

PLANO CITY COUNCIL

WILL CONVENE INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION AT 5:00 P.M. ON JUNE 28, 2010, FOLLOWED BY THE PRELIMINARY OPEN MEETING IN THE PLANO MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 1520 K AVENUE, IN COMPLIANCE WITH VERNON'S TEXAS CODES ANNOTATED, GOVERNMENT CODE CHAPTER 551 (OPEN MEETINGS ACT), AS FOLLOWS:

Mission Statement: The mission of the City of Plano is to provide outstanding services and facilities, through cooperative efforts with our citizens, that contribute to the quality of life in our community.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| I. | Legal Advice and Potential Litigation | Wetherbee | 30 min. |
| | a) Respond to questions and receive legal advice
on agenda items. | | |
| | b) City of Plano Supplemental Savings Plan | | |
| | c) Boykin Claim | | |
| II. | Economic Development | Muehlenbeck | 10 min. |
| | Discuss a financial offer or other incentive to a business prospect to locate, stay, or expand in Plano and consider any commercial and financial information from the business prospect. | | |

PRELIMINARY OPEN MEETING

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| I. | Consideration and action resulting from Executive Session discussion: | Council | 5 min. |
| II. | Discussion and Direction re K2 | Rushin | 10 min. |
| III. | Presentation by North Texas Municipal Water District Board | Jim Parks | 20 min. |
| IV. | Discussion and Direction re Masonic Cornerstone Program for Municipal Buildings | Dunlap - Miner | 10 min. |

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| V. | Discussion and Direction re Live Green in Plano Calendar | Dyer - Harris | 10 min. |
| VI. | Council items for discussion/action on future agendas | Council | 5 min. |
| VII. | Consent and Regular Agendas | Council | 5 min. |

In accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act, during Preliminary Open Meetings, agenda items will be discussed and votes may be taken where appropriate.

Municipal Center is wheelchair accessible. A sloped curb entry is available at the main entrance facing Avenue L, with specially marked parking spaces nearby. Access and special parking are also available on the north side of building. The Council Chamber is accessible by elevator to the lower level. Requests for sign interpreters or special services must be received forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting time by calling the City Secretary at 972-941-7120.



P.O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358
972-424-5678
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<http://www.planopolice.org>

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 23, 2010
TO: Gregory W. Rushin, Chief of Police
FROM: Glenn Cavin, Administrative Lieutenant to the Chief
SUBJECT: Synthetic Marihuana Substitutes ("K2", Spice, etc.) and Salvia Divinorum

K2

AKA: "Legal Marijuana", "Spice", "Genie", "Dascents", "Zohai", "Sage", and "Jdub"



A significant amount of media attention has been focused lately on a widely available substance called "[K2](#)" (AKA "Legal Marijuana", "Spice", "Genie", "Dascents", "Zohai", "Sage", and "Jdub"), which has gained popularity among teenagers and young adults as a legal substitute for Marihuana. Although no such effects have been locally confirmed; it is believed that K2 could cause increased heart rate, loss of consciousness, paranoia, hallucinations and psychotic episodes. Users report that smoking small amounts can result in intense highs comparable to much larger amounts of marijuana.

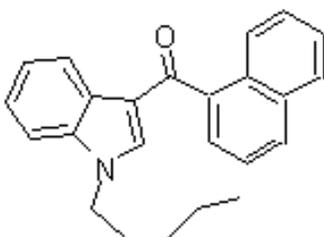
While all of the facts regarding K2 and its effects are not yet clear; we do know that it is being openly sold and consumed within our community, and that it is potentially dangerous. During a recent [interview](#) with WFAA News, Tommy Blakeman with the [Collin County Substance Abuse Program](#) referred to an incident in May that involved several Plano ISD students who had to be hospitalized after smoking K2 during lunch at school. After checking with the Officer who made contact with the juveniles, however, it seems that they were actually examined and released at the scene by the school nurse.

More recently, upon arrival at a welfare concern call, Plano FD Paramedics discovered a 20-year old male who was lying on the living room floor vomiting. The subject violently resisted attempts by both Fire and Police Department officials to assist and had to be physically restrained during transport to the hospital. While still on-scene, Officers observed baggies labeled as containing "K2", and the male admitted to smoking a small quantity of the powder. Unfortunately, however, our local labs are not yet equipped to test for the active ingredients in K2, so it could not be confirmed what caused the subject's adverse reaction.

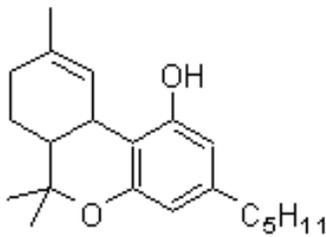
In March 2009, Customs and Border Protection officials conducted laboratory analysis of several seized "Spice" samples and found them to contain the chemicals [JWH-018](#) and [HU-210](#) (see related [DEA Microgram Bulletin](#)). While these substances differ in chemical structure, both reportedly produce effects that mimic those of THC; although much more potent. First synthesized in 1995 by Clemson University Professor John W. Huffman, JWH-018 is a chemical

compound believed to be contained within most, if not all, of the “K2” and “Spice” products being sold. Behavioral pharmacology studies revealed that JWH-018 caused effects in animals very similar to those of [Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol \(Δ9-THC\)](#), the main active ingredient of Marijuana, but with a longer duration of action. In mice, it produced [catalepsy](#), analgesia, decreased body temperature, and diminished overall activity. Although JWH-018’s activity in lab tests suggests that it is likely to produce the same Marijuana-like effects in humans; its chemical structure is not similar enough to that of Δ9-THC for it to be prohibited under state law or the [U.S. Controlled Substances Act \(CSA\)](#).

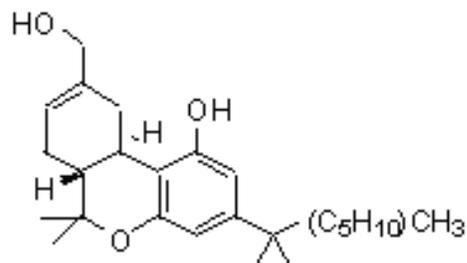
HU-210 was first synthesized around 1988 and recently found to be contained within several tested samples of “Spice” being sold in European countries. It is believed to also be present in some, if not all of the similar products now available in the United States. HU-210 abusers report that it is up to 800 times more potent than THC. Since HU-210 is structurally and pharmacologically similar to the Tetrahydrocannabinols, it **is** considered a Schedule 1 controlled substance under the CSA and already unlawful to possess in the U.S.



JWH-018



THC



HU-210

Although it is currently unknown who is now manufacturing the JWH-018 and HU-210 being made available throughout the U.S.; it is believed to be originating in China.

“K2” and “Spice”, which are almost always falsely represented and sold as incense “not for human consumption”, can be purchased by anyone at smoke shops and convenience stores throughout the metroplex, including Plano. It is also readily available from a large number of internet retailers. Although it has been reported repeatedly by the media and generally assumed that K2 is completely legal for sale and possession, it is believed that one or more of the chemicals it contains might actually be controlled under federal or state law as analogues of Tetrahydrocannabinols (see Health & Safety Code Sections 481.103 and 481.106).



HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE CHAPTER 481. TEXAS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

Sec. 481.103. PENALTY GROUP 2.

(a) Penalty Group 2 consists of:

(1) any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, if the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- **Tetrahydrocannabinols**, other than marijuana, and synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, **or synthetic substances**,

derivatives, and their isomers **with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity** such as:

delta-1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;
delta-6 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;
delta-3, 4 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers;
compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions, since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized;

Sec. 481.106. CLASSIFICATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOGUE.

For the purposes of the prosecution of an offense under this subchapter involving the manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance, Penalty Groups 1, 1-A, and 2 include a controlled substance analogue that:

- (1) has a chemical structure substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance listed in the applicable penalty group; or
- (2) **is specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to, or greater than, a controlled substance listed in the applicable penalty group.**

Unfortunately, though, the current unavailability of lab tests for the relevant substances makes it impossible for local law enforcement agencies to file criminal cases, as the evidence presented must be sufficient to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. In researching this issue, we contacted a number of authorities for suggestions and ideas. While it is painfully clear that no one knows for sure what the most effective solution is to this problem; it is agreed that something must be done as quickly as possible to help keep these products away from our kids. As a result, some area cities are now proposing local ordinances; however, the previously mentioned lack of toxicology results will seriously hinder any enforcement efforts, either under state law or local ordinance, as the burden of proof remains the same. It seems that some other important questions must also be answered before municipalities take responsibility for outlawing specific chemicals, and that prudent thought must be given to the possible unintended consequences of such actions.

It should also be noted that, while the recent increase in the popularity of K2 certainly merits sincere consideration; it is undeniable that both kids and adults, throughout history, have always found ways to abuse a wide range of entirely legal substances. These include some of the most commonly available chemicals, such as glue, paint, gasoline, whipping crème propellants, aerosols, Freon, and many others. In addition, a number of common herbal plants such as Salvia Divinorum, Morning Glory, Jimson Weed, and even Dandelions have become legal implements for inexpensive intoxication by those willing to ingest them.

SALVIA DIVINORUM

AKA: "Maria Pastora", "Sage of the Seers", "Diviner's Sage", "Salvia", "Sally-D", and "Magic Mint"

The Salvia Divinorum plant belongs to the genus Salvia, better known as Sage. The primary difference between Salvia Divinorum and other types of sage is the presence of Salvinorin A, which has psychoactive properties that have been known to the Mexican Mazatec Indians for ages. It was only recently that the plant drew the attention of Western ethnobotanists, and its active component was not isolated / identified until the 1990's. Salvinorin A turned out to be the strongest natural hallucinogen known to man. Salvia extracts generally come in 5x, 10x and 20x concentrations; although they are now available at up to 140x. A warning on one website states "be very careful when using extracts: a single hit of extract may be enough at any of these concentrations."

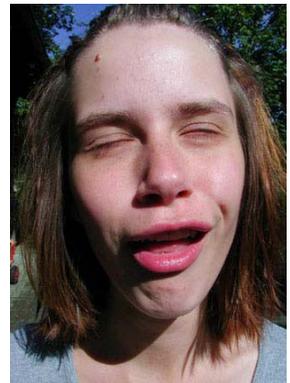
From the DEA Office of Diversion Control:

“Salvia Divinorum is a perennial herb in the mint family native to certain areas of the Sierra Mazateca region of Oaxaca, Mexico. The plant, which can grow to over three feet in height, has large green leaves, hollow square stems and white flowers with purple calyces, can also be grown successfully outside of this region. Salvia divinorum has been used by the Mazatec Indians for its ritual divination and healing. The active constituent of Salvia divinorum has been identified as salvinorin A. Salvia divinorum is grown domestically and imported from Mexico and Central and South America. The Internet is used for the promotion and distribution of Salvia divinorum. It is sold as seeds, plant cuttings, whole plants, fresh and dried leaves, extract-enhanced leaves of various strengths (e.g., 5x, 10x, 20x, 30x), and liquid extracts purported to contain salvinorin A. These products are also sold at local shops (e.g., head shops and tobacco shops).



