The Petra Vela
Kenedy House
Move
1870
And the rest of the story on Page 17.
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Hello…. TASM Members and Associates,

This is our 2016 TASM Fall magazine edition and it’s filled with interesting articles and all levels of moving. It also contains a number of “Mover Stories” and interesting moves and how they were accomplished. It was a bit tough gathering articles this round so this issue is more of a Merry Christmas issue vs. a Fall magazine.

Coming up VERY SOON is our 2017 Annual TASM conference in Austin. I want to thank our conference team of Lilly Wilkinson/Chair, Richard Little, Mark Hitchcock, Billy Lemons, Rodney Kana and his dad in advance for bringing another round of great iron work for the auction and for the conference team who organized another great year of topics and tours. A ton of preparations goes into a TASM annual conference which requires “lots of team work” and that does not even include the “Ladies Program” during the conference last year which I’d better mention was run-away success. Stephanie is coordinating again in 2017 for fun events for Austin.

Jason Webb, TASM President

“The main theme of any conference is to bring members and associates together to exchange ideas, learn something new from our educational courses offered and this year we’re hosting some specialty courses that almost all of your educational and business needs can be met. It’s simply about networking, seeing old friends and making new ones and at many levels I believe this year’s 2017 TASM annual conference has accomplished those lofty goals and more.”

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Safety Programs and Your Bottom Line

According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), workplaces that establish safety and health management systems can reduce their injury and illness costs by 20 to 40 percent. Safe environments also improve employee morale, which positively impacts productivity and service. When it comes to the costs associated with safety, consider the following statistics from OSHA:

- U.S. employers pay almost $1 billion per week for direct workers’ compensation costs alone, which comes straight out of company profits.
- Injuries and illnesses increase workers’ compensation and retraining costs.
- Lost productivity from injuries and illnesses costs companies roughly $63 billion each year.

In today’s business environment, these safety-related costs can be the difference between reporting a profit or a loss. Use these tips to understand how safety programs will directly affect your company’s bottom line.

Measuring Safety – The Costs

Demonstrating the value of safety to management is often a challenge because the return on investment (ROI) can be cumbersome to measure. Your goal in measuring safety is to balance your investment vs. the return expected.

There are many different approaches to measuring the cost of safety, and the way you do so depends on your goal. Defining your goal helps you to determine what costs to track and how complex your tracking will be.

For example, you may want to capture certain data simply to determine what costs to build into the price of a product or service, or you may want to track your company’s total cost of safety to show increased profitability, which would include more specific data collection like safety wages and benefits, operational costs and insurance costs.

When it comes to safety programs, defining your goal helps you to determine what costs to track and how complex your tracking system should be.

Since measuring can be time consuming, general cost formulas are available. A Stanford study conducted by Levitt and Samuelson places safety costs at 2.5 percent of overall costs, and a study published by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) estimates general safety costs at about 8 percent of payroll.

If it is important for your organization to measure safety as it relates to profitability, more accurate tracking should be done. For measuring data, safety costs can be divided into two categories:

1. Direct, or hard costs, which include:
   - Safety wages
   - Operational costs

Provided by Maguire Agency

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Safety Programs and Your Bottom Line

- Insurance premiums and/or attorney’s fees
- Accidents and incidents
- Fines and/or penalties

2. Indirect, or soft costs, which go beyond those recorded on paper, such as:
   - Accident investigation
   - Repairing damaged property
   - Administrative expenses
   - Worker stress in the aftermath of an accident resulting in lost productivity, low employee morale and increased absenteeism
   - Training and compensating replacement workers
   - Poor reputation, which translates to difficulty attracting skilled workers and lost business share

When calculating soft costs, minor accidents costs are about four times greater than direct costs, and serious accidents are about 10 to 15 times greater, especially if the accident generates OSHA fines or litigation costs.

Just the act of measuring costs will drive improvement. In theory, those providing the data become more aware of the costs and begin managing them. This supports the common business belief that what gets measured gets managed. And, as costs go down, what gets rewarded gets repeated.

The Value of Safety

OSHA studies indicate that for every $1 invested in effective safety programs, you can save $4 to $6 as illnesses, injuries and fatalities decline. With a good safety program in place, your costs will naturally decrease. It is important to determine what costs to measure to establish benchmarks, which can then be used to demonstrate the value of safety over time.

Also, keep in mind that your total cost of safety is just one part of managing your total cost of risk. When safety is managed and monitored, it can also help drive down your total cost of risk.

Considering the statistics, safety experts believe that there is direct correlation between safety and a company’s profit. We are committed to helping you establish a strong safety, health and environmental program that protects both your workers and your bottom line. Contact us today at 651-638-9100 to learn more about our value-added services.
Dear Matt,

...Your obvious dedication and commitment to customer service is commendable and first class. As new business owners, finding great service such as yours is also inspiring for us. We look forward to working with you for many years to come.

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TEXAS MOVER • texashousemovers.com
In September of 2015, “R” Little Enterprises was contacted by El Paso Electric Company to move two small buildings out of an enclosed Power Facility. The location was within a residential neighborhood in El Paso, Texas and the buildings were to be relocated to a new Generating Facility which was built just outside of the city. This job had two main issues. The first being there was a ten foot, rock wall enclosing the removal site, which we were not permitted to demolish, making our only option to bring in a crane service. Second, one of the units was site built with floor joists running the length of the building instead of the width of the building, necessitating cross loading.

The first unit to get lifted, loaded, moved and set was a standard school classroom built into an office, measuring at 26’ x 34’, weighing roughly 20 tons and having an 8” x 12” I-beam frame around the perimeter. Lift points were established and considerably “beefed up” by adding additional half inch plates sandwiched and gusseted on the frame. The lift began late in the morning after an extensive amount of prep and setup by our crew and the Southwestern Crane Service Crew, which brought in an 80 ton crane due to the extended reach necessary for the second lift. “R” Little set up in the street within reach of the crane, pre-rigging a set of 10” x 10” moving beams at 79 pounds per foot, 46 feet long on shop built, single axle dollies using military tread tires, which we have found to take curbs and obstacles exceptionally well at speeds through the city.

