants awarded by the Texas Holocaust & Genocide Commission at their August meeting.
Texas Preservation Trust Fund is reduced as part of the mandated 5% reduction for fiscal 2021.
Budget includes UB from 2020 in the amount of $71,811.41. Total obligations and expenditures include $815,000 for grants to the
Texas Heritage Trails Regions.

50.0%

740,930.45

5.1%

5,802,690.22

1,472,439.20

25.4%

25.0%

4,285,076.40

0.8%

14,064,570.56
550,900.00
21,934,528.72

1,205,893.24
550,876.58
3,927,765.38

8.6%
100.0%
17.9%

10.0%
100.0%
19.0%

10,428,026.59
15,454,033.44

17.3%
0.0%
11.6%

$ 45,619,569.42

$ 25,042,323.52

54.9%

60.0%

$ 16,378,380.22

9.2%

Explanation
In a typical year the agency would normally be around 90% of their budget as of August. Travel in 2021 did not start until after May
on a more regular basis.
In a typical year the agency would normally be around 90% of their budget as of August. Travel in 2021 did not start until after May
on a more regular basis.
Budget consists of miscellaneous services at historic sites for janitorial services and agency advertising services, website
development, and other miscellaneous services not classified as professional services. Additional funding in this category is reserved
for payment to the Admiral Nimitz Foundation to procure curatorial services, and funding for special projects. Total obligation
includes estimated final payment for 2021 to the Admiral Nimitz Foundation in the amount of $37,591.65.
Budget corrections will be made between budget categories by 10/31/2021.
Budget corrections will be made between budget categories by 10/31/2021. Typically lags goal due to the delay time between bill
receipt and payment.
Items in this category include memberships, registrations, website maintenance, miscellaneous fees, settlements, awards, books,
reference materials, insurance premiums and deductibles, staff training services, delivery services, and promotional items.
Historic Sites implemented a new centralized retail process to facilitate planning and approval of historic sites' retail merchandise.
Future retail purchases will occur on a quarterly basis. Budget corrections will be made for additional receipts by 10/31/2021.
Historical marker budget has been adjusted to reflect actual markers paid for during the fiscal year.
Budget corrections will be made between budget categories by 10/31/2021.

Budget primarily consists of funding for deferred maintenance projects at Austin Capitol Complex buildings and Historic Sites.
Budget primarily consists of funding for Historic Sites projects (design at Levi Jordan, Caddo Mounds, and miscellaneous HSD
projects). Other significant projects include the Division of Architecture Easement Monitoring project and Information Technology
related projects.
Grants include Texas Heritage Trails, Courthouse Preservation Program, Certified Local Governments, Preservation Trust Fund, Texas
Holocaust & Genocide Commission, and Hurricane Harvey Emergency Supplemental Preservation Fund programs. Reduced budget
for grant by the 5% reduction for Preservation Trust Fund ($248,625).
Projects budgeted in this category include Capitol Complex and Historic Sites Deferred Maintenance Projects, the Caddo Mounds
Visitor Center, the Levi Jordan Visitor Center Complex, Mission Dolores Exhibits, Nimitz Museum renovations, exhibit development at
the Star of the Republic Museum, and agency vehicle replacement,


### PERSONNEL - FY21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Budgeted FTEs</th>
<th>Actual FTEs</th>
<th>Over/ (Under)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Heritage Development</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>(0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Sites</td>
<td>172.8</td>
<td>175.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Programs</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>(2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Trust Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total FTEs</strong></td>
<td><strong>284.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>281.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**284.5 FTEs authorized by 2020-21 General Appropriations bill.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Budgeted FTEs</th>
<th>Actual FTEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, Irma, Maria</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional FTEs authorized for Hurricane Harvey Grant from National Park Services**

### KEY DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Agency Report Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 19, 2021</td>
<td>Annual Financial Report</td>
<td>Comptroller of Public Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2021</td>
<td>Operating Budget</td>
<td>Legislative Budget Board, Governor’s Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
<td>Annual Report of Nonfinancial Data</td>
<td>Governor’s Office, State Auditor’s Office, Legislative Budget Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
<td>2021 Federal End-of-Year Report Due</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORIC SITES
AGENDA
HISTORIC SITES COMMITTEE
DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
1:00 p.m.
(or upon the adjournment of the 12:30 p.m. preceding History Programs Committee, whichever occurs later)

This meeting of the THC Historic Sites committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Consider approval of the July 26, 2021, Historic Sites Committee meeting minutes

3. Consider approval of Phase I Assessment for Presidio La Bahia – (Item 14.2)


5. Consider approval of the purchase of a house at San Felipe de Austin SHS – (Item 14.4)

6. Consider approval of a resolution in support of the Dark Sky Certification at Texas Historical Commission State Historic Sites – (Item 14.5)

7. Historic Sites Facilities Report

8. Report on the IMLS Grant

9. Update on San Jacinto Operating Agreement and Management Plan

10. Update on the Levi Jordan Plantation Business Plan and Site Development

11. Update on the Sabine Pass Battleground Business Plan and Site Development

12. Deputy Executive Director of Historic Sites Update

13. Adjournment

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 or call 512.463.6100.

Commissioners in attendance: John Crain (Chair), Jim Bruseth, Monica Zarate Burdette, David Gravelle, Laurie Limbacher, Catherine McKnight, and Pete Peterson.

1. Call to Order
   The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Crain at 3:36 pm on July 26, 2021. Pursuant to the Governor’s March 16, 2020, suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the July 26, 2021, meeting of the Historic Sites Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. The presiding officer and a quorum of the Historic Sites Committee will be present at the above-posted physical location. The public is invited to attend via Zoom using the registration link provided or in person in accordance with the instructions below. To attend by Zoom, registration is required: [http://bit.ly/april26thcmeeting](http://bit.ly/april26thcmeeting). For audio only access via telephone: 1(346) 248-7799 Webinar ID: 914 0970 3244
   The meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551 and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office as required.

   A. Committee member introductions
      Chairman Crain welcomed all present and conducted roll call.

   B. Establish quorum
      Chairman Crain reported that a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
      Absences: Chairman Crain noted that there were no absences.

2. Consider approval of the April 26, 2021, Historic Sites Committee meeting minutes
   Chairman Crain asked if anyone had any comments regarding the minutes. There being none, he called for a motion. Motion to approve the April 26, 2021, minutes was made by Commissioner Pete Peterson and seconded by Commissioner Catherine McKnight. Chairman Crain called for a vote. Vote to approve was unanimous.

3. Consider staff recommendation regarding the Phase I Evaluation of Old Fort Parker – (Item 14.2)
   Deputy Executive Director of Historic Sites Joseph Bell introduced Bill Irwin, Director of Historic Sites Operations to provide some background information on the Phase I assessment of Old Fort Parker. Irwin said that Old Fort Parker is jointly owned and operated by Limestone County, City of Mexia and City of Groesbeck. He noted that the stories of Cynthia Ann Parker, the Parker Family, and Quanah Parker are compelling and only partially explored at other THC properties. He further noted that the property is widely recognized as the original site of the Parker’s fort and the May 1836 raid consisting of Comanche, Kiowa, and Caddo tribes. Irwin continued stating that the site is need of significant repair and that local support is
insufficient to sustain the investment required to make Old Fort Parker a viable long-term property within the network of THC Historic Sites. He concluded noting that the review committee recommends that the site not be considered for a phase two assessment at this time. Chairman Crain moved to send forward to the full commission and recommend approval of staff recommendation that the Phase I Evaluation of Old Fort Parker concluded that the site does not meet the criteria for acceptance as a THC State Historic Site and recommends that a Phase II study should not be authorized. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Peterson. After brief discussion, Chairman Crain called for a vote. Vote to approve was unanimous.

4. Consider approval of utility easement at Caddo Mounds SHS – (Item 14.3)
Bell introduced Glenn Reed, Historic Sites’ Chief Architect to provide background information on the Caddo Mounds power line easement. Reed said that the project includes a new, pad-mounted electrical transformer that will serve both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 buildings. He noted that because the utility provider owns the underground conductors that run from the power pole to the transformer, they require an access easement to allow them to repair or replace those lines as needed. Staff recommend that this easement be granted. Chairman Crain asked for a motion. Commissioner Laurie Limbacher moved to send forward to the full commission and recommend approval of the easement at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Jim Bruseth. After some discussion on whether this new easement would disturb any potential artifacts, Reed and Bell both clarified that this new easement is being placed on previously disturbed ground and had been reviewed by the Archeology Division. Chairman Crain called for a vote. Vote to approve was unanimous.

5. Consider acceptance of transfer of a parcel of land adjacent to the French Legation SHS – (Item 14.4)
Referring to the map on the screen, Reed stated that the land adjacent to the French Legation is being donated by Aquila Commercial Real Estate. Reed stated that Aquila has purchased the two lots outlined in red. They are going to construct an office building on the larger lot to the south of our site, and in return for our support of a variance request related to the office building project, they agreed to donate the smaller lot to the State. Reed continued noting that ownership of this lot will be very beneficial, allowing us to build a second parking lot that will more than double our current parking capacity. Executive Director Mark Wolfe was asked to provide an explanation of how the land donation came about. He noted that the City of Austin is granting the developers the variance and site development permits to add another story to their proposed building. As part of THC’s office building variance agreement with Aquila Commercial, LLC, the development company agreed to donate a small parcel of land adjacent to the French Legation to the State. Bell noted that the agreement with Aquila provides access to their parking garage for after hours and weekends for special events and that we are to receive a $250,000 donation once the office building is complete. He further noted that the agreement also includes the construction of a sidewalk along San Marcos Street, the east boundary of the site. Chairman Crain moved to send forward to the full commission and recommend acceptance of the land donation adjacent to the French Legation State Historic Site. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Peterson. Chairman Crain called for a vote. Vote to approve was unanimous.

6. Consider approval of update to the Eisenhower Birthplace Donor Recognition Plan – (Item 14.5)
Bell introduced Anjali Zutshi, Executive Director of Friends of the THC to provide background information on the changes being recommended. Zutshi said that the Friends of the THC is coordinating a fundraising campaign for the Eisenhower Birthplace Capital Improvements Project. She stated that the original donor recognition plan was approved back in 2019 and since that time the scope of this project has been reduced due to availability of some TxDOT funding. Zutshi noted that we received a challenge grant from the WB Munson Foundation which requires us to raise $20,000 in this and next year to receive the grant funding. She noted that the Friends are working with local donors to raise that challenge funding. She explained that the original donor recognition plan put the level at $5000 for listing on the donor wall. The proposed amount for
the donor recognition is $1,000 and up. Chairman Crain moved to send forward to the full commission and recommend approval to amend to the Eisenhower Birthplace Donor Recognition Plan to include donors of $1000 and up on the donor wall. The motion was seconded by Commissioner McKnight. Chairman Crain called for a vote. Vote to approve was unanimous.

7. **Historic Sites Facilities Report**

    Bell introduced Glenn Reed to give the facilities update. Reed noted that on the screen is the now-familiar graph showing the progress of the major architectural projects from planning through the end of construction. He stated that at the Villa de Austin project at San Felipe, the Allen Dwelling has been completed, and that we recently received the excellent news that the cost of rebuilding the burned courthouse will be covered by the consultant’s insurance policy. Bell confirmed that the consultant’s insurance company has agreed in writing to cover the full clean up, repair and replacement costs. The reconstruction process is now in motion and is expected to be completed in October.

    At Levi Jordan Plantation Reed said that the Learning Center Complex project is now 65 percent complete. Referencing the photo on the slide, he said that the visitor center will include a reception area with exhibits and retail, along with staff offices, an artifact processing lab, and a curatorial storage vault. He noted that the learning center will feature a large community room surrounded by a screened porch and a guest room wing to accommodate archeologists and other visiting groups. The project is scheduled for completion this fall.

    The Caddo Mounds visitor center project has been delayed 76 days by rainy weather, which prevented the Contractor from pouring the building slab or to run underground utilities. Reed noted that with dry weather now in the forecast, the Contractor is working quickly to make up for lost time.

    Reed said that the ruins stabilization projects at Fort Griffin and Fort Lancaster have been awarded and construction on both projects will begin in September.

    At Varner-Hogg Plantation, Reed noted that the contract engineers have completed the design development phase for the plantation house preservation project, which will include structural reinforcement, drainage improvements, and repairs to windows, doors, columns, and railings. Reed stated that this project will go out for bids in September.

    Reed noted that the Seawall repair project at Sabine Pass Battleground has also reached the end of the design development phase. This project will focus on repairing damage to the seawall attributed to Hurricane Harvey.

    Reed noted that construction contracts have been awarded for the repairs to the visitor center at the Magoffin Home and work will begin within the next few weeks.

    Reed continued noting that at Landmark Inn, the contract engineers have completed their assessment of our historic dam across the Medina River. They have concluded that the dam is in stable condition, but that some maintenance work would enhance its longevity. They are developing two sets of recommendations – a preservation approach that retains all existing materials, and a rehabilitation approach that would enhance the strength of the dam but would also alter its appearance. Staff will evaluate these options and discuss them with the Division of Architecture before we proceed.

    Reed said that in Anderson at the Fanthorp Inn, staff is planning an exterior preservation project to address badly deteriorated wood siding and shutters. This project will move forward in the new fiscal year.
Reed concluded stating that at Palmito Ranch Battlefield an engineer to design an elevated viewing platform to be located on THC property adjacent to the battlefield has been selected. The platform will include interpretive panels describing the battle and its significance. Referencing the photo on the screen, he noted that it was a conceptual rendering that staff created to convey the design intent to the engineers and expect that this will be significantly refined as the process proceeds.

8. **French Legation Neighborhood Projects Report**

   Bell stated that the contract with Foodworks has been finalized and staff is working with the company on the buildout of the retail and café space. He said that the grand opening will be scheduled for this fall. Bell stated that the French Consul General from Houston, during a recent visit to the site, mentioned that the French Ambassador would like to be invited to the opening. Staff will work with the Consul General’s office to extend an invitation.

   The Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT) are in the construction phase of their new museum to the north of the property. Bell said that the opening is scheduled for Texas Independence Day 2022. Describing the images on the screen, he said that the first was a view of the construction taken from the Embassy Drive entry to the site’s parking lot and the second view was from the corner of San Marcos and 9th Street. Bell noted that staff will work with the DRT on some programming for the site.

   Bell continued noting the second project near the French Legation is Aquila’s new office building to the south of the property. He said that as part of THC’s support of the building’s height variance, THC will receive the lot and access to the building’s parking garage for afterhours events.

9. **Update on Levi Jordan Advisory Committee**

   Bell stated that the Levi Jordan Advisory Committee has been meeting regularly with the architect and exhibit teams. He noted that the goal is to integrate the buildings into the cultural landscape, being sited within the historic site and that it is operationally connected to the landscape, archeological learning center, historic slave quarters and main house. Bell said that the visitor center will include museum store/cafe, five exhibit halls, community center and theater. He continued by describing the images being shown.

   Referencing the photos on the screen, he said the images of the proposed structure showed the entry plaza, interior connecting gallery, exterior view from the landscape. Bell noted that the budget estimate ranges from $43.7M to $53.1M

10. **Deaccession Report 2019 to 2021**

    Describing the table on the screen, Bell said that the table details three years of deaccession with over 4000 items deaccessioned. He noted that the largest percentage were not site associated and were transferred to the sites educational collection. Bell said that the smaller percentages were for missing inventory, poor condition with appropriate disposal, and out of the interpretive scope for the site and available to sell or surplus.