In the U.S., plant material is typically either chewed or smoked. When chewed, the leaf mass and juice are maintained within the cheek area with absorption occurring across the lining of the oral mucosa (buccal). Effects first appear within 5 to 10 minutes. Dried leaves, as well as extract-enhanced leaves purported to be enriched with salvinorin A, are also smoked. Smoking pure salvinorin A, at a dose of 200-500 micrograms, results in effects within 30 seconds and lasts about 30 minutes. A limited number of studies have reported the effects of using either plant material or salvinorin A. Psychic effects include perceptions of bright lights, vivid colors and shapes, as well as body movements and body or object distortions. Other effects include dysphoria, uncontrolled laughter, a sense of loss of body, overlapping realities, and hallucinations (seeing objects that are not present). Adverse physical effects may include incoordination, dizziness, and slurred speech.

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Report (NSDUH), Use of Specific Hallucinogens: 2006, published by SAMHSA in February 2008, it is estimated that 1.8 million persons aged 12 or older used Salvia divinorum in their lifetime, and approximately 750,000 did so in the past year. Use was more common among young adults (18 to 25 years old) as opposed to older adults (>26 years of age). Young adults were 3 times more likely than youths aged 12 to 17 to have used Salvia divinorum in the past year. Use is more common in males than females according to NSDUH. Seizures of Salvia divinorum and salvinorin A by federal, state and local law enforcement officials have increased from 1 in 2004 to 70 in 2008, according to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS). In the first half of 2009, 34 seizures have already been reported to forensic laboratories.



Salvia divinorum and salvinorin A are not currently controlled under the CSA. As of October 2009, fourteen states have enacted legislation placing regulatory controls on Salvia divinorum and/or salvinorin A. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, Ohio, and Nebraska have placed Salvia divinorum and/or salvinorin A into schedule I of state law. California, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, and Tennessee enacted legislation restricting the distribution of the plant. Legislative bills proposing regulatory controls died in Alabama, Alaska, Indiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Texas, West Virginia and Georgia. Salvinorin A and/or Salvia divinorum have been placed under regulatory controls in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Spain, and Sweden.”

USAGE STATISTICS AND COMMUNITY IMPACT

- It is estimated that 1.8 million people aged 12 or older used Salvia Divinorum in their lifetime (approximately 750,000 did so in the past year).
- Use was more common among young adults (18 to 25 years old) as opposed to older adults (>26 years of age), and young adults were 3 times more likely than youths (ages 12 to 17) to have used Salvia Divinorum in the past year.
- Use is more common in males than females.
- Frequency of purchase or use in Plano is not clear; although it is known to be available from some local "head shops" and tobacco stores.
- There have been a handful of incidents reported since 2005 involving subjects found to be in possession of the substance; however, no Salvia Divinorum intoxication or overdose cases have been investigated.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Some other metroplex cities, including Allen and Mansfield, have recent taken steps to disrupt the sale of K2 and Salvia, and to make citizens aware of its existence in their communities.

NOTICE TO ALLEN CITIZENS



It has come to the attention of the Allen Police Department that there is a new drug by the name of K-2 that has made its way into Allen. K-2 is a chemical compound that can be sprayed onto papers, tobacco, or other organic materials and smoked. This gives the user the same type of high or euphoria that would be found in the active ingredient of marijuana, THC. These effects have been reported to be as much as 30% more potent than those of marijuana. K-2 is completely legal at this time.

In addition to K-2, Salvia Divinorum, or Salvia, is another legal substance that gives the user the same type of hallucinogenic effects as LSD. Salvia is a plant that is also smoked and can be found in Allen.

The Police Department has the full support of the Mayor, the City Council, the City Manager's Office, as well as other city departments, as we investigate the safety of the full name and effects of K-2 and Salvia. If these effects are proven to be true, the police department will bring this matter before the City Council. At that time, the necessary solution will be presented to the City Council to prevent the production, manufacture, usage, or distribution of K-2. The solution could come in the form of a city ordinance, working with the state legislature for state laws, or other options.

We ask parents and teachers to warn their children of the unknown dangers of K-2 and Salvia. This substance has not been fully restricted, therefore side effects and long term effects are unknown. **LEGAL DOES NOT MEAN SAFE**

If you have any information on K-2 or Salvia, you are asked to call or email Sgt. Mike of 214-590-4100 or mike@cityofallen.org.

As more information becomes available, the police department will keep you updated.



DATE: June 10, 2010
For Immediate Release

Contact: Sergeant Nicole Shaw
Public Information Office
Allen Police Department
214.599.4206
nshaw@cityofallen.org

CLOSURE OF JABARY MEDITERRANEAN

Officers with the Allen Police Department have received numerous citizen complaints that Jabary Mediterranean was selling tobacco to underage minors. As a result of these complaints, officers conducted an inspection of this business as they do with all businesses that sell alcohol and tobacco products within the city limits of Allen. As officers were conducting an inspection of Jabary Mediterranean, they observed what they believed to be environmental health code violations and other code violations. They also issued two (2) citations for minor possession of tobacco to Jabary Mediterranean. As a result of the officers' inspection, the Police Department requested the assistance of the Building and Code Department as well as the Planning and Development Department to ensure Jabary was in compliance with their Certificate of Occupancy.

The Building and Code Department and the Planning and Development Department conducted an inspection of Jabary Mediterranean in which they requested the presence of the Police Department. It was determined that Jabary Mediterranean was not in compliance with their Certificate of Occupancy. The Certificate of Occupancy was for a restaurant.

305 WEST McDERMOTT DRIVE, ALLEN, TEXAS 75013
214-599-2102
EMAIL: oc@cityofallen.org



DATE: June 10, 2010
For Immediate Release

Contact: Sergeant Nicole Shaw
Public Information Office
Allen Police Department
214.599.4206
nshaw@cityofallen.org

City staff determined by the lack of food, the sanitary conditions of the food preparation area, and the use of stale food products that were not fit for human consumption, Jabary was not operating as a restaurant. For this reason, the Certificate of Occupancy was revoked.

City Staff will continue to monitor this and all other permitted locations in Allen. Should Jabary Mediterranean continue to operate they could face a fine up to \$3,000 the each day they are in operation.

Any citizens that may have additional information regarding this incident may contact the Public Information Office of the Allen Police Department at 214.599.4206, or you may remain anonymous and call the TIPS line at 972.727.TIPS, or send an anonymous text to 774411.

Upon obtaining any further pertinent information concerning this incident, an updated News Release will be disseminated. 302

305 WEST McDERMOTT DRIVE, ALLEN, TEXAS 75013
214-599-1200
EMAIL: oc@cityofallen.org

The Plano Police Department clearly recognizes the serious health and safety risks associated with recently popularized drugs such as "K2", as with many others (legal and illicit) that law enforcement agencies have been forced to deal with in the past (Ecstasy, Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, GBL, etc.); and that decisive action must be taken, without unnecessary delay, to control them. Unfortunately, however, several important factors must be properly considered before any final decision is made, such as those listed below:

- The many laws we depend upon to define and regulate these types of substances are quite complex in their language and structure. Care must be taken to ensure that the specific offending chemicals are clearly identified, and that any possible unintended consequences have been properly considered.

- State drug laws typically refer to a range of quantities, beginning with a usable amount, with graduating penalties based on such quantities. This would be impossible to emulate through the enactment of an ordinance, as the only punishment available is through imposition of a relatively small fine.
- Successful enforcement efforts hinge upon scientific analysis and the resultant identification of certain specific chemical compounds. Since the necessary standards for testing are not yet available at our local laboratories, it is currently impossible to pinpoint the ingredients of samples obtained and successfully enforce any adopted laws (federal, state, or local). Furthermore, state laws that prohibit possession or delivery of illicit substances, such as those with effects similar to K2 and Salvia Divinorum, carry much more serious penalties than would be available through a municipal ordinance. To enact such an ordinance would seemingly cause an imbalance in punishment for similar offenses.

STATE LEGAL INITIATIVES

Senator Shapiro is already drafting a bill, for introduction during the upcoming 82nd Legislative Session, which would decisively add K2 as a “synthetic cannabinoid” to the state drug schedules.



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 5001 Gregory Drive
 Suite 401
 Plano, Texas 75093
 (972) 463-3000
 (972) 463-3400 (fax)


FLORENCE SHAPIRO
 Texas State Senator
 District 8
 June 15, 2010

Chairwoman:
 Education, Chair
 Finance
 Administration
 Transportation and
 Homeland Security
 President Pro Tempore
 2009

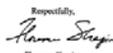
Greg Rubin
 Chief of Police
 Plano Police Department
 909 East 14th Street,
 Plano, Texas 75074

Dear Chief Rubin:

Thank you for your sincere interest in the safety of the citizens of Plano and its neighbors. I write to inform you of my intention to file legislation to implement a statewide ban on the synthetic cannabinoid commonly known as K2 during the upcoming 2011 Legislative Session.

The problems associated with the continued legal sale and use of this substance have been brought to my attention by local officials, police and constituents from across my district. In response, I believe the Legislature must take decisive action by banning the possession, sale and manufacture of these dangerous chemical compounds in Texas. I intend to work diligently to pass such legislation during the 82nd Legislative Session, beginning on January 11, 2011.

In the meantime, I recognize and support the need of local jurisdictions to pass ordinances in advance of the passage of state law to prevent the possession and sale of this harmful substance within their city limits. Thank you for standing with me in the fight against K2. Together we can protect our children from this dangerous drug.

Respectfully,

 Florence Shapiro

FS/m

Senator Craig Estes introduced SB 257, which seeks to prohibit the sale of Salvia Divinorum to minors, during the 81st Legislative Session (did not pass). He plans to try again in 2011 with the support of Senator Shapiro.



By: Estes S.B. No. 257

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the sale or delivery of salvia divinorum or salvinorin A to a child; providing a penalty.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

SECTION 1. Chapter 48, Penal Code, is amended by adding Section 48.03 to read as follows:

SEC. 48.03. PROHIBITION RELATING TO SALE OR DELIVERY OF SALVIA DIVINORUM TO CHILD. (a) In this section, "child" means a person younger than 18 years of age.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person, with criminal negligence, sells, delivers, or causes to be sold or delivered salvia divinorum, salvinorin A, or a product containing salvia divinorum or salvinorin A to a child or to another person who intends to deliver it to a child.

(c) An offense under this section is a Class C misdemeanor.

