



Interim Report

TO THE EIGHTY-NINTH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
DECEMBER 2024

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM
TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
INTERIM REPORT 2024**

**A REPORT TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
89TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE**

**TRENT ASHBY
CHAIRMAN**

**COMMITTEE CLERK
MADISON COOPER**



Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

December 13, 2024

Trent Ashby
Chairman

P.O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78768-2910

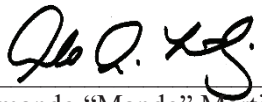
The Honorable Dade Phelan
Speaker, Texas House of Representatives
Members of the Texas House of Representatives
Texas State Capitol, Rm. 2W.13
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Speaker and Fellow Members:

The Committee on Culture, Recreation and Tourism of the Eighty-eighth Legislature hereby submits its interim report for consideration by the Eighty-ninth Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

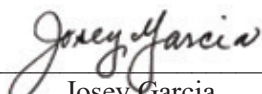

Trent Ashby



Armando "Mando" Martinez

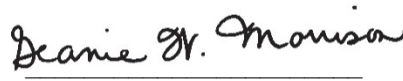

Ernest Bailes


Nicole Collier


Lulu Flores


Josey Garcia


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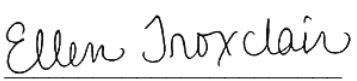

Ellen Troxclair

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	4
Interim Study Charges	5
Charge I: Oversight and Monitor	6
House Bill 2719	7
House Bill 1648	9
Charge II: Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program	11
Ongoing Challenges: Necessary Funding.....	12
Recommendation	13
Charge III: Support for Coastal Shrimping and Fishing Industries	14
Recommendation	16
Appendix A.....	18

INTRODUCTION

The Texas House Rules for the 88th Legislature state that the House Committee on Culture, Recreation, and Tourism (the Committee) is made up of nine members, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to:

- 1) the creation, operation, and control of state parks, including the development, maintenance, and operation of state parks in connection with the sales and use tax imposed on sporting goods, but not including any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations;
- 2) the regulation and control of the propagation and preservation of wildlife and fish in the state;
- 3) the development and regulation of the fish and oyster industries of the state;
- 4) hunting and fishing in the state, and the regulation and control thereof, including the imposition of fees, fines, and penalties relating to that regulation;
- 5) the regulation of other recreational activities;
- 6) cultural resources and their promotion, development, and regulation;
- 7) historical resources and their promotion, development, and regulation;
- 8) promotion and development of Texas' image and heritage;
- 9) preservation and protection of Texas' shrines, monuments, and memorials;
- 10) international and interstate tourist promotion and development;
- 11) the Texas Economic Development and Tourism Office as it relates to the subject-matter jurisdiction of this committee;
- 12) the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact;
- 13) and the following state agencies: the Parks and Wildlife Department, the Texas Commission on the Arts, the State Cemetery Committee, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, the Texas Historical Commission, the State Preservation Board, and an office of state government to the extent the office promotes the Texas music industry.

At the beginning of the 88th Legislative Session, the Honorable Dade Phelan, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, appointed Chair Trent Ashby, Vice-Chair Armando "Mando" Martinez, Representative Ernest Bailes, Representative Nicole Collier, Representative Lulu Flores, Representative Josey Garcia, Representative Justin Holland, Representative Geanie W. Morrison, and Representative Ellen Troxclair to the House Committee on Culture, Recreation and Tourism.

INTERIM STUDY CHARGES

**CHARGE I:
Oversight and
Monitor**

Monitor the agencies and programs under the Committee’s jurisdiction and oversee the implementation of relevant legislation passed by the 87th Legislature. Conduct active oversight of all associated rulemaking and other governmental actions taken to ensure the intended legislative outcome of all legislation, including the following:

- HB 2719, relating to the powers of the Texas Historical Commission over historic sites in this state; and
- SB 1648, relating to the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund.