Structure number one was slowly raised over the wall and placed on rubber spacers (truck tire tread), which were placed on top of the I-beams. This being one of the most stressful but one of the easiest loadings we have done. The unit was tied down and we were on our way. The new Generating Facility was already in partial use and saw fit to install a guard shack and light poles at the only entrance to the site. It was a tight squeeze as it was not possible to pull straight through, but we made the turn cleanly. We were able to get the portable parked, leveled, set and make it back to the original site for the second structure in about two and a half hours.

The second building to go was the site built unit that the man in charge of hiring us was convinced could not be moved intact; I assured him as a structural mover we could move anything and I would guarantee that it would remain intact! The second unit was a 16’ x 32’ wood framed unit that we cross loaded with four 6” x 6” I-beams at 16 pounds per foot with large holes cut into the ends for clevis attachment. Upon tensioning the lift cables the cross loaders began pulling inward due to the spreader bars the crane company had brought with them, which we did not become aware of until the lift began. We “MacGyvered” the situation by using 2 x 4’s from the site as impromptu “spacers” to keep the cross loaders from sliding together. Finally, getting the unit balanced, we lifted past the space of the first building, over the wall and set down on our rig. The second move

Continued next page
went smoother than the first due to the smaller width, but upon arriving at the site and attempting to level and set we realized the unit really had been “site built” and had to make some adjustments to our permanent set blocking to accommodate. As structural movers we’ve all had to come up with quick solutions to problems that pop up constantly, which is one of the reasons for my great pride in being a part of this Association surrounded by competent and skilled members and friends.

I would like to thank my grandfather and father for their knowledge and skill passed to me, my crew for all that they put in and a special thanks to Southwestern Crane Service here in El Paso for their professionalism and hard-working crew.

Richard Little

“R” Little Enterprises, Inc.
During the first week of June 2016, I was contacted by Austin City Realty in regards to an estimate for moving a home in downtown Austin. Through the context of the conversation, it was noted that not only was this a project of great magnitude but, was on a time table which required the home be completely removed from the location by the end of the following month.

We were not talking about any structure, this was the Historical Dabney House located in the University of Texas area of downtown. It was named after Robert Lewis Dabney who was the former Chief of Staff to Stonewall Jackson in 1862.

After taking a few deep breaths before answering if we could take on such a project with such short time frame, I advised the customer that I would need to make calls to confirm that customers under contract would be able to wait for their moves to take place and I would need to call in an additional House Mover to make this happen.

After approval from customers to delay their projects, the next call was to Gator Dodson. The next day Gator came to Austin to confirm that with the use of their steerable dollies and hydraulic bolster system he felt confident we could maneuver the multiple pieces thru the congested downtown area.

All was determined to be a “go” on the project and the fun began. Demo on the parts of the home not part of the original structure began. The remaining footprint to be moved still required that the entire roof needed to be removed, three additional pieces of the house had to be cut off and moved, three chimneys had to be removed, front porch system had to be removed and the main structure framed for it to be moved in Four Main sections. All of this was done in 10 days and the first two main pieces were ready for transport.

That Sunday morning Edgar Dodson and his crew arrived. We got dollies set, the truck hooked up and we were ready to go. This was to be a move of about one mile. It required the permits for blocking off almost 8 blocks of parking spaces, as well as a required number of eleven Austin Police units for street closure and escort. With both crews in place the first piece was moved, set at the new site, equipment removed and the whole process began again. The Second section was moved that day as well. Once positioned at the new site, it was time to call it a day.

The next Sunday the entire process repeated itself. We moved the final two pieces of the structure and positioned them at the new lot. This time it included the crews of RCSM, Dodson and Keith Nelson with A-Bargain and his son Kyle, who did a great job driving the lead truck. All sections delivered, it was again time to load up and call it a day. This was JULY the 31st - - - DEADLINE MET!!!!

Continued next page………………
RCSM later installed the engineered piers, set the structure, put the other sections back on the house and it is now set and we are ready for the rebuild to begin.

The only way all of this could have ever happened was with the hard work of all the people it took to make this possible. First of all I have to thank my crew Juan, Emilio, Justus, Rosendo and James. I also want to thank the following: Dodson House Movers, The city of Austin Right of Way Department, The Austin Police Officers and James Nolan Construction.

Most of all I have the thank the customers, David Kanne and Eric Freytag with Austin City Realty, LLC.

Jery Edgett

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The 1870 Petra Vela Kenedy House Move
(Cover Story)

The Kenedy House is rich in Texas history as well as the people connected with it. Mifflin Kenedy, Petra’s husband was a partner with Richard King of the famous King Ranch. These partners were to become some of the wealthiest cattle barons in the U.S.

The unique house which Ram House Movers moved was originally 3 miles from the coast south of Corpus Christi located on the Stillman Ranch. This can be quite confusing as the Stillman Ranch changed owners a few times. It is now owned by the King Ranch where the Petra Vela Kenedy House was built. It was then moved outside of San Patricio, Texas. Then we moved it one more time to its present location in San Patricio. In fact, The Menger Hotel in San Antonio has ties to San Patricio and some of its residents. These houses survived the Civil War, Mexican battles, Indian attacks despite being unsettled lands and miles from other homes.

The house was built in 1870 survived numerous hurricanes, some of them famous such as the hurricanes of 1900, 1919, and Celia (which had 200 mph plus winds) in 1971. These houses were built with care and craftsmanship. Since South Texas has few trees of any size most lumber in the 1800’s was shipped by rail from Washington State or by ship from Louisiana. Richard King and Mifflin Kenedy began their career here as river boat captains and knew the waterways well.