(d) It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that, at the time of the offense, the actor was an employer of a retail establishment that sold or offered for sale salvia divinorum, salvinorin A, or a product containing salvia divinorum or salvinorin A.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the child presented to the actor an apparently valid proof of identification, including a driver's license issued by this state or another state, a passport, or an identification certificate or card issued by a state or the federal government. A proof of identification satisfies the requirements of this subsection if the identification:

(1) contains a physical description and photograph consistent with the person's appearance;

(2) purports to establish that the person is 18 years of age or older; and

(3) was issued by a governmental agency.

SECTION 2. This Act takes effect September 1, 2009.

CURRENT PLANO PD STRATEGY

- Utilize existing laws (DWI, PI, drug statutes, etc.) - The Collin County District Attorney's Office was notified of the recent publicity related to K2. Upon careful review of the Health and Safety Code, it was determined that one or more of the chemicals believed to be present in K2, such as HU-210, might already be prohibited under existing state law, and that such a case would be accepted for review if accompanied by a definitive laboratory analysis. Offenses involving impaired driving or public intoxication can already be enforced using existing DWI and PI statutes, as they are not specific to a particular substance.
- Work with state and local labs to develop testing procedures for the chemicals in K2 and Salvia Divinorum - Kenneth Evans at the DPS Laboratory in Garland was contacted and advised that they do not yet have the necessary standards to test for any of the suspected chemicals in K2 or Spice. He asked that we send a sample, so the lab could determine what type is needed and acquire it. Our Narcotics Unit Detectives promptly purchased two samples of K2 from a local merchant and they have been submitted to DPS for this purpose. In addition, Dr. Sarah Kerrigan, Director of the Sam Houston State University Regional Crime Laboratory, was contacted and advised that they are now in the process of acquiring the necessary methodology for testing chemicals in K2. We will continue working with this and other available labs to establish alternate channels for drug sample analysis, (in addition to DPS).
- Provide additional training for our Officers - A training bulletin is being prepared for our Officers, with information about "K2" and Salvia Divinorum, to help them recognize these substances and make them more aware of the possible effects they can produce.
- Implement educational programs for our citizens.
- Support state legislative efforts to ban these substances.
- Develop better procedures for tracking and monitoring incidents involving these substances.

ORDINANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Unintended Consequences
- Lack of lab support / no means for chemical analysis
- Enforcement difficulties
- Inappropriate level of punishment for drug offense
- No graduation of penalties based on quantity
- Lack of consistency across the state / displacement



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MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 11, 2010
TO: Gregory W. Rushin, Chief of Police
FROM: Danny Alexander, Planning and Research Coordinator *DA*
SUBJECT: Briefing Paper on K2

Smoke-able herbal blends marketed as "legal marijuana" have become increasingly popular in the United States. One such blend, K2, is a varying blend of dried herbs, flowers, and tobacco leaves mixed with a synthesized chemical substance called JWH-018. K2 comes in four flavors, Standard, Citron, Blonde, and Summit. K2 may also be known as "Spice," "Genie," or "Zohai." K2 is marketed as incense, but it is being sold as a smoke able herb and users are smoking it to get high. The synthesized chemical substance called JWH-018 causes the high. The chemical is structurally similar to Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ 9-THC), the active ingredient in marijuana, and apparently quite a bit more potent.

In the mid-'90s, John Huffman, a Clemson University chemist, synthesized the substance he called JWH-018. It is a synthetic cannabinoid agonist without the classical cannabinoid chemical structure. It was used in basic scientific research as a tool to identify cannabinoid receptors in the brain and study Δ 9-THC's mechanisms of action. Although JWH-018 is likely to have the same effects in humans as Δ 9-THC, the main active ingredient of marijuana, it is not controlled in the U.S.

Behavioral pharmacology studies show that JWH-018 has Δ 9-THC-like activity in animals. In mice, it decreases overall activity, produces analgesia, decreases body temperature, and produces catalepsy. Together, these four effects are used by scientists to predict Δ 9-THC-like psycho activity in humans. JWH-018's activity in all four tests suggests that it is likely to have THC-like psychoactive effects in humans. A search in the literature resulted in no published studies of the effects of JWH-018 in humans.

The Drug Enforcement Administration reports that information on the K2 user population in the U.S. is very limited, and that JWH-018 abuse is not monitored by any national drug abuse surveys.

Although, JWH-018 and smoke able herb blends are not a controlled substance in the U.S., the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that smoke-able herbal blends may contain the following substances, of which one is a controlled substance:

HU-210 - is structurally and pharmacologically similar Δ 9-THC, the active ingredient of marijuana. It is a Schedule I controlled substance in the United States. HU-210 abusers report the drug is 100 to 800 times more potent than THC.

HU-211 - Although it is categorized as a THC substance and structurally similar to Δ 9-THC, HU-211 is believed to have no Δ 9-THC like activity in humans. HU-211 is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA)

CP 47,497 (and its homologues) and **JWH-073**, like **JWH-018**, are synthetic cannabinoid agonists without the classical cannabinoid chemical structure. They are used in scientific research as tools to study the cannabinoid system. Although these substances are likely to have similar effects in humans as Δ^9 -THC, **CP 47,497** (and its homologues), **JWH-018**, and **JWH-073** are not currently controlled under the CSA.

Since February 2010, Poison Centers nationwide have reported approximately 352 cases in 35 states of patients sickened from K2. Patients often have a rapid heart rate, dangerously high blood pressure, and sometimes hallucinations or paranoia. There have been no known reports to the police department of K2 overdoses in Plano.

The Drug Enforcement Administration considers K2 a "drug of concern," spokesperson David Ausiello says. "We're in the early stages of trying to figure out how potent it is." Kansas banned the drug March 10. Kentucky followed April 13. Alabama's ban takes effect July 1. Legislatures in Georgia, Missouri, and Tennessee have passed bans that will take effect unless vetoed by their governors. Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York are considering bills to outlaw the drug. A cluster of Arkansas towns also banned K2.

K2 is sold online, in convenience stores, and in herbal or spiritual shops, and is usually marketed as incense. Locally, Sergeant Tim Hughes reports that K2 is sold at two "smoke shops" on US Hwy 75. Sergeant Hughes advises that Patrol Officers have seen the substance in Plano but there have been no seizures since it is currently legal.

Regionally, the City of Allen has conducted a workshop to consider whether to enact a city ordinance banning K2. The Allen City Council reportedly is in favor of an ordinance banning K2 but has yet to enact it. Richardson and Carrollton Police Departments report that they are monitoring the issue of K2 but have not sought to have ordinances enacted outlawing the substance. Other cities, Arlington, Mesquite, Garland, and McKinney have yet to respond to our request concerning how they are addressing the K2 issue.

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALLEN, COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING CHAPTER 10 BY ADDING ARTICLE IV, ILLEGAL SMOKING PRODUCTS, TO PROHIBIT THE USE, PURCHASE, POSSESSION, AND SALE OF THE SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID KNOWN OR SOLD UNDER SUCH NAMES AS “SPICE”, “GENIE”, “DaSCENTS”, “ZOHAI”, “SAGE”, “K-2” AND “KO KNOCK-OUT 2” FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PURPOSES; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR PENALTY OF A FINE NOT TO EXCEED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000); AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Allen, Texas has determined that certain businesses within the City may be selling certain substances that when ingested produce intoxicating effects similar to THC or marijuana; and,

WHEREAS, the substances are not yet categorized as illegal controlled substances under state or federal law; and

WHEREAS, the substances, which are described herein below, are often used as an alternative to marijuana and are potentially dangerous to users and further, the long term effects are not yet known; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the effects of these substances are a health concern to the citizens of the City of Allen; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Allen, Texas, has determined that it is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare to prohibit the substances;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALLEN, COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS, THAT:

SECTION 1. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Allen, Texas, be and the same is hereby amended by amending Chapter 10 in part by adding Article IV, Illegal Smoking Products, to prohibit the use, purchase, possession, sale and offering for sale the synthetic cannabinoid known or sold under such names as “Spice”, “Genie”, “Dascents”, “Zohai”, “Sage”, “K-2” and “KO Knock-Out 2” to read as follows:

“ARTICLE IV. ILLEGAL SMOKING PRODUCTS

Sec. 10-40. Purpose

The purpose of this article is to prohibit the use, possession, sale, ingestion or smoking of illegal smoking products and ingestion devices hereinafter defined within the city limits of the City of Allen.

Sec. 10-41. Definitions.

“*Person*” shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, wholesaler, retailer or any licensed or unlicensed business.

“*Illegal Smoking Product*” shall mean any substance, whether described as tobacco, herbs, incense, spice or any blend thereof, regardless of whether the substance is marketed for the purpose of being smoked, which includes any one or more of the following chemicals:

- (a) Salviadivinorum or salvinorum A; all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as salvia divinorum, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts derivative, mixture or preparation of such plant, its seeds or extracts;
- (b) 2-[(1R, 3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methylcatan-2-yl) phenol (also known as CP47, 497) and homologues;
- (c) (6aS, 10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo [c] chormen-1-ol) (also known as HU-211 or Dexanabinol);
- (d) 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (also known as JWH-018); or
- (e) Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (also known as JWH-073).

“*Ingestion Device*” shall mean equipment, a product or material that is used or intended for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing an illegal smoking product into the human body, including:

- (a) a metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipe with or without a screen, permanent screen, hashish head, or punctured metal bowl;
- (b) a water pipe;
- (c) a carburetion tube or device;
- (d) a smoking or carburetion mask;
- (e) a chamber pipe;
- (f) a carburetor pipe;
- (g) an electric pipe;
- (h) an air-driven pipe;
- (i) a chillum;
- (j) a bong; or
- (k) an ice pipe or chiller.

Sec. 10-42. Sell, Offer, Gift, Display or Possession.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use, possess, purchase, barter, give, publicly display, sell or offer for sale any illegal smoking product.

Sec. 10-43. Use or Possession of Ingestion Devices.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use or possess with intent to use an ingestion device to inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body an illegal smoking product.

Sec. 10-44. Defense.

It shall be a defense to a violation of this article that any act described in this article is under and pursuant to the direction or prescription of a licensed physician or dentist authorized to direct or prescribe such act.”

SECTION 2. All ordinances of the City of Allen in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; provided, however, that all other provisions of said ordinances not in conflict herewith shall remain in full force and effect. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to conflict with the *Texas Controlled Substance Act*, or any other state and/or federal law governing the same.

SECTION 3. Should any word, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase or section of this ordinance or of the Code of Ordinances, as amended hereby, be adjudged or held to be void or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of said ordinance or the Code of Ordinances, as amended hereby, which shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4. An offense committed before the effective date of this ordinance is governed by prior law and the provisions of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, in effect when the offense was committed and the former law is continued in effect for this purpose.

