



TEXAS STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT OF **DISASTER-RELATED** THREATS & RECOMMENDATIONS

**OUR RESILIENT
HERITAGE** ★ ≡
2022-2032
**TEXAS STATEWIDE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN**

TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION 
REAL PLACES TELLING REAL STORIES

MAY 2023

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The 2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan included the creation of several related publications: the *Statewide Assessment of Disaster-Related Threats and Recommendations*; the *Best Practice Guide to Local Government Planning*, and the *Historic Property Owners' Handbook*. These documents are posted on the THC website: [Texas Historical Commission](https://www.thc.texas.gov/)

LEOPOLD M. BRACHT HOUSE, POST HURRICANE HARVEY, ROCKPORT, TEXAS



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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used frequently used in document:

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	RTHL	Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	SAL	State Antiquities Landmark
CHC	County Historical Commission	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
CLG	Certified Local Government	TARL	Texas Archeological Research Laboratory
DOE	Determination of Eligibility	TAMU	Texas A&M University
ESHPPF	Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund	TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TCP	Traditional Cultural Places
GIS	Geographic Information System	TDA	Texas Department of Agriculture
HABS	Historic American Building Survey	TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record	THC	Texas Historical Commission
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
HTC	Historic Texas Cemetery	THSA	Texas Historic Sites Atlas
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	TMSP	Texas Main Street Program
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commission	TPTF	Texas Preservation Trust Fund
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers	TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	TSTC	Texas State Technical College
NHL	National Historic Landmark	TSU	Texas State University
NPS	National Park Service	TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places	TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
NRI	National Risk Index	USCB	United States Census Bureau
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
OTHM	Official Texas Historical Marker	USDOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
		USHUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
		WMA	Wildlife Management Area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a companion document to *Our Resilient Heritage—2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan*, created for state and local planners of all experience levels, to provide them with a framework for assessing and managing disaster risks to historic properties that fall under their jurisdiction. The report also identifies data gaps that currently exist and hinder the planning process. It provides recommendations to state and local entities to overcome these hurdles and to protect historic properties more effectively. This includes identifying programs and funding sources (current as of March 2023) that can assist planners in their endeavors.

The first section in the document, intended for planners who may be new to managing historic properties, summarizes the many types of historic and cultural resources that exist in Texas. Most jurisdictions may only focus on protecting historic buildings from disaster effects. Therefore this is the primary focus of this document as well. However, some readers may have other types of historic resources or archeological sites that they wish to consider in their planning and so this section helps to define the full range of historic and cultural resources that exist.

Not all properties that are old are automatically eligible for designation as a historic property. The next chapter looks at the various federal, state, and local level designations for historic properties. This section provides background information for planners who are not familiar with the types of designations, the agencies involved in designation processes, and the levels of protection such designations provide.

Disasters come in many forms and have varying levels of intensity and potential effects on historic properties. The disaster types that are most encountered in Texas are described in the next chapter, which is then followed by a method by which planners can identify the likely disaster risks that their jurisdiction may face. This document uses the National Risk Index (NRI) created by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the



basis for the evaluation. Based on FEMA's historical records and future models, it provides a projected occurrence rate over 10 years for each Texas county. While the NRI provides an objective standard to use for a statewide effort such as this, each jurisdiction's specific geographic characteristics are the ultimate factor in actual disaster hazards. The NRI is therefore a tool for planners to raise awareness, but hazard mitigation planning for individual historic properties should also consider local historical trends and the specific needs of particular historic properties.

The report's next section provides general information and suggestions on mitigation measures to consider before a disaster occurs. This chapter also forms the basis of the companion documents *Best Practice Guide to Local Government Planning* and the *Historic Property Owners Handbook*, produced as separate publications to allow access to this information in a more streamlined fashion.

The final section of the main report provides recommendations for improved historic property disaster risk management at the state and local levels. These suggestions are based on the identified data gaps as well as from insights provided by the public during various public outreach sessions conducted for *Our Resilient Heritage—2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan*. All jurisdictions face limited financial and staff resources for such efforts. State and local stakeholders should view these suggestions as achievable, best-practice management goals.

This document also includes three appendices. The first includes copies of useful resources for state and local planners. The second appendix provides a simplified historic property hazard mitigation plan template to assist planners who do not have one of their own. The third appendix provides a list of all state-owned historic properties on record with the THC as of February 2023, for use by state agencies in crafting their historic property hazard mitigation plans.





KREISCHE BREWERY AND MONUMENT HILL STATE HISTORIC SITES, LA GRANGE, TEXAS

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PROVIDING STRUCTURE TO HISTORIC PROPERTY DISASTER PLANNING.

This is a companion document to *Our Resilient Heritage—2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan*, which provides state and local planning objectives related to historic resources and disaster resilience. This Statewide Assessment delivers information that is intended to assist preservation and disaster management for planners at the state and local level, as well as interested private parties, to:

- Define historic properties, both aboveground and archeological, located within their area of jurisdiction or interest
- Understand the type of disasters that could potentially affect these historic properties
- Provide a means to evaluate these risks in an objective manner
- Identify limitations and biases in pertinent datasets that can negatively affect their planning processes
- Offer suggestions and recommendations that can improve local-and state-level pre-disaster mitigation strategies and post-disaster action plans

The term “historic properties” may be confusing for some planners as it may imply only architecturally and historically significant buildings. That is not the case. The term derives from the federal definition of what constitutes significance and what resources merit recognition and preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The definition used by the National Park Service includes any precontact Native American or non-Native American historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). While county and local planners will most often be managing historic buildings within their jurisdiction, for the purposes of this document the term “historic properties” encompasses the wide variety of cultural resources that can exist within an area, listed in more detail in Section 7.

IDENTIFYING DATA GAPS AND PROPOSING IMPROVEMENTS IN EXISTING HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

Historic preservation is an ever-ongoing effort in to manage and steward the historic buildings and places that matter to communities. Aboveground buildings and structures that reach 50 years and have distinctive architectural features or associations with important events or persons may achieve special significance, meriting listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or designation as a State Antiquities (SAL) in Texas. Previously identified historic and archeological properties may be reevaluated due to changing perceptions of significance or due to incomplete documentation. Other aboveground historic resources and below-ground archeological sites are located during surveys performed by communities and institutions, sometimes in advance of new developments. Therefore, the knowledge base for understanding the number and location of historic and cultural resources is constantly changing.

While the number of historic properties recorded as of February 2023 is numerically large with nearly 4,500 aboveground and 3,100 archeological resources entered in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas (THSA) administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), it is not by any means a comprehensive accounting within any of Texas’ 254 counties, which can show great disparity within those jurisdictions based on various factors. Many additional resources shown on the THSA have not yet received detailed analysis and so it is not known whether they have the characteristics of historic properties. In addition, the identification of historic and archeological resources within Texas most often results from new developments, particularly those that have a legal requirement under a state or federal statute to conduct cultural resource surveys. From that factor alone, larger population centers and extensive infrastructure projects such as roadways dominate the Sites Atlas database. Larger cities may also have increased resources, enabling them to fund one or more dedicated full-time historic preservation officers who identify and manage historic properties in their community.

This document recognizes that structural challenges exist for smaller jurisdictions that may lack these resources or development drivers that often fund cultural resource surveys. The processes discussed here provide some suggestions that community planners can use.

GRIMES COUNTY COURTHOUSE, ANDERSON, TEXAS



DISSEMINATING ACTIONABLE INFORMATION TO COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE STATE TO IMPROVE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS RESPONSE FOR THEIR HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

A core goal of this document is to provide strategies, processes, and ideas to all preservation planners within Texas so that they can better manage historic and archeological resources under their purview during disaster preparation, response, and recovery. It is an unfortunate reality that one cannot predict the timing, location, and severity of disasters. Currently, most communities affected by a disaster have to rely on federal and state emergency management agencies and response programs that can only take into account effects to historic properties after the fact, and often do not have access to relevant information as these resources were not documented and inventoried before the disaster struck, have outdated information, or are not readily accessible as information was not digitized and stored in a central, reachable location. The recommendations in this document, along with the accompanying handbooks developed for various local and private entities, provide a variety of suggestions for how communities can better protect their valuable cultural resources before a disaster strikes and effectively manage the after-effects.

DISASTER CYCLE OVERVIEW

Disaster planning for historic properties is situational and depends on the objectives of the person or entity making the plan. A private citizen who owns a historic house wishes to identify the ways that they can protect their home. A municipal building department official may have the responsibility of working with a neighborhood or Main Street organization to ensure the buildings in their historic districts are made resilient to future disasters and, if a disaster occurs, are rebuilt in a manner consistent with their city or county ordinances. At the state level, the THC, in its role as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), has the ongoing responsibility to update the inventory of historic properties within Texas, take actions to protect the historic properties owned or administered by the State of Texas, and work with local, county, state, and federal agencies to provide guidance and information relevant to disaster recovery efforts.

Assessing the threats properly means that each preservation planner must have information relevant to their needs, which this document attempts to help outline. While individual disasters vary in type, geographic extent, and severity, there are four broad stages to the disaster cycle, which are preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation.

PREPARATION | BEFORE DISASTER

Communities, state and local agencies, and owners and stewards of historic properties can take various preparation measures before a disaster strikes. This is the most effective stage at which to conduct actions, as it can reduce or even remove the need for substantial work after a disaster occurs. To be effective, preparation requires having a thorough understanding of the types of historic properties and cultural resources at risk and the type(s) of disasters that could potentially impact them. Most Texas municipalities and counties have a hazard mitigation plan updated every five years that evaluates a full spectrum of disasters and their likelihood of occurrence. The hazard mitigation plan guides resiliency planning in its jurisdiction. These plans are usually similar in structure as they are normally prepared from a template created by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and approved by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM). Many local plans do not include an inventory of historic properties, nor specific mitigation measures that focus on historic properties. Appendix 2 of this document includes a simplified hazard mitigation plan for local communities to use and adapt to their needs.

RESPONSE | IMMEDIATELY AFTER

After a disaster strikes, its immediate aftermath serves as the response stage. During this chaotic time after a disaster, agencies focus primarily on public safety concerns such as preserving life, demolishing buildings that are in immediate danger of collapse, and removing debris, for instance. The agencies involved will vary depending on the extent and severity of the damage. If the disaster affected a small area, then the local emergency manager will oversee this process. As the size or intensity of the disaster increases, additional agencies will participate in the response effort, starting with nearby communities or county officials, then state agencies, in particular TDEM, when the Texas governor announces a state-level disaster. For the largest-scale disasters, including all presidentially declared disasters, FEMA will take command. Little can be done at this stage in the disaster response regarding the preservation of historic properties if they are not documented or included in emergency response plans, as most state and federal entities will waive environmental regulations.

RECOVERY | POST-DISASTER

As the immediate actions required for public safety and cleanup wind down, the disaster recovery phase begins, which can last months to years depending on the extent of damage. At this time, agencies and local communities will initiate inventories of damaged buildings and infrastructure that were not under urgent assessment requirements. Recovery through private insurance or local agency funds generally has no requirement to assess historic properties or the effort's potential effect on archeological sites unless the local jurisdiction has those requirements in place through building and zoning ordinances, such as work conducted in local historic districts. The Antiquities Code of Texas requires state agencies that fund repairs or demolition work on state-owned public buildings to coordinate with the THC if the building is greater than 50 years old or could impact recorded or unrecorded archeological sites.

If there are federal funds or permits involved, then regulations such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) come back into effect during the recovery phase, requiring the assessment of historic and cultural resources for their eligibility in the NRHP before the disbursement of federal funds or permits issued. If they are the funding agency, FEMA performs this assessment. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD) performs this assessment when it provides Texas with Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds administered by the Texas General Land Office. When there are FEMA or USHUD funds involved, many project areas not previously inventoried for historic properties become known and recorded with the THC, allowing knowledge of these resources to become available to local historic preservation planners after their inclusion in the THSA.

MITIGATION | POST-DISASTER

After recovery efforts are well underway, or after their completion, the mitigation stage will then begin. This phase is essentially the same as the preparation period, with the important distinction that with a disaster having occurred, efforts are now focused on preventing further damage from future disaster events. Agencies and communities can directly measure and understand the detailed information gained by the disaster's effect on historic properties within a local jurisdiction or impacted area. In turn, both agencies and communities can then use this knowledge to create targeted mitigation plans that will hopefully prevent the same level of negative effects to those properties in the future. One caution for planners is that many jurisdictions within Texas may have exposure to multiple types of disasters. Focusing mitigation measures solely on one recent disaster is natural and customary, but agencies and local planners should temper their mitigation measures factoring in whether those efforts will also reduce risk to the other disaster types that could occur in the future.

Mitigation funding sources for community-level efforts are often federally based, but not exclusively so. As of this writing, many federal agencies have increased mitigation program limits given the staggering cost of disasters. A few are FEMA's programs include the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program¹ and Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants², USHUD's Community Development Block Grant—Mitigation Program³, and the U.S. Forest Service's Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program⁴. The THC's Texas Preservation Trust Fund⁵ and Texas Courthouse Stewardship Program⁶ may also be able to assist communities in protecting certain classes of historic properties. At the individual level, residential and commercial historic property owners seeking mitigation assistance may be eligible for a locally administered Main Street downtown revitalization program⁷, assistance from their local County Historical Commission⁸ staff, or tax incentives at the state and federal level.⁹

METHODOLOGY

As part of this assessment, the THC collected and analyzed data and conducted a series of community engagement activities focused on gathering information on disaster impacts on historic and cultural resources and local needs in disaster resilience planning. The following section provides an overview of the community engagement process. At the statewide level, evaluating the disaster risk to Texas' heritage resources requires a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) approach where mapped databases of historical hazard events and the state's heritage resources can garner a broad understanding of the potential risks. A principal data source used in the GIS analysis is the THC's Texas Historic Sites Atlas ([THC: Texas Historic Sites Atlas](#)), which contains information on state-run historic sites, county courthouses, public and private museums, cemeteries, properties listed in the NRHP, SALs. Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), and Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs). Another key data source is the National Risk Index ([FEMA: National Risk Index Map](#)), developed by FEMA, which establishes an overall risk score for each county based on the projected recovery costs if that disaster occurred, adjusted for social vulnerability factors and an assessment of the community resilience in adapting to disaster hazards. Succeeding chapters describe these tools and data sources in further detail.

1 [FEMA: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities](#)

2 [FEMA: Hazard Mitigation Grants](#)

3 [USHUD: Community Development Block Grant Mitigation Funds](#)

4 [USDA, U.S. Forest Service: Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program](#)

5 [THC: Texas Preservation Trust Fund](#)

6 [THC: Texas Courthouse Stewardship](#)

7 [THC: Texas Main Street Program](#)

8 [THC: What Are County Historical Commissions](#)

9 [THC: Preservation Tax Incentives](#)



MISSION SAN JOSÉ, SAN ANTONIO



SECTION 2

AMARILLO REGIONAL WORKSHOP

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

As part of the community engagement program to create the *2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan—Our Resilient Heritage*, the THC conducted several stakeholder listening sessions, digital town halls, and regional workshops to gather information, comments, and feedback on statewide preservation issues, including disaster resilience. Stakeholder feedback provided insights into the types of historic and cultural resources impacted by natural disaster events around the state, as well as the varying needs and priorities in disaster planning facing local communities. Texas stakeholders and communities acknowledge that effective local planning and building strong partnerships between government agencies, preservation partners, and owners and stewards of historic and cultural resources can help ensure their long-term resilience to future disaster events.

The following section summarizes stakeholder engagement activities related specifically to disaster resilience. For a more complete narrative of all community engagement findings during the statewide planning process, refer to the *2022-2032 Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan—Our Resilient Heritage*, and the Stakeholder Engagement Report.