    Bell stated that a vast number of objects were brought to us from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Historic Sites curators have identified specific items that have direct provenience to the site. He noted that the cost to store, maintain, and conserve items is quite high, and staff want to ensure that we focus our resources on the items that have value to site’s mission.

11. **Update on Caddo Mounds Grass House**

    Bell stated that Tony Souther, Caddo Mounds Site Manager, has been working with the local friends group. He continued with an overview of the budget with regards to the five percent cut, that equated to $125,000, which meant that we could no longer afford to rebuild the grass house. Bell said that with the eventual
budget restoration of the five percent cut to the project, $125,000 to be added back to the budget. $80,000 was committed back to restoring the grass house. Bell noted that while in discussion with the Caddo Mounds Friends Group, it was realized that there was no funding in place to cover travel expenses for the Caddo Nation to be engaged with this project. The total budget allocated for the grass house is $120,000, $80,000 from THC and $40,000 from the Friends of Caddo Mounds.

Mr. Souther explained the process of harvesting the needed materials, what they were, how long it could take to harvest, and when harvesting could begin.

12. **Deputy Executive Director of Historic Sites update**

Bell introduced Karen Stevenson the new director for the National Museum of the Pacific War and provided a brief biography. He stated that Stevenson has a BA from Texas Tech University and MA in American History from Portland State University. Bell noted that the position was nationally advertised, and applicants were interviewed by General Hagee of the Admiral Nimitz Foundation, Rorie Cartier, and himself. He concluded noting that she was the Director of Visitor Services at the NMPW prior to accepting the position as director.

Bell noted that he is nearing completion of the transfer documentation of Blinn College artifacts to THC stewardship, as well as the transfer of the museum building to THC. He noted that an agreement document will be drafted with the college to formalize the Star of the Republic Museum, Blinn College Advisory Committee. Commissioner Crain is a member of that committee. The Washington-on-the-Brazos Advisory Committee meets regularly to review the master planning work underway with Gallagher & Associates which includes the Star of the Republic Museum.

Bell stated that the estimated renovation budget of $42.8M included enclosing the entry portico to create a more welcoming entry as well as to upgrade the exhibit halls. The museum represents $20.1M. The Star of the Republic Museum renovation was reduced to $15M. The overall square footage was reduced, so no entry expansion will happen, and the second floor is to be left open for changing exhibit with future funding and sponsorship.

There were four projects submitted to the General Land Office (GLO) for grant funding to address future emergency preparation. Bell noted that they were for San Jacinto Battleground, Varner-Hogg Plantation, Sabine Pass Battleground, and New Historic Sites Collection Storage Facility. He stated that the GLO scoring is complete and only one project exceeded the minimum score of 65 and that was San Jacinto which scored 67. Varner-Hogg scored a 64 and staff is hopeful that it will be considered if funding is available.

Bell explained that the grant for San Jacinto would cover the battleground landscape restoration, monument repairs and restoration of the North shore. He noted that the amount requested for this project is $35M.

He continued noting that the Varner-Hogg grant was to cover additional acres for flood water detention, for construction of earthen spillways, to repair emergency access and road systems, to construct a 10,000 square foot multi-purpose learning center that can be used as a local emergency command center, and to acquire land. This will all be associated with the plantation to be used for flood mitigation. Bell noted the amount for this project was $8M.

Bell said that the flag plaza in front of the San Jacinto Monument is being activated for the site’s interpretation. The poles now fly revolutionary flags and interpretive signage has been installed. Each flag is interpreted so the public understands the flags origin and meaning.
Staff have been working with the Retail, Marketing and Promotions subcommittee. Bell noted that the overall objective in developing the Historic Sites’ retail Ecommerce is to be a portal for Texas cultural identity, to build brand identity, to strengthen our brand loyalty, to create iconic site-based product lines, to inspire public visitation through retail, and enhance the visitor experience on-site and on the web. Staff has been doing their due diligence and exploring systems and potential partners, both with a state and with non-profit partner. It is staff’s recommendation that the best avenue was working to develop the Ecommerce with a non-profit allowing the THC to create a custom platform that will work to address its needs. There was some discussion on retail allowances and how to grow a business while still following statute. Bell concluded that as part of the product development, iconic images and symbols are being activated and described the photo being shown as the mock-up of the Magoffin Home Angel.

The French Ambassador and Consul General from Houston visited Castroville to celebrate his Alsatian heritage. Bell noted that on his community visit, his entourage stopped by the Landmark Inn State Historic Site. There was a small gathering at the site where the Ambassador was presented with a site’s Fiesta pin.

The Consul General requested a tour of the French Legation to look over the completed restoration. Staff hosted him and gave a tour of the house and grounds. Bell noted that the Consul General let staff know that the Ambassador would like to attend the site’s grand opening once the visitor center interior buildout is completed. The event is currently in the planning phase for an October date.

Bell stated that as part of improving the visitor experience, customer service training was identified as being needed on a regular basis. He noted that Historic Site were providing Hospitality Training utilizing the Texas A&M Extension training series.

Bell said that Levi-Jordan and Fort Griffin experienced flooding in the last few months due to heavy downpours. He noted that the largest impact was at Fort Griffin. The flood water came within feet of the Site Manager’s residence and that a large portion of the campground was underwater. There was only minor damage. The visitor center and Longhorn Herd were unaffected as they are on higher ground.

Noting the next photo, Bell said that these are the new breading hogs at the Barrington plantation. They are Ossabaw Island Hogs which are descendants of hogs brought to American by Spanish explores in the 1500s. The hogs are registered through the Livestock Conservancy and are most like those raised at Barrington when Anson Jones’s family occupied the house. Bell noted that all the livestock at the historic site are owned by the WOB Foundation and used in the Barrington Planation living history program. It includes, chickens, turkeys, cows, oxen, and these hogs.

Bell said that all Commissioners are invited to the Armstrong County Museum’s Goodnight Under the Stars event at the Charles and Mary Ann Goodnight Ranch SHS on August 21 from 5pm to midnight. It is their annual fundraising event.

Bell stated that a trucker dropped a load of hazardous material at San Jacinto just before the 4th of July Independence Day holiday. The material is totally cleaned up and contained. The incident is now under criminal investigation.

Staff is in the beginning phase of reinstalling the lens at the Port Isabel Lighthouse. Bell noted that a structural engineer has been contacted to ensure that the structure is able to withhold the weight of the lens. It has been without a lens since 1905.

13. Adjournment
At 4:48pm, Chairman Crain asked for any other business to be brought before the committee. There being none, he stated without objection that the Historic Sites Committee meeting was adjourned.
OPERATIONS
Visitation and outreach at the sites this quarter was 190,002, 55.8 percent higher than this time last year. For the year, visitation was up 8.2 percent compared to last year.

Work is underway to open three historic sites. Mission Dolores will have its grand opening October 9. French Legation will open to the public on October 27 and San Felipe de Austin townsites, Villa de Austin, will have its dedication on November 12.

Hurricane Nicholas came on shore near Levi Jordan Plantation. There was minor structural damage at both Levi Jordan and Varner-Hogg Plantations, San Jacinto, and Sabine Pass Battleground. Most of the impact of the storm was on trees. There were several trees downed at the two plantations and at San Jacinto. Internet and power were down but recovered quickly. The new structures at Levi Jordan weathered the storm very well, with reported winds at 108 mph at the height of the storm.

The reflection pool pumps and elevator at San Jacinto Battleground and Monument are repaired, with the cables and brakes having been upgraded. The elevator needs a final inspection before opening to the public.

Site staff have been working with the Battleship Texas Foundation on renewing its agreement with THC for one more year and ongoing planned events. The last open house over the Labor Day weekend was successful. The next open house with tours will be December 4–5.

FRIENDS GROUPS
Work continues with non-profits to facilitate communications between Friends Group board members and THC staff. This fall, the coordinator will be attending numerous site events to touch base with Friends Groups personally, and at some sites such as the French Legation, in anticipation of meeting potential new Friends Group members.

In July, the Friends of the THC selected the 2022 Friends Alliance Award winner, the Friends of Washington-on-the-Brazos. Their board president has been notified of the award and planning is underway to recognize the group during a ceremony at the Real Places conference.

The coordinator has met with French Legation staff to organize a stakeholder meeting to lay the groundwork for a new Friends Group for the site.

The monthly e-newsletter, “First Friday News for Friends,” continues delivering nonprofit training opportunities, Friends Group announcements, and MOA reminders. The next virtual Friends Group happy hour is being planned for the fall.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
Caddo Mounds: As wet weather has abated, the pace of construction on the Caddo Cultural Center Phase I has picked up. The substantial completion date is February 24, 2022.

Fort Griffin and Fort Lancaster: The ruins stabilization work began at Fort Griffin in mid-September. Work at Fort Lancaster will follow.

French Legation: Construction work is finishing by Foodworks to build out the café in the visitor center.

Levi Jordan Plantation: The Learning Center Complex project broke ground in December 2020 and is now 83 percent complete. The architectural and exhibit design work for the visitor center project is progressing. The design team is actively collaborating with the African American Advisory Group.
Magoffin Home: Structural repairs to the visitor center are underway and will be completed in spring 2022.

Palmito Ranch Battlefield: The engineering design for the proposed elevated viewing platform is proceeding.

San Felipe de Austin: Phase 2 of the Villa de Austin project is complete. The reconstruction of the burned courthouse is underway.

Varner-Hogg Plantation: Construction documents for foundation repairs and exterior preservation of the plantation house are in development.

**INTERPRETATION**

The second submission of the new interpretive master plan for Fulton Mansion has been reviewed and returned to the contract team. We expect the next submission addressing previous comments in early October.

The Levi Jordan Advisory Committee continues to meet to assist and advise the contract team on the creation of the interpretive concepts and give input on the museum design.

The major exhibit and interpretative redesign project at the Star of the Republic Museum is proceeding. The contract team presented its 95 percent interpretive plan documents, and THC comments were returned in early September.

The installation of an immersive period room has been completed in the wash house at Landmark Inn and will be integrated into tours and programs.

Work continues to prepare the Villa de Austin at San Felipe for its grand opening in November.

A primary outdoor interpretive panel for Fort McKavett has been installed on the main pathway from the visitor center into the historic fort core.

The Starr Family Home will be the host site for the 2022 Texas Living History Association conference. Site staff is working on interpretive plans to highlight the sites’ history and collections with special programs and tours.

**COLLECTIONS**

Jamie Ross, Archeology Collections Manager, and the Friends of the THC received an NEH Grant for $101,673 for the processing, preservation, and digitization of the archeological legacy collection at Mission Dolores.

Per Senate Bill 1177, the Austin collections team has identified a multi-agency cultural collections task force to discuss initiatives for a joint cultural agency collections storage facility and multi-agency collections database; the kickoff meeting is scheduled for October 14.

Historic Sites received collections donations for Eisenhower Birthplace, Fulton Mansion, Magoffin Home, San Felipe de Austin, and Star of the Republic Museum.

Reproduction Wilton-style carpets for Fulton Mansion are being produced by spring 2022, funded by a grant through the National Park Service. Staff continue to prepare for grant project submissions in fall 2021 and provide necessary reporting.

Staff is hosting a workshop on October 6 at the Witte Museum in San Antonio for Historic Sites educators on the topic of using archeological collections for outreach. Instructors are from UT San Antonio, TPWD, and the Houston Archeological Society.

The curatorial team aided the retail team in product design and development for Magoffin Home and Sam Bell Maxey House resale items.

Collections staff actively participated in the Fulton Mansion and Washington-on-the-Brazos interpretive master plans.

This summer, Remi McCoy, a graduate student at Texas A&M University, interned at the Curatorial Facility preparing archeological collections for conservation.
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*The WOB Complex consists of Washington-on-the-Brazos, Star of the Republic Museum, Independence Hall, and Barrington Plantation.

Long-term Closures:
*Casa Navarro closed due to county jail demolition (Sep-Oct)

Weather Related Closures:
Fulton Mansion was closed 3 days in preparation for Hurricane Beta.
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<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Budget (incl. design fees &amp; const.) projected or actual</th>
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<th>Const. Docs.</th>
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<th>Contractor selected</th>
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TAB 14.2
Consider approval of the Phase I Evaluation of
Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo
also known as Presidio La Bahia

Background:
In a meeting attended by Joseph Bell, Deputy Executive Director, and Bill Irwin, Director of Historic Site Operations on July 28, 2021, Bishop Brendan J. Cahill of the Diocese of Victoria requested that the Texas Historical Commission (THC) consider developing an operational partnership at Presidio La Bahia, receiving the site into its historic sites program under a programmatic agreement.

Presidio La Bahia is a defining place for Texans, not only as a key site of the Texas Revolution, but also as a direct link to Texas’ Spanish Colonial past. Based on this Phase I assessment, the THC staff finds that Presidio La Bahia meets the criteria established for inclusion in the Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Program with one variance in how the property ownership will be addressed and recommends a Phase II Assessment be conducted.

Suggested Motion (Committee):
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend acceptance of the Phase I recommendation that a Phase II study should be authorized for Presidio La Bahia.

Suggested Motion (Commission):
Move to accept the Phase I recommendation that a Phase II study should be authorized for Presidio La Bahia.
Phase I Assessment of the Presidio La Bahia
Goliad, Texas

For Addition to the Texas Historical Commission’s
Historic Sites Program

October 2021
Texas Historical Commission
Phase I Assessment of the Presidio La Bahia

Goliad, Texas
For Addition to the Texas Historical Commission’s
Historic Sites Program

Assessment Team:
Bill Irwin, Director of Historic Sites Operations
H. Glenn Reed, Chief Architect
Hal Simon-Hassell, Chief Interpretive Specialist
Stephanie Klemm, Regional Collections Manager
Brit Barr, Staff Architect

October 2021

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711
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Figure 1 Our Lady of Loreto Chapel Entrance
INTRODUCTION

In a meeting on July 28, 2021, Bishop Cahill of the Diocese of Victory requested that the Texas Historical Commission (THC) consider developing an operational partnership at Presidio La Bahia, receiving the site into its historic sites program under a programmatic agreement.

As put forward in the THC rules (Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 16 Rule §16.3), potential THC historic sites must meet specific criteria. To make this determination, the candidate site undergoes three phases of evaluation and assessment conducted by THC staff. A preliminary staff review and formal Phase I and II assessments.

This report represents the Phase I assessment of the Presidio La Bahia. The report discusses each of the evaluation requirements as established in the THC rules. Should the candidate site meet the requirements set forth by the THC rules, the Commission may then authorize a more detailed “Phase II” study that comprehensively evaluates the context and interpretive potential of the site and provides specific details regarding how the site would be developed and operated, as well as the funding needed to make that plan a reality.

This report also contains a conclusions section that addresses what is presently known about the Presidio relative to the Chapter §16.3 rules criteria, which are the overarching conditions a site must meet to be considered for the THC’s historic sites program.

Based on this Phase I assessment, the THC staff finds that Presidio La Bahia meets the criteria established for inclusion in the Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Program with one variance in how the property ownership will be addressed and recommends a Phase II Assessment be conducted.
Phase I Assessment

Figure 2 1836 Plan Drawing

1836 lithograph by New York company based on original drawing by Captain Joseph M. Chadwick.
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

La Bahía, literally "the bay," is a term with multiple meanings in Texas history. Various sites on the Gulf Coast were so designated. The Spanish came to use the name as a short form of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, or Bay of the Holy Spirit, now called Matagorda Bay and Lavaca Bay. Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo, commonly shortened to Nuestra Señora de Loreto Presidio; the place was popularly called Presidio La Bahía. Established on its third, and current site, in 1749 the presidio was strategically situated to provide protection to landing sites along the Gulf of Mexico and at the intersection of the primary roads traversing Texas. The construction and operation of the Presidio and the Mission Espiritu Santo across the San Antonio River went hand in hand as the spiritual and secular centers of the local community.