When the King Ranch decided to demolish the Kenedy House and two more on the Laureles Division property, a group of concerned individuals gathered resources to rescue them. Among them was the Stillman House, her sister house which was built like The Stillman House and The Kenedy House.

Continued………………...
All three houses were attached by dogtrots or porches. The gateway to these three homes was a large arch made from longhorns from the ground up that one could walk under and through. Each house was separated at move time and two of them were moved to a designated wilderness area 3 miles outside of San Patricio in the 1980’s. The other one was moved to a private location and fully restored. For years, the other two sat unnoticed and ignored as they silently deteriorated away becoming obscured by the trees growing through them and brush covering them.

Fast forward 30 years later we moved the Stillman House 200 miles to Brownsville, Texas moving a two story house the longest distance ever in Texas as well as one of the oldest wooden structures in Texas.

I never thought we would get to move the Kenedy House, but to my delight after setting in a field for 32 years we did. It was in very bad shape. It had become a roost for buzzards and owls along with armadillos underneath. Tin sheeting was placed over the openings and the roof to protect the house, but years of neglect had taken its toll and much of the tin had blown away or fallen off the house. You could see through the roof as the wooden shingles had fallen away.

The building was in the shape of a, “T”. The porch was roofed in copper. Some of the windows were floor to ceiling. There had been a fireplace in each section. The brick for the fireplace was handmade out of a material called, “shellerete”. The ceilings were 12’.

Continued next page……………………….
Obviously, we had to separate the “T” to move it. When I climbed on top of the roof it shook back and forth. I took a deep breath. It was very fragile. We tried to keep the historical value of the house. We were careful not to replace any wood if possible. We did have to replace some sills that were beyond repair.

We built two brace walls out of 2x6’s in the main 24x50’ section and an end wall at the other section where it was separated. We tied sills with rafter ties and flat straps on the outside along each wall stud where it joined the sills. Of course, there were no sole plates as this was balloon construction where the wall studs set directly onto the sill. It took two weeks to replace sills and make tie-ins.

As we picked the house up and loaded it we carefully watched to see if the house would collapse. Since it was in the middle of a field in such a remote location we traveled over a rough terrain and then onto a shell topped road to move it. I imagined it leaning over never to stop until it hit the ground

We used pan dollies. I obtained a state permit. We traveled 4 miles down a narrow, twisting, and tree lined road. We were tall, 23’. We had some electrical overhead and a solid line of trees closing over the road for three miles.

We took the main section first and set it down. Fortunately, we set it on a concrete slab so the concrete block wasn’t an issue for the first section. We shot it with a laser to make sure it was level.

We went back for the, “T”. We put two dollies under this section. This section had to be slid into place to line up with the other section. We had a few issues to overcome. The wall on the second section overhung over the top plate of the main section. It took a little patience. Donald, handled that part and he did a good job coaxing it back together. It turned out okay. God answered my prayers. The building is being restored at present with grant money. It will be a community building in San Patricio, Texas.

Continued………………………………………………
Beautiful floor to ceiling windows with original storm shutter on the outside.

Moving the main section through 3 miles of trees. The trees had been trimmed from our previous move to Brownsville. It took a tree trimming company 2 weeks to cut the 3 miles of trees.

Here we have cut the house in two. The house was fragile and needed a lot of bracing and repairs before we could move it.
Moving the, “T”. The house was stored in the middle of a remote pasture.

Putting it back together. You can see the cut line on the wall as we match it up and prepare to attach it.
The Petra Vela Kenedy House Move

A new roof installed, blocked and leveled.

Working on the outside. It has become a solid structure. And... another important piece of South Texas history saved.

Ram House Movers, Inc — Lilly Wilkinson
Sometime when we were working one of those days the construction manager from Quicktrip stopped in the job site and we found out that there was more time before we needed to have the house off of the site. So in discussing with Greg it was decided to leave the house there on our beams and Greg would see if he couldn't get a permanent lot secured being Greg still didn't have a lot bought. Rather than moving to a temporary lot. We took out our roll beams and leveled up the house and left Wichita. That was the 1st of May.

Around the first of June Greg called again he didn't have a lot bought yet but he was getting a lot of pressure from Quicktrip to get the house out of the way. He had a temporary lot just across the street. So June 17 we loaded up headed back into the job. Another call to Randy to rent a set of dollies and we wanted his opinion on dollie placement which he helped us with.

We were getting ready for the move and had a move day set to cross the street and Greg again had another delay the city demanded a bond in place in case the house sat there on the temporary lot to long they could tear it down. We left the job again and it took 3 months to get that resolved.

Sometime around the end of July, Greg called again wanting us to drop everything and come look at the route. We carefully measured the route for trees that needed to be trimmed or cut down and Greg wrote everything down. A week later Greg Kite called again and we made another trip this time we walked the route with Greg and the city arborist. Finally the city granted permission to move the house across the street and we did that in the first week of September.

The move across the two empty lots then across the street went pretty good. We did have to keep all the dollies and truck on mats to move across the empty lots.

We again leveled up the house and pulled out equipment. The city gave Greg 75 days to get off of the temporary lot.

We stayed in contact with Greg Kite knowing that 75 days can go by very quickly. We were anxious to get the house moved to its final location and hoped to get it done before there was too much bad weather. We got a phone call from Greg and he wanted us to move the house on the 15th of November he had walls poured but no floor and was wanting us to set the house without a floor, we said no we have to have a floor poured before we will set that house. He agreed to have the floor poured and we set the date of the move for November 22 one week later and a few days before the deadline.

The city of Wichita wanted a separate contractor for traffic control so Greg contracted Traffic Control Services from there in town to take care of the traffic. Greg called us the day before the move saying he got the bid from Traffic Control Services and there bid was $20,000.00 to help us with the move. Greg was upset that would not fit in their budget. I told Greg that was a ridicules price and told him just get a few police to help us. He attempted to do that but ran into a snag the city didn't think that would work. We drove to Wichita the morning of the move not sure if we would move or not but in the end the city let the police take care of traffic and that worked fine.
In the summer of 1684, La Salle left Rochefort, France with four hundred (400) colonists and sailors on the journey to the Mississippi River. The expedition set sail in four ships: the King’s warship, *Le Joly*; a large glute carrying supplies, *l’Aimable*; a barque longue name *La Belle*; and a small ketch, *Le Saint-Francois*.