Stakeholder Listening Sessions

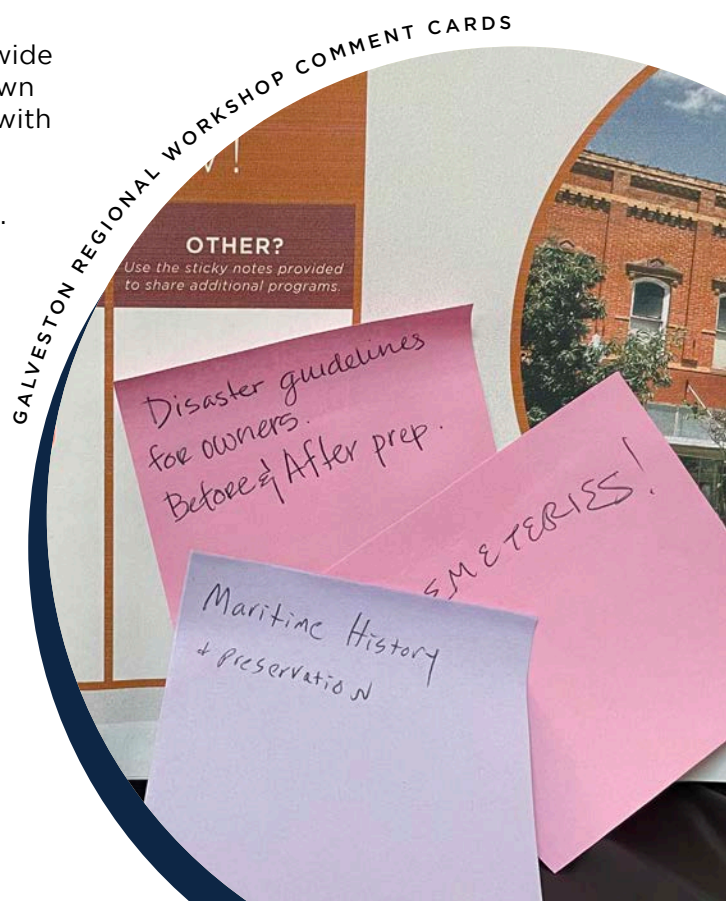
From October 2021 to March 2022, the THC organized and facilitated five stakeholder listening sessions, two focusing on disaster resilience and preparedness issues with THC staff and representatives from several key state and federal agencies, among them FEMA, USHUD, NPS, USDA, TxDOT, and TPWD. Both sessions included a review of recent natural disaster impacts on Texas' historic and cultural resources, such as the 2016 Tax Day flood centered in the Houston region, Hurricane Harvey in 2017, and Winter Storm Uri in 2021. In addition, the sessions discussed the current state- and local-level disaster mitigation planning efforts and how they do or do not address preparedness and response strategies for historic and cultural resources.

Key insights discovered during the sessions include:

- Ensuring broader access to the Texas Historic Sites Atlas (THSA) and its information related to surveys, archeological sites, SALs and RTHLs, cemeteries, cultural resource management reports, and National Register listings for consideration and incorporation in local disaster preparedness plans is a key need.
- Providing advanced models and templates for site assessments, using the latest cultural resource management techniques, can also assist managers of historic sites, as well as preservation professionals, to better prepare for disaster events.
- Coastal archeological resources are often poorly documented and affected by erosion, sea-level change, and hurricanes.
- Preparing communities to better understand NPS requirements for survey documentation, planning more comprehensively for visitor impacts to historic sites, and providing toolkits to property owners on how to document disaster recovery efforts should be high priorities in local preparedness efforts.

Digital Town Halls

To engage the broader Texas public during the statewide planning process, the THC sponsored eight digital town hall events between December 2021 and April 2022, with four town halls focused on the impacts of Hurricane Harvey and other recent disaster events on local communities and their historic and cultural resources. The THC facilitated the sessions over Zoom with both presentations and poll questions designed to collect stakeholder feedback on the local impacts of Hurricane Harvey as well as current practices in local disaster resilience planning. The fourth town hall, focusing discussion on future disaster-related threats, provided an overview of the vulnerabilities of the state's heritage resources to future disaster events based on anticipated increases in more intense weather events due to climate change.



Participants in the town hall sessions identified coastal flooding, hurricanes and tropical storms, riverine flooding, and severe winter weather as significant threats to local heritage resources. Increasingly, local communities recognize the needs for disaster preparation and are adopting disaster response best practices, updating their hazard mitigation plans, adapting public buildings to reduce their disaster risks, integrating disaster resilience and recovery into local land-use planning, and conducting public outreach to share information with their constituents.

Other key insights from the town hall sessions include:

- Some populations who live in historic neighborhoods, including low-to-moderate-income people, do not always have the means to gain access to materials necessary to prepare for a disaster event, such as sandbags or plywood. It would be helpful to find entities and organizations that can provide these materials in advance of any disaster event.
- There is a gap in getting funding to low-to-moderate-income property owners after a disaster, although USHUD assistance does help. However, there are rehabilitation budget caps on federal funding for historic properties during disaster recovery, and when repairs are estimated to exceed those caps, the use of those federal funds typically requires the demolition of the historic buildings.
- Finding qualified contractors who know how to work with historic properties post-disaster is a challenge for homeowners. Generating lists of local contractors and craftspeople would be beneficial.
- Partnerships with different agencies and nonprofit organizations at the federal, state, and local levels are critically important to conduct effective outreach and preparedness efforts before hurricane season, as demonstrated in a recent collaborative effort between the Houston Arts Alliance, the American Red Cross, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and Texas Collections Emergency Resource Alliance.
- Providing information and technical assistance on conducting risk assessments for buildings and archival collections would be beneficial to museum and historic site owners.
- Preserving historic schools left vulnerable to demolition after Hurricane Harvey was a significant concern, as several school districts decided to rebuild rather than repair and preserve.



CASE STUDY

DISASTER RESILIENCE PLANNING FOR ARTISTS, MUSEUMS, AND HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS

In the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, the Houston Arts Alliance, a nonprofit arts organization charged with strengthening the Houston metropolitan area's cultural arts sector through grantmaking and technical assistance, established a new initiative focused on helping artists and arts and history organizations better prepare for future disaster events. As part of this initiative, the Alliance prepared a Disaster Resiliency and the Arts Report assessing the disaster resilience needs of local artists and arts-related entities. The Arts Report concluded that the Houston area lacks an adequate disaster response framework and that leveraging the financial and technical resources of various statewide and local agencies can be immensely beneficial to addressing critical needs. Among them are inventorying at-risk tangible and intangible cultural assets, performing damage assessments for arts and history entities, and creating a local grant program that provides financial assistance and relief in the event of a disaster.

In addition to the Arts Report, the Alliance has presented several online disaster preparedness training sessions and created an Arts and Culture Hurricane Preparedness Toolkit, which offers best practices on disaster risk analysis, emergency supply kits, securing studio and museum spaces when a disaster event is imminent, and important insurance and documentation needs. The City of Houston's Harvey Arts Recovery Fund has been a sponsor of many of the Alliance's disaster resilience initiatives. In 2022, the Alliance presented a special webinar on hurricane preparation for cultural institutions, developed by the THC in collaboration with the Texas Collections Emergency Resource Alliance (TX-CERA) and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT). The webinar discussed ways to conduct a disaster risk assessment for museum and archival collections, how to prepare for flooding, wind, and tornado events in addition to hurricanes, and what to expect with American Red Cross involvement post-disaster.



Regional Workshops

In addition to the stakeholder listening sessions and digital town halls, the THC organized eight in-person regional workshops designed to discuss preservation issues, opportunities, and future priorities as well as exchange information and ideas on strengthening historic preservation across the state. Conducted in Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Galveston, Laredo, Marathon, McKinney, and Nacogdoches, the workshops featured informational exhibit boards describing THC programs and interactive stations where workshop attendees could participate in priority-setting exercises and surveys, provide feedback, and engage in discussion with THC staff. One interactive station focused specifically on disaster preparedness with exhibits depicting significant recent weather events within each region, such as wind, hail, tornado paths, and flooding, as well as a survey and a priority-setting exercise. The survey collected information on what types of recent weather and disaster events have impacted historic and cultural resources in Texas communities, while the priority-setting exercise focused on which heritage resources should receive high priority in local disaster preparedness and response efforts.

Results from the workshop exercise and survey include:

- Workshop participants considered historic resources related to emergency services, schools, religious buildings, hospitals, public works, transportation, and single-family residential neighborhoods as high priorities for inclusion in local disaster preparedness planning.
- Extreme heat and cold, wind, flash flooding, and tornadoes are the most prevalent weather events impacting historic resources, often resulting in burst pipes, damaged roofs, mold in historic interior finishes, and broken windows.
- Vacant historic buildings may be the most vulnerable as they are less likely to receive preparedness measures in the event of a disaster.
- Many respondents reported a loss of household income due to a disaster impacting a historic resource.
- Respondents often cited the lack of local expertise as a barrier to effectively preparing historic resources for future severe weather and disaster events.

As part of the Galveston regional workshop, the THC conducted a focus group session with the City of Galveston historic preservation officer and representatives from the Galveston Historical Foundation to discuss how the Foundation and the City address disaster resilience for Galveston Island's historic resources. Workshop participants reported that many disaster preparedness publications emphasize protective actions that are often impractical to implement. They suggested that publications should describe solutions to manage and minimize risk, an approach that is especially relevant for entities responsible for managing multiple historic properties. There are just insufficient resources available to fully protect each and every historic property, since disasters often strike with little advance warning and when preparation is not always possible. The focus often turns to evacuation to save lives, which means residents may not be available to make adequate preparations for their properties. Among Galveston's successful efforts are flood control initiatives and streamlined design review for flood adaptation projects. Galveston anticipates that disaster events as well as the continually rising water table will pose significant threats to local heritage resources.

Statewide Historic Preservation Survey

In March 2022, the THC launched a statewide historic preservation survey to gather information and feedback from stakeholders around the state on future preservation priorities. There were 2,545 respondents to the survey. Of the survey's 27 questions, five questions focused exclusively on disaster preparedness. When asked about trends impacting preservation efforts in Texas, 81 percent responded that climate change and the increasing number of hurricanes, wildfires, severe storms, and flooding events were of concern, with 38 percent of those seeing a significant impact. In valuing the many different THC programs, 76 percent of the survey respondents identified providing disaster-related assistance to property owners as highly important. Beyond these questions, the survey garnered the following additional information:

50%

to

60%

of survey respondents believe local governments and their emergency management departments, neighborhood associations, religious institutions, and the THC are essential organizations in disaster preparedness planning.

50%

of respondents believe that disseminating information on how to prepare historic properties for imminent disasters through digital applications would be useful.

51%

of respondents indicated that knowledge and access to funding sources for property adaptation work and post-disaster recovery would be helpful.

54%

of respondents stated accessing information and guidebooks on methods for protecting and salvaging artifacts and collections pre- and post-disaster would be helpful.



GALVESTON

SECTION 3

TYPES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Texas has a variety of designated historic properties and cultural resources. Described below are the different types of designated resources for agencies, planners, and property owners to consider and incorporate in their historic preservation and disaster preparedness plans. Not all “old” buildings are historic properties. Many lack the characteristics needed to be eligible for designation and protection. However, those properties and resources that communities wish to retain for the future will benefit in different ways with local, state, or federal designations, as described in Section 8, below.

BUILDINGS

Public Buildings

This category includes all local, state, or federally owned or publicly accessible buildings, such as courts, government agency buildings, city halls, stadiums, convention and conference centers, some theaters, and recreation and cultural centers, to name a few. Libraries and schools are often public buildings, but due to their common distribution, the following section describes them separately below.

Counties and municipalities typically commission architects to design public buildings with a particular architectural style attributed to them depending on their date of construction. There is often a primary entrance marked by a more elaborate and easy-to-identify doorway; however, most also utilize one or more secondary access points for accessibility, emergency exits, or private entrances for employees. Government buildings come in all scales and styles depending on the size of the agency, location, function, and date of construction.

Stadiums and arenas have entries and exits on multiple façades, and unobstructed interior space with or without roofs. The primary façade may be distinctive in design, or all façades may be identical, but all stadiums and arenas function to hold large groups of people for sporting events hosted by a sports team tenant and for other live touring performances and other events.

Convention and conference centers are usually large-scale buildings and complexes with entries and exits on multiple façades. On the interior, they typically have both fixed and mobile partition walls to adjust the size of meeting rooms. Unlike a stadium or arena, convention centers do not have regular tenants and instead serve as venues for temporary large-scale events.

Theater design can range from minimally ornamented to highly decorative. Theaters usually have a single entrance with a marquee or ticket window on the front wall, facing the street. Internally there is a lobby waiting area, with clear entry/exit points and large tangential hallways to accommodate heavy foot traffic, and one or multiple auditoriums to seat large crowds. The auditorium features a centrally focused stage or screen.

Recreation and cultural centers are typically large-scale buildings that accommodate large gatherings of people or provide for specific activities that require significant space. This form specifically can accommodate large-scale physical activities such as bowling or roller-skating. This subtype also includes gymnasiums, bowling alleys, lodges, and fraternal organizations, which also feature large open spaces to accommodate various uses, such as lectures, sit-down dinners, or meetings.



OLD CITY HALL, WELASCO, TEXAS

Schools

Educational buildings are those used to provide formal schooling to students of all ages, whether preschool or graduate study. Educational buildings most commonly exist in complexes, such as a university campus or a secondary school with a separate gymnasium. These buildings often have a distinguishing single primary entrance, usually with a highly ornamented entrance using iconography for wisdom, books, scientific tools, and typically the name of the school or building engraved into the lintel over the door. The entrance often contains multiple sets of paired doors to accommodate the large numbers of students using them at the beginning and end of the educational period, whether that period is a full day for elementary schoolers or a one-hour lecture for undergraduates. Although the plan may take many forms, the size and massing demonstrate the high occupancy during the day, with multiple windows assigned to each interior room. On the interior, educational buildings often have central hallways with flanking classrooms.

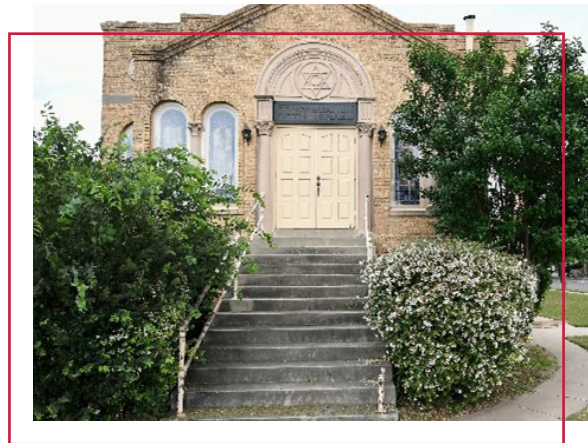
OLD DEL RIO HIGH SCHOOL, DEL RIO



Places of Worship and Religious Heritage

Places of worship vary in architectural style and layout. Purpose-built places of worship often have a central front entryway and often have entry points on other elevations. Entries may be located under a portico, canopy, awning, or another overhang. Religious symbols and iconography are present on a purpose-built place of worship, and many also utilize a tower as part of the building, such as a bell tower or minaret. Places of worship vary in stature depending on the relative wealth and size of their congregation, and not every place of worship contains the same rooms or is able to provide separate worship and gathering spaces. Most places of worship have a reception area for members to gather; however, interiors vary depending on religious practice. For instance, 19th-century mainstream Protestant congregations believed that church should be the primary focus of religious and social life, so their buildings often included fellowship halls, gymnasiums, classrooms, and parlors in the same building as the sanctuary. In contrast, 19th-century Catholic and Episcopalian congregations commonly constructed their sanctuary first and would later construct separate buildings for educational and social activities.

CONGREGATION BETH-ISRAEL, SAN ANGELO



Certain religions in the United States have distinguishable European and Asian architectural characteristics. Greek Orthodox churches in particular are recognizable by their domed roofs, Byzantine icons, and colorful exteriors. Though distinct and nuanced, Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist temples, wats, and mandirs are often recognizable by their ornately carved and repetitive towers. Islamic mosques often have minarets, domes, and a rectangular campus.