SECTION 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this ordinance or of the Code of Ordinances as amended hereby, shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Code of Ordinances of the City of Allen, as previously amended, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) for each offense.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and publication of the caption as required by law.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALLEN, COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS, ON THIS THE ____ DAY OF JUNE, 2010.

APPROVED:

Stephen Terrell, MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Peter G. Smith, CITY ATTORNEY
(43721)

Shelley B. George, CITY SECRETARY

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MANSFIELD, TEXAS, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF MANSFIELD BY SPECIFICALLY AMENDING CHAPTER 92 BY REVISING SECTION 92.20 RELATING TO CERTAIN DEFINITIONS AND ADDING SECTION 92.28 THROUGH 92.31 WHICH PROHIBIT THE SALE OR DELIVERY OF RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIALS TO INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE (21) AND SHALL PROHIBIT THE POSSESSION OF RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIALS BY INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE (21); RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIALS SUBJECT TO THIS REGULATION SHALL BE THOSE SUBSTANCES KNOWN AS SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS OR SALVIA DIVINORUM WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY KNOWN AS OR MARKETED AS PRODUCTS SUCH AS "K-2", "K-2 SUMMIT", "K-2 SEX", "GENIE", "DASCENTS", "ZOHAI", "SAGE", "SPICE", "KO KNOCK-OUT 2", "SPICE GOLD", "SPICE DIAMOND", "YUCATAN FIRE", "SOLAR FLARE", "PEP SPICE", "FIRE N' ICE", AND "SALVIA DIVINORUM"; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR PENALTY OF A FINE NOT TO EXCEED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000.00); AND PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Mansfield, Texas has been provided with documentation from competent, well recognized medical professionals and law enforcement officials of the growing presence of a new and potentially dangerous substance affecting the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, particularly the youth of the City of Mansfield; and

WHEREAS, in response to these warnings, the City Council has secured information indicating that this threat is presented in the form of retail products sold or distributed as a mixture of dried vegetation that when covered or mixed with certain specific chemicals, produces the physiological and psychological effects of a controlled substance such as marijuana; and

WHEREAS, such substances are competently reported to cause hallucinations, vomiting, agitation, panic attacks, tachycardia, elevated blood pressure, pallor, numbness and tingling, disorientation, loss of time awareness and, in some cases, tremors and seizures as documented by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the United States Department of Justice in EWS Report 000006 issued May 18, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the medical evidence and treatment response and documentation of these symptoms and events have been confirmed by Doctor Anthony J. Scalzo, the Medical Director of the State of Missouri Poison Control Center in a special newsletter alert to the medical community generated as Volume 4, Issue 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the substances identified above are considered to be generally described as synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum distributed, sold and marketed under such names as

“K-2”, “K-2 SUMMIT”, “K-2 SEX”, “GENIE”, “DASCENTS”, “ZOHAI”, “SAGE”, “SPICE”, “KO KNOCK-OUT 2”, “SPICE GOLD”, “SPICE DIAMOND”, “YUCATAN FIRE”, “SOLAR FLARE”, “PEP SPICE”, “FIRE N’ ICE”, AND “SALVIA DIVINORUM”; and

WHEREAS, the substances identified above have not yet been designated as controlled substances under the laws of the State of Texas or under the laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the substances described above may be marketed as incense but are commonly being used as an alternative to marijuana which is an identified and documented controlled substance, the sale and use of which is prohibited under the laws of the State of Texas and the United States; and

WHEREAS, the synthetic cannabinoids substances identified above may be presented under a variety of street names but share common ingredients including JWH-018 and JWH-073; and

WHEREAS, salvia divinorum contains the ingredient known as Salvinorin A; and

WHEREAS, these unregulated synthetic cannabinoids and salvia divinorum produce a very potent, intoxicating effect which is estimated by the medical community to produce effects ranging from three to one hundred times greater and more potent than THC, the active ingredient in marijuana; and

WHEREAS, the substances identified above manifest all of the demonstrated attributes of substances that deprive individuals of judgment, coordination and the ability to conduct themselves in a safe and appropriate manner in modern society; and

WHEREAS, the available medical and law enforcement information on these products indicates that individuals under the effects of these substances may be a clear and present danger to themselves and others; and

WHEREAS, information is available to the City Council documenting that these substances are available for sale or distribution to individuals below the age of twenty-one (21) who lack the life experience and maturity to make informed judgments about whether the use or possession of such substances will negatively impact their ability to function in a safe and appropriate manner; and

WHEREAS, Texas law has long recognized the need to limit the access to intoxicating substances such as alcoholic beverages and to prevent those individuals below a general age benchmark of maturity from acquiring or using those products in order to protect the minors from the risk of a harm that they cannot effectively evaluate; and

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that the Texas Legislature will consider appropriate regulation of these type of commodities in its upcoming legislative session but that it is essential for the municipality to impose some type of reasonable restriction on these products until a state wide regulatory system may be properly implemented; and

WHEREAS, the risk posed by these substances creates a danger to the public health and safety that must be immediately addressed by the adoption of a local ordinance to protect the interests of the citizens of Mansfield, Texas;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MANSFIELD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1.

The Code of Ordinances of the City of Mansfield, Texas, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following definitions and sections to Chapter 92 of the Mansfield Municipal Code. The changes shall read as follows:

Section 92.20 Definitions

The following definitions shall be added:

RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIAL - shall mean any substance, however marketed, which can reasonably be converted for smoking purposes whether it is presented as incense, tobacco, herbs, spices or any blend thereof if it includes any of the following chemicals or a comparable chemical:

- A. Salvia divinorum or salvinorin A; all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as salvia divinorum, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture or preparation of such plant, its seeds or extracts;
- B. 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol (also known as CP47,497) and homologues;
- C. (6aS,10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol) (also known as HU-211 or Dexanabinol);
- D. 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (also known as JWH-018);
- E. 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (also known as JWH-073); or
- F. 1-pentyl-3-(4-methoxynaphthoyl)indole (also known as JWH-081).

Products containing some of the above substances are currently being marketed under the following commercial names:

“K-2”, “K-2 SUMMIT”, “K-2 SEX”, “GENIE”, “DASCENTS”, “ZOHAI”, “SAGE”, “SPICE”, “KO KNOCK-OUT 2”, “SPICE GOLD”, “SPICE DIAMOND”, “YUCATAN FIRE”, “SOLAR FLARE”, “PEP SPICE”, “FIRE N’ ICE”, AND “SALVIA DIVINORUM”.

It is anticipated by the council that new products will be marketed under different names but will be subject to this definition if they contain any of the chemical components set forth above.

RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIAL PARAPHERNALIA - Shall mean any paraphernalia, equipment or utensil that is used or intended to be used in ingesting or inhaling illegal smoking materials and may include:

- A. A metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipe with or without a screen, permanent screen, hashish head, or punctured metal bowl;
- B. A water pipe;
- C. A carburetion tube or device;
- D. A smoking or carburetion mask;
- E. A chamber pipe;
- F. A carburetor pipe;
- G. An electric pipe;
- H. An air-driven pipe;
- I. A chillum;
- J. A bong; or
- K. An ice pipe or chiller.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE TO BE ADDED TO CHAPTER 92 AS SET FORTH BELOW:

Section 92.28

RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIALS: PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to prohibit the sale or delivery of restricted smoking materials as defined herein to any individual below twenty-one (21) years of age within the City limits of the City of Mansfield and to prohibit the possession of restricted smoking materials by any individual below twenty-one (21) years of age within the city limits of the City of Mansfield. Any form of delivery to include a simple gift constitutes a violation of this ordinance.

Section 92.29

SALE, DELIVERY, OFFER, OR GIFT:

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer to sell, deliver to or to give any restricted smoking material to anyone below twenty-one (21) years of age.

Section 92.30

USE OR POSSESSION OF RESTRICTED SMOKING MATERIAL:

It shall be unlawful for any person below twenty-one (21) years of age to have in their possession or to use restricted smoking materials within the corporate limits of the City of Mansfield.

Section 92.31

USE OR POSSESSION OF RESTRICTED SMOKING PARAPHERNALIA:

It shall be unlawful for any person to have in their possession any restricted smoking paraphernalia with the intent to use it, to ingest, inhale or otherwise consume restricted smoking material if they are below twenty-one (21) years of age. If an individual below twenty-one (21) years of age is found in possession of this type of paraphernalia it will be a violation of this ordinance if appropriate forensic testing is done on the paraphernalia and traces of restricted smoking material are present on the device.

Section 92.32

DEFENSES TO PROSECUTION:

- A. It shall be a defense to prosecution for a violation of this section if the use of the restricted smoking material is at the direction or under a prescription issued by a licensed physician or dentist authorized to prescribe controlled substances within the State of Texas.
- B. It shall be a defense to prosecution under the terms of this section if an individual charged with a violation can provide proper and complete historic documentation that the use of such materials is a portion of a religious undertaking or activity of a religious denomination in which they have long standing historic membership supported by documentation from clergy or spiritual leader recognized by the State of Texas.

SECTION 2.

That all Ordinances of the City in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed and all other ordinances of the City not in conflict with the provision of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3.

Should any paragraph, sentence, subdivision, clause, phrase or section of this Ordinance be adjudged or held to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid, the same shall not effect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole or any part of provision thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional, and shall not effect the validity of the Mansfield Code of Ordinances as a whole.

SECTION 4.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the Mansfield Code of Ordinances, as amended hereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction in the Municipal Court of the City of Mansfield, Texas, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense, and each and every day any such violation shall continue shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 5.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage on third and final reading and the publication of the caption, as the law and charter in such cases provide.

The first reading approved on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

Second reading approved on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

DULY PASSED on the third and final reading by the City Council of the City of Mansfield, Texas, this ____ day of _____, 2010.

David L. Cook, Mayor

ATTEST:

Vicki Collins, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Allen Taylor, City Attorney

June 10, 2010

Councilman Pat Minor,

Thank you for your interest in getting stones leveled by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas, placed at city owned buildings.

Enclosed is information:

Photo of Plano Masonic Lodge #768 located 1414 Ave. J.
Grand Lodge Corner Stone Ceremony

By Wendell A. Clark

Photo of Corner Stone at Raymond Robinson Justice Center
Example of a Corner stone furnished by Grand Lodge of Texas
History of the Plano Masonic Lodge #768

If you require additional information, please contact me and I will get it for you.

If you need a letter from the Plano Masonic Lodge #768, let me know and I will get it for you.

We are talking with the Plano Independent School District about leveling a corner stone at the new Mendenhall Elementary School on 18th Street and also at the new high school being constructed in Murphy.

There are two other corner stones that have been leveled by the local Masonic Lodge, one at T. H. Williams High School, in 1961 and was named Plano High School at that time and First Christian Church on 15th St.

I hope the enclosed information will assist you in your obtaining permission from the City Of Plano to level corner stones at various upcoming city properties.