The voyage was plagued by misfortune from the very beginning. Pirates captured *Le Saint-Francois* during a stop in the Caribbean and valuable supplies were lost. Use of a faulty map of North America made by La Salle’s mapmaker, Jean-Baptise Louis Franquelin, proved a tragic mistake, as La Salle bypassed the Mississippi entirely and ended up in early 1685 along the Texas coast, deep in Spanish territory. LaSalle had no idea he had missed his river and instead thought that today’s Matagorda Bay was part of the Mississippi delta. A short time later, he lost L’Aimable, and *Le Joly* sailed back to France. This left La Salle with only one ship, *La Belle* as the expedition’s last lifeline to sail to France for help.

Confident that the Mississippi River lay somewhere near his location on the Texas coast, La Salle loaded all of the remaining supplies into *La Belle* and ordered the ship to sail as far northeast as possible into Matagorda Bay. From there, La Salle would set out by land searching for his river. Once he found the Mississippi, he would have *La Belle* sail to the river and he would set up the King’s Gulf Coast colony. But, as *La Belle* lay anchored in the bay awaiting La Salle’s orders to proceed to the Mississippi, a catastrophic storm blew in during February 1686. *La Belle* wrecked and sank to the bottom of Matagorda Bay, where she lay entombed for three centuries in a watery grave.
In 1995, the Texas Historical Commission found the remains of La Belle and excavated the ship in 1996-97. Over 1.6 million artifacts were found including the bottom third of the hull, which was dismantled into over 350 individual timbers. The large size and the vast quantity of hull wood presented a huge logistical problem for transporting the material to the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University in College Station where preservation treatment was planned. This would require the very fragile timbers to travel more than 150 miles by road.

**John and Judy Clegg provided two trucks with trailers to move some of the items to A&M.**

**Ultimately the preservation of the hull took 17 years, and in 2014 the goal was to reassemble the treated timbers at the Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin-the final home for La Belle. But this would require another 100 mile movement of the ship's timbers.**

John and Judy volunteered to provide their big rig to move the long preserved components to the Bullock museum in Austin. All of these parts were positioned in a special assembly area within the museum. After several months of assembly work. La Belle was ready to move to its final resting place in the center of the museum. Planning and design of the final move started months earlier. John Clegg came up with a design and it was presented to La Belle team which included the A&M head conservator, Peter Fix, Guest Curator, Jim Bruseth, Director of Special Projects, Dave Denny, and Museum Executive Director, Victoria Ramirez.

The job was to fabricate a lifting system that would raise La Belle and install some kind of wheels. We needed to roll La Belle about 200 feet including a 90 degree turn and pass through an opening that had been cut into a museum wall separating the assembly room from the main gallery area where La Belle would be positioned for the last time. La Belle is the centerpiece for the State Museum.

The design consists of 4” steel I-Beams, special steel end frames, 8” poly casters and 7,000 lb. manual hand crank jacks.

All of this rigging was fabricated by our sister company, Clegg Industries.

The Clegg team traveled to Austin in the early hours of May 21, 2015. When we arrived, all of the museum staff was waiting and La Belle was sitting on a lightweight steel support with 8” blocks under.

Our rigging was unloaded and had to be moved on a freight elevator since La Belle was on the floor above the freight entrance.

We carefully slid our I-Beams under La Belle. We did not want to damage the carpet. The end fixtures were installed as well as our jacks.

We wanted La Belle to come up totally flat with no stress on any one point. We turned each jack to make contact with the steel backbone.

We now assigned one person to each of our 12 jacks.

In unison, we all cranked on the jacks. This reminded me of an ancient ship with oars and all the men are rowing together.
The La Belle History and Texas

Custom built lifting mechanism built by Clegg Industries - built specifically for the ship move.
We soon had La Belle high enough to install our casters. As soon as the casters were installed, we lowered La Belle back down on the wheels. The jacks were now retracted. The next step was to clamp our I-Beams to the steel backbone. We did not want our I-Beams to flop over when we started rolling.

La Belle was now ready to move. We waited until 1:30 for the final move. All of the media folks wanted to be there.

As all folks were present, we had our 12 “pushers” in place and we slowly started rolling La Belle.

We made our 90 degree turn O.K. and lined up with our gap in the wall. We only had about 6” on each side. We glided through the gap and now all of the assembled crowd was able to see La Belle. It was very exciting. Cameras were rolling and the crowd was clapping and cheering.

As soon as we stopped on the designated “dime,” La Belle would never move again.

We left the rigging in place for several weeks so the museum staff could make sure it was exactly in the correct position. It was!

All the rigging is now removed and the La Belle exhibit is open to the public.

Moving La Belle was one of the most interesting and rewarding structures I have moved. I thoroughly enjoyed working with all the dedicated staff and historians on the project. Texas is the great state it is thanks to the brave souls who followed LaSalle to the new world.
The La Belle History and Texas

Installing lifting beams
Loading cross member lifting jacks under La Bell support structure

Raising the ship to install the transport wheels
The La Belle History and Texas
The La Belle History and Texas

Moving the ship to its final location

John Clegg leading the way
Now Resting at the Bob Bullock Museum in Austin Texas and was Moved by a TASM Member John Clegg and Crew….The “Labelle” now the 2nd most historic artifact next to the Alamo in Texas!
Jahns Structure Jacking Systems

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Your average story usually begins with, “Once Upon a Time”, or “OMG, you are not gonna believe this”. But since this story is about house moving, I guess you could say we are not really average people at all.

Our adventure began with a phone call. I heard the phone ring, Debbie answered it, and I heard her say, “hold please”. Debbie says, “Donna, I think you had better take this call”. So, I picked the phone up and asked them how I could help.