**CHARGE II:
Conservation of Texas
Farm and Ranch
Lands**

Evaluate the purpose and effectiveness of the Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program. Identify the trends and impacts of land fragmentation given the state’s rapid population growth and proud legacy of private land stewardship and evaluate the risks of increased foreign ownership of Texas land resulting from fragmentation. Examine the ecological and economic benefits of existing land conservation programs and the potential future role of strategic conservation initiatives to assist in the preservation of critical natural resources for the benefit of Texans in future generations.

**CHARGE III:
Support for Coastal
Shrimping and
Fishing Industries**

Study the impact of excessive imports of shrimp from other countries and related trade practices on local economies, domestic shrimp populations, and public health and safety. Identify measures to promote Texas gulf shrimp and support local fisherman and coastal communities.

CHARGE I: Oversight and Monitor

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- *HB 2719, relating to the powers of the Texas Historical Commission over historic sites in this state; and*
- *SB 1648, relating to the centennial parks conservation fund.*

A public hearing was held on July 16, 2024, and the following witnesses testified on charge 1:

July 16, 2024 – Texas State Capitol, Room E2.014, 9 a.m.

1. Bell, Joseph (Texas Historical Commission)
2. Nau, John (Self; Texas Historical Commission)
3. Franklin, Rodney (Texas Parks and Wildlife)

The information below is largely based on the oral and written testimony of the individuals and organizations listed above.

House Bill 2719

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) serves as the state agency dedicated to preserving Texas's rich cultural heritage and historical assets. Established to protect and promote historical landmarks, sites, and structures, the THC plays a vital role in maintaining the cultural identity and educational resources of Texas. Through initiatives such as historic preservation grants, educational outreach programs, and the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program, the THC fosters public awareness and appreciation of the state's history. By collaborating with local communities, government entities, and private organizations, the Commission works to safeguard Texas' historic sites for future generations while promoting economic development through heritage tourism. The THC's efforts reflect its commitment to ensuring that Texas' diverse history remains accessible and appreciated by all Texans.

House Bill 2719 significantly broadened the THC's scope, granting it greater control over the preservation and management of Texas' historical sites. Through this legislation, THC has been able to implement essential protections against unauthorized alterations, ensuring that Texas landmarks are preserved with their historical integrity intact. The bill's intent was to provide THC with not only the oversight capability but also the resources needed to maintain historic sites in a way that reflects Texas' diverse cultural heritage.

Since HB 2719's passage, THC has undertaken new initiatives that enhance preservation efforts across the state. THC has increased its engagement with historical societies and local stakeholders, helping to build awareness and facilitate local partnerships aimed at enhancing site stewardship. In testimony, the THC shared examples where HB 2719's provisions have been applied, including the establishment of a comprehensive site database to track the status of historical landmarks and prioritize resources for sites in critical need. With these tools, THC has started to develop a more efficient response protocol for maintaining historical sites and a targeted outreach program to engage Texas communities in preservation efforts.

Despite these advances, THC also highlighted several challenges that limit its capacity to fully leverage the new authority granted by HB 2719. A key concern raised was the adequacy of funding and personnel resources to effectively oversee the growing number of designated historical sites. With the increased regulatory responsibility, THC expressed a need for additional support to ensure ongoing maintenance, especially in rural areas where local resources are limited.

Another concern discussed was the need for more extensive data collection and analysis capabilities. THC emphasized that robust historical data is essential for making informed decisions about resource allocation and to proactively address risks before sites reach a critical state of disrepair. THC has begun collecting preliminary data through collaborations with local universities and historical societies, but more comprehensive funding for a statewide historical data initiative was proposed.