The Presidio La Bahía was constructed of local stone with a defensive wall 8’-10’ tall enclosing a parade ground of roughly 3 acres with bastions at the corners. The main gate was located on the south facing wall flanked by a guard room and storage/barracks rooms, while the west wall held the officer’s quarters and administrative offices. To the east were jacals built along the wall to house presidial families. These were later removed as the village of La Bahía grew around the Presidio. A chapel was constructed in the northwest corner of the compound for the soldiers, their families, and the growing community. The Presidio La Bahía remained an active military establishment through the Spanish Colonial, Mexican Republic, and Texas Revolution eras. After the Texas Revolution the main part of the site was abandoned and began to fall into ruin. The chapel was used as a private home for a short time but was again utilized by the Catholic Church as an active chapel as early as the 1850s and mass has been held continuously on site since that time. In the 1960s, the O’Connor family spearheaded a drive to restore the Presidio and noted preservation architect Raiford Stripling was hired to design and oversee the restoration, which was completed in 1965.

Stripling’s drawings on the following page (Figure 3), dated July 5, 1964, illustrate the condition of the presidio and chapel before the restoration, and are entitled Elevations of Presidio after Excavations to 1836 Level. Much of the perimeter walls, barracks, officers’ quarters, and other structures are shown in a state of ruin. A dashed line above the ruins depicts Stripling’s assessment of the original height of these buildings. A visual comparison of the assumed original structure height against the standing walls in 1964 suggests roughly 1/4 to 1/3 of the original structure remained at that time. The original walls were incorporated into the restoration which extended them with new masonry to Stripling’s proposed height. His construction drawings are reportedly among the archive documents kept at the site, but these have not been reviewed by the Historic Sites Division architectural staff as of the date of this report.

The Diocese of Victoria, with assistance from the local community, has operated the site ever since its restoration, depending on earned income to support the operation. Adjacent to the Presidio to the west are an amphitheater, a monument to Ignacio Zaragoza, and a replica home representing Zaragoza’s birthplace, all owned and operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. To the south and southeast Goliad County maintains a monument to the “Angel of Goliad” and the Fannin burial memorial.
Phase I Assessment

The property has been well maintained, however plumbing and electrical systems have not been upgraded and are beginning to show their age. Restoration activities took place prior to the advent of ADA regulations so many aspects of the facilities do not meet the Texas Accessibility Standards. This is especially evident in doorway widths and threshold heights. Public restrooms are also undersized and do not meet current standards.

Figure 3 Elevation views of the Presidio prior to restoration

INVENTORY OF COLLECTIONS

The Presidio La Bahia collection features primarily archaeological objects found on site during excavations for restoration. As such, the collection is made up of mostly 18th and 19th century pottery, metal works, and glass. Additionally, there is some artwork, and a few historic documents. There is one bust statue on loan from Goliad State Park, otherwise the exhibits are made up entirely using the permanent collection. All the objects appear to properly
**Presidio La Bahía**

fit within the scope of interpretation for the site. The scope presently includes 1749 to the end of the Republic of Texas Era, and represents topics such as Spanish colonialism, Texas Revolution, mission and military relations, and the Catholic Church.

**BACKGROUND, SIGNIFICANCE, AND INTEGRITY**

In response to the French construction of Fort St. Louis, Domingo Ramón occupied La Bahía del Espíritu Santo and in April 1721 founded a presidio upon the ruins of La Salle's Fort. The presidio was named Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo, though the name was commonly shortened to Nuestra Señora de Loreto Presidio; the place was popularly called Presidio La Bahía.

Although the presidio and mission were at least twice moved farther inland, the names, including La Bahía, were retained. La Bahía presidio and mission were reestablished in 1726 on the Guadalupe River near the site of present Mission Valley in Victoria County. In 1749, the mission was moved to the north bank of the San Antonio River while the presidio moved to the south bank near the site of present-day Goliad in Goliad County.

In time a civic settlement grew up around the presidio, and it, too, was known as La Bahía. This village became commercially important as a center for ranching and a transportation hub at the crossroads of the Atascosito Road, the La Bahía Road, and roads from Béxar and El Cópano. La Bahía, Bexar, and Nacogdoches were thus the most important areas of Spanish settlement in Texas. During the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Republic eras Presidio La Bahía played a role in significant events including the Gutierrez McGee and Long expeditions.

Shortly after the initial battle of the Texas Revolution in Gonzales, La Bahia became a priority objective of the Texians who captured it from the Mexican Military in October 1835. The Presidio was renamed Fort Defiance and along with the Alamo in Bexar became the primary military centers during the Texian Campaign. It was also a site where independence from Mexico rather than a return to the Constitution of 1824 was proposed early in the conflict. Colonel James W. Fannin commanded Fort Defiance until it was abandoned when he withdrew with his command to join Houston’s forces on the Colorado River. Fannin and his men were caught in the open during the retreat and fought the Battle of Coleto Creek approximately 9 miles to the northeast of the Presidio at the current site of Fannin Battleground State Historic Site. After his surrender to Mexican forces Fannin and his men were returned to the Presidio and held prisoner until March 27, 1836. That morning the prisoners who were able, were separated into three groups and marched away from the Presidio in three different directions. Within a mile the prisoners were halted, and the Mexican soldiers opened fire, executing the Texians, who were left where they lay. Approximately 40 prisoners, including Fannin, who were too ill or injured to march were executed within the walls of the Presidio and the bodies cremated. In June 1836 Thomas J. Rusk and Juan Seguin were able to visit Goliad with a small number of troops. They collected the remains they could and buried them with honors to the southeast of the Presidio, site of the current Fannin Monument.
During the Republic of Texas period and after annexation, the old mission and presidio fell into ruin, but the presidio chapel remained intact and was used first as a residence and then for church services after the Catholic Church regained possession of it in about 1853. This chapel was commonly referred to as "La Bahía Mission," a designation that led to confusion with the actual La Bahía mission, Espíritu Santo, which lay in ruins until reconstructed as a public-works project in the 1930s. Presidio La Bahía and its chapel were restored in the 1960s by the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation.

The area surrounding the site is relatively undeveloped with an excellent viewshed of the surrounding countryside. Presidio Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo is believed to be the only restored Spanish presidio west of the Mississippi. The site is also unique in that the presidio and the mission it served have been restored and are intact. The mission, presidio, Zaragoza Birthplace, Angel of Goliad statue and Fannin Monument are all located adjacent or in general proximity, but operated and maintained by different groups, providing tremendous opportunity for collaboration.
Presidio La Bahia

Figure 5 Angel of Goliad

Figure 6 Area around the Presidio
Phase I Assessment

STATEMENT OF WILLINGNESS TO TRANSFER

The Diocese of Victoria represented by Bishop Brendan Cahill is not willing to transfer ownership of the property but has expressed interest in entering into an operational or lease agreement with the THC to operate the Presidio La Bahia as an historic site under THC control.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The Diocese of Victoria and the Goliad community are very proud of their heritage and support both the Mission and Presidio La Bahia and their respective stewards. There is an opportunity to create an even stronger partnership between the Texas Historical Commission and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department while increasing community support for both entities.

EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL

The Presidio La Bahia presents exceptional and outstanding educational and interpretive opportunities as a potential property under the management of the Texas Historical Commission.

The restored and reproduced structures of the Presidio are firmly based on both its extant remains when the work was undertaken in the mid-1960s, and in its current configuration presents one of the most accurate and immersive settings to interpret an important pivotal point in the Texas struggle for independence. Its natural surroundings and setting would give visitors the best “you were there” experience of any military site from the Texas Revolution in the state.

Additionally, it is the best site in the state to interpret and educate visitors on the system of Presidios associated with Spanish Missions, due to both its physical presence and condition, as well as its proximity to the original Mission Espiritu Santo State Historic Site, currently operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife. It is in fact the only location in Texas where visitors can experience both a fully realized Spanish Presidio and its associated Mission standing together to understand their interrelationship under the Spanish Mission system.

The Presidio La Bahia could easily be developed into an important destination location for many heritage tourists, school and public education groups, and Texas history enthusiasts. It has likely not realized this full potential in the past due to a lack of funding and sufficient staffing.

The facilities at the Presidio offer a wide range of interpretive and educational opportunities for both gallery exhibits and active/interactive programs centering around both the Texas Revolution and the Spanish Mission period. The site offers good potential for over-night immersive programming for all ages.

The existing gallery exhibits are very professionally produced and fabricated, and make excellent use of the gallery space available, and very good use of the large collection of site-specific artifacts to assist visitors in learning about the history of the site over time. These exhibits would still be viable for many years, with some modifications in content and additions of technology-based interactives.
Presidio La Bahia

The Presidio’s permanent collection contains only site-specific artifacts, covering all periods of its use and occupation, providing a rare educational opportunity for the visiting public to gain a better understanding of both daily life in the periods it represents, and the role that La Bahia played in the fight for Texas independence that is unequaled elsewhere in the state. Its education and use collections are likewise excellent extant resources for education.

The Presidio La Bahia is a vital lynchpin in interpreting Texas history and educating the public about the important events surrounding the Texas Revolution due to its physical presence, it’s almost untouched environs, and its excellent collection. From an educational and interpretive perspective it would be an excellent site for consideration of management by the Texas Historical Commission.

NEEDED AND AVAILABLE FUNDING

The Presidio La Bahia visitation averages 21,500 visitors annually, has produced on average $237,400.00 in earned income over the last five fiscal years of operation with an average annual operating cost of $218,400.00. The Diocese of Victoria holds a reserve balance fund containing $175,856.00. In addition, the Presidio La Bahia Foundation and Friends of the Fort hold a very successful annual fund raiser in support of the capital maintenance program.

OPERATING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Operating Costs. Based on current attendance and revenue figures provided by the Presidio La Bahia it would enter operations as a Tier III or Tier IV site and would be complexed with Fannin Battleground State Historic Site. The site would operate a 7-day schedule and its size and complexity of operation would require 7-9 staff.

Anticipated annual budget:
- Personnel $300,000 to $350,000 (7-9 FTE)
- Operations $175,000 to $200,000

Development Costs. The primary physical needs for the complex include updated electrical and plumbing systems, general accessibility improvements to overcome floor level changes for the disabled, and especially, accessible public restrooms. Other costs would include additional archeology, roof replacements, exterior masonry restoration, appropriate landscaping modifications, interpretive master-planning, and some exhibit updates.

Taken together these items point to a comprehensive project of $3.5 million over the next 3 biennia. The maintenance and systems upgrade totals $2.4 million and can be addressed annually with operational funds, Friend’s capital maintenance program funds, or maintenance funding. The estimated exhibit upgrades total $650,000 and can be planned but are not critical at this time. The archeological ($150,000), professional service ($160,000) and interpretive master planning ($150,000) can annually be budgeted and scheduled. If the work were to be subdivided into several smaller projects over a longer period, there would be some lost efficiency, plus escalated construction costs over the extended duration. In this case THC would package the
Phase I Assessment

work in specific trades such as electrical, roofing, plumbing, masonry, landscaping, etc. to attract the interest of qualified general contractors in bidding the project.

Figure 7 South wall with main gate from the parade ground.
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

As put forward in THC rules (Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 16 Rule §16.3), consideration for accepting a historic property for development as a Texas Historical Commission historic site must be accomplished through addressing the specific criteria listed below.

(1) The property must have recognized statewide or national significance based on the standards of the National Register of Historic Places.

**Conclusion:** Presidio Nuestra Senora de Loreto de la Bahia is a Registered National Historic Landmark and is significant for the role it played in the Spanish Colonial period and as Ft. Defiance during the Texas Revolution as the site of the mass execution of prisoners by the Mexican Army, commonly known as the “Goliad Massacre.”

(2) The property should be able to provide interpretation of a significant theme or event of Texas history that is not fully represented by the Commission’s existing historic sites or other historic sites accessible to the public. The Commission will strive to maintain a geographic, cultural, and thematic balance in its program.

**Conclusion:** The site would be the only example of a Spanish Colonial Presidio within the THC system and may be the only such restored site in the western United States. In conjunction with the restored Mission Espiritu Santo operated by TPWD less than 1 mile away, this complex of sites tells a story that can be told nowhere else. The Presidio La Bahia at Goliad is one of the key places of the Texas Revolution and ranks alongside the Alamo, Washington-on-the-Brazos, San Felipe, and San Jacinto. This is an opportunity to cohesively interpret the ill-fated story of James W. Fannin and his command from the walls of Ft. Defiance to their capture at Fannin Battleground and eventual execution in the larger context of the Texas Revolutionary Sites.

(3) The property should have exceptional integrity of location (including surrounding environment), design, material, setting, feeling, and association.

**Conclusion:** Portions of the site have been in continual use since establishment in 1749. After the execution of Fannin’s men there was local reluctance to reoccupy the larger portion of the Presidio and it began to fall into ruins. The O’Connor Foundation restored the site based on the extant ruins, maps, and existing historic documentation. The Late 19th and 20th century community of Goliad focused development to the north of the San Antonio River so very little now encroaches on the site. The block to the south is privately owned and vacant. The block directly to the east is County owned and vacant. There is some development to the north, but it is minimally intrusive. The ground to the west is vacant from the Presidio to Highway 183 and is owned by the Diocese and TPWD.

(4) The property should have appropriate collections (objects, manuscript material, artifacts) associated with the historic site or necessary artifacts related to the site’s history and period of significance should be identified and available.

**Conclusion:** The Presidio La Bahia collection features primarily archaeological objects found on site during excavations. As such, the collection is made up of mostly 18th and
19th century pottery, metal works, and glass. Additionally, there is some artwork, and a few historic documents. There is one bust statue on loan from Goliad State Park, otherwise the exhibits are made up entirely using the permanent collection. All the objects appear to properly fit within the scope of interpretation for the site. The scope presently includes 1749 to the end Republic of Texas Era, and represents topics such as Spanish colonialism, Texas Revolution, mission and military relations, and the Catholic Church.

(5) The property must be appropriate for use as an interpretive museum or historic site, have high potential to attract and accommodate diverse and new audiences, and be accessible to travelers as well as to the local community.

Conclusion: The Presidio La Bahia facility is equipped for properly exhibiting and storing historic artifact collections. Both the museum and storage facility have recently installed HVAC systems with the ability to adjust temperatures. The storage facility is locked, and exhibit areas have secure cases along with security cameras. There are opportunities for small temporary exhibits using the current cases, as well as in the chapel. Scott McMahon, Executive Director, indicated that they have very few pest issues. The nature of the objects is not likely to attract many pests.

The property has collection items in 3 main locations: the museum, chapel, and a small storage area that doubles as an office space. Most of the objects are on display in the museum in high-quality cases. While no overall inventory database system is in place, all the objects are labelled. The storage area is small, but efficient and has some possibility for growth if additional acquisitions are made. A large selection of replica items that are regularly used for programming and educational purposes are also stored in this space.

(6) The property must be available without restrictions that would limit the Commission’s options for preservation and interpretation as a historic site (for example, a life estate retained by the grantor, restrictions against future sale or conveyance, or limits on alterations deemed appropriate by Commission). The Commission encourages the use of easements or other restrictions to ensure the preservation of historic sites.