The voice on the other end of the phone had one of those cool accents, definitely English/Australian. He introduces himself as an Executive Producer with a television production company and asked me how would I like to be on tv. Well needless to say, the first thought that came to my mind was, “who is this idiot on the other end of the phone”, this had to be a prank call!!! Then, my lightning fast mind says, it’s Randy Martin! He is all the time calling and trying to disguise his voice and ask all kinds of stupid questions. So, I decided, yep, this is definitely Randy, so I will just play along with the charade. Let’s just see how far he will take this. This phone call lasted for about an hour or so.

Continued next page……………..
When I hung up the phone, I went out into the front office and was telling everyone about this prank phone call from Randy. We all had a really good laugh. After that I didn’t think any more about it. Then in a few days, we get another phone call, this time from an Executive Producer in Los Angeles, then two more calls from New York.

It was about this time, that I realized this wasn’t Randy pranking us, this is the real thing!

The whole gist of the conversations was to showcase saving houses from being demolished and put into the landfills, with the whole idea to build a show around houses being moved, renovated and auctioned off.

After a visit from Mr. Greg Quail, of Quail TV, we decided to go with him. Daddy, H. D. Snow, said we were interested, however, he had three stipulations. One, no profanity on the show. Two, no alcohol involved. Three, no negative media/pictures about house moving. Mr. Quail agreed.
So... was the beginning of Texas Flip N Move. The three teams chosen were, H. D. Snow and Son House Moving, Inc. (H. D., Gary, Toni and Donna), Just Right Transportation Service, (Randy Martin), Bill J. Hester and Son House Moving, Inc., (Casey Hester along with his cousin Cody Slay and his wife Suzi).

No one, including the Network, thought the show would go past one Season. Well guess what, at the writing of this article we are finishing up filming Season 5 and have already started preliminary filming on Season 6. I guess it is safe to say we are a huge success.

Shortly after Season 1 and 2 aired, Mother and Daddy met up with June and Baxter Cook in Florida at the Fly Wheelers Convention. Daddy was filling his truck up and a man approached him asking was he H. D. Snow? Daddy replied, “Well sir, I think I am”. This man went on to say that this is one of the cleanest, funniest shows he and his family have seen in a long time and they thoroughly enjoy it. Even his young grandkids love it! That was just the beginning of the accolades for the show.
As Mother and Daddy have been traveling on vacation to various places around the United States and Canada, they were constantly being stopped and asked for pictures and autographs. One Saturday, Daddy called me and asked, “How much should I charge for autographs”? I just laughed and said, “All you can get”!

Needless to say, the response to house moving has been tremendous. So many people have and continue to email us and/or stop us out in public. Without fail they all say, they had no idea a house could be moved. I believe this show has been a huge boost for the house moving industry.

Recently, this whole idea has expanded into Louisiana Flip N Move, as well as Alaska Flip N Move. People are loving what we do.

We here at Texas Flip N Move sincerely hope that this show brings a good light and more public awareness to the house moving industry, something we all love.
Texas Flip N Move – Behind the Scenes
Texas Flip N Move – Behind the Scenes
Texas Flip N Move – Behind the Scenes
Makers of high performance concrete foundation cylinders and foundation block.

“If strength is what you need, you found the right company.”

Jim Anderson
(832) 226-4310 cell or (713) 672.7531
Jim.anderson@headwatersbp.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alleyton Plant &amp; Office</th>
<th>East Houston Plant &amp; Office</th>
<th>Western Brick Company</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10538 Beaumont Hwy.</td>
<td>7620 Washington Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alleyton, TX 78935</td>
<td>Houston, TX 77078</td>
<td>Houston, Texas 77007</td>
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<td>713-672-7531</td>
<td>(713) 861-1751</td>
</tr>
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<td>979-732-3013 Fax</td>
<td>713-672-9203 Fax</td>
<td>(713) 365-9004 Fax</td>
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<tr>
<td>210-666-4989</td>
<td>888-202-9272</td>
<td>800-594-7967</td>
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<tr>
<td>210-666-8141 Fax</td>
<td>Open Weekdays 7:30 am-5 pm</td>
<td>903-729-2219 Fax</td>
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What is crystalline silica?

Crystalline silica is a basic component of soil, sand, granite, and many other minerals. Quartz is the most common form of crystalline silica. Cristobalite and tridymite are two other forms of crystalline silica. All three forms may become respirable size particles when workers chip, cut, drill, or grind objects that contain crystalline silica.

Acute silicosis occurs after a few months or as long as 2 years following exposures to extremely high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica. Symptoms of acute silicosis include severe disabling shortness of breath, weakness, and weight loss, which often leads to death.

Where are construction workers exposed to crystalline silica?

Exposure occurs during many different construction activities. The most severe exposures generally occur during abrasive blasting with sand to remove paint and rust from bridges, tanks, concrete structures, and other surfaces. Other construction activities that may result in severe exposure include: jack hammering, rock/well drilling, concrete mixing, concrete drilling, brick and concrete block cutting and sawing, tuck pointing, tunneling operations.

Where are general industry employees exposed to crystalline silica dust?

The most severe exposures to crystalline silica result from abrasive blasting, which is done to clean and smooth irregularities from molds, jewelry, and foundry castings, finish tombstones, etch or frost glass, or remove paint, oils, rust, or dirt from objects needing to be repainted or treated. Other exposures to silica dust occur in cement and brick manufacturing, asphalt pavement manufacturing, china and ceramic manufacturing and the tool and die, steel and foundry industries. Crystalline silica is used in manufacturing, household abrasives, adhesives, paints, soaps, and glass. Additionally, crystalline silica exposures occur in the maintenance, repair and replacement of refractory brick furnace linings.

In the maritime industry, shipyard employees are exposed to silica primarily in abrasive blasting operations to remove paint and clean and prepare steel hulls, bulkheads, decks, and tanks for paints and coatings.