In response to THC's testimony, the Commission proposed key recommendations to enhance the agency's capacity to protect Texas' historical resources. Increased funding for THC's preservation programs would allow the agency to expand staffing, support local efforts, and provide comprehensive oversight of rural sites. The Committee explored THC's proposal to build public-

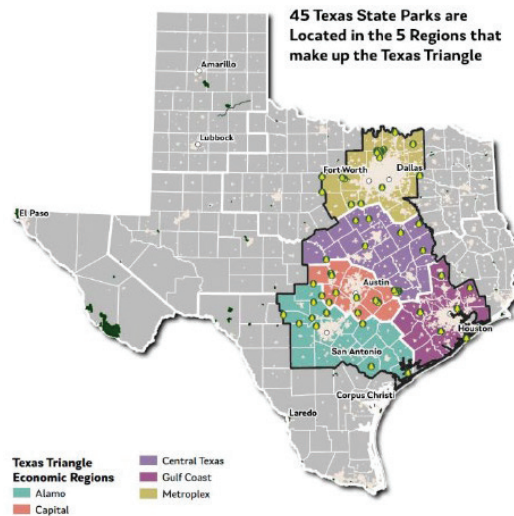
private partnerships to pool resources and expertise, encouraging investment from private organizations and historical societies in under-resourced areas. Another recommendation was the establishment of a statewide historical sites database, which would help track site conditions, coordinate preservation efforts, and maintain updated records accessible to the public and local governments. Finally, the Committee considered THC's emphasis on education, proposing grants for schools, libraries, and museums to integrate Texas history and preservation practices into community learning, supported by public awareness campaigns on the cultural significance of historical sites. These strategies collectively strengthen THC's role in safeguarding Texas' heritage.

SB 1648

Senate Bill 1648 and the passage of Proposition 14, which passed with an overwhelming 76.52 percent of support, created the establishment of the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund, which represents a milestone commitment of \$1 billion for the acquisition, preservation, and enhancement of Texas state parks as the state celebrates its parks centennial in 2023. Through this fund, Texas will be able to initiate and complete a series of impactful projects aimed at improving visitor experiences and expanding public access to outdoor spaces. Testimony at the July 16 hearing highlighted the tangible benefits already achieved with the Centennial Fund, including the construction of new trail systems, essential campground updates, and substantial infrastructure improvements. Witnesses emphasized how these developments have revitalized existing parks, enabling more Texans to enjoy the state's natural resources and fostering a renewed public enthusiasm for outdoor activities.

This demonstrates its value as a strong investment; as of May 2024, the financial status of the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund is robust. The fund is held outside of the state treasury and is invested in the state treasury pool. The total balance includes \$1 billion from House Bill 1, alongside approximately \$20 million in interest. Currently, the fund accrues interest at an impressive rate of \$4.1 million per month, providing substantial resources for future acquisitions.

Testimony highlighted that a significant priority for the Texas State Parks is addressing regions largely without state parks, such as areas within the Texas Triangle—where approximately 70% of Texas’ population resides—and the Rio Grande Valley, home to around 1.3 million residents. These regions lack sufficient park access relative to population size, prompting plans to develop parks close to these population centers. Additionally, Texas is pursuing "destination parks" that will conserve natural landscapes across the state, preserving diverse terrains for recreational and ecological purposes.



To identify suitable properties for acquisition, TPWD employs a comprehensive and structured process. Since January 2024, the Department has received over 80 nominated tracts from various stakeholders, including land realtors, local leaders, and conservation agencies.

The evaluation process consists of multiple phases. Composed by subject matter experts, Phase One involves an initial review of properties against established criteria. To date, 40 properties have completed this phase. For those that meet the minimum scoring criteria, they proceed to Phase Two, which involves further evaluation of mission-critical categories, including resource and recreation value, economic feasibility, legal considerations, and stakeholder support. TPWD has conducted over 30 site visits to shortlisted properties, with about a dozen identified as “top priority” based on scoring and assessment.

The current timeline for property acquisitions under SB 1648 is ambitious yet attainable. In 2024, TPWD aims to evaluate more than 40 properties, with the goal of acquiring at least one property by February 2025. The agency plans to purchase two properties by the end of 2025, and to acquire up to two properties in each of the following years, 2026 and 2027. TPWD intends to seek approval from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission and the Legislative Budget Board to close on at least one property by early 2025.