Conclusion: The current owners of the property, the Catholic Diocese of Victoria, Texas, is very interested in forming a partnership with the THC. The administration of this site would be similar to the operational agreements currently in place with the Admiral Nimitz Foundation and San Jacinto Museum and Battlefield Association where coordination with an invested partner occurs to address a site’s administration, stewardship, and interpretation. In a Phase II assessment, any restrictions or limitations on the Commission’s administration as stated under this rule will be detailed. The primary restriction at this time under consideration would be the continued use by the Diocese of the Chapel of Our Lady of Loreto to hold weekly services on Sunday evenings at 5:00 pm. While the Diocese would not currently entertain the transfer or acquisition of real property by the THC, they are interested in working with the THC to develop an operating agreement or long-term lease allowing the THC to administrate, interpret, and steward the property. This would allow this critical site to be included in the THC Historic Sites network and allow it to maximize its potential as a significant and pivotal revolutionary site in the THC holdings.
(7) Financial resources must be available or assured, including an endowment fund where appropriate, or sources of funding must be identified in a comprehensive funding plan to ensure the restoration, interpretation, development, long-term operation and preservation of the site.

Conclusion: The site generated significant earned income, $237,000.00 annually on average over the last six years, it would not be sufficient for operation and capital improvements without additional THC investment. There is an operational fund for the Presidio with a current balance of $175,000.00 but the site does not have an endowment.

(8) The property must have the potential for strong supporting partnerships including community support.

Conclusion: The Presidio la Bahia Foundation and the Friends of the Fort provide fiscal and volunteer support respectively. The Diocese of Victoria maintains a parish in Goliad and provides Mass on Sunday evenings at the Senora de Loreto Chapel on site with strong continuing ties to the community. There are opportunities to partner collaboratively with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and Goliad County to promote and interpret the site. The site has been very active with the Texas Independence Trail Region, including service on the Board. The site has been well supported by the greater Texas Revolution reenactment community.

Recommendation:

Presidio La Bahia is a defining place for Texans, not only as a key site of the Texas Revolution, but also as a direct link to Texas’ Spanish Colonial past. The addition of Presidio La Bahia provides an opportunity to tell a more diverse and comprehensive story across the Texas Revolution Sites, bringing the story of James W. Fannin, his command at Fort Defiance and their defeat at the Battle of Coleto Creek full circle. This will also be a place to connect the stories of the native peoples, Spanish Priests and Soldiers and the impacts on their changing communities. The site is intact and has undergone extensive restoration with a large number of resources available, including historical documentation and documentation of the restoration.

While THC would want to update an Interpretive Master Plan, the current exhibits are appropriate and in good condition, requiring only minor adjustment in the short term. Immediate needs as far as infrastructure on site would be an upgrade to the electrical system, as well as modifications to entry ways and restrooms to meet current code.

The addition of this site will greatly assist in building a visitor experience that provides greater name recognition to THC and facilitates in driving visitor to each site and helps to place the revolutionary sites back as “must see sites” representing a critical and important role in history and assisting in educating Texans and visitors to the state in its rich legacy. Mutual terms and conditions would be set out in an agreement between the Diocese of Victoria and THC. Should a Phase II Assessment be authorized there is also an opportunity to engage with Goliad County and TPWD to bring adjacent publicly owned properties under management of the THC, including the Fannin Monument and the Zaragoza Birthplace.
Phase I Assessment

THC staff finds that Presidio La Bahia meets the primary criteria established for inclusion in the Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Program and recommends a Phase II Assessment be conducted.
Presidio La Bahia

REFERENCES

National Park Service “Discover our Shared Heritage.” [Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahia--South and West Texas; A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary](https://nps.gov)

## Phase I Assessment

### Appendix:

**Presidio La Bahia**

**Previously completed improvements since 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Museum HVAC System</td>
<td>$15,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>New Electrical Service part 1</td>
<td>$6,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Pressure wash, masonry pointing and sealing</td>
<td>$101,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Main water line re-routing</td>
<td>$5,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>New Electrical Service part 2</td>
<td>$26,976</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$156,443</strong></td>
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**Need & cost estimates for Phase I Report**

- **September, 2021**
- **Approximate area of conditioned exhibit and support space, excluding Chapel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All new electrical system, downstream of existing service entrances, panels and branch circuits, &amp; devices, Fire alarm</td>
<td>$335,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing, All new water &amp; wastewater system</td>
<td>$245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior finish repairs after electrical &amp; plumbing upgrades</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessible restrooms: All new restrooms within the original guard house structure on south wall</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modifications to existing restrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General accessibility &amp; Accessible Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors &amp; hardware, floor level changes</td>
<td>$134,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel roof</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster &amp; lime wash exterior masonry</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping/irrigation</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site furnishings</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior lighting</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Cost of the Work - Subcontracts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,299,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Conditions of the Contract</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Contract</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$259,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Contingency for unknown conditions</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION PROJECT in 2021 dollars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,870,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor &amp; Material cost escalation through 2026 (5 year 4.5%)</td>
<td>$420,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location and complex project factor</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$93,528</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION PROJECT in 2026 dollars</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,384,964</strong></td>
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</table>

**NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS**

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture/Engineering</td>
<td>$160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretive Master Plan</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit update</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,110,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL, calculated**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL, rounded</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presidio La Bahía
TAB 14.3
Consider approval to cure the discrepancy in an existing utility easement for CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC at Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site

**Background:**
The original electrical easement was recorded in the 1970’s. When reviewing the documentation, CenterPoint Energy discovered a discrepancy in that approximately 1300 feet did not have a correct Right of Way (ROW) easement recorded. The electrical transmission line has been in place since the 1970’s and this vote is to cure this discrepancy. CenterPoint Energy will compensate the THC $6500 for this ROW access.

**Suggested Motion (Committee):**
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the cure for the discrepancy of this utility easement at Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site, as shown on the attached map.

**Suggested Motion (Commission):**
Move to approve the cure for the discrepancy of this utility easement at Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site, as shown on the attached map.
EASEMENT

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY RIGHTS: IF YOU ARE A NATURAL PERSON, YOU MAY REMOVE OR STRIKE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM ANY INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSFERS AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS: YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR YOUR DRIVER’S LICENSE NUMBER.

STATE OF TEXAS } KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:
COUNTY OF BRAZORIA }

THAT, the Texas Historical Commission, the state agency for historic preservation, its successors and assigns, hereinafter referred to as Grantor, whether one or more, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS ($10.00) CASH and other good and valuable consideration to Grantor paid by CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC, a Texas limited liability company, its successors and assigns, hereinafter referred to as Grantee, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, has GRANTED, SOLD AND CONVEYED, and does by these presents GRANT, SELL, AND CONVEY unto said Grantee, a perpetual, unobstructed easement, hereinafter referred to as the “Easement”, for electric transmission and distribution lines and telecommunication facilities consisting of a variable number of wires, conduits, cables, and all necessary and/or desirable equipment and appurtenances, including, but not limited to, towers or poles made of wood and/or metal, or other equipment, materials, props and guys, collectively hereinafter referred to as the “Facilities”, whether for Grantee's use in its business or for other purposes, located on, over, under, and across the easement area containing 1.061-acres of land, hereinafter referred to as the “Easement Area”, which is more particularly described and shown on Sketch No. 21-0281C, attached hereto and
made a part hereof, and which is out of, and a portion of, the following described lands owned by Grantor, to wit:

That certain 230.5652-acre tract of land in the Martin Varner League, Abstract 133, and in the Josiah H. Bell Survey, Abstract 40, Brazoria County, Texas, being the same property described in a special warranty deed from Ann C. Locke to the Texas Historical Commission, dated July 29, 2008 and filed for record in County Clerk’s File No. 2008038786 of the Official Public Records of said County and State, hereinafter referred to as “Grantor’s Property”.

Grantor, its successors, heirs, and assigns, shall not construct, or permit to be constructed, any type of structures, including, but not limited to lakes, ponds, or any other type of water retention area, or recreation area, within the boundaries of the Easement Area, regardless of size, kind, or nature, save and except agricultural or commercial fences, as defined hereinbelow without the express written consent and approval of Grantee. The permitted construction of said agricultural or commercial fences, defined for the purposes of this Easement, shall be limited to those fences that are installed across the Easement Area in a near perpendicular fashion, but not along and longitudinally within the Easement Area, for the sole purpose of farming, ranching or commercial business. Said fences shall be constructed in a manner that permits the movement of the fence and shall only consist of wooden or metal poles and chain link or barbed wire fencing with gates or gaps, twenty four feet (24’) in width, which shall be located at or near the centerline of the Easement Area. Any and all fences constructed of concrete, bricks, rocks, or any other material of like kind, are considered permanent structures and are strictly prohibited. Fencing for any purposes other than those mentioned hereinabove,
including the fencing of residential lots within the boundaries of said Easement Area will not be permitted.

Grantor, its successors, heirs, and assigns, shall not change the natural grade or elevation of the ground surface located within the Easement Area without the express written consent of Grantee.

Except for the agricultural or commercial fences permitted herein, the Easement Area herein granted shall be unobstructed and Grantor herein grants the following rights unto Grantee:

(1) Grantee shall have reasonable rights of ingress and egress to, from, and along the Easement Area and across Grantor’s Property adjoining thereto, for the purposes of constructing, reconstructing, inspecting, maintaining, and hanging additional wires and cables and/or changing the size thereof, and removing said electrical and communication facilities and appurtenances;

(2) Grantee shall have the right to use Grantor’s existing roadways, driveways, and trails to reach the Easement Area during the initial construction period, during future maintenance thereof, and thereafter during any emergency condition existing on the Facilities; Additionally, Grantee shall have the right to drive Grantee’s construction vehicles on the closest adjacent dry ground around creeks, ponds, lakes, or standing water which crosses or encroaches upon the Easement Area. In connection with the aforementioned usage, any damage resulting therefrom to Grantor’s land, roads, crops, culverts, fences, trees, houses, barns, buildings, equipment, livestock, or any other unspecified damages herein, Grantee shall be responsible for correcting such damage either by replacement, repair, or cost of replacement or repair;
(3) Grantee shall have the right to remove all trees and shrubs from the Easement Area and to cut and trim all limbs of trees that intrude into the Easement Area from Grantor’s Property immediately adjoining thereto; and further, to remove from the Easement Area all other obstructions which may, in the sole opinion of Grantee, interfere with Grantee’s rights of ingress and egress and which otherwise would endanger or interfere with the safe and efficient operation and maintenance of Grantee’s Facilities.

The rights granted in the preceding paragraphs are in addition to and shall not detract from other rights granted herein.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described Easement, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging, unto said Grantee, its successors and assigns, and Grantor does hereby bind itself and its successors, heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, to warrant and forever defend all and singular the above described Easement and rights unto said Grantee, its successors and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

THE TERMS, CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED HEREIN CONSTITUTE THE COMPLETE AND FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GRANTOR AND GRANTEE, (COLLECTIVELY THE “PARTIES”) WITH RESPECT TO THE SUBJECT MATTER HEREOF AND SUPERSEDES ALL PRIOR AGREEMENTS, REPRESENTATIONS AND UNDERSTANDINGS OF THE PARTIES AND, BY GRANTOR’S SIGNATURE AFFIXED HERETO AND GRANTEE’S USE OF THE EASEMENT, THE PARTIES EVIDENCE THEIR AGREEMENT THEREOF. NO ORAL OR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS MADE OR DISCUSSED PRIOR TO, OR SUBSEQUENT TO, THE EXECUTION OF THIS EASEMENT SHALL SUPERSEDE THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN. ANY AND ALL REVISIONS, AMENDMENTS AND/OR EXCEPTIONS TO THE TERMS, CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THIS EASEMENT SHALL BE IN WRITTEN, RECORDABLE FORM AND EXECUTED BY BOTH PARTIES, OR THEIR RESPECTIVE SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS IN ORDER TO BE DEEMED VALID.
EXECUTED this _____ day of ____________________, 2021.

Texas Historical Commission, the state agency for historic preservation

By: ______________________________
Signature

_________________________________
Name typed or printed

_________________________
Title

STATE OF TEXAS    }
COUNTY OF         }

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas, on this day personally appeared ________________________________, ________________________________, of the Texas Historical Commission, the state agency for historic preservation, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that (__)he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, in the capacity therein stated, and as the act and deed of said agency.

Given under my hand and seal of office this ___ day of ________________, 2021.

_________________________________
Notary’s Signature

_________________________________
Name typed or printed

Commission Expires: ________________

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO:
SURVEYING & RIGHT OF WAY
CENTERPOINT ENERGY HOUSTON ELECTRIC, LLC
P.O. BOX 1700
HOUSTON, TX 77251-1700
Consider approval of the acquisition of the 1850s Seamon O. Eidman House adjacent to the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site

Background
The Seamon O. Eidman House ca. 1850s located at 147 3rd Street, San Felipe, Texas 77474 is being offered for sale by the Fort Chadbourne Foundation. The house is south of the San Felipe de Austin SHS with direct sight lines to the Visitor Center and Villa de Austin. The home sits on approximately one acre and has a modern addition to the rear of the historic home that would be suitable as a site residence. The older portion of the home would be utilized as an event/rental center. The sale price is $340,000 and the property would be acquired through Capital Funding Authority.

Suggested Motion (Committee):
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission recommending the authorization to acquire the Seamon O. Eidman House for inclusion in the operation of the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site.

Suggested Motion (Commission):
Move to authorize acquisition of the Seamon O. Eidman House for inclusion in the operation of the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site.
A Brief History of the Eidman/Lambert House, San Felipe

Not a lot of specific information is known about the construction of the Eidman House. The best information comes from genealogical sites, cemetery info and a minimal application to the THC in the early 1960s for a Texas State Historical Landmark designation (the medallion initially issued was a source of conflict with the landowners over several decades as they tried to replace it after reporting it stolen – changes in the application process and the addition of the modern apartment to the back of the historic structure were the primary issues).

Simon O. Eidman Migration

German immigrant Simon Eidman arrived in Texas in the early summer of 1846 intending to make a land claim in the developing German settlements around New Braunfels. He brought a wife and several children with him. The Eidman family landed at Galveston, took a wagon through Houston and ended up at San Felipe in June. Some of the traveling party were suffering ill health effects from the journey, so Simon determined to explore this area and debate his options. The family moved into an unoccupied log cabin. Soon after Simon took gravely ill and would die in late September, preceded in death by his young daughter Elizabeth (7 years old). Elizabeth is noted as the oldest marked burial in the historic San Felipe cemetery, with her father just weeks behind her. Several other Eidman family members (mostly children of Simon) were buried in the cemetery between 1859 and 1877.

Widowed mother Kathryn (Katherine/Catherine) Kraft Eidman and oldest son Seamon O. Eidman (born 1832 in Germany) were thrown by the death of the patriarch and ended up staying in the area to evaluate options. Ultimately, Kathryn seems to have misplaced or disregarded their paperwork intended to support a land claim near New Braunfels. Seamon was elected as a Justice of the Peace in 1860 before the approaching Civil War. He ultimately spent some time in Fayette County (La Grange and Fayetteville) before finally settling in Georgetown (Williamson County) in his late 40s. Seamon lived to 96 and spent the last 25 years of his life in Bay City (Matagorda County), where he was celebrated and interviewed about his long life in Texas.
Both father and son are frequently referenced as S.O. Eidman. The slight variant in their first name made Seamon an S.O. Eidman, Sr. when he named his son after himself. While the exact date of the Eidman home’s construction is not known, the Eidman association would have to be affiliated with Seamon for whom the decade of the 1850s would be include most of his 20s. This puts a possible range of construction at roughly 1850-1875 presuming he initiated it. The Greek-Revival style architecture of the home would suggest the 1850s which seems to fit the timeframe of the family’s occupation of the town. Seamon left a short journal and commented on the few scatterings of buildings at San Felipe when the family arrived in 1846, noting that “Sam Houston had burned the town just a few years before.” He mentioned moving into the existing log cabin, owned by a local “doctor” who later took pity on the family and sold them 8 town lots. Seamon and one of his brothers became successful teamsters in the succeeding years, and he describes building a new home (but notes it as 1 and ½ stories) and says one bedroom was painted by a traveling German landscape painter. The association with the current Eidman home may come from this early construction or perhaps the family later purchased this home.