Jewish synagogues often do not display a standard symbolic floor plan or layout for their facilities. Synagogue design historically placed more emphasis on the design and ornamentation of the ark, which holds the Jewish Torah, rather than the building overall. Therefore, floor plans for synagogues vary widely across location depending on the climate, size of the congregation, and time period.

It is important to consider that the religious heritage of the United States is vast and many houses and places of worship, though not of historic age, may still be NRHP eligible or significant local landmarks due to events significant in the last 50 years under Criterion G of the National Register. Further, some religious groups re-purpose other buildings for their use, and these buildings may be historic for association with individuals and events significant in U.S. history, including religious movements. Houses of worship for both Western and Eastern religions can form a historic district alone, often composed of different buildings for accommodations, worship and mission activities, and vital church and community functions. Therefore, disaster planners should consider these sites holistically.

Libraries and Museums

Libraries are single-entrance public buildings that are, in most cases, originally constructed for this use. Most public libraries are located adjacent to neighborhoods and are typically one story in height. In larger library systems with multiple neighborhood branches, the central branch is often three or more stories tall to accommodate a larger book collection. Book drops located on the building exterior, usually near the primary entrance, are also a defining feature of library buildings.

Museums and art galleries are single-entrance buildings open to the public with large-span interiors allowing for maximum display, easy circulation, and an occupancy appropriate for their collection. These buildings vary in size; however, buildings constructed specifically for this use typically have few windows to limit natural light on the art and artifacts on display. Some museums and art galleries may have an external marquee and/or have an admission window or ticket booth. In some instances, local museums will re-purpose an older building for their collections, such as an old county jail, a historic home, or a former retail space.

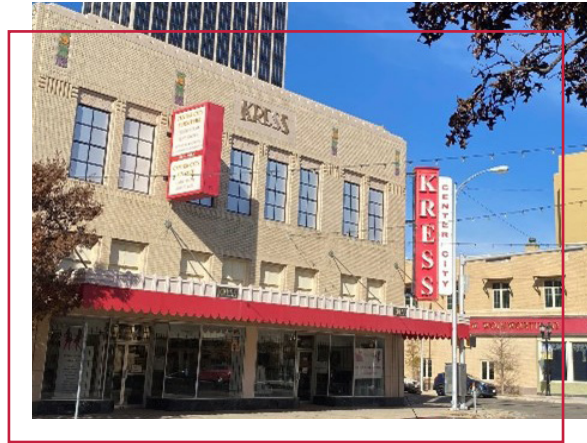
BORDER HERITAGE MUSEUM, LAREDO



Commercial Blocks

Commercial blocks come in the form of detached, attached, or semi-attached buildings constructed principally for commercial use. Historically, the attached or semi-attached forms are two- to three-story buildings with structural masonry construction and either brick or stone veneers using a higher-quality masonry unit. Large retail windows are typically located on the first floor, while upper floors have windows similar in scale to residential windows. Attached and semi-attached commercial block buildings share party walls with one or more neighboring buildings. These are most common in the historic downtown of a municipal area.

S.H. KRESS AND COMPANY, AMARILLO



For attached and semi-attached buildings, front walls feature most of the windows, doors, and architectural details, with limited detailing on the rear wall. Corner buildings and freestanding buildings have additional ornamentation and windows on the side walls. Prior to widespread public transportation, commercial block forms contained a storefront on the first floor. Upper stories had a variety of uses, including residential space for the owner or a store manager, a stockroom for the shop, or office space for the shop or another business. When these buildings undergo rehabilitation, the upper floors may remain as built or be converted, typically into additional commercial space or residential apartments.

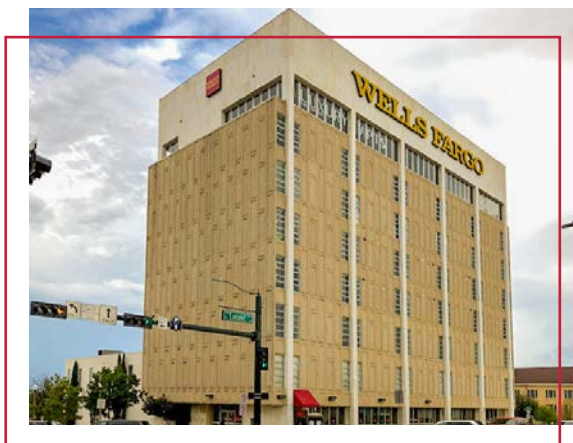
Many commercial block buildings were lost to demolition and replaced with office blocks in the early to mid 20th century as new technology, such as concrete and steel framing, allowed developers to construct taller buildings. During this same period, the commercial block evolved into the strip mall, creating multiple retail spaces within the same building, and adapting the form for the automobile. Like strip malls, commercial block buildings were set farther back from the road to provide private parking immediately in front of the stores, and they became one-story buildings instead of multi-story structures.

Early commercial blocks were of wood construction, but prosperous owners soon replaced these due to fire concerns. By the end of the 19th century, most commercial block buildings were structural masonry construction with brick or stone façades. By the early 20th century, new structural materials such as concrete masonry units, reinforced concrete, and metal framing technologies allowed taller, larger buildings. These materials replaced structural masonry entirely by World War II.

Office Blocks

Office blocks have a primary street-facing wall, but they are larger and taller than the smaller-scale commercial block buildings. These are mid-rise and high-rise buildings, constructed with reinforced concrete, steel, and glass. Tenants in these buildings are likely to be businesses due to the open plan of each floor that can accommodate many workers and several smaller private offices, although the ground floor may hold retail space. Due to the large amount of modern construction materials required for construction, and the costs and availability of those materials, most office blocks date from the 1950s or later.

WELLS FARGO BUILDING, DENTON



Reinforced concrete allowed new office block buildings to get taller. Reinforced concrete can withstand much higher weight and structural loads, allowing mid-rise and eventually high-rise construction. Similarly, incorporating structural steel also increased the potential and achievable height of buildings nationwide.

Mixed-use buildings consist of all other sub-forms of two or more stories, with multiple uses. The ground floor is typically commercial, with the upper levels used for another purpose, such as apartments. Historic-age mixed-use buildings could use commercial block, office block, commercial complex, or lodging forms. Rehabilitation projects often convert historic-age single-use commercial buildings to mixed use with retail or restaurant space on the ground floor and residential units on the upper floors. Office block, lodging, and warehouse forms are the most commonly used for rehabilitation into mixed use due to their larger scale and framing materials.

Commercial Complexes

The commercial complex form includes shopping centers, office parks, and other commercial properties with multiple tenants, each with their own entrance. Commercial complexes are common in commercial areas outside the downtown district and are the result of suburban sprawl. Suburban sprawl provided inexpensive land, an economic base, and transportation services for developers to construct commercial complexes.

Lodging

Lodgings provide overnight accommodation for short-term stays, and they include hotels, motels, and motor courts. Lodging forms have differentiated entrance features. For instance, hotels have a single exterior entrance with individual rooms facing interior common spaces, whereas motor courts and motels often have individual exterior entrances facing a common parking lot. Some motor courts included carports or reserved parking spots associated with individual lodging units. From the onset, the design of motor courts and motels accommodated auto travelers, sometimes incorporating auto-related amenities like private gasoline pumps. Motels, while having many of the same amenities as motor courts, are a bridge between motor courts and hotels in form. Motels are typically single buildings of two stories oriented toward a shared parking lot. Early motels were often adjacent to, or attached to, a restaurant.

LA POSADA HOTEL, LAREDO



The plan, or footprint, as well as their location in cities and communities also differentiates the lodging types. Hotels are typically large, rectangular-plan multi-story buildings located in downtown areas or near interstate and U.S. highway intersections. Motels could be rectangular, L-shaped, U-shaped, T-shaped, or H-shaped, and they are located along state and U.S. highways. Motor courts, usually located along current or former state highway routes, provide guest accommodations in separate individual buildings, most often arranged in a U-shape plan or in multiple rows of buildings. They also feature a centrally located combination office and residential space for the owner.

Residential

Residential buildings usually contain one or more living units with a private bathroom, private kitchen, and living space per unit. The amount of living space varies depending on the dwelling's size. Living space typically includes bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, and, less often, associated spaces such as parlors, studies, and utility spaces. Residential buildings may be a single stand-alone detached unit or attached to other residential buildings such as in single- or two-story townhomes or mid- or high rise apartments.

DENTON



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A historic district is any set of multiple historic-age resources that are significant as a whole collection. This could include residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, industrial sites, or farmsteads. Communities may designate historic districts under a municipal historic preservation ordinance or zoning, by officially listed in the NRHP, or simply by determining them eligible for the NRHP using one of the processes identified further below.

Local Historic Districts

Counties or municipalities may designate local historic districts under a municipal historic preservation or zoning ordinance. Properties in these districts typically require approval by a historic preservation commission for any exterior alterations, demolition, or new construction. The Certificate of Appropriateness is a specific type of building permit used to confirm that the proposed alterations will not destroy any character-defining features for a property located within a historic district. The Oaks Historic District in Beaumont, Rogers Washington Holy Cross Historic District in Austin, the Depot Square Historic District in Wichita Falls, and McKinney's combined commercial and residential district are examples of this type.

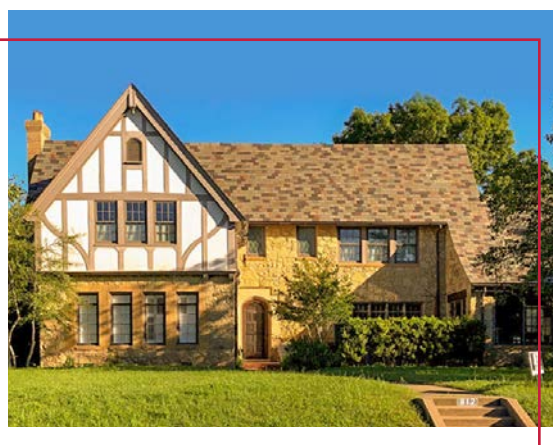
DOWNTOWN MCKINNEY



Residential Historic Districts

Residential historic districts are collections of dwellings, usually with multiple owners, that typically share common architectural styles or developers and are emblematic of the area's growth during their period of construction. In addition to individual homes or residential buildings, contributing resources in residential districts might include historic street signs, curbs, landscaping, medians, or street grids. When identifying the character-defining features of a residential historic district, local planners should consider common setback lines, building materials, architectural styles, and landscaping for the entire district as well as for each individual property. Some examples include Charnwood, Azalea, and Brick Streets in Tyler, the historical residential district in Ellis, the South Alamo Street-South St. Mary's Street district in San Antonio, and the Fairmount/Southside district in Fort Worth.

DENTON



Commercial Historic Districts

Commercial historic districts are collections of historic buildings often including a variety of functions, such as a variety of functions such as offices, retail, restaurants, bars, and some converted residential spaces where zoning allows. These districts typically involve multiple owners, and the buildings have similar sizes, building materials, construction methods, and dates of construction. They are most commonly found in the oldest commercial core of the municipality, such as around the founding site or oldest section of the street grid.

DOWNTOWN EL PASO

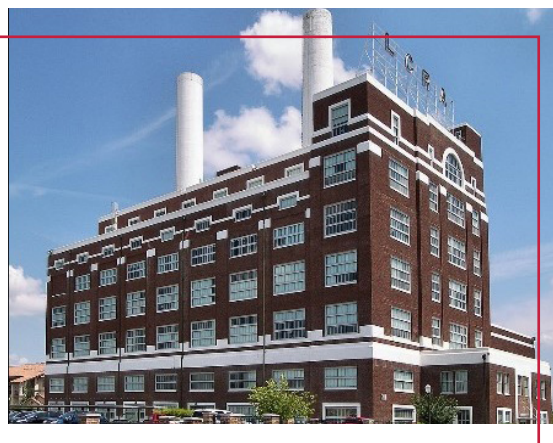


The Main Street Program focuses on “strengthening communities through preservation-based economic development in older and historic downtowns and neighborhood commercial districts.”¹ Main Street areas have a lot of overlap with commercial historic districts; however, a commercial historic district is not necessarily a designated Main Street, and not every designated Main Street is a commercial historic district. The THC maintains a list of current Main Street communities on its website.²

Industrial Districts

Industrial historic districts typically focus on the history of one specific company and include multiple buildings all related to that company’s industrial processes. Unlike commercial or residential districts, industrial districts typically have only one or two owners rather than several. Industrial districts include warehouses, manufacturing facilities, shipping and receiving buildings, as well as railroad tracks, smokestacks, or any other supporting structures that were critical to the industry function. Examples include the Cen-Tex Wool Mill Historic District in San Marcos, Hays County; the Imperial Sugar Company Refinery Historic District in Sugar Land, Fort Bend County; and the W-K-M Company, Inc. Historic District in Houston, Harris County.

COMAL POWER PLANT, NEW BRAUNFELS



MATAGORDA COUNTY RICE FIELD



Agricultural Districts

Farmsteads, including plantations, typically include a primary house and multiple outbuildings to support agricultural activity. Outbuildings may include worker housing, barns, stables, corrals, chicken coops, animal pens, fencing, fields, irrigation systems, and windmills. Farmsteads typically reflect regional variations in design, materials, and the ethnic

¹ [Main Street America: About Us](#)

² [THC: Main Street Program Current Participants](#)

heritage of the farm's owners. The number and types of outbuildings on a farmstead also reflect the agricultural practices that occurred on that property, such as the types of crops grown, the types of animals raised, or the overall scale of the operations. The Westphalia Rural Historic District in Falls County and the Voelcker Farmstead Historic District in San Antonio are representative examples.

Neighborhood Conservation Districts

Neighborhood conservation districts are distinct designations from historic districts in that they may lack significant architectural building fabric and integrity. However, like historic districts, conservation districts may create and enforce design standards for the designated area, in addition to any deed restrictions or zoning requirements for included parcels. Design standards might focus on building setbacks, height limits, exterior building materials, or garage placement to retain architectural cohesion between the existing buildings and new construction. Greenville's Lee-Washington area, Galveston's San Jacinto neighborhood, and Dallas's M Streets East are examples of neighborhood conservation districts.

Archeological Districts

An archeological district is composed of one or several significant archeological sites that are geographically close together and that display similarity in characteristics or a demonstrable pattern. The totality of the sites included within the district is of vital context, although some individual sites may not be eligible for listing in the NRHP. These districts can be both precontact and historic in age. Publicly accessible databases, such as the THC's Historic Sites Atlas, do not list the location of archeological districts and the sites that constitute them to protect them from potential looting.



STRUCTURES

Bridges

The history of bridges is synonymous with the history of transportation in Texas, representing a range of structures with varied complexity.³ There are many types of historic bridges, but most broadly, there are covered and uncovered bridge structures. Covered bridges feature trusses of wood, steel, iron, or concrete enclosing the roadway space. During the expansion of the railroad, truss bridges were particularly popular, and many remain in use today across the state.⁴

SUGARLOAF BRIDGE, MILAM COUNTY



Dams

Dams are structures built to control the flow of a waterway. Dams might be small structures made from stacked stone across a small creek on private property, or they might be large, concrete pieces of public infrastructure crossing a major river. Dams can serve several functions, including irrigation, to generate hydroelectric power, or for flood control. When considering dams for disaster planning, the dam complexes include not only the physical barrier across the waterway, but also any supporting structures, such as a powerhouse, electrical lines, fencing, and operating equipment.

Canals and Seawalls

Canals are human-built waterways for either navigation or irrigation. Seawalls are human-built embankments meant to protect a coastline from future erosion or rising water levels. Most often, these structures are National Register eligible given their importance to the growth and development of the local community rather than for their engineering or construction techniques. For canals and seawalls outside municipalities and located along larger bodies of water, local authorities should consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to find out if a determination of eligibility has been made.