How is OSHA addressing exposure to crystalline silica?

OSHA has an established Permissible Exposure Limit, or PEL, which is the maximum amount of crystalline silica to which workers may be exposed during an 8-hour work shift (29 CFR 1926.55, 1910.1000). OSHA also requires hazard...
communication training for workers exposed to crystalline silica, and requires a respirator protection program until engineering controls are implemented. Additionally, OSHA has a National Emphasis Program (NEP) for Crystalline Silica exposure to identify, reduce, and eliminate health hazards associated with occupational exposures.

What can employers/employees do to protect against exposures to crystalline silica?

- Replace crystalline silica materials with safer substitutes, whenever possible.
- Provide engineering or administrative controls, where feasible, such as local exhaust ventilation, and blasting cabinets. Where necessary to reduce exposures below the PEL, use protective equipment or other protective measures.
- Use all available work practices to control dust exposures, such as water sprays.
- Wear only a N95 NIOSH certified respirator, if respirator protection is required. Do not alter the respirator. Do not wear a tight-fitting respirator with a beard or mustache that prevents a good seal between the respirator and the face.
- Wear only a Type CE abrasive-blast supplied-air respirator for abrasive blasting.
- Wear disposable or washable work clothes and shower if facilities are available. Vacuum the dust from your clothes or change into clean clothing before leaving the work site.
- Participate in training, exposure monitoring, and health screening and surveillance programs to monitor any adverse health effects caused by crystalline silica exposures.
- Be aware of the operations and job tasks creating crystalline silica exposures in your workplace environment and know how to protect yourself.
- Be aware of the health hazards related to exposures to crystalline silica. Smoking adds to the lung damage caused by silica exposures.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics in areas where crystalline silica dust is present. Wash your hands and face outside of dusty areas before performing any of these activities.
- Remember: If it’s silica, it’s not just dust.

How can I get more information on safety and health?

OSHA has various publications, standards, technical assistance, and compliance tools to help you, and offers extensive assistance through workplace consultation, voluntary protection programs, strategic partnerships, alliances, state plans, grants, training, and education. OSHA’s Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines (Federal Register 54:3904–3916, January 26, 1989) detail elements critical to the development of a successful safety and health management system. This and other information are available on OSHA’s website.

- For one free copy of OSHA publications, send a self-addressed mailing label to OSHA Publications Office, 200 Constitution Avenue N.W., N-3101, Washington, DC 20210; or send a request to our fax at (202) 693–2498, or call us toll-free at (800) 321–OSHA.

- To order OSHA publications online at www.osha.gov, go to Publications and follow the instructions for ordering.

- To file a complaint by phone, report an emergency, or get OSHA advice, assistance, or products, contact your nearest OSHA office under the U.S. Department of Labor listing in your phone book, or call toll-free at (800) 321–OSHA (6742). The teletypewriter (TTY) number is (877) 889–5627.

- To file a complaint online or obtain more information on OSHA federal and state programs, visit OSHA’s website.

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies, or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693–1999. See also OSHA’s website at www.osha.gov.
OSHA Silica Rule: Requirements for Written Exposure Control Plan

Employers in the general, maritime and construction industries must establish and implement a plan for controlling workplace exposure to respirable crystalline silica (silica) under a final rule issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) on March 25, 2016. The rule also requires employers to record portions of their plans in a written document, which must be kept readily available for review by employees and OSHA.

While employers are afforded some flexibility to tailor their exposure control plans to their particular worksites, each employer’s written silica exposure control document must include certain elements to comply with the rule. These elements are designed to ensure that silica hazards are consistently controlled in the workplace and that appropriate employee protections are applied when needed.

Drafting the written exposure control plan can be a beneficial first step toward full compliance with the rule, and the minimum requirements outlined in this document may provide a basic framework for understanding other portions of the rule.

LINKS AND RESOURCES

OSHA provides the full text of the final rule’s separate standards for construction employers and for employers in the general and maritime industries. These standards may be found through the following links:

- Standard for construction employers
- Standard for general industry and maritime employers

HIGHLIGHTS

WRITTEN PLANS MUST DESCRIBE:

- All tasks that may involve exposure to silica;
- For each task, the specific methods used to limit silica exposure; and
- General housekeeping measures used to limit silica exposure.

Construction employers must also describe methods for restricting access to high-exposure areas and name a competent person.

COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

- Construction employers must comply with the final rule by June 23, 2017.
- General industry and maritime employers must comply with the final rule by June 23, 2018.
SILICA RULE OVERVIEW

OSHA’s final rule includes two new standards—one for construction and the other for the general and maritime industries—to protect workers from silica exposure. The rule is effective June 23, 2016, but employers have either one or two years to comply, depending on their industry.

The two standards are similar and provide comparable protections for workers, but OSHA issued them separately to account for differences in work activities, anticipated exposure levels and other conditions unique to each industry.

Both standards dramatically reduce the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for silica to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 μg/m³) as an eight-hour time-weighted average and require employers to implement specific measures to protect workers. The required measures include engineering controls, respiratory protection, medical surveillance, hazard communication and recordkeeping.

In addition, employers must document many of these measures in a written exposure control plan. The final rule allows employers to tailor their written exposure control plans to their particular worksites, but all plans must include the minimum requirements outlined below.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITTEN EXPOSURE CONTROL PLANS

Under the final rule, an employer’s written exposure control plan must contain at least the following elements:

- A description of tasks that may involve exposure to silica dust;
- A description of the engineering controls, work practices and respiratory protection used to limit employee exposure to silica dust for each task; and
- A description of the housekeeping measures used to limit employee exposure to silica dust.

Construction employers must also include:

- A description of the procedures used to restrict access to work areas when necessary and to minimize the number of employees exposed to silica and their level of exposure, including exposures generated by other employers or sole proprietors; and
- The name of a designated, competent person who will make frequent and regular inspections of job sites, materials and equipment to implement the written exposure control plan.