There is a later association of the home with a Louisianan by birth – Felix Lambert – who moved his family to the town around 1879/1880. By this time Seamon O. Eidman, Sr. had relocated to Georgetown.
TAB 14.5
Consider approval of a resolution in support of the Dark Sky Certification at Texas Historical Commission State Historic Sites

Background:
The Friends of Fort McKavett have been pursuing Dark Sky certification over the past year. To move forward with the certification, it is required to have an approved resolution in support of the program from the Texas Historical Commission. The overall objective is to preserve the night sky from light trespass and to utilize methods to protect its visibility and enjoyment for landowners and visitors. The Texas Historical Commission will encourage outdoor lighting fixtures and practices that follow up-to-date suggested guidelines and use available technologies for efficient, cost-effective, non-intrusive lighting at its historic sites and will work with its partners to educate and encourage landowners, businesses, resident communities, and public entities to join this commitment to reduce light trespass.

Suggested Motion (Committee):
Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of the resolution in support of the Dark Sky Certification Texas Historical Commission State Historic Sites.

Suggested Motion (Commission):
Move to approve the resolution in support of the Dark Sky Certification Texas Historical Commission State Historic Sites.
RESOLUTION
of the Texas Historical Commission
in support of the International Dark Sky Places Program

Be It Resolved by the Texas Historical Commission as follows:

WHEREAS the Texas Historical Commission recognizes that the agency’s historic sites are renowned for their diverse ecosystems, ethics for land stewardship, rich cultural heritage, and breathtaking scenic beauty; and

WHEREAS the increased use of land for recreational and non-traditional agricultural uses in recent years has placed greater focus on the community economic and financial benefits of the region’s scenic beauty, wildlife, and open space, making activities such as tourism, outdoor recreation, hunting and fishing important to many community members; and

WHEREAS due to the above-described increased use of land, accompanying light trespass from night lighting fixtures has been steadily on the rise, negatively impacting the natural environment and the quality of life of the people in this region by, among other things, reducing night sky visibility and enjoyment for landowners and visitors alike; and

WHEREAS the Texas Historical Commission is committed to supporting practices that limit or minimize light trespass from night lighting fixtures to protect the beauty of the night skies and allow others the full benefit and use of their private property.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Texas Historical Commission will encourage outdoor lighting fixtures and practices that follow up-to-date suggested guidelines and use available technologies for efficient, cost-effective, non-intrusive lighting at its historic sites and will work with its partners to educate and encourage landowners, businesses, resident communities, and public entities to join this commitment to reduce light trespass.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Texas Historical Commission held on October 29, 2021, by the following vote:

Ayes:___________________          Nays:_______________       Absent:______________

_______________________________            ATTEST: ___________________________
Chairman, Texas Historical Commission                Secretary, Texas Historical Commission
REPORT ON IMLS GRANT
THC VIRTUAL LEARNING PORTAL

THC’s Virtual Learning Portal (VLP) is an expansion of the agency’s online center for education. Visitors from around Texas and around the world will access, at a click of a mouse or in the palm of their hands, a robust collection of learning experiences and resources that take them to our historic sites, into our collections, and beyond.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the value of digital engagement to expand the reach of the agency’s mission into any home, classroom, and mobile device.

This project provides a powerful suite of tools for staff at historic sites and throughout the agency to offer pathways to discovery and learning in a single platform.

The VLP is made possible by an Institute of Museum and Library Services CARES Act grant awarded in September 2020 to the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission in support of THC’s efforts to build digital engagement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The platform will launch in October 2021 with additional content rolling out over the following ten months, with the grant concluding in August 2022.

The IMLS grant is very specific in its scope, but it has helped us build the technological infrastructure that will allow THC to expand its digital engagement significantly beyond this grant.

The project includes:

- The creation of the Virtual Learning Portal platform with a custom suite of software.
- Virtual Field Trips in six themes of Texas history along with resources for teachers and students. Each theme includes interactive video modules and supporting resources based in the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) curriculum standards.

The six themes are:

- Indigenous Texas & Early European Explorers
- The Texas Revolution
- The Republic of Texas
- The Civil War & Reconstruction
- Entrepreneurial Texas
- World War II & The World It Made
• **Online Experiences**, including:
  o Exhibitions that include video, 2D and 3D images, documents, catalogue searches and more.
  o Interactive 3D artifact explorations.
  o Navigable 3D virtual tours of historic spaces.

• **A Crisis Response Toolkit**: A collection of resources developed with THC historic sites and outside experts that will provide cultural institutions with the training and tools to be resilient and relevant resources to the communities they serve impacted by crises and traumatic events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and both natural and manmade disasters.

The project is a **broad collaborative effort**. The core grant team includes staff from the Friends of THC, the Historic Sites Division, the History Programs Division and Communications working in collaboration with staff across the agency and across the agency’s historic sites who are working on the six virtual field trip “theme teams” as well as outside content experts and developers.

**Beyond the August 2022** scope of the grant project, the team anticipates the VLP will continue to grow and expand with continued agency support to include materials that support onsite field trips at our historic sites, online experiences from across the agency, and more.
HISTORY PROGRAMS
AGENDA
HISTORY PROGRAMS COMMITTEE
DoubleTree Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W. 15th Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
12:30 p.m.

This meeting of the THC History Programs Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

1. Call to Order — Committee Chair White
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. Consider approval of the July 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes
3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 7.2)
4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.3)
5. 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics update (item 15.2)
6. History Programs Division update and committee discussion — Division Director Charles Sadnick
7. Adjournment

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) History Programs Committee was called to order by Chair Daisy White at 3:20 p.m. She announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office as required.

A. Committee member introductions

Chair White welcomed everyone and called on commissioners to individually state their names and the cities in which they reside. Members in attendance included Commissioners Donna Bahorich, Monica Burdette, Renee Dutia, Lilia Garcia, Laurie Limbacher, and Tom Perini.

B. Establish quorum

Chair White reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Chair White noted that there were no absences.

2. Consider approval of the April 26, 2021 committee meeting minutes

Commissioner Garcia moved, Commissioner Perini seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the April 26, 2021 History Programs Committee meeting minutes.

3. Certification of Historic Texas Cemetery Designations (item 7.2)

History Programs Division (HPD) Director Charles Sadnick explained that Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) designation helps cemeteries that are at least 50 years old by recording cemetery boundaries in county deed records, which alerts present and future owners of land adjacent to the cemetery of its existence. Sadnick brought forth eighteen cemeteries and recommended that the committee send forward to the Commission to formally certify them as HTCs. Sadnick stated that the number of HTC designations has remained high.
throughout the pandemic resulting in an increase in turnaround time from two to three or four months at a time from application submission to filing the designation in the county deed records. The customer satisfaction remains high thanks to Carlyn Hammons, who does a great job of making sure these designations are done accurately and well.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Garcia seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to recommend and send forward to the Commission to formally certify the designations as Historic Texas Cemeteries.

4. Consider approval of text for Official Texas Historical Markers (item 7.3)

Sadnick brought fifty marker inscriptions before the committee for approval. Out of the fifty markers, eleven of the inscriptions are for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) and nine are for Historical Texas Cemetery (HTC) markers. He thanked the Commissioners for reviewing the texts and stated that staff would wait a few days for their suggested revisions before sending the marker inscriptions out to the foundry for casting. Chairman Nau suggested that the Commission make “The Waco Horror” marker inscription a special item for review and approval at the full quarterly meeting for the record.

Chair White moved, Commissioner Bahorich seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to send forward the Commission and recommend approval of the final form and text of fifty (50) Official Texas Historical Markers with delegation authority to the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, working with the Commission chair, to resolve minor textual issues arising after Commission approval.

5. 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion (item 15.2)

Sadnick brought 109 recommendations to the committee for review for the 2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics. The application cycle ran through the spring and 129 applications were received. Twenty applications were recommended for cancellation. Those applications being cancelled will be given reasons for cancellation and advice to work with staff and their County Historical Commissions for help in improving their applications should they choose to reapply. Sadnick thanked Division of Architecture staff for their architectural recommendations and the historical marker team for reviewing the applications. No comments of objections were made by the Commissioners.

6. Consider approval of executive director’s appointments to the State Board of Review (item 7.4)

Sadnick brought forth the Executive Director’s recommendation to appoint historic preservationists, Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber, and Paula Lupkin, to the State Board of Review. Chair White moved, Chairman Nau seconded, and the commission voted unanimously to approve the State Historic Preservation Officer’s recommendation to appoint Kenna Lang Archer, Brantley Hightower, Brian Ingrassia, Jeffrey Lieber, and Paula Lupkin to the State Board of Review.

7. History Programs Division update and committee discussion

Sadnick gave an update on the History Programs Division. The State Historic Preservation Plan is a ten-year plan for Texas that is developed in collaboration with stakeholders to present a pathway for Texans in preserving the state’s historic and cultural resources. The agency contracted with the Lakota Group from Illinois to develop the plan over the next eighteen months. The group will be reporting directly to the Commission at quarterly meetings to give updates about the process and the many public meetings, both in-person and virtually, that the group will hold during this process. Sadnick thanked the representatives from each division who are actively participating throughout this process including well before contracting with the Lakota Group by preparing documents and other resources to help them hit the ground running, and especially Amy Hammons who is managing this project and doing the same great job she does in running the County Historical Commission Outreach program.

Sadnick then stated that the statewide plan is different this time around because it includes heavy disaster-related components. The History Programs Division has several other projects using the federal funding
related to disasters. The agency will be contracting with a vendor to prepare National Register nominations to go before the State Board of Review for properties that are receiving funding for repairs from Hurricane Harvey. The RFP is in development and should be posted in the next few weeks.

Finally, each year, CHCs complete and send in reports over their activities for the year. CHC Outreach gathers them, organizes the comments, and sends them to the programs and people to whom they apply so that they can respond or just be more knowledgeable about needs and how the CHCs are impacted by THC’s programs. Staff receive mostly very positive comments, and other constructive comments.

8. Adjournment

At 3:35 p.m., on the motion of the chair and without objection, the committee meeting was adjourned.
DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS
Highlights for the History Programs Division (HPD) during this quarter included the September State Board of Review Meeting, continued work toward our virtual learning projects, and the initial stages for Statewide Historic Preservation Plan development.

COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION (CHC) OUTREACH
CHC Outreach staff—Amy Hammons and Nano Calderón—facilitated a CHC chair virtual meeting on July 22, providing information about statewide accomplishments related to CHCs and fielding questions. The next chair meeting is scheduled tentatively for mid-November and will continue on a quarterly basis for the foreseeable future.

To support and promote THC programs, Amy and Nano presented at the Texas Heritage Trails Program statewide meeting in August. They provided an overview of CHCs and a potential pilot initiative that would match CHCs and Trails executive directors to develop heritage tourism content. Additionally, CHC Outreach is promoting the Real Places conference, Friends board development workshops, THC awards, and THC’s Texas Treasure Business Award (TTBA). Connecting history to economic development, the TTBA award has proven advantageous to CHCs wanting to expand networks.

HISTORICAL MARKERS
Marker staff is drafting inscriptions for the 2021 round of topics and coordinating dozens of revised inscriptions and authorizations for markers with CHCs and sponsors. The THC sent 55 new orders to the foundry, approved 50 final proofs for markers in production, and coordinated shipments for 30 completed markers. Marker staff and HPD’s Mark Holderby and Justin Kockritz, thanks to tools developed by Michelle Valek and Donald Firsching, have made updates and corrections to hundreds of Atlas records for the mobile app launch. Sarah McCleskey gave webinars on undertold markers (July 23) and CHC training for marker chairs (September 24). The current undertold application period is from October 1 to November 15.

MILITARY HISTORY
Military Sites Program Coordinator Stephen Cure, has assisted Historic Sites Division staff with image research and review of engineering plans for the new Palmito Ranch Battlefield State Historic Site viewing platform. Work also continued on the World War I-themed book the agency is developing to discuss Texas contributions to the war and the centennial commemoration. Cure is additionally working with National Park Service staff at Vicksburg National Military Historical Park to facilitate needed repairs to the Texas monument there using private funds. He assisted staff in the Cemetery Preservation Program in researching and facilitating the proper placement of a lost World War I veteran’s government-issued headstone found in Burleson to the cemetery interring the veteran’s remains in Pampa. Lastly, Cure responded to inquiries ranging from the Spanish era through the Cold War.

MUSEUM SERVICES
Museum Services’ webinars and online programming continues to be popular and maintain healthy attendance levels. The program hosted two webinars—almost 500 people attended “Basic Object Photography on a Budget,” and 166 attended “Does Your Board Reflect Your Story and Your Audience?” In addition, the program hosted the third in its series of discussion group sessions this year; it focused on how museums can successfully use social media, with Isabel Ray, THC Digital Engagement Coordinator, joining Laura Casey and Emily Hermans to lead the discussion. With 90 people registered and 34 attending, this was the largest crowd to date at a discussion group. Lastly, staff worked with IT to develop a system for contacting each museum in the database and begin the process of updating their contact information in anticipation of THC mobile app development.
FEDERAL PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places
National Register (NR) staff members Gregory Smith, Alyssa Gerszewski, and Bonnie Wilson processed 12 NR nominations for review at the September State Board of Review meeting, which was held concurrently online and in-person in Austin. Approved nominations include those for the Huston-Tillotson University Historic District (Austin), Eldorado Ballroom (Houston), and two high school stadiums: Anderson Stadium (Austin) and Farrington Field (Fort Worth). The National Park Service (NPS) approved eight nominations, including those for the Travis Heights-Fairview Park Historic District (Austin), Kimble County Courthouse, and Martindale Central Historic District (Caldwell County). Smith evaluated 19 federal tax credit projects (Part 1 of the application), and 32 state tax credit projects (Part A of the application). Gerszewski continued to work on preparation of the statewide preservation plan. Smith and Judy George-Garza completed the RFQ for nominations of properties receiving Hurricane Harvey grants.

Review of Projects under Section 106 and the State Antiquities Code
In June, Justin Kockritz, along with Ashley Salie and contractors from Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, Inc., hosted a series of three virtual open house meetings about the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (HIM ESHPF) grant to conduct historic resources surveys of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties. The meetings introduced the team, described the project goals, and presented how local stakeholders could participate and share their knowledge. Justin, along with staff from the Divisions of Architecture and Archeology, attended numerous meetings about the ongoing planning efforts for the SpaceX South Texas Launch Facility. Caitlin Brashear worked on several major projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including the proposed southern extension of the Dallas Floodway, the Coastal Storm Risk Management Plan from Beaumont to Galveston, and Lake Ralph Hall in Fannin County; she also made a site visit to Lake Bardwell in Ellis County. Charles Peveto participated in several meetings on major U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development projects, including Rosewood Courts in Austin and the Friedrich Air Conditioning Company complex in San Antonio; he also attended a virtual training hosted by the National Preservation Institute on preserving cultural landscapes. Ashley Salie met several times with the General Land Office and local consulting parties about the ongoing Hurricane Harvey recovery efforts in the historic Pleasantville neighborhood of Houston. She also served as THC’s primary point of contact for projects funded through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, which requires an extremely expedited review period for these projects addressing COVID-19 relief efforts.