GALVESTON SEAWALL, CIRCA 1920,
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



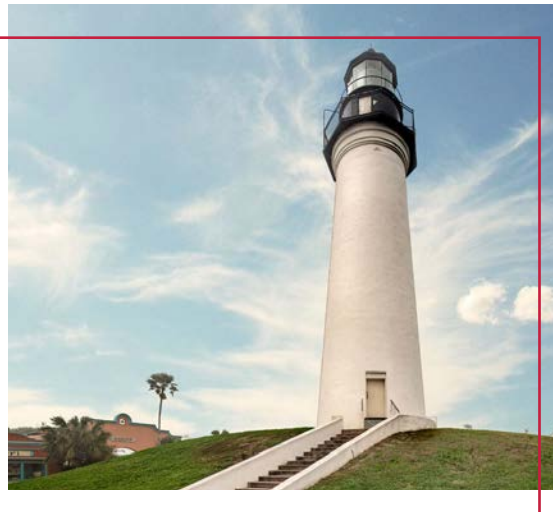
³ Lila Knight, "A Guide to the Research and Documentation of Local Texas Bridges," Historic Studies Report (Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Historical Studies Branch, Revised 2013), p. 3.

⁴ Dale Weisman, "A Guide To the Historic Bridges of Texas," Texas Highways (blog), January 28, 2021, [Texas Highways: Let Us Cross That Bridge](#); "Historic Bridges in Texas | THC.Texas.Gov - Texas Historical Commission," accessed November 18, 2022, [THC: Historic Bridges In Texas](#); "Metal Truss Bridges | THC.Texas.Gov - Texas Historical Commission," accessed November 18, 2022, [THC: Metal Truss Bridges](#); "Texas Historic Bridges," accessed November 17, 2022, [TxDOT: Texas Historic Bridges](#).

Lighthouses and Aids to Navigation

Waterway navigation historic resources encompass single structures, complexes, and large and multi-structure aid stations. Lighthouses—both manned and unmanned—are among the most recognizable historic aids to navigation. However, daymarks and beacons, lightships, buoys, sound signals, and range lights are typical structures that form the landscape of historic maritime and coastal navigation. Though many of these structures are not in use due to advancement in navigation technology, they remain a historic presence in parts of the Texas Gulf Coast, including significant surviving examples in Port Isabel, Point Bolivar, Aransas Pass, and Port Lavaca.⁵

PORT ISABEL STATE HISTORIC SITE,
PORT ISABEL



Once-manned lighthouses are large and feature living quarters inside or next to them to support a constant keeper or full staff. Unmanned lighthouses are smaller and indicate a channel, pier, or other notable coastal feature, but still retain the signature lighthouse form.⁶

Buildings and Structures in Rural Landscapes

While over 85 percent of Texans now live in urban centers, the state was predominantly rural until World War II.⁷ Individual rural historic properties can encompass a wide variety of functions and can be eligible based on their architectural style, but are often associated with local historical personages or because of their importance to the community's development. Individual primary residences, barns, flour mills, gins, granaries, elevators, and rail stations can all fall under this category. Over time, farmers and ranchers abandoned many of these buildings and structures. Some were lost to demolition. Intact rural historic buildings and structures are now rare and underrepresented in the Texas historic property databases. Rural planners should focus efforts on their documentation and incorporation disaster planning efforts.

RANCH HOME, WEST TEXAS



5 James P. Delgado and Kevin J. Foster, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation," National Register Bulletin (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992), p. 4.

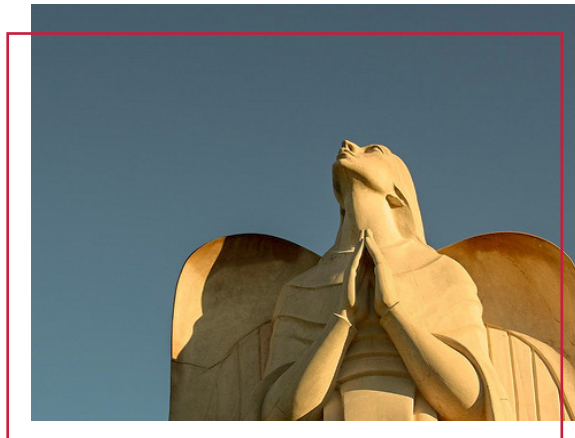
6 Delgado and Foster, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation", p. 2.

7 [Texas Demographics Center: Urban Texas](#)

OBJECTS

Objects are often artistic items sometimes, small in scale, that recognize a particular person or event of historic or cultural importance. This classification includes statues, public fountains, monuments, and large fixed public art pieces, as well as ships and shipwrecks. Their significance usually derive from their association with a particular setting, such as a park, plaza, or cemetery, or recognition by a government entity as an official object of note.

STATUE, CITY CEMETERY, LUBBOCK



CEMETERIES

Cemeteries include graveyards, crematoriums, mausoleums, and chapels. Historically, cemeteries was often adjacent to and associated with places of worship, as well as properties designated by a municipality specifically for burials. The location of early cemeteries was often at a distance away from a community's historical commercial center and at times just outside the city limits. With subsequent population growth, municipalities would then incorporate many cemeteries within their jurisdictional limits. Cemeteries around churches reflect the membership of the congregation, so they vary greatly in their site planning and design. Private secular cemeteries, as well as those established by the government, often have original master plans to determine the number of interments possible. Of note, Texas does not have a state law requiring an individual's interment in a cemetery. Many Texans, particularly those before the 20th century, used their land for private family cemeteries.

CONCORDIA CEMETERY, EL PASO



Cemeteries have a variety of marker types that clearly delineate and define the organization and plan of the cemetery. Grave markers come in many forms and include a range from larger mausoleums that contain multiple interments to individual markers, such as altar tombs or headstones. Monumental markers, such as obelisks or those associated with historic social clubs, are also common constructions that mark individual burial locations.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological sites comprise cultural resources from past historic and precontact human activities that are situated on or below the ground. They can include a wide variety of materials. Precontact Native American sites most often consist of stone or ceramic artifacts, which degrade very slowly, but depending on the age and the soil chemistry, animal or human bone may remain extant for thousands of years, as can seeds or other plant remains. Historic archeological sites may or may not be associated with aboveground structures and will commonly contain glass, ceramic, and metal items. Many landforms were attractive for cultural use by both precontact and postcontact peoples. In these cases, archeological sites may contain many layers of cultural materials.

LA BELLE SHIPWRECK EXCAVATION



Archeological sites are not just the objects they contain—an important aspect of determining a site's significance is whether the context remains intact, including its originally deposited materials. While the original settlement may have long since disappeared and become buried beneath the surface, artifact patterns and visible soil stains can help discern the locations of where people lived, worked, and deposited refuse.

Archeological sites, by nature of their often being underground and the types of materials from which they are composed, are less fragile to disasters than aboveground resources. This is situational, however, as there are types of sites that can be significantly impacted by disturbance. Some examples: A great portion of interior Texas does not have rapid soil creation, and therefore old artifacts can be located at or just below the ground surface by disturbance. Tornadoes or strong overbank flood events can significantly affect and move artifacts. In addition, hurricane storm surge or interior floods can undercut and erode many archeological sites located on the edges of creeks and rivers. Sea levels have fluctuated over the millenia and once-dry landforms at the Gulf Coast are now underwater. Hurricanes can disrupt these sites through massive storm surge and its later recession, scouring the seabed and moving materials hundreds of feet or more from their original position.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Unlike the historic property classifications above, cultural landscapes often encompass a large geographic area and can include a wide variety of natural as well as physical elements, made cohesive due to the area's ties to a common historical event or a community's development, or through architectural design. The National Park Service includes four categories within this designation: historic sites; historic designed landscapes; historic vernacular landscapes; and ethnographic landscapes.^{8 9} Each recognized cultural landscape can include multiple categories.

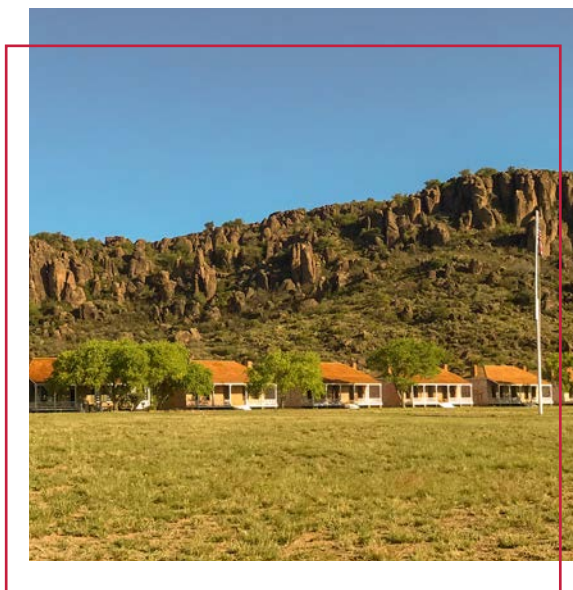
⁸ [NPS: Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes](#)

⁹ [THC: Cultural Landscapes](#)

Historic sites are associated with a particular historic event or person. Examples include the 1,300-acre San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site near Deer Park and the 1,570-acre Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park near Stonewall.

Historic designed landscapes exhibit intentional designs by an architect, engineer, or master gardener to reflect a specific design tradition and/or aesthetic principle. These are places intended for people to visit and enjoy the natural surroundings as an artistic experience. Examples of this category are the Japanese Tea Garden in San Antonio, designed by former San Antonio Park Commissioner Ray Lambert and built inside an abandoned quarry with prisoner labor, and Heritage Park Plaza at the Trinity River in Fort Worth, a modernist landscape using concrete, and water designed by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin.

FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Historic vernacular landscapes evolved organically or from a specific use rather than by planned architectural design. Function, rather than principles of aesthetic, primarily defines this category. Many Texas plantations fall into this category, including state historic sites such as Levi Jordan and Varner-Hogg plantations near Brazoria, Barrington Plantation at Washington-on-the-Brazos, and Liendo Plantation near Hempstead. The privately owned 825,000-acre King Ranch in South Texas, the largest in the United States, and the rural Upper Settlement District in Bosque County are also examples of vernacular landscapes.¹⁰

Ethnographic landscapes are places with natural features that developed cultural significance to a group of people, either through becoming the focus of their settlement or as sacred sites. The 397-acre Caddo Mounds State Historic Site near Nacogdoches is an example—this site was developed between 800 and 1200 years ago as a ceremonial center by Native Americans whose cultural connections extended north up to the Great Lakes and eastward to the modern Georgia Atlantic Coast. The Enchanted Rock pink granite dome near Fredericksburg is another characteristic ethnographic landscape, with cultural connections recognized from precontact times to the present.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PLACES

A Traditional Cultural Place is an area that is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its strong association with cultural practices or beliefs that originated in the past but continue into the present for a community.¹¹ The area is recognized more for its importance to the current community's cultural legacy than due to past physical manifestations of those beliefs, though the landscape itself is integrally tied with those practices. The category can include occurrences such as neighborhoods historically and currently tied to a particular ethnic community, but is also related to with natural landscape features associated with Native American hunting areas, and spiritual and ceremonial sites that continue to be accessible to the present day.

¹⁰ [NPS: National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes](#)

¹¹ [NPS: National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties](#)



KIRKPATRICK HOUSE, MCKINNEY

SECTION 4

DEFINING SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As noted in the beginning, the term “historic properties” does not just reference historic buildings but includes the wide variety of cultural resources discussed above. The term emanates from the federal definition included in the NHPA¹ and has been adopted by many preservation professionals because it is a standard nationwide definition. The State of Texas also has its own regulations and procedures in place to designate and protect important cultural resources on publicly owned lands, as do some local communities through their zoning ordinances. This section provides background information for community planners not previously exposed to the

¹ [NCSHPO: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966](#)

The vast majority of historic and cultural resources within Texas are in private ownership with no constraints on their property's use or disposition before or after a disaster. However, at the municipal level, if the property is located within a locally designated historic or neighborhood conservation district, the local jurisdiction's historic preservation commission may designate a building, structure, or object as historic and require permits to perform work. The other most common trigger is if the property owner is seeking funds from a federal agency such as FEMA or USHUD for disaster assistance.

FEDERAL HISTORIC PROPERTY DESIGNATIONS

The National Park Service (NPS) is the federal agency responsible for national historic preservation programs, including the NRHP; heritage documentation programs such as the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record; and distributing Historic Preservation Fund money to the SHPOs, including the THC. The NPS does not manage or oversee the Main Street Program, which focuses on revitalizing historic commercial downtown areas. In Texas, the THC administers the Main Street Program in association with Main Street America, a subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places

Ratified by the U.S. Congress in 1966, the NHPA, among its many programs, established the National Register of Historic Places. As part of managing the NRHP, NPS established criteria for how a property can be eligible for or listed in the NRHP. The eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP include sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects that are at least 50 years old and conform to at least one of the following criteria:²

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

These criteria for significance also serve as the basis for state and local historic designations such as RTHLs, SALs, or local historic districts and landmarks. In addition to having significance in one of the above categories, properties eligible for the NRHP must also have integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity:

² Patrick W. Andrus, Rebecca H. Shrimpton ed., Beth L. Savage, and Sarah Dillard Pope, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." National Park Service, National Register Bulletins, revised 1997. [NPS: National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation](#)

There are seven aspects of integrity:

- Location
- Setting
- Association
- Design
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling

Property does not need to retain all seven aspects of integrity. However, it must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The aspects of integrity most important for conveying its significance will depend on applicable criteria. The NPS has numerous bulletins available online about how to interpret and apply the NRHP criteria and aspects of integrity.

After determining a property or site's significance, NRHP eligible and listed properties should also have a level, area, and period of significance. The level of significance identifies whether the property is significant to the local community (typically the municipality or county), the state, or the nation. Most eligible and listed NRHP properties have a local level of significance. The area of significance is the type of history that the property conveys under categories defined by NPS and outlined in their bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form."³ The period of significance is the date or date range associated with the reason why the property meets NRHP eligibility standards. For properties eligible under Criterion A, this is often a date range with a period of development, while for properties eligible under Criterion C, the period of significance is typically the date of construction. Establishing the level, area, and period of significance helps the THC and other agencies identify the important, historical aspects of a property that a property owner must retain or mitigate during the disaster recovery process.

There are several programs and benefits available to NRHP property owners. National Register listing in Texas gives property owners access to:

- Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits
- State Historic Preservation Tax Credits
- A Sales Tax Exemption on Labor to "repair, restore, or remodel" a building listed in the National Register

Please visit the THC's website for more information about these preservation tax incentives.⁴

³ Linda F. McClelland, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form." National Park Service, National Register Bulletins, revised 1997. Accessed October 5, 2022, [NPS: National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form](#)

⁴ [THC: About Preservation Tax Incentives](#)

All properties eligible for or listed in the NRHP, at all levels, areas, and periods of significance, receive the same level of consideration during the disaster recovery process. The federal government and the State of Texas do not impose any regulations on property owners whose properties are eligible for or listed in the NRHP. Private NRHP-listed property owners may alter, move, or even demolish their listed property without interference from the state or federal government.⁵ However, Section 106 of the NHPA requires that projects receiving federal funding or permitting must undergo review for adverse effects to NRHP-eligible properties. This includes federally funded disaster relief. Planners should consult their local building department or historic preservation office, as applicable, to find out if their community has any jurisdictional purview over NRHP-listed properties.

The THC website includes information on properties currently nominated for listing in the NRHP, as well as information regarding the nomination process and how to prepare the nomination form and other required documentation.⁶ The official database of the NRHP is located on the National Park Service website.⁷

Heritage Documentation

The three major federally sponsored documentation programs—the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS)—collect specific information about a building, structure, or landscape for storage in the Library of Congress. Federal agencies may use these documentation programs as mitigation for federally funded or permitted projects determined to have an adverse effect on a historic property. Local communities, as well as federal and state agencies, may not use these programs during disaster recovery efforts as they are time intensive and require several specialists to complete.