Charles Merritt
1700 15th Place
Plano, Texas 75074
(972)424-4745
cam19x9m@verizon.net



CHECKLIST FOR CORNERSTONE LEVELINGS

When requesting a Cornerstone Leveling, please provide the name of the Host Lodge, the Date of the Leveling (*preferably on a weekday*), the Time the Lodge will open and the Time of the Leveling, and the Name of the school or the facility. *Please allow at least three weeks notice for the leveling.*

The Grand Master or his designated Representative will open a representation of the Grand Lodge prior to the Cornerstone ceremony. Therefore, with the exception of the Grand East, *the Host Lodge needs to be ready to provide brethren to fill all the Grand Lodge stations and places* in the opening and the closing of the Representation, as well as for the Cornerstone ceremony. All Brethren must be *Texas Past Masters or sitting Masters* except for the Grand Chaplain, Grand Organist and Grand Photographer. (See Article IV, Sections 1 and 6 of the Laws of the Grand Lodge of Texas.)

The Cornerstone can be any size; however, *the wording on the stone MUST be as indicated* on the enclosed example. Let the contractor know the size of the stone so it can be installed after the ceremony. The Lodge will be provided with the Form to be used by the Grand Secretary (Pro-Tem) for the ceremony. After the ceremony, please send two (2) copies of the completed Form to the Grand Masters' Waco Office, *P.O. Box 446, Waco, TX 76703* and retain a copy for your Lodge file.

Please ensure that you have available the working tools, the *Trowel, Square, Level and Plumb, as well as Corn, Wine and Oil* for the ceremony, and a suitable "Time-Capsule" container for the Grand Treasurer to deposit the memorabilia, i.e., coins, newspaper articles, etc.

Also, suggest that you contact your District Instructor and arrange for a couple of practices of the opening and closing of the Representation of the Grand Lodge, as well as the Cornerstone ceremony itself. (See pages 142 – 146 of the Monitor of the Lodge.)

SPECIAL NOTE FOR THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER: If the Cornerstone leveling is for a *PUBLIC SCHOOL*, the Worshipful Master must *personally* contact the school principal to discuss the ceremony and to *ascertain if it is permissible for the Grand Chaplain to open and conclude the ceremony with a prayer.*

GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATION

The following participated in the opening of a representation of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas:

DATE	TIME	LODGE	LOCATION
For the purpose of: CORNERSTONE LEVELING <input type="checkbox"/> DEDICATION <input type="checkbox"/> FUNERAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____			
OFFICER		OFFICER	PROTEM
M. W. GRAND MASTER:		Orville Lee O'Neill	
R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:		T. E. "Gene" Carnes	
R. W. GRAND SENIOR WARDEN:		James F. Brumit, Jr.	
R. W. GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN:		Walter W. Rogers	
R. W. GRAND TREASURER:		Archie Scott	
R. W. GRAND SECRETARY:		Tommy D. Guest	
R. W. GRAND CHAPLAIN:		Ted Dwight Hennis	
R. W. GRAND ORATOR:		Francis Edwin Smith, Jr.	
R. W. GRAND MARSHAL:		Ronald Dean Park	
W. W. GRAND SENIOR DEACON:		James Roy Elliott	
W. W. GRAND JUNIOR DEACON:		Robert Lance Clemmons	
W. W. GRAND SENIOR STEWARD:		Charles A Murchison	
W. W. GRAND JUNIOR STEWARD:		Wendell Paul Miller	
W. W. GRAND ORGANIST:		James Walter Holloway	
W. W. GRAND PURSUIVANT:		William J. Hale	
W. W. GRAND PHOTOGRAPHER:		Billy Don Comedy	
W. W. GRAND TILER:		Mitchell Ray Jones	

IF FUNERAL: Include date of death, place of service and place of interment. You may use this form when forwarding two (2) copies of the minutes to my Waco office, P. O. Box 446, Waco, TX 76703.

Notes: _____

Published on *The Grand Lodge of Texas A.F. & A.M.* (<http://www.grandlodgeoftexas.org>)

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Grand Lodge Corner Stone Ceremony

By *Wendell A Clark*
Created 8:52 pm

WHY DO WE LEVEL CORNERSTONES? WHAT DO THE CEREMONIES MEAN?

CORNERSTONES: MESOPOTAMIA AND ASSYRIA

As old as civilization itself is the art of erecting a building. The cornerstone of the building is the stone that lies at the corner of two walls and forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice. Upon it the alignment of the entire structure will rest. History records, from ancient times, great ceremony involving the cornerstone before construction began on the architect's design. Records of the observance are found etched on clay tablets left by peoples of the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Assyria. It was a ceremony marking a moment in time. Even today, when schools, churches or local government buildings are scheduled for construction there are moments along the way to completion that are especially memorable. One of the most beautiful and meaningful of those moments is when the fraternity of Freemasons conducts a rite similar to those recorded in history. The ceremony of symbolically leveling a cornerstone. It is performed with solemn ceremonies giving dignity to the occasion.

MASONS HAVE PERFORMED CORNERSTONE CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT THE AGES

The earliest record of an official Masonic ceremony, for a public building, was the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Scotland on August 2, 1738. There are other records of Masonic Lodges in Ireland placing cornerstones dating from the 1500s and records in England from the late 1600s. And the list of Masonic ties to laying of cornerstones goes on and on. On September 18, 1793, President George Washington officiated at the laying of the cornerstone for the United States Capitol building. It was a major event in the creation and development of the federal city, a project very dear to the heart of George Washington. The Masonic Fraternity refers to it as one of the most memorable days in the life of George Washington, in the life of Freemasonry, and of the United States. According to the newspaper account of the day "Washington, dressed in Masonic regalia, lead a procession of officers and brethren of the Masonic Fraternity from Maryland and Virginia to the site in the District of Columbia. Upon arrival, the music and drums stopped, the flags were anchored, and the artillery fired a

volley. A large silver plate was handed to President Washington. Using a small trowel with silver blade and ivory handle, Washington deposited the plate and laid it on the cornerstone." The newspaper account specifically mentions that corn, wine, and oil were placed on the cornerstone after it was set in place...an event commemorated 200 years later in 1993 by U.S. Senator and Mason, Strom Thurmond (R-SC), along with many fellow Masons who honored the laying of the original cornerstone. The apron and sash worn by George Washington together with the trowel he used are today preserved in the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge.

CORNERSTONES TODAY

Cornerstones lie at the corner of two walls of a building in which certain historic documents are placed and on which historic inscriptions are engraved. The cornerstone is usually a polished stone, found near the foundation, but not a part of the foundation, and high enough from ground level to be easily read. A cornerstone generally has carved upon it such things as the name of the owner, purpose of the structure, date of the building's erection and sometimes other facts. Such a stone is frequently made hollow and, at the time it is placed, filled with various printed articles current at the time and other objects reflecting the era or time in history. Time capsules are frequently placed in building cornerstones but sometimes buried separately. Although terms are often used interchangeably, there are actually three major classifications of such stones.

CORNER STONES are the first stones placed at ground level. Generally, the first stone is placed in the northeast corner, from which the building traditionally commences. They are part of the structure, and therefore, are placed before or as the building is built.

COMMEMORATIVE or DEDICATORY STONES are the stones most commonly placed by the Masonic fraternity today. They are not part of the structure of the building, but fit into a space left in the stone or brickwork. They usually seal a cavity in which a "time capsule" type deposit is made. Generally, the placement of such a stone is the last act in the building and serves as a dedication of the building and a signal of its completion.

FOUNDATION STONES are the first stones placed as part of the foundation of a building. These stones are below the level of the ground.

WHY MASONRY IS INVOLVED IN THE PLACEMENT OF CORNERSTONES

The medieval stone masons organizations; builders of the glorious cathedrals across Europe are, in fact, forerunners of modern speculative Masonry. References to cornerstones are found in various places in the Holy Bible in both the Old and New Testaments that indicate the antiquity of the cornerstone and its uses. Because Freemasonry is non-sectarian and because Freemasonry is heir to the historical tradition of building, it is the appropriate organization to dedicate or symbolically level the cornerstone of a public or religious edifice. For this purpose Freemasonry provides a special ritual to govern the proper performance of that duty. Among the ancients, cornerstones were laid with impressive ceremonies. The Masonic cornerstone ceremony, like most customs, has evolved over years of use. The symbolism of the cornerstone, when duly laid with Masonic Rites is full of significance, which refers to its form, to its situation, to its permanence and to its consecration. As to its form, the cornerstone must be perfectly square on its surfaces. To Masons, the square is a symbol of morality and truth. In the situation, the cornerstone will symbolically lie between the north, which Masons consider a place of darkness and the east, which Masons consider a place of light. Hence the northeast position of the cornerstone symbolizes the Masonic progress from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge. To permanence, the stone, when deposited in its appropriate place, is carefully examined with the necessary implements of operative Masonry which include the square, the level, and the plumb, themselves all symbolic in meaning. The cornerstone is then declared to be "well formed, true and trusty." Lastly, the elements of Masonic consecration are produced and the stone is solemnly set apart by pouring corn, wine, and oil upon its surface, emblematical of the nourishment, refreshment and joy which are to be the rewards of a faithful performance of duty.

LEVELING OF CORNERSTONES A GREAT HONOR FOR TEXAS MASONS

Masons of the Grand Lodge of Texas are proud to continue the long time tradition of leveling cornerstones. In 1994, the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas leveled the cornerstone on the extension to the Texas State Capitol building in Austin. It was a beautiful ceremony and brought to mind the 1885 ceremony when Texas Masons leveled the cornerstone to the main state capitol building. Throughout Texas history, Masons have leveled cornerstones of schools, churches, local government buildings and public buildings. It is considered a great honor by Mason's to perform this service in their communities. The Grand Lodge of Texas receives numerous requests to officiate in the Consecration, Dedication, or laying of a cornerstone. Before requests can be considered there are certain guidelines which have come to define the role of Freemasonry in such ceremonies. For example, the building must be a public building such as a police station or school...or of sacred character such as a church. Another guideline is that buildings proposed for the laying of cornerstones must be constructed of brick, stone or concrete. Of course, veneer of such material on steel or concrete

supporting frame will qualify. The cornerstone should be an actual stone, cubical in form, upon the face of which should be carved the words "Leveled (or Laid) by the Grand Lodge of Texas, A.F. & A.M., "with the Masonic emblem and the year carved thereon. The other face of the stone may bear such inscription as may be necessary to describe the name of the institution erecting the building, its board of trustees, or other offices but NOT the name of the architect, engineer, contractors, or builder, as such, should be shown on the stone. It is the Grand Master who has final determination whether a cornerstone shall be laid with Masonic ceremonies.

FREEMASONS: WHO ARE THEY?