Historic Highways and Historic Resources Survey
Survey Coordinator Leslie Wolfenden continues to work with volunteers across the state to gather information on resources listed in historic African American travel guides (i.e., Green Books), and Preservation Scholar Monica Palacios completed her internship in mid-August with a poster for San Antonio, which is featured on the project website. Wolfenden is making locational corrections to the Atlas map for the Neighborhood Survey icons and is creating a GIS application for survey data collection that can be used by consultants, communities, and volunteers.

Cemetery Preservation
Cemetery Program staff continues working with Terracon, the contractor selected to carry out an educational series on disaster preparedness supported by HIM ESHPF funds. The team held their first public input meeting, with 30 attendees. Two additional meetings are scheduled for October and December. The first webinar, focused on pre-disaster documentation, will be released on November 16. Carlyn Hammons continues to process Historic Texas Cemetery applications, while Jenny McWilliams assists CHCs and partners with county-wide cemetery inventories.

Youth Education
During this quarter, lead educator Linda Miller collaborated with the IMLS Cares Act grant team, led by the Historic Sites Division and Friends of the THC, to complete the pilot site for THC’s new virtual learning platform. Miller worked with six site-based education teams, Austin agency staff, and the third-party software vendor to develop content for the initial instructional module roll out beginning this quarter. Planning is currently underway for phase two of instructional content development, as well as the population of additional resources for educators. In addition, Miller continued development of general Texas history curriculum and student-oriented agency publications.
TAB 15.2
2021 Official Texas Historical Markers topics report and discussion

Background:
Under the provisions of the historical marker program, an annual list of applications is presented to THC Commissioners. The THC received 129 marker applications from 70 counties from March 1 to May 15, 2021 for the 2021 cycle. The Commission is required to establish a limit for the number of markers awarded annually, to apply guidelines and criteria for ranking marker applications, and to give priority to high-ranking applications. The maximum number of markers for 2021 is 170 new applications as adopted by the Commission in May 2020. Thematic priorities adopted for 2021 applications are: The Arts, Civil Rights Topics, and Science and Technology. Marker topics within these themes received additional points when scored. Staff evaluated each application and is proceeding with 109 interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of 20 applications of the 129 received during the application period. This list was sent to Commissioners in July.

Staff was contacted about an additional application after the application deadline. This additional application is being accepted and is listed below.

Summary:
Staff will be proceeding with 110 interpretive plaque applications and cancellation of 20 applications for Official Texas Historical Markers in calendar year 2021.
## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

### Interpretive plaques to be approved (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Job #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>21CD03</td>
<td>Col. Isaac Thomas “Ike” Pryor</td>
<td>(1852-1937) Cattleman, banker, land developer and businessman in Texas and the Southwest</td>
<td>Submitted in time but not forwarded by CHC. Applied for 27” x 42,” staff recommends 18” x 28.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE
AGENDA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel
Bluebonnet Room
303 W. 15th. Street
Austin, TX 78701
October 28, 2021
2:45 p.m.
(or upon the adjournment of the 2:30 p.m. Finance and Government Relations committee meeting, whichever occurs later)

This meeting of the THC Executive Committee has been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda. NOTE: The THC Executive Committee may go into executive session (close its meeting to the public) on any agenda item if appropriate and authorized by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551.

1. Call to Order
   A. Committee member introductions
   B. Establish quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Consider approval of the Executive Committee meeting minutes
   A. July 14, 2021 (Dallas)
   B. July 27, 2021 (Austin)

3. Internal Audit Program – Miller
   A. Consider approval of Annual Internal Audit Plan FY2022 (Item 7.4)
   B. Internal Audit Annual Report FY 2021

4. Consider the adoption of the rule review and the re-adoption of the following chapters of Title 13, Texas Administrative Code, Part 2: Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure, as published in the August 13, 2021 issue of the Texas Register, 46 TexReg 5067 (Item 7.6) – Wolfe

5. Consider approval of recommendations for 2021 Texas Historical Commission Preservation Awards – (Item 16.2) Wolfe/Sadnick

6. Consider approval of Hurricane Harvey Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund grant award to alternate projects (Item 16.3) – Hart

7. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 related to the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County (item 16.4) – Wolfe

8. Human Resources Update – Miller

9. Information technology update – Miller
10. Committee Chairman’s Report
   A. Ongoing Projects; and
   B. Updates and Upcoming Events

11. Adjourn

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
1. **Call to Order**

The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman John Nau at 12:32 p.m. on July 14, 2021. He announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551 and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office as required.

A. **Committee member introductions**

Introductions made around the table included Chairman John Nau, Vice-Chair Catherine McKnight, Secretary Garrett Donnelly, Commissioner John Crain, Commissioner Pete Peterson, Commissioner Daisy White, and Commissioner Earl Broussard. Additional participant included Executive Director Mark Wolfe.

B. **Establish quorum**

Chairman Nau reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. **Recognize and/or excuse absences**

There were no absences to report.

2. **Update on THC Spanish translation efforts**

Executive Director Mark Wolfe provided an updated report on the agency’s translation efforts including Casa Navarro interpretation and reopening; media contacts; the launch of a Quick Response (QR) code pilot program on Capitol markers that enabled a Spanish translation of the text; digital versions of translated thematic travel guides; and exploration of a translation widget for the agency website. Discussion followed regarding the use of student interns and professional translators to assist in the agency’s efforts; the feasibility of attaching QR codes to each marker and developing a strategy toward that effort; and identifying a region of the state to use as a test model.

3. **Report on Bastrop County monument status**

Chairman Nau provided a recap of his visit to Bastrop and meeting with County Judge Paul Pape. He noted that there was a clear intent by the Judge and the County commissioners to relocate two confederate monuments, but
the optional locations identified were not ideal for educational interpretation. He stated that he planned on meeting with the Mayor of Bastrop to arrive at a resolution to the placement of the monuments.

4. Presentation and possible action regarding the Battleship Texas

Chairman Nau reminded the committee members that a presentation on the Battleship Texas had been made at a previous quarterly meeting for consideration of Permit #1081. He explained that the timeline had been difficult to understand, and a request was made to present a clearer timeline. Executive Director Mark Wolfe explained that, in accordance with a 99-year lease stipulated in Texas Senate Bill 1511, 83d Leg., R.S. (2019), the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was applying for Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1081 on behalf of the Battleship Texas Foundation. He reported that the permit covered the rehabilitation of the Battleship Texas superstructure and the scope included repairing decks, bulkheads, overheads, structural members, fittings, and the reinstallation of drains and windows. Wolfe further noted that the affected areas of the ship included the aft fire control tower, foremast, mainmast, smokestack, superstructure deck, and turrets. Battleship Texas Foundation President and CEO Anthony Gregory, Valkor Energy Services COO Aldo Benavides, and Valkor Energy Services Project Manager Brad Currin presented an overview of the tow plan including a snapshot of phase I; phase II; onsite vessel preparation; engineering details; dry dock purchase; shipyard selection; and an estimated project timeline. The team reported they expected to submit a permit amendment request at the October 2021 quarterly meeting to tow the Battleship for repairs. Questions and discussion ensued regarding the availability of skilled labor; potential delays; COVID impact; funding; quality assurance; insurance coverage; and anticipated homeport. In closing, the team presented a tow plan summary which included pre-tow operations and tow route. Vice-Chair Catherine McKnight moved, Commissioner Daisy White seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1081 to rehabilitate the superstructure of Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County, as described in the permit application.

5. Discussion and possible action regarding the Waco historical marker text

Chairman Nau provided a brief background on the subject of the marker and the social media interactions that led to a slight revision of the marker text. He thanked Vice-Chair McKnight and Commissioner White for their revisions that were mutually agreeable to all concerned parties. He stated that consideration of the marker text would be on the July 27, 2021 quarterly meeting agenda.

6. Discussion and possible action regarding the Texas Governor’s Mansion

Director Wolfe reported that a number of permits would be presented to the executive committee and the full commission at their July 2021 quarterly meeting and provided a brief background on each permit. He provided an overview of the proposed work and noted there were no concerns from the staff. In closing, Wolfe stated that he expected the committee would recommend the approval to move forward.

7. THC Committee structure and recommendations

A discussion was held regarding committee structures and quarterly meeting schedules including the advantages and disadvantages of restructuring committees. Chairman Nau asked the members to submit their thoughts to Vice-Chair McKnight for further recommendations.
8. **Ad Hoc committee report**

On behalf of the Ad Hoc committee, Commissioner Pete Peterson provided various recommendations including reviewing and revising the commission’s vision and mission statements; aligning agency strategy documents with its goals; possible committee modifications; pros and cons of the current committee structures versus a committee of the whole; revising the 2-day meeting structure; focusing on creating relevant educational products; and reviewing client services.

9. **Discussion regarding staff presentations**

Vice-Chair McKnight and Secretary Garrett Donnelly reported on the redundancy of the committee and commission presentations. Discussion followed regarding the committee structures and meeting flow with a consensus that thoughts gathered by Vice-Chair McKnight as noted in a previous discussion regarding committee structure recommendations would follow over the next few months.

10. **Committee Chairman’s Report**

Chairman Nau reported on the status of the legislative proceedings to date and the positive outlook regarding the agency budget. He reported on various ongoing projects including the possible restoration of the battlefield at the San Jacinto State Historic Site (SHS); ongoing discussions with the Texas Facilities Commission regarding the maintenance of the Texas Centennial Markers; possible mitigation regarding the request to partially release the covenants at the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant in Dallas; insurance reimbursement for the fire at the San Felipe de Austin SHS; reconstruction of the visitor center and grass house at the Caddo Mounds SHS; future legislative races and upcoming elections; assimilation of the Texas Holocaust, Genocide, and Anti-Semitism Advisory Commission; the positive direction of the revised Alamo masterplan; anticipated work at the Alamo; and the supplemental funds awarded by the legislature to Tyler, Newton, and Mason counties for courthouse restorations.

11. **Adjourn**

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:18 p.m.
JULY 27, 2021
MINUTES
AUSTIN
1. Call to Order
The meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman John Nau at 9:02 a.m. on July 27, 2021. He announced the meeting had been posted to the Texas Register, was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551 and that notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State’s Office as required. Chairman Nau also stated that the committee meeting had been originally scheduled for July 26, 2021 but, due to the unexpected schedule delays, the executive committee meeting had been postponed until July 27, 2022, at 9 a.m.

A. Committee member introductions
Chairman Nau welcomed everyone, and introductions were made around the table.

B. Establish quorum
Chairman Nau reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
All committee members were present.

2. Consider approval of the Executive Committee meeting minutes
A. April 14, 2021
B. April 27, 2021
Commissioner John Crain moved to approve the minutes of the April 14, 2021 and April 27, 2021 Executive Committee meeting. Commissioner Garrett Donnelly seconded the motion. Discussion ensued and Executive Director Mark Wolfe explained that a typographical error on the April 14, 2021 minutes required a correction. He stated that page 2, paragraph 3 made a reference to the “Bastrop County Judge” and should read “Denton County Judge” instead. Commissioner Crain and Commissioner Donnelly both accepted the correction and the committee voted unanimously to approve the April 27, 2021 minutes as submitted and the April 14, 2021 minutes as corrected.

3. Consider approval of intent to review and consider for re-adoption, revision or repeal, the following chapters in Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2: Chapter 11 – Administration; Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program; Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition program; Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs; Chapter 16 – Historic Sites; Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program; Chapter 20 – Awards; Chapter 22 – Cemeteries; Chapter 23 – Publications; Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure for publication in the Texas Register
THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe reported that each state agency is required by Texas Government Code, Section 2001.39 to review and consider for re-adoption their rules in the Texas Administrative Code every four
years. He explained that the Commission would accept comments for 30 days following publication of the notice in the *Texas Register* as to whether the reasons for adoption of these rules continue to exist. Commissioner Pete Peterson moved, Commissioner Daisy White seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the commission the recommendation to approve THC’s intent to review and consider for re-adoption, revision or repeal, the following chapters of Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2 for publication in the *Texas Register*:

Chapter 11 – Administration;
Chapter 12 – Tx Historic Courthouse Preservation Program;
Chapter 14 – Tx Historical Artifacts Acquisition Program;
Chapter 15 – Administration of Federal Programs;
Chapter 16 – Historic Sites;
Chapter 19 – Texas Main Street Program;
Chapter 20 – Awards;
Chapter 22 – Cemeteries;
Chapter 23 – Publications;
Chapter 25 – Office of the State Archeologist; and
Chapter 26 – Practice & Procedure

4. Consider approval of the Project Fundraising Priorities list requiring private funds in excess of $50,000 for FY 2022

THC Chief Development Officer Anjali Zutshi presented the list of project fundraising priorities for FY 2022 and referred commissioners to their updated handout. Questions followed regarding the format of the list and specific line items. Executive Director Mark Wolfe noted that the list not only included projects of $50,000 but all fundraising projects by division. He also explained that the list of projects was developed by the Friends of the THC, with input from, and consultation with, the division directors of each THC division, as well as with final review by the Executive Director. He further stated that the list of projects would be forwarded to the Board of the Friends of the THC for their consideration at their quarterly board meeting on July 30, 2021. Commissioner Crain moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the commission, the recommendation to approve projects as presented and to request that the Friends proceed with fundraising.

5. Consider confirmation of appointment/reappointments to the Board of Trustees of the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission

Zutshi provided a brief background on the appointments/reappointments to the Friends’ Board of Trustees. She explained that the trustees were appointed for three-year terms and ensured that the activities of the organization supported the preservation efforts of the THC. Vice-Chair Catherine McKnight moved, Commissioner Peterson seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the commission, the recommendation to confirm the re-appointment of Donna Carter, Sehila Mota Casper, and Brian Shivers as Commission Trustees of the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission for another three-year term (FY 2022-2024), and the appointment of Courtney Read Hoffman and Wes Reeves as new Commission Trustees of the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission for a three-year term (FY 2022-2024).
6. Consider final approval of the conditionally approved funding recommendations for the FY 2022 Texas Preservation Trust Fund (TPTF) Grant Program

Executive Director Wolfe explained that the TPTF Advisory Board was preparing to meet to review the project proposals in September 2020 when Texas state agencies were directed to reduce their general revenue by 5 percent in the Fall of 2020. He explained that the mandate resulted in the loss of funds earmarked for the FY 2021 Texas Preservation Trust Fund grant awards however, the Advisory Board proceeded with their meeting and developed funding recommendations that were considered by the Commission on October 28, 2020. Per the October quarterly meeting minutes, the Commission voted unanimously to conditionally approve $247,187.50 in funding recommendations for the FY 2021 TPTF Grant Program as per the TPTF Funding Recommendations table; and the Commission would consider making final awards when and if funding comes available. Executive Director Wolfe further explained that the legislature returned the 5 percent to the agency by the end of the legislative session and the Commission could consider finalizing the grant awards. Architecture Division Director Bess Graham reported that the Conservation Legacy was the only project from the original list that would not proceed as they decided not to hold a Preserve America Youth Summit in Texas in 2022. As a result of that change, she noted that the first alternate project, LULAC Council #60 Clubhouse, Houston, Harris County, was now considered for funding instead. THC Secretary Garrett Donnelly moved, Commissioner White seconded, and the committee voted unanimously to send forward to the commission and recommend approval of the conditionally-approved funding recommendations for the Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grant Program for FY 2022 in the amount of $232,187.50; the first alternate project LULAC Council Clubhouse in the amount of $16,437.50; and to delegate authority to the Executive Director to award any funds returned or not utilized to fund additional alternate projects as identified in the attached table (Exhibit #1) in rank order. Funding for alternate projects to be capped at $30,000.