THE STRAND, GALVESTON



5 [THC: About the National Register of Historic Places Program](#)

6 [THC: National Register of Historic Places](#)

7 [NPS: National Register of Historic Places](#)

Historic Preservation Fund and Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

Established in 1977 by Congress, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) provides financial assistance to states and others in support of their mandated work under the National Historic Preservation Act. Each year, funds from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease revenue (\$150 million as of 2023) are allocated for this purpose. The HPF can award funds to states, Tribal communities, local governments, and competitive grant programs.⁸

The National Park Service distributes HPF money to SHPOs, which in Texas is the THC. The NHPA requires that states award at least 10 percent of their annual federal appropriation to Certified Local Governments. The THC oversees a competitive grant application process for CLGs to distribute the funds to eligible projects across the state. Certified Local Governments must provide matching funds to receive the grant from the THC. Applications to the THC are typically due in late fall with funds awarded for the following year.⁹ The THC's CLG coordinator can provide additional guidance on this important grant program.

Congress may also appropriate Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Funds (ESHPF) to assist historic property owners and support historic preservation efforts in communities within presidentially declared disaster areas. Eligible applicants are limited to SHPOs and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), which can then make subgrants available for damaged NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties as well as fund area surveys to determine NRHP eligibility.¹⁰ The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street America program received a multi-year ESHPF grant in 2021, part of which has been dedicated to helping Main Street communities prepare for disasters.¹¹

National Historic Landmarks

The National Historic Landmark (NHL) program recognizes buildings and sites of nationally important events and "helps to protect the historic character of the property from any federal action," which would include federally funded disaster recovery.¹² Originally authorized by the U.S. Congress under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and reorganized in 1960, the NHL program recognizes the national-level historic significance of a property or site without necessitating that the federal government purchase it. Once the NHPA established the NRHP in 1966, all previously designated NHLs were also listed in the National Register. Presently buildings and sites must first be NRHP-listed before applying for NHL status. As of August 2022, there are only approximately 2,600 NHLs in the United States. There are 49 NHLs in Texas, including the Alamo in San Antonio; Apollo Mission Control Center in Houston; Fair Park in Dallas; Fort Richardson in Jack County; King Ranch in Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy Counties; the Lucas Gusher at Spindletop in Jefferson County; and the Resaca de la Palma Battlefield in Cameron County.¹³

MISSION CONCEPCIÓN, SAN ANTONIO



⁸ [USDOI: Natural Resources Revenue Data, Historic Preservation Fund](#)

⁹ [THC: Grant Information, Certified Local Government \(CLG\) Grants](#)

¹⁰ [USDOI: Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund \(ESHPF\)](#)

¹¹ [Main Street America: Disaster Preparedness and Resilience](#)

¹² [NPS: National Historic Landmarks, Our Mission](#)

¹³ [NPS: National Historic Landmarks, List of NHLs by State](#)

An NHL designation does not prohibit private owners from making any alterations and changes to their property under federal law. Federal agencies and projects subject to Section 106 or Section 110 of the NHPA must coordinate with the supervising agency, SHPO, and the ACHP to ensure that the project carefully considers and mitigates its impacts.

NRHP-Eligible Properties

There are two primary ways to determine properties and sites eligible for the National Register without going through the formal application process. This happens through two primary mechanisms:

- Determinations of Eligibility
- Historic Resources Surveys

First, a property owner seeking to list their property in the NRHP may undertake a determination of eligibility (DOE). The owner will prepare the DOE and submit it to the THC's National Register coordinator to get an official response from the THC on whether the property meets the NRHP eligibility criteria. The THC may also complete a DOE as part of an application to the state or federal historic preservation tax credit programs.

Historic resources surveys are typically commissioned either by local communities seeking to identify historic properties in their jurisdiction, by third parties who are developing projects that receive federal funding or require federal permits, which then obligate these studies under Section 106 of the NHPA, or directly by a federal agency that is also required to do so under the NHPA, including FEMA for reconstruction projects that occur within a federally declared disaster area. During a survey, historic preservation professionals and architectural historians will identify a survey boundary, prepare a historic context for that boundary to identify the area and period of significance, and then photograph every building, structure, and object within the survey area. Surveyors will assess and categorize resources as Eligible or Contributing or Not Eligible and Non-Contributing based on whether they are associated with the area or period of significance and if they retain enough integrity. If a property is determined eligible, federally funded or permitted projects must avoid or mitigate any adverse effects they may have on the eligible property.

BRACKENRIDGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT, SAN ANTONIO



STATE DESIGNATIONS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The State of Texas through the THC has several programs that assign state-level recognition of historic properties. Depending on the qualities and level of significance of the historic property, recognition can provide protection under state law even if the resource's eligibility for the NRHP is unknown. Planners who wish to afford greater protection and funding opportunities for their local historic properties should consider contacting the THC to discuss whether they qualify for any of the below-listed programs.

Antiquities Code of Texas and State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs)

The Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191, and Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26) enacted by the Texas Legislature in 1969, recognizes historic properties and archeological resources of statewide significance located on non-federal public lands as State Antiquity Landmarks.^{14, 15} The THC administers the program. Historic buildings and other aboveground historic resources must first receive listing in the NRHP before their designation as SALs. However, archeological sites do not have the same prerequisite.

The purpose of the SAL program is to identify and manage important public historic properties, including archeological sites, for current and future generations of Texans. All state agencies and political subdivisions of the state, which include cities, counties, municipal utility districts, river authorities, universities, and school districts must follow all provisions of the Antiquities Code. Proposed work and ground-disturbing activities undertaken by such entities involving SALs must notify and consult with the THC at least 60 days prior to making modifications to or demolishing any building 50 years old or older. The Antiquities Code also requires the involved public agency to hire a professional archeologist or qualified preservation architect where necessary to apply and receive an antiquities permit from the THC.

The Antiquities Code contains provisions used by the THC in concert with state and local jurisdictions to designate State Antiquities Landmarks. A district, building, structure, object, or archeological site designated as a SAL receives legal protection under Texas law, with the THC maintaining review authority over proposed alterations or destruction at least 60 days before any work commences. Historic buildings and other aboveground historic resources must receive listing in the National Register of Historic Places before their designation as SALs, but archeological sites do not have the same prerequisite.

¹⁴ [Antiquities Code of Texas](#)

¹⁵ [Texas Administrative Code: Title 13, Cultural Resources](#)

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) are buildings and structures at least 50 years old judged to be historically and architecturally significant.¹⁶ Both private and public buildings are eligible for RTHL designation, although the owner of a private property must agree to the property's listing. In 1962, the Texas Legislature initiated the RTHL program under the THC's precursor agency, the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, founded in 1953, before the adoption of the NHPA or the Antiquities Code of Texas. The law is found in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, Section 442.006 (f)¹⁷ and its implementing rules in Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 21, Rule 21.11.¹⁸

A key expectation of any RTHL-designated resource is that its exterior appearance retains its historical features and integrity. Alterations and changes cannot occur without first notifying the THC at least 60 days beforehand and allowing the agency to review the proposed project actions and provide its comments. If alterations are not appropriate to the property, it may lose its RTHL designation.

Official Texas Historical Marker

Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM)s are found in all 254 Texas counties, recognizing a wide variety of individual historic properties as well as important Texas community events, people, organizations, military sites, and cemeteries. These markers are educational in purpose and number over 17,000, making the program one of the most visible to residents around the state. State commemoration of historical events dates back to 1856, when Texas contributed to marking graves at the San Jacinto battlefield. The current OTHM program dates from 1962. While the markers themselves do not automatically assign legally protected historic property status to their subject matter, those associated with individual buildings and structures can also receive that status. The local County Historical Commission reviews application submissions from the general public to erect an OTHM.¹⁹

Texas Main Street Program

Historic businesses and homes located in downtown settings can have particular importance to the historic and architectural character of those communities. These areas can help support and generate local tourism and contribute to the general quality of life for their residents. Unfortunately, many downtown areas may show economic decline and become neglected over time. Texas continues to be a strong supporter and advocate in assisting small towns and communities as they recognize and revitalize these traditional commercial districts through the creation of the Texas Main Street Program, which is affiliated with Main Street America, first established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1980 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, called Main Street America. Both the Texas Main Street and Main Street America programs provide resources, including revitalization toolkits, to those planners who wish to identify eligible historic properties and find financial resources to reestablish their traditional downtown as a focal point of the community.²⁰

16 [THC: Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks](#)

17 [Texas Government Code: Title 4, Chapter 442, Texas Historical Commission](#)

18 [Texas Administrative Code: Title 13, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Official Texas Historical Marker Program](#)

19 [THC: State Historical Markers](#)

20 [Main Street America: Main Street Resource Center](#)

Cemetery Preservation Program

The THC estimates that there are 50,000 or more places of human interment in Texas, many of them unmarked and therefore subject to destruction from development. They are part of Texas' cultural heritage, and private landowners and community planners aware of the existence of unrecorded cemeteries should contact the THC to include such resources within the state's official inventory. Texas has several regulations that govern the designation and protection of cemeteries.²¹ The THC can provide technical assistance through the Cemetery Preservation Program²² and has developed guidelines to aid interested parties in this effort.²³

Historic Texas Lands Plaque

A Historic Texas Lands Plaque recognizes Texas private landowners who promote archeological research on their properties.²⁴ This plaque awards recognition to that person for having completed any of the following actions:

- Through selling land or creating a permanent conservation easement, transferred ownership of one or more significant archeological sites to the THC, another state agency, or a suitable nonprofit organization such as a land trust.
- Designated one or more archeological State Antiquities Landmarks and filed the paperwork with the relevant county office.
- Allowed substantial and significant archeological research on their property.

Family Land Heritage Program

In 1974, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) started the Family Land Heritage program to recognize farms and ranches that have been in continuous operation by the same family for at least 100 years. The program has recognized over 3,700 properties in more than 220 counties.²⁵ However, the program does not designate farms and ranches as historic properties but may be eligible for other programs such as RTHL designation or listing in the NRHP based on surviving buildings or through their significance to local history. Those who qualify for the program receive a certificate and can obtain a Texas Century Farm or Ranch plaque to display on their property. The TDA Family Land Heritage Registry also formally documents the farm family's history.

21 [THC: Cemetery Laws](#)

22 [THC: Cemetery Preservation](#)

23 [THC: Preserving Historic Cemeteries: Texas Preservation Guidelines](#)

24 [THC: Texas Historic Lands Plaque](#)

25 [TDA: Hold On To Your Heritage: Family Land Heritage](#)

LOCAL DESIGNATIONS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Counties and municipalities can recognize and designate historic properties as a result of survey and documentation efforts—activities particularly encouraged for disaster planning purposes. It is only through a recorded inventory of historic properties before a disaster occurs that communities can make adequate resilience preparations. Conversely, only by knowing what historic properties are present can the local community assess the after-effects of the disaster on their cultural heritage and work within their building departments and historic preservation commissions, as well as state and federal agencies if the disaster was severe enough, to repair this damage in an appropriate way before a resource or inappropriate alterations to the historic property takes place.

Certified Local Governments

Any local government can create historic preservation plans and adopt an ordinance to designate historic monuments and districts within their jurisdiction. Cities, counties, and federally recognized tribes may wish to become a Certified Local Government (CLG). Created by an amendment to the NHPA of 1966 and administered at the federal level by the National Park Service, this program provides funding opportunities and technical support to local governments with their historic property management. It is a partnership between the federal agency, the THC, and the local community that obtains the certification, which involves agreeing to adopt national historic preservation standards for the designation and treatment of their historic resources or other significant historic properties. The benefits of becoming a CLG include regular support from the THC's Certified Local Government Program staff, technical workshops, access to historic preservation officers and commissions across the state for advice, and access to grants to help develop and sustain an effective local preservation program critical to preserving historic resources in the community.²⁶

LOCATING TEXAS HISTORIC PROPERTIES FOR DISASTER PLANNING

The THC is the state agency primarily responsible for keeping records on cultural resources identified and documented within the state. Texas Government Code, Chapter 442 directs the THC to “provide leadership and coordinate services in the field of archeological and historic preservation.”²⁷ The Antiquities Code of Texas in Texas Natural Resources Code, Chapter 191, Section 191.051 further stipulates that the THC must make available to the public “information of consumer interest.”²⁸

To meet this mandate, the THC maintains the Texas Historic Sites Atlas ([THC: Texas Historic Sites Atlas](#)), the main repository for the state's archeological and historic preservation data since 1996, with the online version activated in 1998. The Sites Atlas utilizes both a database and a web-based map to show every historic property type identified in Section 7,

²⁶ [THC: Certified Local Government](#)

²⁷ [Texas Government Code: Title 4, Chapter 442. Texas Historical Commission](#)

²⁸ [Antiquities Code of Texas](#)

although viewing archeological resources requires advance approval from the THC, as these are protected locations under state and federal regulations. Planners can find documented Texas properties in their area of interest under a variety of tabs on the Sites Atlas (see Figure 4.1 for an example). On the Sites Atlas map, users can also toggle layers to show historic resources survey data and historic trails, and the data is available for download.

The NHPA requires the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) to conduct a cultural resources inventory for every project it performs that receives funding from the Federal Highways Administration. The Department maintains a website for inventory data that is quite useful to planners.

Fig. 4.1 Example of the Texas Historic Sites Atlas Search Functions

While its public tool, called the TxDOT Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator, contains only information gathered through inventory work completed by TxDOT and its contractors, the agency's website contains important information on historic roads and bridges, thousands of buildings inventoried during surveys, NRHP-eligible historic districts, and access to historic resources survey reports. Such data allows historic preservation planners to gain an understanding of existing historic and cultural resources within their areas of operations for disaster planning, including historic properties defined through surveys for private development as well as from state and federal projects, which they may not even know exist in their communities. [HAZARDS and HISTORIC PROPERTIES](#)



HOUSTON HIGHWAY FLOODING DURING HURRICANE HARVEY

SECTION 5

Texas is the second-largest state by land area at 268,596¹ square miles. Texas Parks and Wildlife has designated 10 diverse ecoregions that range from sea level to mountains greater than one mile in elevation, from subtropical to desert to northern temperate climates.² This natural diversity, combined with precontact and historic settlement patterns, affects the types of cultural resources that will be found in a particular jurisdiction, as well as the types of disasters that could affect those resources. While Gulf Coast hurricanes are often a major area of focus in the media due to their ability to cause widespread damage, they are by no means the only disaster for which planners need to account in their assessment of mitigation and response measures for their historic properties. This section describes the various types of hazards Texas communities can experience and their potential effect on historic properties.

1 [USCB: State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates](#)

2 [TPWD: Texas Ecoregions](#)

COASTAL FLOODING

Coastal flooding occurs when seawater from the Gulf of Mexico inundates or covers normally dry coastal landforms. It can result from short-term or longer-term events. The primary short-term factor comes from rapidly driven onshore water from hurricanes, tropical storms, or other high-wind occurrences. Storm surge and waves can batter aboveground historic properties close to the shoreline and cause erosion that destroys archeological features and moves and redeposits artifacts to other locations. Storm surge can also reverse a waterway's course, making it flow upstream and overflowing banks, which can cause channel erosion and flood damage miles inland.

The longer-term factor that can cause coastal flooding is changes to the Gulf Coast's mean water level. The National Ocean Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published a 2022 interagency report that included FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Geologic Service amongst others, which models that the Texas Gulf Coast will see the highest level of net sea-level rise in the United States by 2050.³ The range of projected rise is 0.51 to 0.67 meters (1.67 to 2.20 feet) above current mean levels. The primary factor listed is subsidence caused through sediment compaction and withdrawal of subsurface fluids such as aquifers. If this model is correct, very low-lying areas of the Gulf Coast will experience permanent water encroachment, capping some coastal archeological sites in additional sediment while eroding others lying near the surface, and requiring protective measures such as elevation or large seawalls to make aboveground historic properties resilient to the effects.