Freemasonry is the oldest, and by far, the largest fraternal order in the world. Its Lodges stretch around the globe. It might well be said that the sun never sets upon the Masonic Lodge. In North America alone there are more than 2-million Freemasons. These men represent virtually every occupation and profession, yet within the fraternity, all meet as equals. Masons come from various religious beliefs and creeds, yet all believe in one God. Perhaps one of the most fascinating aspects of Freemasonry is that so many men, from so many different walks of life, meet and conduct their affairs in harmony and friendship and call each other "brother." The Masonic experience encourages members to become better men, better husbands, better fathers, and better citizens in the community. It endeavors to impress upon the minds of those who come into it virtues recognized as prerequisites for a better life. Its teachings include morality, brotherhood, justice, tolerance, citizenship, education, freedom of ideas and religious choice. Freemasonry came to America from England in the 1730's when Lodges were established in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Georgia. American Freemasons take pride in members of the fraternity who played a part in the history of our country. Many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons and the same statement is true of those who signed the Constitution of the United States. Famous men such as George Washington, Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, James Monroe and many others whose names awaken memories of the founding of our country. Since our country's beginning thirteen of its Presidents have been Masons. In Texas, Brother Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas, was a Mason and considered membership in the Fraternity as an attribute for selecting the original settlers of the Texas frontier. The revolution against Mexico was lead by Brother Sam Houston, who presided over the formation of the Grand Lodge of Texas. It was he who installed Brother Anson Jones as the first Grand Master of Masons in Texas. Upon the creation of the Republic of Texas, all five presidents and vice presidents were Texas Masons. Another point of interest is the free public school system in Texas, the father of which is Mirabeau B. Lamar, a Mason. Masons have also won laurels in other fields of endeavor and we find them prominent in government, in science, in sports and entertainment: Ty Cobb, John Wayne, Al Jolson, Military General's Jimmy Doolittle and Douglas MacArthur, J. Edgar Hoover, Norman Vincent Peale, Red Skelton, Roy Clark, Will Rogers, Harry Houdini, Davy Crockett, Arthur Godfrey, Buffalo Bill Cody, Henry Ford...etc. And in man's newest field, that of space exploration with Wally Schirra, Gordon Cooper, Virgil Grissom and "Buzz" Aldrin -- all bound by the tie of Freemasonry.

ABOUT FREEMASONRY

Freemasonry is ancient, having existed in some form for so long that many serious students have differed as to the exact time and place of its origin. Masonry is not a secret society. Its Lodges are openly marked and almost everyone in the community knows where they are located. The Grand Lodge of Texas publishes a list of members of every Lodge in the state. Many Lodges have individual bulletins with the names of the officers and of members. Masonry does have private information among its members but the fraternity does not conceal its principals or aims. In fact, the most well known of Masonic symbols, the square and compasses, are proudly worn by members everywhere. The square and compasses are examples of tools and implements of ancient architectural craftsmen. During the Middle Ages operative Masons constructed the beautiful cathedrals, castles and other stately structures in Europe, England, Scotland and Ireland. We call them operative Masons. It was during this period that the word "Free" was prefixed to the word "Mason," because these builders were one of the very few classes of persons allowed to travel from country to country as builders. These men differed from other working craftsmen because they, possessing knowledge in the art of geometry and building, were free men rather than bonded servants. These groups of operative Masons were much like labor unions in which apprentices were taught the secrets of geometry, architecture and the Mason's art of building. They then advanced to the various ranks of the fraternity. Until about the Sixteenth Century Masons were strictly an operative craft, bound together by the close ties found in the constructive craft guilds of the day. Early in the Seventeenth Century, the meeting places of these groups of men became known as lodges. In addition, men of prominence were admitted, not as craftsmen, for they were not skilled in the builders art, but rather as patrons. Gradually these men came to be known as "accepted" Masons. Thus, by the time the Seventeenth Century came to its end the accepted or speculative Masons were predominant in many of the older Lodges of Freemasons. Today Masonic Lodge is termed speculative because its emphasis is on the moral philosophy that is its foundation, rather than the operative art of the Sixteenth and earlier centuries. The tools of the operative stonemason are used by speculative Masons today to symbolize moral virtues. Freemasonry is religious in character, but it is not a religion. It offers no salvation and it doesn't tell men what to believe. Rather, Freemasonry attracts men who already adhere to religious beliefs and the moral conduct their beliefs require. But there's a much greater presence in modern Masonry...the presence of antiquity. In Masonry there are many emblems, symbols and allegories of the ancient Temples of Initiation. It has persuaded the most learned among Masonic scholars to conclude that Masonry is of very ancient origin, and is, in some aspects, the modern successor of the sublime mysteries of the Temple of Solomon and of the Temples of India, Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, and Rome... as well as containing basic doctrines of the Essenes, Gnostics and other ancient mystic Orders. As a result, there are many organizations within the Masonic fraternity. The Scottish Rite, the York Rite, the Shrine, the Grotto, Royal Arch and Cryptic Masonry. But no matter where a man fits in the body of Freemasonry, he can only have entered through the local Masonic lodge. And not until a man has completed his work in the local lodge and becomes a Master Mason can he join any of the other aspects of the fraternity. You could say these Masonic organizations

represent the hub of a Masonic wheel. A wheel with spokes extending to the entire family. Eastern Star, Job's Daughter's, Rainbow Girls and DeMolay for boys add to the total wheel of the Masonic body.

FREEMASONRY IN THE COMMUNITY

Beyond the focus on individual development and growth, members of the Masonic fraternity are deeply involved in assisting worthwhile community projects and helping people. Freemasons across our land contribute more than 2-million dollars each and everyday to charitable causes including widows, orphans and disadvantaged children.

The Grand Lodge of Texas operates the Masonic Home and School in Fort Worth that provides orphaned or deprived children a wholesome home environment and education.

Royal Arch and Cryptic Masonry support the Texas Masonic Retirement Center in Arlington. Widows of Mason's who live at the home are supported by the Grand Lodge of Texas.

The York Rite Knights Templar Eye Foundation provides surgical care to the eyes and in many cases, sight to the blind...without charge.

The world famous Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Children in Dallas is another representation of the deep commitment to brotherly love and relief, which are held as principal tenets of Freemasonry. This world class Hospital provides surgery, prosthetics and Dyslexia learning therapy to thousands of children, of all religions and races, entirely free of charge. In fact, it was the staff of the Scottish Rite Hospital who established the original clinical definition of Dyslexia and who now provide training for professional educators in the treatment of this condition in Texas schools.

Other world famous Masonic facilities in Texas are the Shriners Hospital and Burn Center in Galveston and the Shriners Hospital in Houston. Nationally, there are 19 orthopedic and 3 burn hospitals that not only provide extensive care to burn victims but also conduct ongoing research into new treatments...all with no charge made to patients. These unique medical centers, supported in part by the Shrine Circus, have made the Shrine the most visible aspect of American Masonry.

In San Antonio, the Scottish Rite Learning Center of South Texas assists Children with dyslexia to succeed in the educational environment.

The Grotto sponsors a broad program of dentistry for handicapped children and supports cerebral palsy research.

The Eastern Star is not like the York Rite, Scottish Rite or the Shrine. It is made up of men and women with a Masonic connection. Men who join must be Master Masons while women who join must be the wife, mother, sister, daughter or granddaughter of a Master Mason. With a total membership of some 2-million, the Eastern Star is easily the largest coed fraternal society in the world. The Eastern Star maintains a home for elderly members and provides educational assistance for young people.

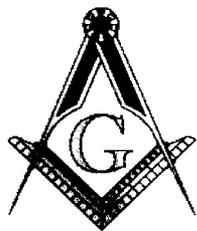
The Order of DeMolay is for young men ages 13 to 21. It shares many of Masonry's precepts, teaching dedication to God, to home and country. DeMolay helps mold young men into responsible citizens.

The Order of Rainbow is for girls age 12-to-20. Members don't have to have a family connection to Freemasonry, but they do enjoy Masonic sponsorship and assistance. Members of Job's Daughters do have a family connection to Freemasonry. DeMolay for boys, Rainbow Girls and Job's Daughters share a Belief in God and concentrate on charitable efforts in volunteer service to others.

Bruce Baker

Education Public Education Committee

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*See Next Page for
History of Lodge
in Plano*

Plano Lodge #768

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

1414 1/2 J Ave., Plano, TX, 75074, (972) 423-4818

Established 1894

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OES



General Grand
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the Eastern Star

RAINBOW GIRLS



Plano Assembly
No.320 IORG



Austin Lamar Bowie Crockett Travis Houston Seguin

A History of Plano Lodges

H. David Moore
Member, Texas Lodge of Research
Past Master, Plano Lodge No. 768 AF & AM
15 APRIL 1995

The Early Lodges

The establishment of masonry in the state of Texas preceded the settlement of many areas of the state. Dr. Anson Jones and four Brothers, in the winter of 1834-1835, "resolved to take measures to establish a Lodge of our Order in Texas." Their meeting near the town of Brazoria, in south Texas, resulted in a request for a lodge charter from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, John H. Holland, granted the Charter and thus began Holland Lodge No. 36, under Dispensation. When the Grand Lodge of Texas was formed in 1836, Holland Lodge was rechartered as the first lodge in this grand jurisdiction.

Masonry was not far behind in the North Texas area. The first lodge chartered in this area was DeKalb Lodge No. 9 in DeKalb, Bowie County on 2 February 1840. DeKalb Lodge No. 9 demised in 1844, but was rechartered in 1892 with the same lodge number.

Dr. Daniel Rowlett, a large landowner in the Plano area, helped organize Constantine Masonic Lodge No. 13 at old Warren, now Bonham, on 18 March 1840 and was its first Worshipful Master.

Friendship Lodge No. 15 in Clarksville, Red River Co., was chartered 11 December 1841. Paris Lodge No. 27, Lamar Co, was chartered 24 January 1845. St. Johns Lodge No. 51 in McKinney, Collin Co., was chartered 24 January 1850. Tannehill Lodge No. 52, Dallas Co., was chartered 24 January 1850. Boston Lodge No. 69, New Boston, Bowie Co., was chartered 24 January 1851. Manta Lodge No. 209, Van Alstyne, Grayson Co., was chartered 22 June 1858. Farmersville Lodge No. 214, Collin Co., was chartered 19 January 1858. White Rock Lodge No. 234 in Addison, Dallas Co., was chartered 16 June 1859.

Plano Lodge No. 235, Collin Co., was set to work under dispensation 15 June 1858, chartered 17 June 1859 and demised during the year of 1888. Plano Lodge No. 235's charter officers consisted of Dr. James Wilson, WM, a physician who arrived in Plano from Tennessee in 1859, George W. Barnett, S.W., who came to Collin Co. in 1843, and George R. Yantis, J.W., whose origin is unknown. Other original members of

the lodge were W. S. Coffey, James C. Fain, Robert Fitzugh, Dewitt C. Forman, William Forman, James C. Forman, George W. Givens, J. C. Givens, N. Givens, J. E. Harrison, William C. McKamy, B. E. Pegues, J. G. Vance, F. J. Vance, Samuel M. Wilkins, and B. N. Wilkins. Other distinguished members included Captain William Beverly, William B. Blalack, Dr. Henry Dye, Thomas F. Hughston, William M. Weaver, James Wells, and R. B. Whisenant.