7. Human Resources Update

Deputy Executive Director of Administration Alvin Miller provided an update on the 360-feedback process. He explained that the process sought feedback from an employee's subordinates, colleagues, and supervisor(s), as well as a self-evaluation by the employee themselves. Miller explained that a 360-degree feedback solicited feedback regarding an employee's behavior from a variety of points of view (subordinate, lateral, and supervisory) In closing, Miller reported the process was in its final stages of completion.

8. Information technology update

Miller presented an overview on the response to an internal audit and IT assessment. He explained that the implementation of recommendations included strengthening THC’s security measures involving password compliance and centralization of administrative rights. Questions and discussion followed regarding various security measures throughout the agency.

9. Committee Chairman’s Report

In the interest of time, Chairman Nau announced he would provide his report at the full commission meeting.

10. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 9:29 a.m.
Consider approval of recommendations for
2021 Texas Historical Commission Preservation Awards

Background:

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) offers awards to recognize worthy accomplishments and exemplary leadership in the preservation of Texas’ heritage. Most awards are presented at the following year’s Real Places Conference at an awards banquet. The Governor’s Award is typically presented in a special ceremony involving the Governor’s Office. The following recommendations for the 2021 awards are presented for the Commissioners’ consideration.

**Recommended motion (Committee):** Move that the committee send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of THC Awards Committee recommendations as per the awards recommendations handout.

**Recommended motion (Commission):** Move to approve THC Awards Committee recommendations as per the awards recommendations handout.
Recommended Nominees: Each of the following awards requires different criteria and scoring procedures, as provided in the guidelines available through the THC website. The THC Awards Committee determined final recommendations to be brought before the Commission, based on input from THC staff.

Governor's Award for Historic Preservation

Recommended Nominee: Texas Dance Hall Preservation, Inc.

In its relatively brief existence, Texas Dance Hall Preservation Inc. (founded 2007) has established itself as one of the state’s leading preservation advocacy groups through its focused mission, innovative programming, and music industry support. The organization’s efforts are diverse and far-reaching, moving beyond the preservation of unique and iconic buildings to include the viability and cultural identity of the communities and neighborhoods historically served by those structures. It is an ongoing success story that has garnered solid partnerships, renewing important networks in the process and ensuring that future generations will still be able to hear Texas music where it was born and nurtured. When the pandemic hit, recognizing that dance halls operate on minimal profit, they put out a call to dance halls across the state, asking for applications to let them know how much they would need just to keep the doors open. They received applications from 32 dance halls totaling $265,509. Then TDHPI went to work, conducting a fund-raising drive during the pandemic. They picked up a small amount but attracted the attention of a generous donor who wrote them a check big enough to fund every request. That donor remains anonymous. TDHPI also provided an additional $22,500 in grants from their annual grant fund, so this one organization distributed nearly $300,000 in grants in 2020, when people needed it most.

Ruth Lester Lifetime Achievement Award

Recommended Nominee: Marshall J. Doke, Jr.

As a longtime advocate, volunteer, and donor, Marshall Doke has made a significant impact on historic preservation in Texas that will remain invaluable for decades to come. A retired attorney, Doke was as member of the Texas Historical Foundation (THF) board beginning 1993, served as chairman from 2000-2004, and is now a chairman emeritus. He was the driving force and a financial contributor to the organization’s Texas Legal History Preservation Trust, which now bears his name and is designated for the preservation of materials related to the legal history of the Republic and State of Texas. He also secured funding to establish THF’s Heritage Magazine Endowment, ensuring the future of the award-winning Texas history education publication. In addition to his volunteer efforts with the THF, Marshall Doke served on the advisory board of the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame and Museum in Waco and as Texas History Chair, Dallas Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, where he established and organized the annual Preserving Texas History Celebration, an educational and social event featuring speakers and other history-related activities.
John Ben Shepperd County Historical Commission Leadership Award

Recommended Nominee: B.F. Hicks, Franklin County Historical Commission

B.F. Hicks is known as a passionate preservation advocate who works with Franklin County Historical Commission (CHC) appointees and partners to find new ways to engage citizens and visitors in experiences that celebrate Texas history. Hicks and his fellow appointees carry out aggressive and well-balanced programs that influence and expand the preservation community. Under his direction, the Franklin CHC has cultivated a reputation for quality planning, participatory appointees, and strategic partnerships that result in successful preservation outcomes. The CHC’s programming includes ongoing stewardship of historic sites, research and associated documentation, educational outreach particularly to area elementary students, and dynamic community events that celebrate local history and historic sites. Hicks’ influence extends beyond the CHC to the many area preservation organizations that he supports with membership, board leadership, and professional in-kind services. His contributions affect regional and statewide preservation efforts that include many Texas Historical Commission initiatives like the Texas Preservation Trust Fund, Texas County Courthouse Preservation Program, and the Bankhead Highway survey efforts. B.F. Hicks typifies the purpose and spirit of the John Ben Shepperd CHC Leadership Award.

George Christian Outstanding Volunteer of the Year Award

Recommended Nominee: Graciela Gonzales

The service efforts by Graciela Gonzales on behalf of her community and county typify the standards of the George Christian Outstanding Volunteer of the Year Award, and she serves as model for preservationists in the state of Texas. As chair of the Duval County Historical Commission, she made it a priority to develop a partnership with the Texas Tropical Trail Region, which continues through various events. Gonzales maintains strong relationships with other partnering organizations as well, including the county commissioners’ court, and was instrumental in helping to secure funding for the Duval County Courthouse restoration project in 2020. When the pandemic affected preservation activities last year, Gonzales pivoted toward volunteer work and meetings that could be accomplished within the more restrictive environment, while still maintaining important activities. Her work is commendable, and supported by THC staff, local and county officials, and preservations around the state.

John L. Nau, III Award for Excellence in Museums

Recommended Nominee: Bell County Museum

Bell County Museum’s new permanent exhibit, “Discover Bell County,” focuses on the county’s history and is located on the first floor of the Belton Carnegie Library, which is part of the museum complex. It is the culmination of two years of careful research and planning conducted in-house by museum staff to create an intentionally relevant and wholistic theme-based history exhibit. In an effort to focus on enhancing the visitor experience, staff organized the exhibit by theme instead of the traditional chronological order found in many history exhibits, which allows for easier movement within the galleries and a broader learning about societal and economic trends outside of Bell County. Staff was also intentional about relevant storytelling and ensuring that all voices and stories, even the difficult ones, are represented in the exhibit. Community engagement, audience development, telling
difficult and relevant stories are all areas that exemplify excellence in museums. Bell County Museum exemplifies what a small museum can accomplish as they meet or exceed current professional standards with a modest budget and small staff. The way Bell County Museum embraces current museum practice is a model to all museums, large and small.

Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award in Archeology

Recommended Nominee: Christopher R. Lintz

Chris Lintz currently serves as a Texas Historical Commission Archeology Steward and an Affiliated Researcher with the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University. He received his PhD from the University of Oklahoma in 1984, with a dissertation on the Antelope Creek culture of the High Plains in Texas and Oklahoma. He is an expert on Plains archeology, but through his 46 years as a professional archeologist, he has also worked on archeological survey, testing, and data recovery projects in 17 states. He retired from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department after managing 53 wildlife management areas across the state. Lintz’s broad research interests and unwavering curiosity have led him to publish more than 325 professional papers and contract reports focusing on the early history of Plains archeology, lithic and ceramic analyses, exchange and interaction networks, paleo-climatic investigations, and many other topics. He has presented over 100 papers at professional meetings and public and university lectures, and over half of his professional publications have focused on Texas archeology. Recently, he was made Fellow of the Texas Archeological Society and, he is continually researching and publishing on his interests.

Anice B. Read Award of Excellence in Community Heritage Development

Recommended Nominee: Beverly Abell

Since 2018, Beverly Abell has been the Downtown Development Manager for Mesquite Texas, capping a 25-plus year career in downtown revitalization and development through the lens of historic preservation and the national Main Street program. She has left an impact on communities in Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado with combined downtown reinvestments exceeding $100 million during her tenures. A distinguished Main Street Manager and inaugural recipient of the Susan Campbell Award for Professional Excellence from the Texas Downtown Association, Beverly has sustained a high level of local and statewide revitalization projects. She is known for her unstinting willingness to offer guidance to colleagues across the state and nation. With more than two decades of successful experience in a variety of downtowns, Abell has been invited to speak at numerous conferences and has published several articles. Abell established the Downtown Development program in Mesquite and brought the community into the Texas Main Street Program. She has been active and successful instigating the restoration of downtown façades, having created a $250,000 Downtown Mesquite Façade Improvement Grant fund. Thanks to Abell’s leadership, the city now has a series of entrepreneurial workshops; adopted the International Existing Building Code to make rehabilitations more feasible; and created a landmark commission. Members of Abell’s community express gratitude for her enduring optimism and can-do attitude. She has a long list of accomplishments, each supporting immeasurable positive effects on businesses, historic buildings, and the lives of her friends and neighbors.
Award of Excellence in Preserving History

Recommended Nominee: Southlake Historical Society

Bob and Almeady Jones, from the historic Jones family of Southlake, were both born into slavery, but were able to overcome numerous obstacles to become successful farm and ranch owners and important figures for the Southlake community. The Southlake Historical Society’s research into their lives and the accompanying exhibit, “Bob and Almeady Chisum Jones: A True Story of Resilience, Courage and Success,” add understanding and context to the story of the family and has helped shed light on an underrepresented aspect of North Texas history. The exhibit is an informative display which provides great detail using photographs, documents, oral interviews, and other sources to help the public understand the significance of the story within a regional, statewide, and national context. It has been on display at several locations including Southlake Town Hall and White’s Chapel United Methodist Church, which has made the information available to a wide group of visitors. It currently resides at the Bob Jones Nature Center on land that was once owned by the Jones Family, which furthers helps the public understand the history of the site’s namesake and his family and community. Through its efforts, the Southlake Historical Society has led to a greater understanding of history at the local and state level.

Award of Excellence in Historic Architecture

Recommended Nominee: MRE Capital

By making use of a strong combination of financial incentive programs, including state and federal Historic Tax Credits as well as Low Income Housing Tax Credits, MRE Capital has rehabilitated significant historic properties in three small Texas cities: Cisco, Plainview, and Harlingen. In each case, MRE took on a large, long-vacant anchor building in a historic downtown, made necessary repairs and improvements, and brought it back into use for affordable housing. The rehabilitations of these “white elephant” buildings have been nothing short of transformative for these small cities, and THC staff anticipates these projects will lead to improved economic vitality in their respective downtowns. All three of these projects display a commendable commitment to taking on challenging, long-abandoned buildings in smaller Texas communities, while also demonstrating successful coordination with THC’s programs, and they represent high-quality preservation work that was achieved even within the budgetary constraints and time limits of the LIHTC program.

Award of Excellence in Media Achievement

Recommended Nominee: “Texas Time Travel Stories” on Radio Caravan

A vital measure of how media can benefit the THC and historic preservation in general is the audience which mass media generates. “Texas Time Travel Stories” on Radio Caravan offers a truly unique opportunity for the agency, our partners, and perhaps most importantly, smaller heritage travel destinations—including museums, communities, and our own State Historic Sites—who may lack dedicated budgets and resources to market their offering to new audiences. Radio Caravan offers “new” audiences—first and second-generation Hindi and Telegu-speakers in the DFW Metroplex, and others potentially across the world through the station’s online streaming—an audience largely lacking in the education about Texas history and civics provided by Texas public schools, and very likely unaware of the many heritage travel and education opportunities in the metroplex and beyond.
Additionally, the direct partnership with THC is a reliable one that has offered nearly two years of benefits on a weekly basis. An opportunity to reach this audience during the classic morning drive time slot for five minutes every week is one deserving of prominent recognition by the agency.
TAB 16.3
Consider approval of Hurricane Harvey Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund grant award to alternate projects

Background

Congress appropriated $50 million from the Historic Preservation Fund to address the impacts of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, which occurred in 2017. In August 2018, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) applied to the National Park Service to receive an apportionment of these funds to assist affected historic properties in Texas. Staff received official notice on March 8, 2019 of the successful grant award in the amount of $12,318,047. In August of 2019, the NPS awarded THC an additional $200,000 for a mid-century modern survey and elevation study, bringing the grant funding total to $12,518,047.

The THC Commission awarded 39 projects in May and July 2019 for a total of $8,373,401. In addition, eight projects were identified as alternate projects. The Commission reserved $626,599 in grant funding for distribution to alternate project funding, program-required National Register nominations and possibly supplementing already awarded projects. To date, three alternate projects have been awarded funding by the Commission. In August 2021, Sam Houston State University withdrew their three buildings from the program. Austin Hall was allocated $250,000; Sam Houston Memorial Museum was allocated $102,831; and the Peabody Memorial Library was allocated $247,300. These projects total $600,131.

There is adequate reserve to fund three alternate projects. The highest-ranking project remaining on the alternate list, Scottish Rite Temple, 2128 Church Street, Galveston, Galveston County submitted a letter of interest to move forward with grant-funded repair work. The next project in rank on the alternate list, Sociedad Mutualista Obrera Mexicana (SMOM), 8404 Canal Street, Houston, Harris County submitted a letter of interest to move forward with grant-funded repair work. The third in rank, the Caroline Gilbert Hinchee House, 1814 Park Street, Beaumont, Jefferson County also submitted a letter of interest to move forward with grant-funded repair work. If approved, the following requests will total $738,000.

Recommended motion (Committee):
Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of funding from the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund Grant program to:

1. Scottish Rite Temple, 2128 Church Street, Galveston, Galveston County in the amount of $250,000; and

2. Sociedad Mutualista Obrera Mexicana (SMOM), 8404 Canal Street, Houston, Harris County in the amount of $238,000; and

3. Caroline Gilbert Hinchee House, 1814 Park Street, Beaumont, Jefferson County in the amount of $250,000.

Recommended motion (Commission):
Move to approve funding from the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria Emergency Supplemental
Historic Preservation Fund Grant program to:

1. Scottish Rite Temple, 2128 Church Street, Galveston, Galveston County in the amount of $250,000; and

2. Sociedad Mutualista Obrera Mexicana (SMOM), 8404 Canal Street, Houston, Harris County in the amount of $238,000; and

3. Caroline Gilbert Hinchee House, 1814 Park Street, Beaumont, Jefferson County in the amount of $250,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>Fire Station #3 FUNDED</td>
<td>Replace roof, 2nd floor restoration</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>Nueces</td>
<td>Ritz Theater FUNDED</td>
<td>Repair roof, condition assessment, restoration plan</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugio</td>
<td>Refugio</td>
<td>Anaqua Home FUNDED</td>
<td>Porch repair to storm standards</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>Scottish Rite Temple</td>
<td>Repair roof, walls, windows</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>Sociedad Mutualista Obrera Mexicana (SMOM)</td>
<td>Repair roof, structural damage</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Caroline Gilbert Hinchee House</td>
<td>Temporary roof, weatherization, stabilization drainage</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookshire</td>
<td>Waller</td>
<td>Waller County Museum (Donigan House)</td>
<td>Flood assessment and mitigation, structural work</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Freedom Colonies strategic &amp; tech plan</td>
<td>Plan and test methodology for integrated engagement and survey</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September 9, 2021

Dear Lisa,

At this time Sam Houston State University will be withdrawing from all grant requests in reference to Austin Hall, Peabody Memorial Library, and the Sam Houston Memorial Museum. While preservation of these historical properties is top priority for Sam Houston State University, the twenty-year easement hinders the future expansion and care of our institution and buildings that are in immediate proximity to these historical properties.