After acquiring a property, the next step involves the design and construction of new parks. This process will be tailored to each property’s unique characteristics, as some may already have infrastructure in place—such as utilities, pump stations, and ranch roads—making the conversion to a public use park simpler and less costly. Conversely, other properties may require more comprehensive design and construction projects due to the absence of existing facilities. TPWD is committed to fully understanding the specific needs of each acquired property to ensure successful development.

Conclusion

The implementation of SB 1648 and the Centennial Parks Conservation Fund is on track to significantly enhance Texas's state park system. With substantial funding and a structured acquisition process, TPWD is poised to create new parks that will benefit current and future generations. Regular updates will continue to be provided to the Committee as the program progresses, ensuring transparency and accountability throughout the acquisition and development phases.

CHARGE II: Support for Texas Farm and Ranch Lands

Evaluate the purpose and effectiveness of the Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program. Identify the trends and impacts of land fragmentation given the state's rapid population growth and proud legacy of private land stewardship and evaluate the risks of increased foreign ownership of Texas land resulting from fragmentation. Examine the ecological and economic benefits of existing land conservation programs and the potential future role of strategic conservation initiatives to assist in the preservation of critical natural resources for the benefit of Texans in future generations.

A public hearing was held on July 16, 2024, and the following witnesses testified on charge 2:

July 16, 2024 – Texas State Capitol, Room E2.014, 9 a.m.

Bonds, Craig (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)

1. Bonds, Craig (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)
2. Dreibelbis, Justin (Texas Wildlife Association)
3. Edwards, Mickey (Self; Texas Farm Bureau)
4. Ellis, Chad (Texas Agricultural Land Trust)
5. Lopez, Roel (Texas Farm and Ranch Land Conservation Program)
6. Polk, Carl Ray (Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association)

The information below is largely based on the oral and written testimony of the individuals and organizations listed above.

A conservation easement is a voluntary, legally binding agreement that restricts the use or development of a parcel of land to protect its conservation values. Landowners who enter into these agreements retain ownership of their property but agree to limit certain activities—like building or subdividing—per the easement's terms. Conservation easements are often designed to preserve natural habitats, open spaces, water quality, agricultural lands, or scenic views. A conservation easement is established in perpetuity, meaning it remains in effect indefinitely, even if the land changes ownership. This permanent protection ensures that the conservation values of the land are preserved for future generations, regardless of who owns the property.

The Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program (TFRLCP) was established in 2005 to protect the state's working landscapes from fragmentation and development. Given that 95% of Texas land is privately held, consisting primarily of farms, ranches, and forests, the program plays a vital role in safeguarding the ecological and agricultural productivity of these areas. This initiative not only benefits landowners but also supports the 86% of Texans living in urban areas by preserving essential resources such as food, fiber, and clean water.

The TFRLCP operates as a voluntary initiative, allowing farmers, ranchers, and property owners to protect their land through agricultural conservation easements. These prevent development while enabling landowners to maintain ownership and manage their properties. In January 2016, House Bill 1925 transferred the administration of the program from the General Land Office to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). Since then, approximately \$2 million in state funding has been appropriated in each biennium, allowing the program to leverage additional support from federal conservation programs requiring cost-sharing.

To date, 100% of the state funds awarded by the TFRLCP have been expended on projects that conserve working lands. The program connects willing landowners with qualified entities, typically land trusts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to evaluate applications, recommend awards for conservation easements, and monitor their ongoing maintenance. The Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Council, comprised of appointed members, plays a crucial role in this process by considering and approving funding recommendations from TPWD staff.

Under TPWD's administration, the TFRLCP has approved 39 projects, protecting a total of 49,605 acres across multiple counties and regions. The average investment by the State of Texas for these easements is approximately \$148 per acre, with the program leveraging funds at a ratio of 10 to 1 for every state dollar spent. The annual "Conservation Success" of the program on its protected lands includes significant contributions, such as \$2.9 million in agricultural commodities produced, \$170,000 in wildlife value, and \$7.3 million in water replacement costs.