All employers must review and evaluate the effectiveness of their written exposure control plans at least annually and update it as necessary. The written plan must also be readily available to employees and OSHA.
DESCRIBING TASKS THAT MAY INVOLVE SILICA EXPOSURE

The first section of an employer’s written plan must identify all tasks employees perform that could possibly result in any exposure to silica. This includes every task that may contribute to exposure, even if the potential exposure level would be well below the PEL.

This section of the written plan may also include any workplace factors that could affect potential exposures for each task. For example, it could describe:

- The types of silica-containing materials handled in each task (such as concrete or tile);
- Whether and how any weather conditions (such as wind and humidity) or soil compositions (such as clay versus rock) could affect exposure levels for each task; and
- The location of each task (such as whether the task is performed in an enclosed space).

Every task involving silica must be identified, even if the potential exposure is less than the PEL.

The purpose of this task-description requirement is to help ensure that appropriate employee protections, as required by the final rule, are applied when needed. As an example, if a construction worker uses a walk-behind saw with an integrated water delivery system, the rule indicates that he or she is required to wear a respirator only if the equipment is used indoors or in an enclosed area. Therefore, if a certain task involving the use of this equipment is always performed indoors at a particular workplace, the employer’s written plan should include this information as an indication that employees must always wear respirators when performing the task.

DESCRIBING EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS FOR EACH TASK

The final rule includes several requirements for the use of engineering controls and workplace practices to keep employee exposure levels at or below the new PEL. This means that employers may not rely on respirators as the sole means of controlling employees’ exposure. Employers must make consistent efforts to keep silica out of the air, and their written plans must describe these efforts.

Thus, the second section of a written plan should describe the specific types of engineering controls the employer uses for each task that could involve silica exposure. These controls may include ventilation and vacuuming systems, processes for wetting down workplace operations and any other means of keeping silica out of the air. For example, an employer may require the use of a dust collector with manufacturer’s recommended air flow and a filter with 99 percent efficiency for a particular task. The written plan should also include effective work practices for using these systems, such as instructions for positioning a local exhaust or for directing water streams over a source of potential silica exposure.

Similarly, if an employer owns a particular type of equipment that is repeatedly used at different job sites, its written plan could include the manufacturer’s instructions for operating the equipment’s dust controls. As an example, an employer whose employees use a Stihl® Model TS 410 saw to cut concrete could consult the user’s manual, and list or summarize the instructions in this section of its written plan. The box below provides sample language the employer might use.
Other information employers should incorporate into this section of their written plans includes:

- Specifications for any required respiratory protection (such as a respirator with an assigned protection factor (APF) of 10);
- Signs that controls may not be working effectively (for example, if dust is visible or no water is delivered to a blade); and
- Procedures for verifying that controls are functioning effectively (for example, pressure checks on local exhaust ventilation and schedules for conducting maintenance checks).

### DESCRIBING HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES

Under the final rule, certain activities, such as dry sweeping, dry brushing and using compressed air, are generally prohibited in areas where they may generate airborne silica. Employers must instead use wet sweeping, filtered vacuuming and other appropriate cleaning methods to minimize airborne silica. However, the rule provides some flexibility to use the otherwise prohibited dry methods where no other feasible methods are available.

Thus, in the third section of a written plan, employers must describe both the cleaning methods they use and the protection that may be necessary to limit exposure while employees perform the housekeeping tasks. Specifically, employers should include descriptions of:

- Cleaning methods the employer permits and prohibits in order to minimize the generation of airborne silica;
- Special instructions for cleaning methods (for example, using local exhaust ventilation if compressed air must be used);
- Hygiene-related subjects (such as not using compressed air to clean clothing); and

Whether employees must wear a respirator or take any other special precautions while performing a particular housekeeping method.

### CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYERS: DESCRIBING PROCEDURES TO RESTRICT EMPLOYEE ACCESS

Because the final rule requires employers in the general and maritime industries to demarcate specific areas for silica-generating tasks and to post warning signs at the entrances to those areas, the standard for those industries does not require them to document how they protect employees who are not personally engaged in silica-generating tasks (bystanders). Construction employers, however, must include information about this in an additional section of their written plans.
Construction employers must restrict bystander access to any area in which respirator use is required under Table 1 of the final rule or in which an exposure assessment reveals that silica exposures are above PEL. The final rule permits each construction employer to address unique worksite scenarios when determining how to accomplish these restrictions. Common methods include demarcation, notifying or briefing employees and scheduling high-exposure tasks when others are not around. Whatever the chosen procedures, construction employers must describe them in detail in this section of the written plan.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYERS: NAMING A COMPETENT PERSON

Construction employers must designate a competent person who has the knowledge and ability necessary to fulfill all the responsibilities outlined in the written plan. The final rule defines "competent person" as an individual who is capable of identifying existing and foreseeable silica hazards in the workplace and who has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate or minimize them. Specifically, the competent person's responsibilities include identifying any situations in which bystanders could be exposed to silica and taking action to notify them (or restrict their access to the hazardous areas). The competent person is also responsible for recognizing and evaluating situations where overexposure may be occurring, evaluating the exposure potential and making initial recommendations on how to control that exposure.

The rule does not specify what information regarding a competent person must be included in a written plan, but employers should consider including both the person's name and his or her contact information.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE WRITTEN PLAN

Employers are free to address more than the minimum requirements in their written plans. Thus, general and maritime industries employers always have the option of describing access-limitation methods and naming a competent person in their written plans, even though the rule only requires construction employers to include that information.

In addition, all employers may include information about how they comply with any other portions of the rule. Additional topics employers may consider addressing in their written plans include:

- Medical surveillance plans for each employee who is required to use a respirator for 30 or more days per year;
- Hazard communication and training programs to ensure employees can demonstrate knowledge and understanding of silica hazards and exposure control methods; and
- Recordkeeping methods and schedules for air monitoring data and medical surveillance.