The first meeting place is assumed to be in a building on the George W. Barnett farm, located near the banks of Spring Creek and a fresh water spring. This building served for the school, church, and other fraternal meetings like the Plano Masonic Lodge.

The second meeting place for the lodge was located over the storehouse built by James C. Forman and Hampton H. Gossum on the southeast corner of Avenue K and 15th Street. The agreement between Forman and Gossum and the Plano Masonic Lodge was to give "the Masons the privilege of building a Masonic Hall or other building on top of the storehouse" for the use and benefit of the Masonic fraternity forever." The lodge is believed to have built and moved into this building sometime in 1860.

Fires plagued Plano during the 1880's and 1890's. The lodge building was destroyed by fire in July or August of 1881. The first called meeting after the Lodge building was destroyed, was held on 7 September in the Baptist Church in Plano to devise plans for rebuilding a Hall and disposing of lodge property. The stated meeting of 1 October 1881 was held on the second floor of the Chaddick & Housewright building located on the northwest corner of Avenue K and 15th Street, known in later years as the Harrington Furniture Store. The 1st floor of the building was operated as a saloon and the lodge met above it. This stated meeting's primary purpose was to procure a suitable place for the Lodge to meet and, also, to procure Lodge Jewels, a seal, record books, and other lodge regalia. Subsequent stated meetings dealt with procurement of lodge furniture and the purchase of a lot on which to rebuild the lodge.

The Emerson lot was approved for the purchase price of \$500 in April, 1882. The committee reported in July that the property had been purchased with \$100 down and the remainder to be paid in twelve months. A committee was appointed in April to develop plans and to estimate the cost of the new building. The committee reported at the May meeting that a building 25' x 60' x 24' high would cost about \$1700. Bids for the building were solicited and the low bid of \$1893.75 was received from James L. Glorence & Co. This bid was approved by the lodge on 18 November 1882 with instructions to proceed with its construction.

Apparently the building was nearing completion, because at the 19 May 1883 stated meeting a committee composed of Brothers J. T. Kendrick, Joe W. Beverly and J.H. Reedy was appointed to rent the store room, or lower floor, of the lodge for no less than \$20 per month. The lodge also passed a motion to forbid the storeroom to be used as a drinking saloon or any gaming purposes. The lodge then passed a motion that the building committee be instructed to buy 2 or 3 dozen chairs for the lodge room and Brother J. B. Klepper was appointed to move the furniture into the new lodge room.

The lodge continued to meet in the lodge, but the records from Grand Lodge indicate that the lodge charter was arrested in 1887 for failure to meet. However, the minutes of the lodge fail to indicate this occurrence nor does there appear to be a break in the minutes through the year.

The last stated meeting of record in the minutes occurred on 21 April 1888. The M.W. Grand Lodge of Texas' records only indicate that the lodge demised in 1888. There is no written record of what happened between April and when the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. Many older members agree that the lodge fell upon hard times for various reasons. The minutes of the lodge indicate a long standing indebtedness to a Brother, but after several attempts to resolve a means of repaying the Brother, the lodge finally resorted to executing a note to the Brother for the sum owed. Also, numerous members were declared in arrears for their dues resulting in charges and specifications being preferred against them. The lodge also experienced numerous demits from the members which lessened its financial base. This was apparently a result of very hard times in the community at that time. We also see in the minutes numerous charges made against members for non-Masonic conduct, for nonpayment of dues, and for public intoxication. (See minutes of 28 January and 25 February 1888 for full details) The membership was very hard on its members to be upstanding citizens of the community.

However, many members were determined to continue their masonic careers and affiliated with White Rock Lodge No. 234, in Addison, which continues to be a viable lodge in the Dallas area. It was located in the southwestern corner of Collin County. The lodge had built a hall in 1872 on property adjoining the Frankford Methodist Church prior to the church purchasing land from William McKamy in 1873. The church actually held its early worship services on the first floor of the lodge building, which was also used for other fraternal, religious, and educational purposes.

After some years, a number of Plano masons decided it was again time for Plano to have it's own lodge. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was duly petitioned and was granted a charter on 5 December 1894 and was to be known by the name and style of Plano Lodge No. 768, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Lodge was then Constituted in due and ancient form on 7 January 1895 with Right Worshipful Sam R. Hamilton, Deputy Grand Master, performing the honors during an opening of a Deputy Grand Lodge in the Plano Lodge room.

The charter members numbered many former members and officers of Plano Lodge No. 235, such as Dr. James Wilson, the Charter Master, F. R. Ball, Thomas F. Hughston, Joseph H. Gullledge, and William M. Weaver. Other charter members were F. M. Armstrong, E. W. Dinwiddee, M. J. Ford, J. A. Gant, C. S. Haggard, and W. A. Vines, to name only a few of the notable and most recognized of the community leaders. The elected officers for the newly chartered lodge at this first stated meeting were duly installed by Right Worshipful Sam R. Hamilton, Deputy Grand Master.

The first elected and appointed officers installed were:

James F. Rowland, Worshipful Master

F. R. Ball, Senior Warden

James Mitchell, Junior Warden

W. D. McFarlin, Treasurer

James Wilson, Secretary

F. O. Miller, Chaplain

W. A. Vines, Senior Deacon

J. H. Gullledge, Junior Deacon

T. C. Jasper, Senior Steward

J. M. Collier, Junior Steward

A. A. McGuire, Tiler

During this first meeting, a motion was made and approved to adopt the by-laws contained in Taylor's Monitor and the blanks filled as needed to establish the stated meeting time, the secretary's salary, the tiler's salary, and the lodge dues being set. The stated meeting was to be held on the first Tuesday night on or after each full moon at 7 o'clock PM. The secretary's salary was set at \$25 annually and the Tiler was paid one dollar for each stated meeting only, and be exempt from the payment of dues. Dues were set at the rate of \$6 per year from the time of his raising or affiliation, or until otherwise ordered by the Lodge.

The lodge members on 27 November 1894, and prior to the granting of the charter, entered into an agreement to rent the third floor of a recently erected building from H. C. Jones. The agreement specified a rental fee of \$125 semi-annually for a term of five years. The charter members signed the agreement in total for the lodge.

It was at this first stated meeting of Plano Lodge No. 768 that the first petition for initiation was received and read from Wallace Hughston, son of Thomas F. Hughston, and referred to a committee composed of J. C. Jasper, J. M. Collier, and F. R. Ball. Wallace Hughston was elected to receive the Entered Apprentice Degree on 12 February 1895 and was initiated 15 February 1895. Brother Wallace Hughston was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on 16 March and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on 13 April 1895.

The first Master Mason raised by Plano Lodge was not Wallace Hughston. At the stated meeting on 15 January, following the constitution of Plano Lodge, an Entered Apprentice from White Rock Lodge No. 234, H. B. Carlisle, petitioned Plano Lodge to receive the Fellow Craft degree. After being granted a waiver of jurisdiction from White Rock Lodge, Brother Carlisle was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on 12 March 1895, and subsequently raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason at the stated meeting on 9 April 1895, four days before Wallace Hughston received his Master Mason degree. Wallace Hughston and H. B. Carlisle were, however, examined as to their Fellow Craft proficiency at the same stated meeting on 9 April.

The first six months of the new lodge were very successful. Numerous petitions for the degrees were received as well a many petitions for affiliation from former members of Plano Lodge No. 235 coming back to their home lodge.

The 11 June 1895 stated meeting, among other business, elected Thomas F. Hughston as Worshipful Master, Joseph H. Gullledge as Senior Warden, and Wallace Hughston as Junior Warden. These officers proceeded in succession to the East with James F. Rowland, serving a second time, W. A. Vines, serving three times, and James Wilson to follow through the next few years.

Joseph H. Gullledge was to serve Plano Lodge four times as Worshipful Master during his masonic career, but for all his years .of dedicated service, he did not serve as a District Deputy Grand Master. It is interesting to note that on his first installation as Worshipful Master, DDGM (no name given) Bowly called the lodge to order and proceeded to confer the Past Master degree on Brother Gullledge. He then installed the officers for the ensuing year.

In March 1899, Plano Lodge was invited by the First Christian Church to lay the corner stone. On 20 March, a called meeting was held for the purpose of accepting the invitation and to establish the various committees for this auspicious event. On 2 May 1899, a representation of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas was opened in Plano Lodge for the purpose of laying the corner stone for the church, a dispensation being given by Most Worshipful Grand Master Sam R. Hamilton. Most Worshipful Anson Rainey served as Grand Master for the corner stone laying ceremony. Plano Lodge also laid the cornerstone for the new sanctuary of the First Christian Church in 1985.

Plano Lodge continued to meet in the same place for many years. But in August 1924, the lodge purchased the Moore House Hotel in Plano for \$5000 from J. W. and Molly Shepard and converted it into its current meeting place. The facade of the building has the year 1925 on it, which may indicate the year it was permanently occupied by the lodge.

Wallace Hughston

Wallace Hughston was a continuous member of Plano Lodge up to the time of his death in 1959 – some sixty-four years. He was a lawyer by profession and served as County Attorney of Collin County from 1898 to 1902. He was also a State Senator from the 10th Senatorial District during the 44th Texas Legislature, a director of the Federal Housing Administration of the Dallas Area from 1948 to 1951, a member of the Selective Service Board in 1942, and a director of the Railroad Commission in Austin under Governor Beauford Jester.

Wallace Hughston served as Worshipful Master in the third year after he was raised a Master Mason. He served as District Deputy Grand Master of the 9th Masonic District in 1923-24. He was appointed and served as Grand Orator in 1928-29. He was elected Grand Junior Warden in 1929, served in each of the succeeding stations until he was elected Grand Master of Masons of Texas in 1932. He was the first Grand Master

from Texas to serve as the presiding officer of the Grand Master's Conference in Washington D.C. in 1932.

He belonged to the York Rite and the Scottish Rite Bodies. He was a 33 degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, a past member of the Board of the Scottish Rite Crippled Children's Hospital, and a past director of the Masonic Home and School.

"Wallace Hughston never saw and never knew a little Mason. All Masons were big Masons to Wallace Hughston, and he died believing that the Masters Degree was the highest degree in Free Masonry. He was the wisest man I ever knew, never giving any bad advice, nor did it ever enter his mind to avenge any wrong, but held to the belief that with time, patience and perseverance all things would work out for the best.", so said Most Worshipful Grand Master William G. Procter in a letter to the Wallace Hughston Lodge No. 1393 after Wallace Hughston's death.