HAILSTORMS

Hail is a type of solid precipitation that can occur during strong thunderstorms when water particles in the upper, colder parts of the atmosphere freeze before falling to the ground. Many counties in Texas experience hail on a regular basis with little damage, but under certain conditions, hail greater than the size of baseballs can occur.⁴ These can cause considerable damage to aboveground historic properties, particularly to the roofs of historic residences. Hailstorms will usually not significantly affect other parts of historic buildings or other structures and archeological sites.

HURRICANES, STORMS, AND TROPICAL DEPRESSIONS

Hurricane season along the Texas Gulf Coast typically runs from June 1 to November 30; however, it is possible to have a hurricane outside of those dates. In a typical year, over 100 storms or tropical disturbances form over the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and the Atlantic Ocean. Most do not turn into major storms. On average, each year two storms achieve landfall in the United States as a hurricane.⁵ For some historical perspective, between 1851 and 2016, 289 hurricanes reportedly affected the continental United States, with 63 (21.7 percent) striking Texas, 20 of which were major hurricanes classified as Category 3 or above.⁶

³ [NOAA: 2022 Sea Level Rise Technical Report](#)

⁴ [NOAA: Spring Weather Safety Campaign - Thunderstorms](#)

⁵ [NOAA: National Hurricane Center and Central Pacific Hurricane Center: Tropical Cyclone Climatology](#)

⁶ [Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts: Fiscal Notes: A Review of the Texas Economy](#)

Hurricanes can damage historic properties in an affected area through a variety of vectors:

- **Storm Surge:** discussed above with coastal flooding.
- **Wind:** While there is no state building code, the State of Texas does require areas prone to high winds to meet additional building code requirements for new construction and to adopt them where feasible when repairing buildings in those areas, including historic properties. Hurricane-force winds begin at 74 miles per hour and can destroy buildings and structures easily and spread airborne debris across the landscape. Hurricane-force winds can and will reach inland.
- **Tornadoes:** Tornadoes associated with hurricanes most often happen in rain bands far away from the center of the hurricane, but they can occur near the eyewall. These tornadoes are usually weaker than standard tornadoes described below and are normally short-lived but can still cause heavy localized damage to surface and aboveground historic properties caught in their path.

ICE STORMS

Ice storms are similar to hail in that they are a form of precipitation, with the difference that the raindrops generate in the clouds and fall as a liquid, but ground surfaces are cold enough that the rain immediately freezes on contact. At least 0.25 inches or greater of ice must accumulate before its official designation as an ice storm. The risks to aboveground historic properties are greatest. Large ice accumulations can directly damage buildings and even structures such as bridges from the additional weight, causing collapse. Falling trees from ice accumulation can also indirectly adversely affect historic properties as well as near-surface archeological sites.

INTERIOR FLOODING

Interior flooding is flooding away from the Gulf Coast not causal event by hurricanes or tropical storms. It results from slow-moving storms inundating an area with rainfall, but the area that received the rainfall will not necessarily be the geography that floods. As watersheds collect water and funnel it downstream, the effects multiply and overspill the creek or riverbanks many miles from the original rainfall event. However, streets in urban areas that receive a lot of rain in a short time can easily flood if there is a large number of paved streets, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces. Several factors such as flash floods, river flooding, burn scars, snowmelt, and dam and levee failures can exacerbate interior flooding.⁷

- **Flash Floods:** Flash floods often occur within 6 hours of the cause. Heavy rain in areas where the soil has baked dry and hard from drought is the most common reason for flash flooding in Texas, along with street flooding from high-intensity rainfall over a short time within low-lying urban areas with high levels of impermeable surfaces. Parts of West Texas are well-known for their dry and desert-like washes that suddenly come to life after heavy rainfall. Debris that temporarily blocks a creek or river and then suddenly collapses can also cause flash flooding, as can dam or levee failures discussed below. As with any type of fast-moving water, the greatest risk to historic properties

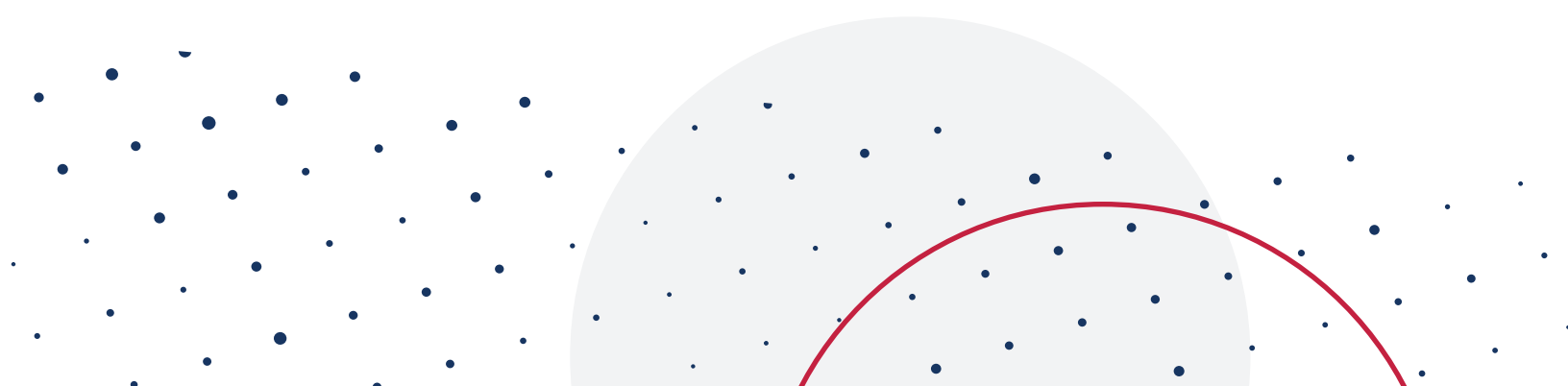
⁷ [NOAA: National Weather Service: Flood Related Hazards](#)

comes from potential erosion of structural foundations to aboveground buildings and structures, interior and exterior damage from water soaking and the loss of architectural elements, and to surface-based archeological sites where the artifacts may be randomly moved considerable distances by the rushing water.

- **River Flooding:** River flooding commonly occurs with rain or snowmelt but can also happen with dam/levee failures. The National Weather Service may classify river flooding in three categories—mild, moderate, or major—with the level determined by water height and impacts to resources along the banks of the river. Minor flooding is indicated by a stream or river overtopping into low-lying land in mainly rural areas and farmland, along with secondary roadways. Moderate flooding means that water levels are high enough to affect primary roadways and damage homes and businesses in either rural or urban centers. Major flooding is even more extensive, with higher flood levels. Both moderate and major flooding events can affect historic properties within their area, with the severity of damage to foundations and lower floors of aboveground buildings being the most common.
- **Burn Scars:** Where wildfires (see below) have occurred, vegetation burns away, and the ground becomes hard enough to repel water. This is a burn scar. Without vegetation to hold the soil in place, heavy rainfall can lead to mud and debris flows. These flows can destroy the context of surficial archeological sites and cause heavy damage to all aboveground historic properties.
- **Snowmelt:** Snowmelt flooding occurs when snow upstream in the northern states finally melts, travels downstream through rivers and streams, and reaches the lowest possible point, in Texas that being the Gulf Coast. Jurisdictions where high spring runoff increases local waterways on a regular basis should keep this factor in mind for their preservation planning.
- **Dam and Levee Failures:** There are 7,377 dams in Texas as of 2022.⁸ Any dam poses a significant threat to people and property if it fails. Causes of dam failures could be natural, such as overtopping from excessive rain or hurricane effects, earthquakes, or landslides. Human-made causes such as improper maintenance, failures from improperly operating the dams, or sabotage can also cause a dam to fail. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has published an overview of dam failure risks, a valuable resource for planners who have historic properties downstream of one, in coordination with their local emergency manager.⁹ Flooding or destruction by this type of event can threaten all surface and aboveground historic properties.

⁸ [Statista: Number of Dams in the United States as of 2022 by State](#)

⁹ [TCEQ: Guidelines for Operation and Maintenance of Dams in Texas, Chapter 3: Hazards, Risks, and Failures](#)



TORNADOES

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from the ground to the supercell thunderstorm above it, defined typically by a rotating updraft and strong vertical wind shear. Tornadoes develop within moist and warm air that advances alongside or ahead of colder air fronts.¹⁰ Most tornadoes are weak, but those with funnel speeds above 110 miles per hour have a categorization as a strong tornado event having a significant risk of causing major damage. The course of a tornado is unpredictable, and due to the way it reaches the ground surface, it is possible for one side of a street to have buildings destroyed while the other side is comparatively unscathed. Historic properties at greatest risk are normally wood-framed buildings, as they do not have the structural integrity of those made from metal or stone. A tornado can significantly impact archeological sites that have artifacts directly on the ground surface, as the funnel may spin these away.

WILDFIRE

A wildfire is an uncontrolled, destructive fire that originates in woodland or brush and then spreads quickly over an area. If conditions are right, it can spread very quickly, decimating any combustible building in its path. Prolonged drought can exacerbate the situation by creating very dry timber and brush, increasing the probability of a wildfire starting and its geographic spread and severity. The Texas A&M Forest Service has a website ([Texas A&M Forest Service Incident Viewer](#)) that can serve as reference to monitor ongoing fires within the state. Wildfires pose the greatest risk to rural aboveground historic properties that are located near easily combustible materials such as forests, brush, or maturing crops. However, wildfires can also spread and threaten or consume buildings in urban areas, such as experienced in 2022 when over 300 wildfires occurred in West and Central Texas, leading to a state-level disaster declaration.¹¹

WINTER STORMS

Texas experiences more temperate climates than northern states. When an extended period of very cold weather occurs, it can cause electrical failures and freeze water pipes, causing buildings to experience interior flooding afterward. Winter storms can also result in abnormally high loads of snow and ice, which can further damage buildings by collapsing roofs from their weight. The most recent example of a severe winter storm was designated Uri in 2021. The total estimated damage was between \$80 to \$130 billion,¹² more than the economic cost of Hurricane Harvey in 2017, due to its much larger footprint as it affected all 254 counties.¹³ The greatest threat of winter storms to historic properties is to buildings.

¹⁰ [NOAA: National Weather Service: Thunderstorm Hazards - Tornadoes](#)

¹¹ [USDOT: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration: Texas Wildfire Disaster 2022](#)

¹² [Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts: A Review of the Texas Economy: Winter Storm Uri 2021](#)

¹³ [TDEM: Texas Severe Winter Storm DR-4586](#)



WILDFIRE, ROUND MOUNTAIN, BLANCO COUNTY

SECTION 6

ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As noted in previous sessions, there are many categories of cultural resources and ways to classify them as historic properties, and a variety of disasters that can adversely affect them. This section provides information on a subset of cultural resources identified as historic properties, a recommended mechanism to evaluate hazard potentials in the reader's area, and an assessment of state-owned historic properties so that state administrators can take that information into account for their hazard mitigation planning processes. Planners and individuals at the local level who seek information on the types of risks that their historic properties can face can extrapolate from this section, which due to the sheer scale of Texas focuses on county-level data. Sections 11 and 12 and in the accompanying handbooks provide additional suggestions for how to identify and overcome data gaps as well as the tools needed for preparing and responding to disasters.

DATA GAPS

A comprehensive assessment of the potential damage that disasters can cause is dependent upon the quality of information available to the planner who is performing that task. Recognizing the gaps in the data is a crucial step to devising and implementing improvements. There are two key components to establishing an effective dataset from which to make planning decisions. First, to the best means possible, a community, jurisdiction, or agency should inventory all historic properties within the assessed area. Second, the data must be accurate and current, to recognize changes that have occurred to the inventoried properties over time.

Both requirements pose significant challenges to state and local planners due to many factors, including:

- **Passage of Time:** The very nature of historic preservation is based on an unending cycle of time passing and new historic events, architectural styles, and archeological developments now identified and evaluated as having significance. This is also true for previously recorded historic properties, both individual and districts, which will change over time through alterations, weatherization, damage, or other factors, and so their records must be regularly updated.
- **Ownership:** Over 90 percent of recorded or documented Texas historic properties are on privately owned land. Unless restricted by existing local zoning or state and federal oversight requirements, these property owners can modify or demolish their property without notifying any agency.
- **Inventory Biases:** Communities as well as a variety of participants in local preservation activities may identify historic properties on an ad hoc rather than systematic basis. At the state level, the THC is dependent on the voluntary submission of data from agencies and private entities who perform historic inventories and archeological surveys. Many times, these accord with locations where large-scale developments will occur, skewing knowledge of historic properties toward those areas. At the local level, private individuals, local neighborhood associations, or avocational and volunteer historians may identify many historic properties. These can tend to focus on “high” styles of architecture or very notable local historic events, while not recognizing more “pedestrian” but still significant forms of architecture or less well-known personages or historic events that would still be worthy of preservation.
- **Data Accessibility:** Technological advances that emerged in the late 20th century permitted preservation professionals and laymen alike to record sites with precision using geographic information systems and to digitally store millions of photographs, reports, and inventory forms. While that facilitates information sharing now, hundreds of years of maps, books, and other records relevant to the identification of Texas historic properties remain only in hard-copy form in libraries,



museums, colleges, agency and building department storage records, and in private hands. Agency and local planners may not consult information in this format unless communities, agencies, and preservation professionals can dedicate considerable resources to that objective.

- **Lack of Centralized Repository:** In a similar vein, even digital data on historic properties in Texas is not always readily accessible at the current time. Many state and federal agencies are responsible for collecting this data for their internal program evaluations. While in many cases, state and federal agencies may share this information with the THC for inclusion in the Sites Atlas, there is often no statutory requirement to do so. For local planners in particular, identifying which state or federal agencies have previously conducted surveys within their communities and accessing those records can be a daunting task.
- **Funding and Staff Capacity:** Very few communities have the financial resources to dedicate someone who will collect data on and specifically manage the historic properties within their jurisdiction. Although created under Chapter 318 of the Texas Local Government Code, there is no government funding tied to County Historical Commissions and so most are sporadically inactive or rely on the time that volunteers make available. Likewise, state and federal agencies generally focus on current and future work and are unable to allocate staff whose primary focus is validating the present condition of historic properties previously entered into their databases, or to add the backlog of hard-copy records not previously entered into the current computer system.

While many of these issues are structural, Section 12 of this document does provide a range of recommendations to help planners at both the local and state level structure the resources they have available to facilitate more efficient disaster planning.


STATEWIDE HISTORIC PROPERTIES


As of this writing, there are tens of thousands of historic and precontact cultural resources recorded and documented in Texas, though their level of significance remains largely unassessed. Most historic and archeological surveys take place as part of reviews mandated by federal or state regulation or conducted by local governments to assist with their long-range planning or tourism goals. Others are sponsored by individual property owners or nonprofit organizations. Surveys normally assess all buildings, structures, and objects greater than 50 years old. If they are of a still-common type, lack architectural distinction, or are in poor condition, then they are often found to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), added as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL), or designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), the three state-level benchmarks adopted for this document. Similarly, archeological sites may have an ineligible determination for NRHP listing or as a SAL if they have been severely disturbed, lack context, or otherwise do not contain information that can assist in a better understanding of their time period.

Table 1 lists the properties currently recorded within the Texas Historic Sites Atlas assessed as being NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible historic properties; it also includes NHLs, as their significance is very much Texas-oriented, although they have also been recognized by the National Park Service as being of high importance to the nation's history. The THSA documents a historic district as a single entry, so the numerous contributing historic properties within district boundaries are. The information presented here provides local and state planners with an idea of the number of historic properties that may be present in their areas, with several important qualifiers. Not reflected in this table are thousands more locations in the Sites Atlas that have not yet been assessed for the integrity


and characteristics needed for designation as historic properties under state and federal programs. The low numbers or lack of entries for many of the counties listed is often the result of survey biases. Historic and archeological resources plotted on the Texas Historic Sites Atlas and in TxDOT's Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator database most often originate from surveys tied to a state or federal requirement to conduct cultural resources surveys. Large population centers and extensive infrastructure projects such as roadways therefore dominate the dataset.