The water conservation impacts provided by the TFRLCP are of paramount importance. As water conservation becomes an increasingly critical objective in Texas, the role of undeveloped lands as natural filters for cleaning water and directing it into aquifers, streams, rivers, and reservoirs cannot be overstated. These lands serve as essential resources, helping to ensure clean water availability for both urban and rural populations.

Ongoing Challenges: Necessary Funding

Despite its successes, witnesses expressed that the TFRLCP has been significantly oversubscribed. Since 2016, easements have been placed in 24 legislative House districts (*Appendix A*). In the 2022-2023 biennium, the program received 18 applications, with nine considered meritorious during evaluation. In the current biennium, 15 applications were received, and funding was awarded to nine of them. To fund all

applications received in these two biennia, an additional \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million would have been necessary, respectively. This high demand for participation exceeds the available funding, resulting in competitiveness that likely limits the number of applications submitted each biennium.

Historically, the program has prioritized funding a greater number of smaller projects over fewer larger applications. However, the increasing land values, particularly along the rural-urban interface, have eroded the purchasing power of the program's \$2 million biennial appropriation. Since the program's transfer to TPWD, 29 applications amounting to 35,178 acres could not be funded due to these financial constraints. Witnesses expressed an estimated \$10 million in additional funding would be required to meet this unmet demand.

Recommendation

The Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program is an essential initiative that supports the conservation of working landscapes in Texas. By facilitating the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements, the program preserves vital ecological and agricultural resources while benefiting both landowners and urban populations. With continued support from the Texas Legislature and strong partnerships within the land trust community, the TFRLCP can address the significant unmet demand for funding and further its mission of conserving Texas' invaluable farm and ranch lands. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Legislature allocate the necessary funds so the program can effectively meet its current demands. TPWD remains committed to working collaboratively with stakeholders to enhance the program's capacity and ensure the sustainability of Texas's natural resources for future generations.

CHARGE III: Support for Coastal Shrimping and Fishing Industries

Study the impact of excessive imports of shrimp from other countries and related trade practices on local economies, domestic shrimp populations, and public health and safety. Identify measures to promote Texas gulf shrimp and support local fisherman and coastal communities.

A public hearing was held on July 16, 2024, and the following witnesses testified on charge 3:

July 16, 2024 – Texas State Capitol, Room E2.014, 9 a.m.

1. Hunter, Dan (Texas Department of Agriculture)
2. Londrie, Chris (Texas Shrimp Association)
3. Riechers, Robin (Texas Parks and Wildlife)

The information below is largely based on the oral and written testimony of the individuals and organizations listed above.

The domestic shrimping industry in the United States plays a vital role in the economy and culture of coastal communities, particularly in states like Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. This industry provides jobs, supports local businesses, and supplies a significant portion of the shrimp consumed domestically.

The shrimp fishery stands as the largest commercial fishery in Texas, accounting for 84% of total commercial fish landings by weight and 81% by volume from 2014 to 2019. This vital industry has significantly contributed to the state's economy, adding approximately \$265 million annually and supporting over 5,166 jobs through the shrimping and processing sectors (Dudensing et al. 2021). However, the industry faces numerous challenges, including competition from imports, environmental regulations, and declining profit margins.

Between 2014 and 2018, the United States produced between 1.4% and 1.8% of the total world shrimp production, with approximately 75% of U.S. shrimp landings occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2018, the U.S. was the leading importer of frozen shrimp, although recent trends suggest that China has surpassed the U.S. in imports (Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, 2021; Globefish, 2023). Key shrimp exporting countries include Ecuador, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and China. This influx of imported shrimp has historically driven down prices, contributing to the erosion of the market share for wild-caught shrimp, which has plummeted to just 12.4% (Haby et al., 2002; Gulf and South Atlantic Foundation, 2013).