However, because the major purpose of a written exposure control plan is to ensure that employers consistently identify and control silica hazards in the workplace, employers should ensure that the written plan serves as a useful reference on how to adequately and consistently protect employees.
Wednesday, January 25, 2017

1pm: Registration Opens Foyer ................................................................. Magnolia
9am-12n TASM Board Meeting ................................................................. Oak
6PM Dinner on Your Own—Papadeaux’s/Seafood, Papsitas/Mex, Tx Land & Cattle

Thursday, January 26, 2017

7:00am-8:30am Breakfast ........................................................................... On Your Own at Hotel
8:30am........Bob Bullock Museum Tour/Ship Wrecked—“La Belle”
(TASM Member Mover John Clegg Victoria TX & Jim Bruseth/Who Worked on La Belle for 20 years) Movie, Discussion/Ship Tour
11:00am..........Return to Holiday Inn Midtown Hotel
11-1:00pm Lunch——On your own - Papadeaux’s/Seafood, Papsitas/Mex, & Tx Land & Cattle /Steaks + +
1:00pm-5pm Exhibitors Set-up
5:00pm-6:45 Dinner——On your own NOTE: if... you are going to 6th St/Esters Follies (Be ready to go at 6:45pm)
7:00pm-9:pm An Evening at “Esters Follies” on 6th Street
9:30pm–11:30pm Hospitality Suite ......................................................... Suite 920

Friday: January 27, 2017

7:00am-10:00am Exhibitor Setup
7:00am-5:00pm Registration
9:00am – 10:00am TOPIC: “Embracing Techniques and Job Cost Analysis”...(Edgar Dodson & Gary/Snow).......... Hill Country B
10:00am-11:00am TOPIC: “TX DOT UPDATE”........................................... Hill Country B
11:15am-12:15pm TOPIC: ”DPS On Road Enforcement “ (Sargent Ted Riojas) ...................................................... Hill Country B
12:15am-1:30pm Lunch On Your Own, Papadeaux’s/Seafood, Papsitas/Mex,/ Tx Land & Cattle/Steak
2:00pm -2:30pm General Session: Nominations of Directors
3:00pm – 5:30pm Visit the exhibitors
7:00pm -10pm DINNER/Auction ............................................................... Hill Country B&C
7:45pm-8:30pm Entertainment ................................................................. Hill Country B&C

Saturday: January 28, 2017

8:00-9:00am General Session..................................................................... Hill County B
8:30am-9:00am OPEN Nominations: ___________ Close Nominations:
9:00am-10am TOPIC: “Helical Pier Process” JOSH LINBERG/Helical Concepts, Inc. ......................... Hill Country B
10:00am-10:30am Visit with Exhibitors
10:30am-12:00N TOPIC: “Traffic Control” & “Rigging” (Education Class)..... J. Eric Stephan ..................................... Hill Country B
12:00pm-1:30pm LUNCH WITH EXHIBITORS ** Vote-in Directors ......................................................... Hill Country C
1:30pm -3:30pm TOPIC: “Escorts and Pilot Cars” (Education Class).... Lilly Wilkinson.......................... Hill Country B
3:30pm – 5:00pm Visit Exhibitors (Vendors & Outside Displays)
3:30/5:00pm Board Meeting ........................................................................ Oak Room
6:30pm Evening Cocktails ........................................................................... Ballroom Foyer
ATTENDEE INFORMATION:

Company Name: __________________________________________

TASM Member Name:_________________________________

Company Address: _______________________________________City:_________________________ ST:_______ZIP:__________

WK PHONE: (____)___________________(Cell) (____)______________BEST EMAIL: ___________________________________

EXTRA INDIVIDUAL REGISTRATIONS (WITH SAME BILLING ADDRESS:AYMENT) FOR TASM EVENTS

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Before January 12, 2017 | After … January 12, 2017 | # of Registrants | Amount |
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TASM GROUP EVENTS:

THURSDAY 1/26/17 — (8:30am-11am) Bob Bullock Museum —La Belle Educational Tour & Movie Tickets #____ ………………………...$20 pp $ ______

THURSDAY– 1/26 /17– (6:45pm—9:30pm ) Esters Follies Variety Show—Comedy, Political Satire, Magic, Singing & Austin Icon….Tickets #____ $25pp $ ______

INDIVIDUAL ADDITIONAL MEALS FOR “EXTRA” STAFF OR GUESTS:

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<tr>
<td>□ Dinner/$60 How Many _____</td>
<td>□ Awards Dinner/$60 How Many _____</td>
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<td>$10 (ONLY ONE SINGLE MEAL) How Many _____</td>
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TASM 2017 Membership Renewal

All Texas Moving Company Members (2017 Renewals) .................$325.00

“Associate” TASM 2016 Membership Renewals (Out of State/Retired/Vendors) …......$200.00

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

Fax OR Mail this form to: TASM Headquarters 1306-A, West Anderson Lane, Austin, TX 78757. Any Question’s please call: 512-454-8626

CREDIT CARD INFORMATION:  ___ Check or Money order  ___VISA ___ Mastercard  ___ Discover ___ Am Express

Card Number:_________________________ EXP Date:__________ Total Amount: $_________

Name on Credit Card: (Print)________________________________ Signature:______________________________________

“Card” Billing Address (CC # MUST match the card BILLING address): CITY:___________________ ST:_________________________ ZIP:_____________

*Privacy Policy: All Credit Card Information is Kept Confidential*   Refund Policy: All Cancellation must be made in writing and a $50 administrative fee will be charged.

The museum could use some more dollies and especially the bunk on top of the dollies, original oak jack handles and help getting artifacts transported across your state and headed to the museum.

Tax deduction needed? You may qualify because the House Moving Museum is a recognized 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. Therefore, all items delivered to the museum at the owner’s cost can be appraised and a tax credit certificate issued. Call for details

Call H.D. Snow

Please send all classified ads to:

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