TABLE 1: Numbers of Historic Properties By County Recorded in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas


 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
ANDERSON			1		
ANDREWS		1			2
ANGELINA		41	1		3
ARANSAS		5	4		2
ARCHER		1	1		
ARMSTRONG	1	4	1		
ATASCOSA		3			4
AUSTIN		8	1		2
BAILEY					
BANDERA		4			16
BASTROP	1	100	4		31
BAYLOR					
BEE		13	2		
BELL		73	6	1	183
BEXAR	9	162	62	3	167
BLANCO	1	4	2		25
BORDEN					1
BOSQUE		38	2	1	10
BOWIE		17	5	1	16
BRAZORIA		13	16		8
BRAZOS		45	14		3
BREWSTER		12	11	1	159
BRISCOE		2			86




COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
BROOKS		1	2		
BROWN		7	7		18
BURLESON		2			26
BURNET		7		1	24
CALDWELL		6	5		4
CALHOUN		2	1		7
CALLAHAN		2	4		1
CAMERON	4	36	27		5
CAMP		1			3
CARSON		4	2		
CASS		3	2		12
CASTRO			2		
CHAMBERS		4	1	2	12
CHEROKEE		6	1		3
CHILDRESS		1			
CLAY		2	1		
COCHRAN					
COKE		2	1		1
COLEMAN		1	2		
COLLIN		69	9		
COLLINGSWORTH		2	4		
COLORADO		7	2		1
COMAL		29	9		11
COMANCHE		2	1		
CONCHO		4	2		
COOKE		8			





COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
CORYELL		4	2		133
COTTLE		1	1		
CRANE					2
CROCKETT		6	1	1	118
CROSBY					
CULBERSON		9	1	1	58
DALLAM		1	3		
DALLAS	3	149	93		11
DAWSON		1			
DEAF SMITH		2			
DELTA			2		11
DENTON		17	3		10
DEWITT		59	8	1	3
DICKENS		1	2		
DIMITT		3			
DONLEY		3	1		
DUVAL					
EASTLAND		2	10		
ECTOR		1	2		
EDWARDS		1			14
EL PASO	1	58	34	3	669
ELLIS		121	7		2
ERATH		8	3		
FALLS		2	1		
FANNIN	1	9	1		9
FAYETTE		23	5		2


 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
FISHER		1			1
FLOYD		3	1		1
FOARD			2		
FORT BEND		8	13		25
FRANKLIN		4			1
FREESTONE		1	4		11
FRIO		1	1		
GAINES					1
GALVESTON	3	81	16		18
GARZA		6			6
GILLESPIE	1	19	1	1	5
GLASSCOCK		1			
GOLIAD	1	13	2		8
GONZALES		10			4
GRAY		8			
GRAYSON		9	13		
GREGG		7	5		1
GRIMES		5		1	10
GUADALUPE		14	12	1	2
HALE	1	2			
HALL		2	2		
HAMILTON		1	12		
HANSFORD		1			6
HARDEMAN		2	2		
HARDIN		2			1
HARRIS	4	293	103	4	47





COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
HARRISON		18	5		14
HARTLEY		4			
HASKELL					
HAYS		56	7		23
HEMPHILL		1	2		1
HENDERSON		1			6
HIDALGO		22	11	1	21
HILL		23	2		
HOCKLEY			1		
HOOD		4			
HOPKINS		1			6
HOUSTON		7	2		9
HOWARD		4	5		2
HUDSPETH		4	2	83	16
HUNT		7	5		
HUTCHINSON		2		1	1
IRION		1			
JACK	1	2	1		
JACKSON		4	1	1	
JASPER		7	2		1
JEFF DAVIS	1	5			1
JEFFERSON	1	25	14		4
JIM HOGG					
JIM WELLS		1	2		1
JOHNSON		8	5		
JONES		22			

 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
KARNES		3	3		1
KAUFMAN	1	8	4		1
KENDALL		12	1		5
KENEDY	1	1	3	1	
KENT		1			1
KERR		6	3		11
KIMBLE		4	1		34
KING					
KINNEY		2			4
KLEBERG		6	2		
KNOX		1	2		1
LA SALLE		4	1		
LAMAR		40	1	1	5
LAMB					
LAMPASAS		6	3		9
LAVACA		9	3		
LEE		3	1		9
LEON		1	3		11
LIBERTY		6	2		2
LIMESTONE		6	2		14
LIPSCOMB		1			
LIVE OAK		3			4
LLANO		4	1		3
LOVING		1			8
LUBBOCK	1	18	9	1	4
LYNN		1			

 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
MADISON		1	1		
MARION		18			1
MARTIN		1			
MASON		5			1
MATAGORDA		13	1		1
MAVERICK		2	2		9
MCCULLOCH		2	1		2
MCLENNAN		22	24		8
MCMULLEN		1			
MEDINA		7	3		1
MENARD		3	1		5
MIDLAND		5	2		
MILAM		4	2	1	3
MILLS		3			
MITCHELL		1	3		
MONTAGUE		2	1		1
MONTGOMERY		1	1		
MOORE					1
MORRIS		1	3		3
MOTLEY		1	2		1
NACOGDOCHES		24			8
NAVARRO		6			2
NEWTON		6	1		1
NOLAN		4	4		1
NUECES	1	17	25		15
OCHILTREE		2			

 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
OLDHAM	1	12			
ORANGE		6	2		3
PALO PINTO		9	17		4
PANOLA		3			8
PARKER		5	8		6
PARMER		1			
PECOS		2		1	
POLK		2			
POTTER		35	8		
PRESIDIO		12	2	1	43
RAINS		4			2
RANDALL		4	2		1
REAGAN		1			1
REAL		1			
RED RIVER		6	2	1	1
REEVES			1		2
REFUGIO		4	10		1
ROBERTS		1			10
ROBERTSON		5	2		
ROCKWALL		2	4		
RUNNELS		4	3		
RUSK		6	1		14
SABINE		2	1		14
SAN AUGUSTINE		9			4
SAN JACINTO		2	1		
SAN PATRICIO		6	2		6
SAN SABA		1	1		27

 COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
SCHLEICHER		1			
SCURRY					
SHACKELFORD		5	2		5
SHELBY		2			6
SHERMAN			2		
SMITH		35	6		15
SOMERVELL		4	4		3
STARR	1	9	1		3
STEPHENS		2	3		
STERLING		1			1
STONEWALL					
SUTTON		3			
SWISHER					
TARRANT		123	74	1	13
TAYLOR		61	8		6
TERRELL		4			28
TERRY			1		1
THROCKMORTON		1			
TITUS		1	1		28
TOM GREEN	1	70	3		10
TRAVIS	2	208	116	3	71
TRINITY		2	1		1
TYLER		2	1		
UPSHUR		2			10
UPTON					1
UVALDE	1	8	9	3	17
VAL VERDE	1	7	1	4	98

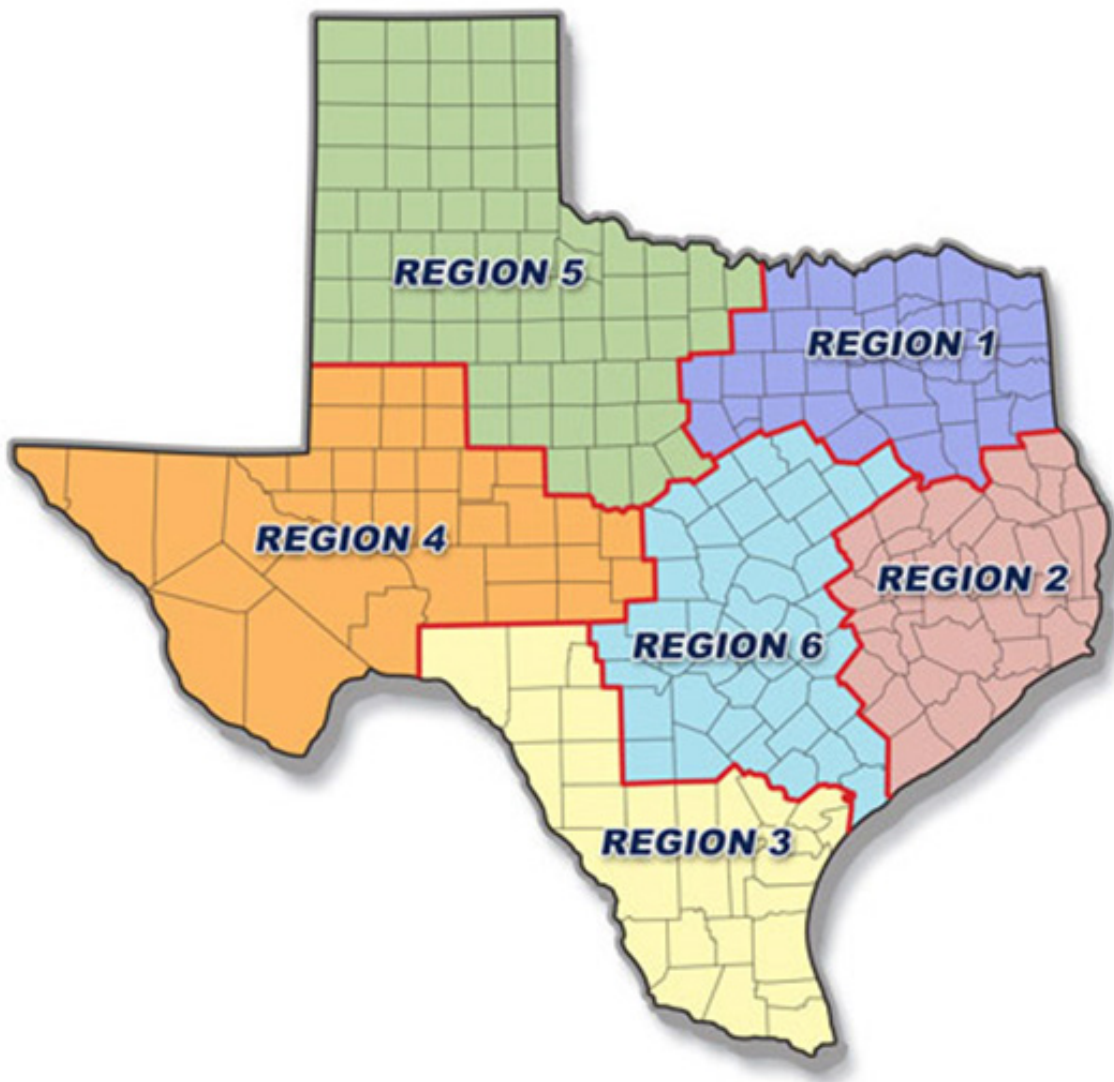


COUNTY	ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES			ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
	NHL	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE	NRHP-LISTED	NRHP-ELIGIBLE
VAN ZANDT		2	3		
VICTORIA		116	8		1
WALKER	1	6	2		10
WALLER		7	3		3
WARD					
WASHINGTON		67	2		1
WEBB		9	2	1	31
WHARTON		32	1		
WHEELER		4	2		
WICHITA		13	5		
WILBARGER		1			
WILLACY		2	1		
WILLIAMSON		123	15		42
WILSON		5			2
WINKLER		1	1		3
WISE		5			1
WOOD		10	1		1
YOAKUM					
YOUNG	2	6	3		1
ZAPATA	1	6			69
ZAVALA		1			1

TEXAS DISASTER PLANNING REGIONS

The Texas Department of Public Safety has divided the state into six regions, shown below. The Texas Division of Emergency Management uses these same regions to coordinate disaster response and planning. To be consistent with existing state practice and to allow readers the ability to identify the regional emergency manager whom they may wish to contact, this document also incorporates those mapping regions for this discussion.¹ Planners may find the region where their community is located in Table 2 on page 68.

Fig. 6.1 Texas Disaster Planning Regions



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety.

¹ [TDEM: Regions](#)

DEFINING DISASTER POTENTIAL THROUGH THE NATIONAL RISK INDEX

A standardized framework is useful to assess the potential effects of disasters on historic properties throughout Texas. This document has adopted the National Risk Index (NRI) developed by FEMA as the standard and recommends its use to planners for the following reasons:

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the nation's first-line disaster response agency. The use of its product provides compatibility with the way that FEMA assesses risk, thereby allowing communities to directly connect their local hazard mitigation plans, which are also based on FEMA templates.
2. The NRI is the result of a collaborative partnership between FEMA and members of academia, private industry, and local, state, and federal government. The variety of stakeholders signifies that it has been thoroughly evaluated and incorporates measures of particular importance to disaster planning.
3. As FEMA has created the NRI to be their primary tool for assessing disaster risk, the agency will update it regularly and it is unlikely to become obsolete.
4. The NRI is GIS-based and planners using GIS can easily incorporate it into their programs as a live service or download the files for mapping and integration with their other internal digital products.
5. The user can identify hazard risks at the county or census-tract level, thereby allowing flexibility in the hazard analysis depending on their needs.
6. The NRI aggregates a wide variety of sources to assess risk from 18 natural hazards: avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather.

The NRI reports the overall risk value for each disaster type as a score that includes calculations of the potential monetary cost of a disaster based on past historical trends, qualified by social vulnerability (negative) and community resilience (positive) factors, compared to the rest of the United States. The NRI calculation includes FEMA's estimate of the annual frequency of a county being impacted by a particular disaster. Since the overall risk index value focuses on economic and resident risk rather than risk to properties, the values used in this report focus solely on the NRI model's projected frequency at which each disaster category could occur (Table 2). Ten of the disaster types included within the NRI occur rarely or never in Texas or are general climate events encompassed within other categories that better reflect damage potential to historic properties. For these reasons, this analysis excludes hazard assessment numbers for avalanche, cold wave, drought, earthquake, heat wave, landslide, lightning, strong wind, tsunami, and volcanic activity.



HOW TO USE THE NATIONAL RISK INDEX TABLE

The NRI projections shown in Table 2 can assist planners in recognizing the different types of risks facing their area. The dataset used in the report is from February 2023. The Federal Emergency Management Agency updates the NRI on a regular basis and the reader should refer to the website for the most current information for their county ([FEMA: National Risk Index Map](#)). To calculate the estimated frequency of occurrence, click on your county in the map. A pop-up will appear in the right-hand pane that provides the overall risk index score, which includes social vulnerability and community resilience factors. To identify the estimated annual frequency of particular disaster events, click on the top dropdown menu titled “Risk Index” and select “Expected Annual Loss.” Scrolling down, each of the disaster types will show a frequency ratio, which when multiplied by 10 can provide the 10-year estimated number.

Local preservation planners can best use the NRI in conjunction with an evaluation of what has occurred in the past in their community. A county may score high or low in a particular category, but an individual community can experience different effects based on its particular location.

Example: The NRI lists Bastrop County as having a low annual frequency risk of wildfire at 0.062 percent. However, in 2011, Bastrop experienced the most destructive wildfire event in Texas’ recorded history, consuming over 30,000 acres and destroying more than 1,500 structures, including historic properties located within the Bastrop State Park National Historic Landmark. Local planners who oversee historic properties located within forested areas should include the implementation of wildland-urban interface mitigation measures in their hazard mitigation plan, particularly as many parts of Texas experience extreme drought conditions on a regular basis.

JOHN HOWLAND WOOD HOUSE, BAYSIDE, REFUGIO COUNTY, DAMAGED BY HURRICANE HARVEY



TABLE 2: Disaster Risk Within Texas Counties Based on National Risk Index Frequency Projection

Rates listed as projected number of events per year, excepting wildfire, which is annual percentage.