Thomas F. Hughston

Wallace Hughston's father, Thomas Finley Hughston, was a stalwart member of both Plano Lodges for seventy years. He served as Worshipful Master of both lodges and in just about every office throughout the years, including Secretary. We know he served as the Tiler of Plano No. 768 continuously from July 1903 through the Masonic year of 1922. He may have served longer, but the records of the lodge do not exist after 20 November 1922. There were very few meetings in the record books to indicate him not being in attendance. If there was a mainstay for Plano masonry, it was Thomas F. Hughston.

For those who remember the spittoons in the lodge, it was Thomas F. Hughston, by the direction of Worshipful Master J. M. Willis, who purchased one dozen spittoons. He presented the lodge with the spittoons and a bill for \$6.00 payable to Philpott Hardware on 18 March 1905.

Dr. James Wilson

Another outstanding member of the early history of Plano and Plano lodges was Dr. James Wilson. Brother Wilson was the charter Worshipful Master of Plano No. 235 in 1859 and was Worshipful Master of Plano No. 768 in 1901-1902. He served as District Deputy Grand Master in 1898. He died on 5 May 1905 and the Lodge called a special meeting to make the funeral arrangements. All lodges in the area were notified of the funeral to be held at 8:00 AM on 6 May. Dr. Wilson had been seriously ill for several months prior to his death and he was apparently destitute, because the lodge paid many of his expenses from July 1904 until his death. Several times the minutes provide motions to pay for his rent and personal care. A page is allotted in the minutes of the lodge for the resolution of sorrow for Dr. Wilson. "He held in high esteem the teachings and symbols of the craft, and his last efforts were spent in formulating and publishing in book form a treatise on ancient craft Masonry which he has left to the craft for its benefit and instruction." A copy of this book, "Masonic Gems", is in the possession of our current secretary, Harry F. Powell, but you must get it from him in order to spend time to read and enjoy it.

Robert B. Howey

Plano Lodge had many outstanding Secretaries to serve the lodge, but two, who together served seventy (70) years, made the most outstanding commitment to the lodge.

Brother Robert B. Howey, born in Ironpior, Province of Ontario, Canada, in the year 1872, moved to Plano with his widowed mother a few years after he was born. She later married James Mitchell and, therefore, Robert (Bob) Howey became very close to his stepfather. Bob was often called "Bob Mitchell" because there were some who never learned that they were not actually father and son. In adult life, Bob was a rural letter carrier. He was also a member of the Plano Volunteer Fire Department until the infirmities of age would no longer permit him to be an active member.

Bob Howey petitioned Plano Lodge in the Spring of 1908 and was initiated an Entered Apprentice Mason on 14 July 1908, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on 18 August 1908, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on 10 September 1908. Bob was elected Worshipful Master in June 1914. Eighteen years later, in December 1932, his good friend Wallace Hughston appointed Bob to serve as District Deputy Grand Master of Masonic District 9 during his term as Grand Master.

Bob Howey was elected secretary of Plano Lodge in June 1918. He served faithfully and efficiently in that office for the next thirty-one (31) years. During this time, pleasure in attendance at the meetings was increased ten-fold by Brother "Bob's" friendly smile and firm handshake. One always came away with the feeling that the Lodge was in very good hands, indeed.

Robert B. Howey was called by the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe on 24 July 1951. He was laid to rest with Masonic Honors in the Masonic section of the Plano Mutual Cemetery.

The second faithful and outstanding secretary of Plano Lodge was Frank W. Beverly. Frank was born in Plano on 19 August 1906 and resided in Plano his entire life.

Frank petitioned the Plano Lodge and received his Entered Apprentice degree on 5 December 1932, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on 2 February 1933, and raised a Master Mason on 2 March 1933. He served as Worshipful Master in the Masonic year of 1936-37. He was appointed as District Deputy Grand Master in 1938 to serve the 9th Masonic District during the term of Grand Master John T. Rice. Brother Frank was a member of the Scottish Rite and the York Rite bodies. He was made life member of the lodge on 4 July 1968 and received the Golden Trowel Award from Plano Lodge in 1991. Brother Frank was elected secretary of Plano Lodge in 1948 and served as its Secretary for 39 years, from 1948 to 1987, and was bestowed the title of Secretary Emeritus of Plano Lodge after he retired from that position.

Brother Frank W. Beverly was called by the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe on 17 July 1992 after serving his family, his church, his community, his country, and his lodge as a good and faithful servant. Plano Lodge will probably never have a more dedicated, faithful, and caring individual to serve it in any capacity as our dear, Brother Frank. Everyone loved him because he cared so much for the prosperity of the

lodge and its membership. He has been sorely missed by everyone who knew him.

Past Masters

Plano Lodge No 768 has had ninety-one (91) Worshipful Masters to serve that office. Five have served twice, W. A. Vines served three times, and Joseph H. Gullede served four times. Twelve Past Masters have been appointed as District Deputy Grand Masters for Masonic District No. 9. Masonic District No. 9 was divided into Districts 9A and 9B in 1990. Buford C. (Cliff) Martin, Jr. was Plano Lodge's first member appointed DDGM of Masonic District 9B in 1994.

Plano has had masonry for over 130 years. Plano Lodge No. 768 is now celebrating its 100 years of success. In the past few years we have actually grown in number and remain strong while other lodges in Texas have been losing membership. I look forward to the next few years in the history of Plano Lodge No. 768.

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RAYMOND ROBINSON
JUSTICE CENTER

CITY OF PLANO

LEVELLED BY THE

GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS

A. F. & A. M.



A. I. 5996

A. D. 1996

NOTE: The Cornerstone can be any size; however, the wording on the stone MUST be as indicated on this example. Let the contractor know the size of the stone so it can be installed after the ceremony.

← 15 5/8" →

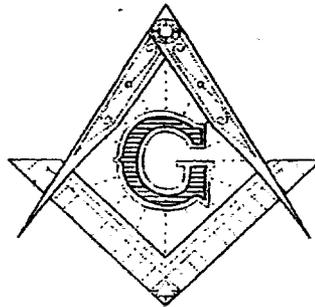
2" thick

LEVELED 1"

By The 3/4"

GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS 1"

AF & AM 1"



3 7/8"

↑
15 5/8"
↓

AD 2010 1"

AL 6010 1"



P.O. Box 860358
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Phone: 972-769-4264
Fax: 972-769-4172



MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 7, 2010

TO: Thomas H. Muehlenbeck, City Manager

FROM: Nancy Nevil, Director of Sustainability & Environmental Services

RE: Live Green in Plano Calendar Justification

The Sustainability & Environmental Services Department began distributing a calendar magnet in 2001 with the implementation of the automated bi-weekly recycling collection program to help residents keep track of their recycling week.

In 2008, we initiated the Live Green Expo calendar as a substitution for the recycling calendar magnets. The expanded calendar gives our department the opportunity to provide useful information about on-going programs and services **in one place**, heighten awareness of what residents can do to save energy and water and reduce air pollution, increase participation in special events, rebate programs and educational offerings, encourage expanded recycling efforts, and highlight monthly happenings and the holiday schedule. On-going programs and services featured in the calendar include:

- Convenience Directory
- Transfer Station Residential Disposal Guidelines
- Maps of bulky waste and recycling collection routes
- Collection criteria for refuse, recycling, yard trimmings, bulky waste, special paid collections, and household chemicals
- Household Chemical Re-use hours of operation
- Electronic recycling locations and schedule
- Directory of charitable organizations accepting clothing, furniture and other reusable items (waste reduction effort)
- Marketing *Texas Pure* products
- Community cleanup activities
- *Live Green in Plano* volunteer program
- Christmas tree recycling
- Environmental Community Awards
- Live Green Expo
- Environmental Education and Community Outreach programs

The cost to produce and mail the *Live Green in Plano* calendar is \$70,356, which is only \$29,356 more than what was being spent for the recycling magnet calendars and bulky waste brochure (\$25,500) and utility bill inserts that have been eliminated as a result of the LGIP calendar (\$15,500).

We feel the incremental cost of .43 per household is an exceptional value for the amount of information placed in the hands of every Plano resident. Some have suggested the calendar be

discontinued because the information can be found on our website. However, there are a significant number of people in our community who do not have access to a computer or the skills to use one. While the website is a great resource for people seeking information, the calendar can introduce residents to programs they may not think to inquire about. For these reasons, we feel an attractive printed piece is a better option.

The calendar serves as a one-stop information clearinghouse and can be saved as a reference throughout the year. If used as a household calendar, then the piece remains a daily reminder of the City of Plano's long-standing commitment to serve its residents with a variety of innovative recycling and waste management options.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

c: Mark Israelson, Assistant City Manager

Discussion/Action Items for Future Council Agendas

June 29 – Arts of Collin County/Three City Meeting – Plano Centre – 7:00 pm

July 3rd – Plano Independence Day Parade – 9:00 am

July 5th – Independence Day Observation

July 26

- Comprehensive Monthly Financial Report
- DART Report
- Public Hearing: Zoning Case 2010-07 - Request to amend Planned Development-377-Retail/General Office on 22.7± acres located at the northeast corner of Plano Parkway and Custer Road to increase the maximum height allowed for church steeples. Zoned Planned Development-377-Retail/General Office/190 Tollway/Plano Parkway Overlay District. Neighborhood #66. Applicant: Messiah Lutheran Church

July 28

City Managers Recommended Budget

August 9

- Departmental Briefing – Library

August 14

Budget Worksession

August 21 – Board/Commission Reception – Municipal Center – 2-3 pm

August 23

- Comprehensive Monthly Financial Report
- Departmental Briefing – City Secretary

***August 26 – Board/Commission Reception – Plano StarCenter – 6-7 pm
District 4 Roundtable - Plano StarCenter - 7 p.m.***

September 6 – Labor Day

September 13

- Departmental Briefing – Customer/Utility Services

September 27

- Comprehensive Monthly Financial Report
- ACC Report (Quarterly)

October 11

- Departmental Briefing - Legal

October 17-20 - ICMA Annual Conference - San Jose/Santa Clara County, CA

October 25

- Comprehensive Monthly Financial Report
- DART Report

October 27-29 – TML Annual Conference, Corpus Christi, TX

November 8

Departmental Briefing - Finance

November 18 – District 2 Roundtable – Tom Muehlenbeck Center - 7 p.m.

November 22

Comprehensive Monthly Financial Report

November 25-26 – Thanksgiving Holidays

November 30-December 4 – NLC Congress of Cities – Denver, CO

December 7

December 13

ACC Report (Quarterly)

Departmental Briefing - Budget

December 16 – Holiday Luncheon – Plano Centre – 11:30am – 1:00pm

December 24 & 27 – Winter/Christmas Holidays