

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

As the only state with three presidential libraries, Texas offers a unique opportunity to show how U.S. history can benefit a state's economy. The Lyndon B. Johnson, George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush presidential libraries each showcase and preserve historical documents and artifacts that highlight the lives, political careers and legacies of three American presidents.

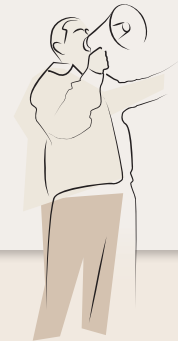
Lyndon B. Johnson



George H. W. Bush



George W. Bush



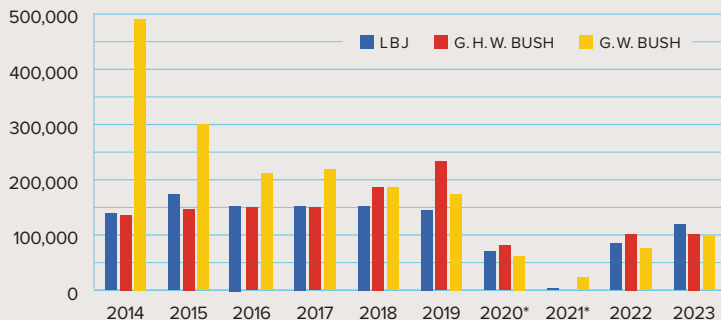
IN 2023, TEXAS' PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES CONTRIBUTED THE FOLLOWING TO THE ECONOMY:



Notes: "Total employment" refers to direct and indirect employment; "gross domestic product" refers to the total value of all final goods and services produced in Texas; "output" refers to the total value of all goods and services (final and intermediate) produced in Texas; "disposable personal income" refers to post-tax incomes.

Sources: REMI Model for Texas; Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TEXAS PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES ATTENDANCE, FISCALS 2014-2023



Note: The U.S. federal government fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30.

*The Museum was closed to the public for most of the fiscal year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES HISTORY

The U.S. presidential library system was established in 1939 when President Roosevelt announced plans to build a library on his Hyde Park, New York, estate to house the personal and presidential documents he had accumulated during his four terms as president.

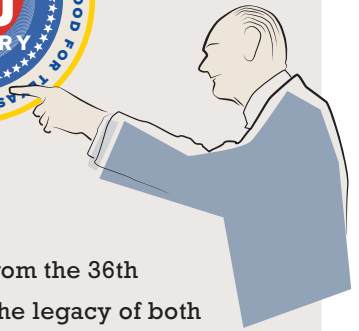
Congress later passed a joint resolution making the facility part of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, which maintains historical documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as other governmental documents including military, citizenship and land records.

Following President Roosevelt's initiative, subsequent presidents also decided to build libraries as a way to preserve the documents of their administration, which prompted the Congress to pass the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955. This act established a system of libraries that were privately owned but federally maintained and served to encourage other presidents to establish libraries following their terms in office.

LBJ LIBRARY

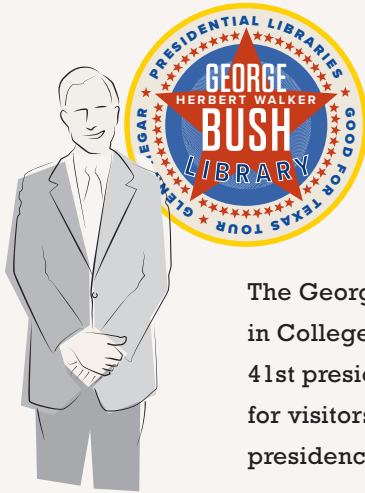
The 143,836-square-foot complex holds:

TEXTUAL RECORDS	45 million pages
PHOTOGRAPHY	650,000 photos
FILM AND VIDEO	7,500 films/tapes
LIBRARY ARTIFACTS	53,853 artifacts
AUDIO	12,000 hours



The Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin showcases documents and other artifacts from the 36th president's administration and the legacy of both he and First Lady Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson.

GEORGE H.W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY



The George H. W. Bush Library in College Station honors the 41st president and offers a place for visitors to learn about his presidency and life in government.

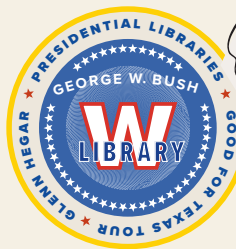
The Library is about 81,700 square feet and holds:

TEXTUAL RECORDS	44 million pages
PHOTOGRAPHY	2 million still photos
VIDEO RECORDINGS	10,000 VHS/BETA tapes
LIBRARY ARTIFACTS	61,271 artifacts
AUDIO	800 hours

GEORGE W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

The collections include:

TEXTUAL RECORDS	70 million pages
PHOTOGRAPHY	3.8 million still photos
AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDINGS	30,000 recordings
LIBRARY ARTIFACTS	43,000 artifacts
ELECTRONIC DATA	80 terabytes



The George W. Bush Presidential Library in Dallas is housed within the George W. Bush Presidential Center, along with the museum and Bush Institute. The 140,941-usable-square-foot center holds documents and mementos that are important to the life and political career of the 43rd president.