Should the twenty-year easement be reduced, or if the surrounding perimeter is minimized Sam Houston State University will reconsider our participation.

Thank you to the Texas Historical Commission for the dedication to preserving the magnificent history in the state of Texas.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Juan Nuñez
Vice President
Facilities Management
Sam Houston State University
September 16, 2021

Ms. Lisa Hart
Program Coordinator, Disaster Assistance Program
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276,
Austin, Texas 78711-2276

Dear Ms. Hart,

The Scottish Rite Temple Association (SRTA) is very interested in being considered for a $250,000 grant to proceed with urgently needed structural repairs to the Scottish Rite Cathedral (aka Temple) located at 2128 Church Street, Galveston, TX 77550.

The SRTA is part of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry (AASR), the parent organization that owns the Cathedral. The SRTA maintains the 1929 building for the AASR. I am responsible for operations in both organizations.

The THC’s $250,000 grant will be used to design and begin urgently needed structural repairs to the “fly gallery”, that part of the building atop the roof that houses our authentic vaudeville scene drops. Hurricane Harvey caused this large masonry structure to “tear”. Our former windstorm insurance agency provided less than 10% of the estimated repair funds so other sources must be sought. The February 2021 freeze made the Harvey damage more apparent.

With THC’s and others’ support, the Scottish Rite Cathedral can continue to grow into an important part of Galveston’s vivid historical and cultural scene. The Cathedral and its genuine vaudeville theater and scenery offer a truly unique venue to present the captivating history, music, art, and culture of our area. Our 501(c)(3) group, the Galveston Theatre and Arts Partnership, Inc (GTAP) is promoting same. On March 3, 2020, GTAP hosted an Office of the Governor’s “Film Friendly Texas” Workshop. On September 10, 2021, GTAP hosted the Baytown Little Theater’s play, “Galveston Wind”. THC’s support will help to enable many more, similar activities in the Cathedral, sharing Galveston and preserving this remarkable building for future generations. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Roy A. De Gesero

Roy A. De Gesero
September 9, 2021

Email: lisa.hart@thc.texas.gov

Disaster Assistance Program

Texas Preservation Trust Fund Emergency Grant Program

Re: Letter of Intent

Dear Ms. Hart, Program Coordinator,

Thank you for your phone call today concerning the grant we submitted. As I stated in our conversation, we are very much still interested in obtaining the grant funding. Any information needed to help the committee make their decision I will gladly provide it. Please feel free to contact me at any time. *Again, Thank you!*

Yours for a Greater Community,

/s/ Cj Ortiz Alves
Cj Ortiz ~Alves
President
SMOM
832-454-8811
cjalves602@uahoo.com

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S.M.O.M organization is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, registered under the Texas State Charitable Contributions Act, Federal Identification Number is 74-6157748. Donations are tax-exempt as allowed by law. S.M.O.M. was founded to assist families during times of crisis and provides its building and other related resources to the community.
Dear Lisa Hart,

The Caroline Gilbert Hinchee House Project is still moving forward. Hurricane Imelda and Covid have been very hard on our fundraising efforts. Any and all considerations from the THC are greatly appreciated.

Please let us know what other documentation we can provide to the THC Commissioners meeting in October and if it would be OK to attend the meeting in person to answer any last minute questions.

Yes, we are still very interested in any Harvey Grant funding available.

Thank you for all you do,

Ed.

Joseph E Touchet
Owner, BPSofTX,llc
Founder of the CGHH Project (nonprofit)
TAB 16.4
Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures
Antiquities permit #1082 related to the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the
Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County

Background

In 1910, the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a gray granite obelisk on the 1883 Bastrop County Courthouse square, twenty-seven years after the construction of the courthouse and jail. The sixteen-foot-tall obelisk rests on a five-foot square plinth. Inscribed on the obelisk’s base is In memory of the Confederate Soldiers at Bastrop County 1861-1865. “Tell it as you may, it can never be told, sing it as you will, it never can be sung, the story of the glory of the men who wore the gray”.

The obelisk was designed and built by Frank Teich who owned a granite quarry near Llano and ran a monument shop, first in San Antonio and then later in Llano. He designed and installed several monuments in Texas in the late 1800s and early 1900s including the Volunteer Firemen monument on the capitol grounds (base by Teich, 1896), the Dallas Confederate monument (1897, recently disassembled), the Confederate monument on the state capitol grounds (base and structure by Teich, bronze sculptures by Coppini, 1903), the Dick Dowling monument in Houston (base by Teich, statue sculpted in Italy 1904, recently disassembled), the Confederate monument in Marshall (1906), the General Tom Green monument in Austin (1909), and the Confederate monument in Gonzales (1909). He also supplied granite for a number of buildings constructed during this period.

In addition to the obelisk, a plain pink granite tablet was installed by the State of Texas in 1963 as part of a statewide initiative to commemorate the centennial of the Civil War, and in this case, Bastrop native Major Joseph D. Sayers. The marker text reads as follows:

Born Mississippi, came to Texas 1851. Enlisted here as private 1861. Adjutant 5th Texas Cavalry in Arizona-New Mexico Campaign to make Confederacy an ocean-to-ocean nation. At age 20 made captain for gallantry in Battle of Valverde. Organized Valverde Battery from cannons captured there. Commanded battery in Red River Campaign 1863 to prevent capture of the Mississippi. Promoted to Major after Camp Brislain, La. battle in which wounded. Returned on crutches as chief-of-staff to General Tom Green, serving in 1864 Red River Campaign to prevent invasion of Texas. Wounded Battle Mansfield, La. returning to service as soon as he could ride a horse. After Green’s death, placed on staff of General Richard Taylor, participating in 1865 Alabama actions. This was the last command to surrender east of Mississippi. Reached Bastrop on crutches. State Senator 1873. Lieutenant Governor 1879-80. U.S. Congressman 1884-98. Helped to secure long-overdue pay for Texas Ranger services on the frontier. Texas Governor 1899-1903. He worked to expand agriculture, industry. Tenure marked by Spindletop gusher, the start of modern petroleum industry in Texas, and by disasters of Huntsville State Prison burning, 1899 widespread Brazos River floods, great Galveston Storm 1900. Buried Fairview Cemetery -- A Memorial to Texans Who Served the Confederacy.
Both monuments are located on the same plot at the northeast corner of the square facing Pine Street and located to the east of the sidewalk leading to the courthouse’s primary entrance.

On July 27, 2020, the Bastrop County Commissioners Court, resolved to move the monuments by appointing a ten-person committee to locate a suitable site and raise private funding, estimated at $50,000, to cover the costs. On February 8, 2021, the court approved a plan to move the two monuments to a two-acre county tract in Lake Bastrop Acres on the site of historic Camp Swift. The county-owned site (at Texas Hwy 95 and Cool Water Drive) is located six miles north of the courthouse and slated to become a county heritage park.

On April 26, 2021, the Antiquities Advisory Board moved to recommend approval and forward to the Commission the motion to authorize the Executive Director to issue Permit #1082. At the next quarterly meeting on July 26, 2021, the Commission moved to delegate authority to the Executive Committee of the Texas Historical Commission to make any necessary decision with respect to the disposition of Confederate monuments on the Bastrop County Courthouse Square.

As part of the 1883 Bastrop County Courthouse square, the monuments are protected under Section 442.008 of the Texas Government Code (“Courthouse Law”), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1964), and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1981). The courthouse and square were also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1975) and contribute to the Bastrop Courthouse Square Historic District (1978).

Staff Recommendation

Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated…work to a landmark or the site associated with a landmark.”

According to 13 TAC Section 26.22(7), the requirements for a relocation permit are as follows:  
Under most circumstances, a permit to relocate a building or structure from its original site will not be issued unless the commission has been satisfied that there is a real and unavoidable threat to the building or structure’s existence, and that the applicant has made a thorough effort to find the means to preserve the building or structure on its original site. If relocation is unavoidable, the building or structure should be relocated to a site that resembles its original setting as closely as possible. A relocation permit will require thorough documentation of the relationship between the building or structure and its existing site and documentation of the proposed new site and placement of the building or structure to demonstrate that the new site and setting are comparable to the original. An archeological investigation of both the old and new site locations may also be required.

Division of Architecture (DOA) staff has reviewed the application for Permit #1082 and found the attached documentation to be sufficiently complete.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.
Possible Motions (Committee):

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend **approval** to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse square, Bastrop, Bastrop County with the following conditions:

- Bastrop County will maintain ownership and custody of the monuments and reinstall them within 12 months to its new location at Bastrop County Heritage Park; and
- Bastrop County will develop the new Bastrop County Heritage Park to include a welcoming but secure fence and gate, as well as other security measures to protect the monuments in their new location before the monuments are erected there; and
- Bastrop County will provide interpretation of the monuments; which shall include:
  - A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War; and
  - A description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the monuments’ initial construction in 1910 and 1963; and
- Bastrop County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

**OR**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend **denial** of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse square, Bastrop, Bastrop County.

Possible Motions (Commission):

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse square, Bastrop, Bastrop County with the following conditions:

- Bastrop County will maintain ownership and custody of the monuments and reinstall them within 12 months to its new location at Bastrop County Heritage Park; and
- Bastrop County will develop the new Bastrop County Heritage Park to include a welcoming but secure fence and gate, as well as other security measures to protect the monuments in their new location before the monuments are erected there; and
- Bastrop County will provide interpretation of the monuments; which shall include:
  - A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War; and
  - A description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the monuments’ initial construction in 1910 and 1963; and
- Bastrop County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

**OR**

Move to **deny issuance** of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the relocation of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse square, Bastrop, Bastrop County.
**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

### ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

**Historic Buildings and Structures**

**GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Property Name and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop County Courthouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804 Pecan Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Project Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation of Confederate Monuments from Bastrop County Courthouse Lawn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/AGENCY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804 Pecan Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-332-7201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME/FIRM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep In The Heart Art Foundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405 S. Jackson St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-321-7868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Construction Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT START DATE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERMIT CATEGORY**

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- [ ] Preservation
- [ ] Reconstruction
- [x] Relocation
- [ ] Rehabilitation
- [ ] Architectural Investigation
- [ ] Demolition
- [ ] Restoration
- [ ] Hazard Abatement
- [ ] New Construction

**ATTACHMENTS**

For all projects, please attach the following:

- [x] Written description of the proposed project;
- [x] Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- [x] Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- [x] Historic Structure Report
- [ ] Architectural Documentation
- [x] Historical Documentation
- [ ] Archeological Documentation
CERTIFICATIONS
The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

Applicant's Certification
I, _______________________________, as legal representative of the Applicant, Bastrop County, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature _____________________________ Date 3/12/21

Project Professional's Certification
I, _______________________________, as legal representative of the Firm, _______________________________, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature _____________________________ Date ____________

SUBMISSION
Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to hpsubmit@thc.texas.gov. Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission
Division of Architecture
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
512.463.6094
fax 512.463.6095
architecture@thc.texas.gov

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Real places telling real stories
www.thc.texas.gov
RESOLUTION AND ORDER REGARDING RELOCATING CERTAIN MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ON THE BASTROP COUNTY COURTHOUSE LAWN

Whereas, the Courthouse is the focal point of civil and criminal justice for all citizens of Bastrop County, and as the seat of government represents freedom and equality for all; and

Whereas, there are several monuments and memorials on the Courthouse lawn honoring and commemorating persons and events in Bastrop County’s illustrious past; and

Whereas, among those monuments is a granite obelisk in memory of the Confederate Soldiers of Bastrop County, who served in the army of the Confederate States of America, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1910; and

Whereas, another monument honors Major Joseph D. Sayers, a Bastrop County officer in the Confederate Army who was later elected Governor of the State of Texas. This monument praises Sayer’s efforts promoting the mission and goals of the Confederacy during the Civil War, including the expansion of slavery; and

Whereas, words, symbols, and images on these two monuments go beyond honoring veterans by subtly glorifying the Confederacy and prescribing nobility to the Lost Cause of the South; and

Whereas, it is recognized that these words, images, and symbols sustain racism and racial prejudice, and are detrimental to racial impartiality and equality for all; and

Whereas, the Bastrop County Commissioners Court desires to find alternate locations for these memorial monuments, away from the County Courthouse,

Now Therefore, Be it Resolved and Ordered that the Bastrop County Commissioners Court authorizes:

That a Committee to Oversee the Relocation of the Monuments be appointed by this Court, and

That the Committee seek alternative sites for the two monuments that reference the Confederacy, and
RESOLUTION AND ORDER REGARDING RELOCATING CERTAIN
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ON THE BASTROP COUNTY
COURTHOUSE LAWN

That such alternative sites be discussed with any agency that may have
jurisdiction, and discussed and approved by this Commissioners Court, and

That private funding be sought for the relocation of these monuments in order to
minimize the cost to the public, and

That these monuments be removed from the Bastrop County Courthouse lawn to
appropriate locations as soon as possible.

Considered and approved this the 27th day of July, 2020, by a vote of the Court
with 4 Ayes and 0 Nays, with 1 abstention.

Paul Pape, County Judge

Mel Hamner
Commissioner Pct. 1

Clara Beckett
Commissioner Pct. 2

Abstained
Mark Meuth
Commissioner Pct. 3

Dorna Snowden
Commissioner Pct. 4

ATTEST:
Rose Pietsch
County Clerk
Bastrop County Heritage Park
Proposed Monument Relocation Site

The Bastrop County Heritage Park is located on a 2.07 acre site on Cool Water Drive in the Lake Bastrop Acres area of north-central Bastrop County, 6 miles north of historic downtown Bastrop. Cool Water is a county-maintained thoroughfare, easily accessed from SH 95 via Pershing Drive or Lake Bastrop Acres Drive. The site is adjacent to a large cattle ranch and the Federal Correctional Institution and across Cool Water from one single family residence, well hidden by trees.

Plans are being developed for the Heritage Park by our Bastrop County Parks Advisory Committee, headed by the County Planner and our General Services Director. The park will feature these two Confederate monuments relocated from the Courthouse, and other monuments and artifacts to tell the story of the history of Bastrop County. When completed, development plans will be reviewed and approved by the Bastrop County Commissioners Court.

We plan to include interpretive signage for these monuments, as well as other features in the park. As a couple of the photos show, there is a foundation of a building when this entire area was a WW II military base, called Camp Swift, back in the 1940s.

The park will include walking trails, benches, and grassy meadows along with trees and other foliage, as well as perimeter fencing. There is abundant off-street parking on Cool Water, which has a 100-foot easement along the east side of the park.

As the photos indicate, clearing of this property has begun. We found many native species of trees such as Blackjack and Post oaks, and Loblolly pines, as well as invasive plants such as cedar (Juniper) trees, yaupon, and greenbrier.

This Heritage Park will be a well-designed and maintained place for these monuments and other relics to appropriately tell the story of our past.
IMAGES: Bastrop County Courthouse Monuments

Bastrop County Courthouse with Sayers monument (foreground) and UDC Obelisk beyond
KXAN

Major Joseph D. Sayers Monument (1963)
Waymarking
United Daughters of the Confederacy Obelisk (1910) on courthouse square

Obelisk pedestal detail

KXAN
IMAGES: Proposed Relocation Site

Entrance Gate

View from Cool Water Drive

Foundation ruins of historic Camp Swift