A report from the Southern Shrimp Alliance outlined the economic challenges facing the shrimp industry, including market saturation, which has led to a decline in prices. The World Bank has been instrumental in supporting shrimp aquaculture development in Asia and Latin America since the 1970s, continuing to provide funding into 2022. Ecuador has emerged as the largest recipient, receiving over \$500 million, followed by other nations like the Philippines, India, China, and Indonesia, which average nearly \$150 million each (Southern Shrimp Alliance 2023).

To commercially harvest shrimp in Texas waters, shrimp harvesters must possess one of three boat licenses: bay, bait, or gulf. Since the 1980s, the total number of commercial shrimp vessel licenses has declined, influenced by rising operating costs, competition from imports and aquaculture, and declining profit margins. This decline is partially attributable to the Texas Inshore Shrimp Fishery Buyback Program, initiated in 1996, which aimed to reduce fleet overcapitalization without disrupting fishing communities. As of 2023, TPWD issued 324 bait, 326 bay, and 765 Gulf licenses.

The implementation of traditional management measures has reduced individual shrimpers' efficiency. While more restrictive measures may benefit shrimp stocks biologically, they may not maximize the social and economic advantages due to the open-access nature of the fishery. The limited entry program established by the Texas Legislature in 1995 has been successful in curtailing the growth of inshore shrimping efforts, allowing for a more sustainable and stable fishery. Since its inception, TPWD has purchased and retired 2,207 commercial shrimp vessel licenses, representing 68% of the original licenses from 1995, with an average buyback price of \$6,328.

Data from TPWD’s Trip Ticket Program and NOAA Fisheries indicate a decline in both shrimping fleet effort and landings in Texas. Fishing effort, measured in 24-hour days fished, has decreased for both Gulf and bay-caught shrimp since the mid-1990s. Combined Gulf and Bay shrimp landings have fallen by 55% since their peak of 5.1 million lbs. (tails) in 1991, with the value of these landings decreasing by 88% when adjusted for inflation since 1986.

While Gulf shrimp typically command higher prices due to their larger size, bait shrimp prices have surged past Gulf prices in recent years. From 2021 to 2023, Gulf shrimp prices plummeted 47%, from \$4.45 per lb. to \$2.37 per lb. Conversely, bait shrimp values have steadily increased since the mid-2000s. On a per-vessel basis, the value of landings has decreased significantly, with a 53% drop for Gulf vessels and a 63% drop for bay vessels since 2021. Gulf shrimp trips have decreased by 47% over the last decade, with landings per trip increasing by 89% during the same period. Meanwhile, bay shrimp trips have seen a drastic 72% reduction over the past ten years, with only a 24% decrease in landings per trip.

While the domestic shrimping market is in rapid decline due to competition from cheaper imports and rising operational costs, private stakeholders are advancing initiatives to promote Gulf shrimp and sustain the industry. Many companies are forming partnerships with South Texas farmers, creating a local, integrated supply chain that supports both the agriculture and seafood sectors. Some have invested in their own fleets, reducing dependency on third-party suppliers and ensuring a steady, high-quality product. Marketing campaigns have also increased, focusing on Gulf shrimp's unique qualities and promoting it directly in stores to raise consumer awareness. Additionally, price reductions are being implemented to make Gulf shrimp more affordable, boosting demand and helping it compete with lower-cost imports.

In response to private sector efforts, TPWD utilized the CARES fund to support promotional efforts for Texas seafood, including shrimp. Key actions included collaboration with stakeholders to refine messaging, developing marketing materials and recipes, producing promotional videos, launching a digital marketing campaign, and creating a "Texas Seafood Trail" digital map to attract tourists to local businesses along the Texas coast.

Recommendation

The shrimp fishery in Texas is a critical component of the state's economy and cultural heritage. Despite its substantial contributions, the industry faces significant challenges from imports, environmental regulations, and declining market share. Continued monitoring, adaptive management strategies, and support for promotional efforts are essential to sustain and revitalize this sector. As stakeholders work collaboratively to address these issues, the future of the Texas shrimp fishery remains a priority for economic resilience and ecological sustainability.

This Committee commends the ongoing efforts by Texas Parks and Wildlife and the Texas Department of Agriculture to promote locally sourced shrimp. However, any necessary trade regulations must be enacted at the federal level. Consequently, the Texas Legislature's actions are limited to informing and advocating to the federal government on behalf of domestic fishing industries to ensure their viability in an increasingly competitive global market. The Texas Legislature can urge Congress to act on such measures by filing House Concurrent Resolutions—

a course of action that has been used for other policy issues within the federal government's jurisdiction.

Appendix A

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH LANDS CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONSERVATION EASEMENTS BY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT					
Conservation Easement Name	Land Trust	County	Conserved Acres	Senate District	House District
Albritton Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Bandera	716	24	53
Dreamcatcher Ranch	Guadalupe Blanco River Trust	Hays	210	21	45
Javelina Ranch	Valley Land Fund	Hildago	280	20	35
Lazy Bend Ranch	Hill Country Conservancy	Hays	145	25	45
Puryear Ranch	Hill Country Conservancy	Travis	425	24	47
Pietila Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Culberson	6,469	29	74
Santa Anna	Texas Agricultural Land Trust	Coleman	950	28	60
2016 -2017 TOTALS			9,195		
Bartush Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Cooke	1,498	30	68
Collins Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Williamson	531	5	20
Inspiring Oaks	Hill Country Conservancy	Hays	1,014	25	45
Krause Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Real	1,640	19	53
Longleaf Ridge	Texas A&M Forest Service	Jasper	5,438	3	19
Spread Oaks Ranch	Katie Prairie Conservancy	Matagorda	5,332	18	25
2017 -2018 TOTALS			15,453		
5H Ranch	Green Spaces Alliance	Bexar	247	19	118
Donop Llano River Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Mason	423	28	53
Honey Creek Spring Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Comal	638	25	73
JTW Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Dimmit	432	19	80
Montell Creek Ranch	Hill Country Land Trust	Uvalde	396	19	80
Open V Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Uvalde	200	19	80
Oyster Bayou	Galveston Bay Foundation	Chambers	458	4	23
Spicewood Ranch Phase I	Hill Country Conservancy	Burnet	562	24	20
2020 - 2021 TOTALS			3,355		
Albritton Ranch Phase II	The Nature Conservancy	Bandera	1,112	24	53
Bennett Ranch	Pines and Prairies Land Trust	Bastrop	181	14	17
Buck Creek Ranch	Katie Prairie Conservancy	Jackson	2,437	18	85
Burleson Ranch	Native Prairies Association of Texas	Bell	420	24	55
CE Miller Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Presidio	11,373	29	74
Ebel Ranch	Native Prairies Association of Texas	Hopkins	520	2	2
Lavaca Ranch	Katie Prairie Conservancy	Jackson	572	18	85
Mid Island Ranch	The Nature Conservancy	Nueces	227	18	32
Shannon Ranch	Hill Country Conservancy	Blanco	367	24	45
2022 -2023 TOTALS			17,208		
John Knox Ranch	Hill Country Conservancy	Hays; Comal	259	25	73
Arborland Grassland	Coastal Prairie Conservancy	Waller	110	17	85
Cane Bayou	Galveston Bay Foundation	Chambers	2,300	4	23
Cypress Creek Acres	Hill Country Conservancy	Hays	211	25	73
Gary Lee Price Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Navarro; Ellis	230	2	8
J. Warren Grassland	Coastal Prairie Conservancy	Harris	60	17	132
Jon James Prairie	Native Prairies Association of Texas	Lamar	224	1	1
Onion Bayou	Galveston Bay Foundation	Chambers	450	4	23
Thrasher Leon River Ranch	Texas Ag Land Trust	Coryell	551	24	59
2024 -2025 TOTALS (IN PROCESS)			4,394		
PROGRAM TOTALS TO DATE			49,605		