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
1	ANDERSON	NEG.	3.56	0.02	1.00	1.29	0.64	0.06%	0.49
4	ANDREWS	NEG.	3.97	0.01	0.31	1.33	0.67	0.69%	1.98
2	ANGELINA	NEG.	2.65	0.05	0.58	1.92	0.52	0.09%	0.16
3	ARANSAS	3.91	0.96	0.13	0.32	1.46	0.20	0.04%	0.11
5	ARCHER	NEG.	8.29	0.01	0.89	0.67	0.60	0.69%	1.15
5	ARMSTRONG	NEG.	9.39	NEG.	0.35	0.63	0.95	0.94%	2.72
6	ATASCOSA	NEG.	1.92	0.04	0.12	2.92	0.34	0.11%	0.25
2	AUSTIN	NEG.	2.60	0.09	0.70	1.08	0.48	0.06%	0.33
5	BAILEY	NEG.	4.52	NEG.	0.49	0.83	0.50	0.40%	1.81
6	BANDERA	NEG.	2.63	0.02	0.06	3.83	0.19	0.26%	0.91
6	BASTROP	NEG.	2.96	0.02	0.61	2.88	0.44	0.06%	0.91
5	BAYLOR	NEG.	7.68	0.01	0.72	0.54	0.56	0.48%	1.07
3	BEE	NEG.	1.45	0.11	0.28	1.88	0.35	0.07%	0.25
6	BELL	NEG.	3.93	0.02	0.83	3.33	0.58	0.11%	0.49
6	BEXAR	NEG.	2.63	0.02	0.21	7.92	0.40	0.05%	0.49
6	BLANCO	NEG.	3.73	0.01	0.52	2.75	0.29	0.35%	0.99
4	BORDEN	NEG.	4.97	0.01	0.19	0.58	0.56	1.62%	2.14
6	BOSQUE	NEG.	6.22	0.02	0.87	1.46	0.75	0.37%	0.66
1	BOWIE	NEG.	5.62	0.01	0.80	1.83	0.60	0.10%	1.48
2	BRAZORIA	3.95	1.67	0.19	0.66	2.13	1.16	0.16%	0.24
2	BRAZOS	NEG.	2.25	0.06	0.83	1.38	0.31	0.05%	0.66
4	BREWSTER	NEG.	0.77	0.01	0.08	2.50	0.44	0.23%	1.53
5	BRISCOE	NEG.	8.28	NEG.	0.45	0.54	0.87	0.89%	1.73
3	BROOKS	NEG.	0.88	0.08	0.16	0.63	0.21	0.60%	0.33
5	BROWN	NEG.	5.18	0.01	0.15	2.13	0.52	0.56%	0.91
2	BURLESON	NEG.	2.77	0.06	0.81	0.67	2.13	0.05%	0.66
6	BURNET	NEG.	3.89	0.01	0.53	2.75	0.46	0.38%	1.24
6	CALDWELL	NEG.	2.90	0.01	0.61	2.92	0.25	0.07%	0.82
6	CALHOUN	3.92	0.93	0.14	0.40	1.25	0.40	0.05%	0.04
5	CALLAHAN	NEG.	6.12	0.01	0.56	0.96	0.65	0.63%	1.81
3	CAMERON	3.92	0.34	0.15	0.18	2.33	0.24	0.01%	0.20
1	CAMP	NEG.	5.46	0.02	0.96	0.46	0.16	0.13%	1.15
5	CARSON	NEG.	9.63	NEG.	0.38	0.50	0.93	0.71%	2.72
1	CASS	NEG.	6.05	0.01	0.96	0.83	0.75	0.06%	1.24
5	CASTRO	NEG.	7.13	NEG.	0.53	0.96	0.75	0.09%	1.65
2	CHAMBERS	3.97	2.04	0.19	0.76	1.38	0.69	0.52%	0.41
1	CHEROKEE	NEG.	3.68	0.02	0.98	1.38	0.67	0.09%	0.33
5	CHILDRESS	NEG.	7.57	0.01	0.59	0.42	0.52	0.46%	1.48
5	CLAY	NEG.	9.66	0.01	0.95	0.54	0.81	0.76%	1.24
5	COCHRAN	NEG.	4.36	0.01	0.51	0.17	0.40	0.47%	1.73
4	COKE	NEG.	5.15	0.01	0.18	0.71	0.62	1.60%	1.40
5	COLEMAN	NEG.	5.44	0.01	0.17	1.08	0.75	0.49%	0.99
1	COLLIN	NEG.	8.50	0.01	1.20	2.33	0.78	0.03%	1.32

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
5	COLLINGSWORTH	NEG.	8.62	0.01	0.57	0.33	0.77	0.73%	2.39
2	COLORADO	NEG.	2.20	0.07	0.72	0.96	0.60	0.04%	0.33
6	COMAL	NEG.	3.30	0.01	0.55	4.29	0.23	0.13%	0.58
5	COMANCHE	NEG.	5.58	0.01	0.76	1.17	0.59	0.54%	1.07
4	CONCHO	NEG.	3.97	0.01	0.13	0.42	0.39	0.36%	0.91
1	COOKE	NEG.	9.47	0.01	1.09	1.83	0.70	0.32%	1.65
6	CORYELL	NEG.	4.47	0.01	0.80	1.79	0.58	0.32%	0.49
5	COTTLE	NEG.	6.53	0.01	0.48	NEG.	0.55	0.82%	1.73
4	CRANE	NEG.	3.18	0.01	0.22	0.67	0.27	0.35%	1.32
4	CROCKETT	NEG.	1.79	0.01	0.05	1.42	0.54	0.52%	1.15
5	CROSBY	NEG.	5.56	0.01	0.43	0.67	0.63	0.51%	1.32
4	CULBERSON	NEG.	0.82	0.01	0.36	0.50	0.39	0.20%	2.38
5	DALLAM	NEG.	4.19	NEG.	0.16	0.04	0.63	0.31%	4.12
1	DALLAS	NEG.	8.57	0.01	1.23	4.88	0.88	0.01%	1.15
4	DAWSON	NEG.	4.93	0.01	0.28	1.58	0.52	0.24%	2.55
5	DEAF SMITH	NEG.	6.24	NEG.	0.37	0.58	0.97	0.17%	2.72
1	DELTA	NEG.	5.76	0.01	1.20	0.75	0.19	0.05%	1.32
1	DENTON	NEG.	9.44	0.01	1.27	3.33	0.86	0.14%	1.48
6	DEWITT	NEG.	1.67	0.06	0.36	4.04	0.36	0.10%	0.25
5	DICKENS	NEG.	5.58	0.01	0.35	0.38	0.59	1.00%	1.32
3	DIMMIT	NEG.	0.82	0.04	0.06	1.96	0.09	0.14%	0.16
5	DONLEY	NEG.	9.52	0.01	0.49	0.63	0.92	1.28%	2.47
3	DUVAL	NEG.	1.08	0.06	0.15	1.17	0.41	0.12%	0.25
5	EASTLAND	NEG.	6.46	0.01	0.71	1.17	0.64	0.68%	1.48
4	ECTOR	NEG.	3.56	0.01	0.28	4.25	0.37	0.58%	1.98
3	EDWARDS	NEG.	1.58	0.02	0.01	3.25	0.28	0.51%	0.91
4	EL PASO	NEG.	0.47	0.01	0.01	4.08	0.04	0.04%	1.02
1	ELLIS	NEG.	7.67	0.01	0.90	2.33	0.84	0.05%	0.91
1	ERATH	NEG.	6.94	0.01	0.86	1.29	0.79	0.67%	1.15
6	FALLS	NEG.	3.42	0.03	0.94	1.04	0.42	0.03%	0.41
1	FANNIN	NEG.	6.95	0.01	1.29	1.96	0.63	0.11%	1.40
6	FAYETTE	NEG.	2.40	0.05	0.79	2.50	0.50	0.06%	0.91
5	FISHER	NEG.	5.49	0.01	0.37	0.96	0.63	0.29%	2.06
5	FLOYD	NEG.	6.51	NEG.	0.59	0.71	0.86	0.23%	1.65
5	FOARD	NEG.	7.62	0.01	0.43	0.25	0.44	0.52%	1.48
2	FORT BEND	NEG.	2.23	0.13	0.83	1.79	0.75	0.06%	0.49
1	FRANKLIN	NEG.	5.43	0.01	1.01	0.75	0.21	0.09%	1.24
6	FREESTONE	NEG.	3.79	0.02	0.94	1.17	0.51	0.07%	0.41
6	FRIO	NEG.	1.75	0.03	0.09	2.92	0.22	0.13%	0.25
4	GAINES	NEG.	4.16	0.01	0.43	2.08	0.71	0.40%	2.14
2	GALVESTON	3.97	1.73	0.22	0.70	3.17	0.67	0.12%	0.05
5	GARZA	NEG.	5.62	0.01	0.26	0.67	0.64	1.35%	1.48
6	GILLESPIE	NEG.	3.25	0.01	0.40	3.33	0.30	0.43%	1.07

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
4	GLASSCOCK	NEG.	4.19	0.01	0.10	0.88	0.47	0.41%	1.48
6	GOLIAD	NEG.	1.39	0.11	0.35	1.17	0.36	0.13%	0.33
6	GONZALES	NEG.	2.28	0.04	0.31	3.38	0.44	0.08%	0.33
5	GRAY	NEG.	9.65	0.01	0.48	0.42	0.93	0.90%	2.88
1	GRAYSON	NEG.	8.32	0.01	1.28	2.29	0.75	0.12%	1.98
1	GREGG	NEG.	5.42	0.03	0.96	1.88	0.23	0.03%	1.07
2	GRIMES	NEG.	2.40	0.08	0.94	1.46	0.52	0.09%	0.74
6	GUADALUPE	NEG.	2.77	0.03	0.36	3.33	0.29	0.07%	0.41
5	HALE	NEG.	6.51	NEG.	0.62	1.13	0.86	0.04%	1.81
5	HALL	NEG.	7.46	0.01	0.43	0.50	0.76	0.82%	1.48
6	HAMILTON	NEG.	5.34	0.01	0.87	1.17	0.51	0.45%	0.58
5	HANSFORD	NEG.	7.56	NEG.	0.27	0.33	0.75	0.21%	3.54
5	HARDEMAN	NEG.	8.18	0.01	0.68	0.25	0.45	0.27%	1.73
2	HARDIN	3.89	2.21	0.13	0.78	1.25	0.70	0.17%	0.41
2	HARRIS	3.93	2.51	0.14	0.91	5.25	1.59	0.03%	0.41
1	HARRISON	NEG.	5.73	0.03	1.21	1.67	0.79	0.06%	1.15
5	HARTLEY	NEG.	5.37	NEG.	0.20	0.33	0.66	0.20%	3.95
5	HASKELL	NEG.	6.07	0.01	0.47	0.83	0.60	0.12%	1.98
6	HAYS	NEG.	3.40	0.01	0.55	4.00	0.30	0.17%	0.82
5	HEMPHILL	NEG.	8.55	0.01	0.54	0.33	0.83	1.09%	3.13
1	HENDERSON	NEG.	5.08	0.01	1.09	1.50	0.69	0.06%	0.49
3	HIDALGO	NEG.	0.57	0.10	0.18	2.13	0.30	0.14%	0.21
6	HILL	NEG.	6.39	0.02	0.87	1.54	0.77	0.10%	0.66
5	HOCKLEY	NEG.	5.39	0.01	0.64	1.46	0.60	0.16%	1.48
1	HOOD	NEG.	8.14	0.01	1.04	1.42	0.36	0.60%	0.99
1	HOPKINS	NEG.	5.68	0.01	1.13	1.58	0.57	0.06%	1.24
2	HOUSTON	NEG.	2.76	0.03	0.87	1.21	0.65	0.12%	0.49
4	HOWARD	NEG.	4.47	0.01	0.16	2.25	0.51	0.47%	1.98
4	HUDSPETH	NEG.	0.45	0.01	0.28	0.67	0.19	0.08%	1.31
1	HUNT	NEG.	7.14	0.01	1.14	2.58	0.71	0.04%	1.32
5	HUTCHINSON	NEG.	8.93	NEG.	0.35	0.79	0.84	1.24%	2.97
4	IRION	NEG.	3.21	0.01	0.16	0.75	0.37	1.64%	1.32
5	JACK	NEG.	9.16	0.01	0.79	0.88	0.66	0.93%	1.57
6	JACKSON	3.92	1.28	0.12	0.55	0.88	0.39	0.06%	0.26
2	JASPER	0.10	2.21	0.08	0.82	1.17	0.69	0.18%	0.50
4	JEFF DAVIS	NEG.	0.92	0.01	0.33	0.79	0.24	0.75%	2.46
2	JEFFERSON	3.94	1.53	0.17	0.55	3.25	0.76	0.97%	0.33
3	JIM HOGG	NEG.	0.83	0.07	0.13	0.58	0.15	0.40%	0.33
3	JIM WELLS	NEG.	1.16	0.08	0.21	1.79	0.26	0.09%	0.25
1	JOHNSON	NEG.	8.55	0.02	0.91	2.79	0.64	0.26%	0.91
5	JONES	NEG.	5.77	0.01	0.51	1.13	0.68	0.16%	1.98
6	KARNES	NEG.	1.97	0.06	0.23	2.92	0.29	0.11%	0.25
1	KAUFMAN	NEG.	7.32	0.01	0.99	2.08	0.68	0.05%	0.99

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
6	KENDALL	NEG.	3.18	0.01	0.32	3.13	0.22	0.28%	0.91
3	KENEDY	3.94	0.66	0.13	0.29	0.01	0.51	0.29%	0.22
5	KENT	NEG.	5.57	0.01	0.30	NEG.	0.64	1.14%	1.40
6	KERR	NEG.	2.60	0.02	0.09	3.21	0.23	0.36%	0.99
4	KIMBLE	NEG.	2.48	0.01	0.02	1.25	0.24	0.52%	0.74
5	KING	NEG.	5.37	0.01	0.39	NEG.	0.52	0.84%	1.24
3	KINNEY	NEG.	1.23	0.01	0.01	1.92	0.17	0.18%	0.41
3	KLEBERG	3.92	0.89	0.12	0.30	1.79	0.33	0.17%	0.15
5	KNOX	NEG.	6.72	0.01	0.39	0.67	0.53	0.33%	1.24
1	LAMAR	NEG.	5.63	0.01	1.14	1.25	0.57	0.16%	1.40
5	LAMB	NEG.	5.96	NEG.	0.70	0.71	0.80	0.18%	1.89
6	LAMPASAS	NEG.	4.26	0.01	0.56	0.96	0.33	0.43%	0.49
3	LA SALLE	NEG.	1.10	0.04	0.07	1.04	0.21	0.20%	NEG.
6	LAVACA	NEG.	1.72	0.07	0.47	4.08	0.45	0.06%	0.25
6	LEE	NEG.	2.80	0.05	0.77	2.00	0.32	0.07%	0.91
2	LEON	NEG.	2.78	0.03	0.79	0.88	0.54	0.08%	0.41
2	LIBERTY	3.92	2.51	0.14	0.84	1.67	0.98	0.17%	0.36
6	LIMESTONE	NEG.	3.66	0.02	0.93	2.04	0.52	0.07%	0.41
5	LIPSCOMB	NEG.	8.21	0.01	0.40	0.50	0.77	0.55%	3.13
3	LIVE OAK	NEG.	1.49	0.08	0.25	1.88	0.38	0.07%	0.16
6	LLANO	NEG.	3.55	0.01	0.45	2.71	0.35	0.53%	1.24
4	LOVING	NEG.	2.27	0.01	0.40	0.46	0.17	0.07%	1.49
5	LUBBOCK	NEG.	5.50	0.01	0.49	2.33	0.62	0.04%	1.40
5	LYNN	NEG.	5.33	0.01	0.33	1.33	0.53	0.16%	1.57
2	MADISON	NEG.	2.43	0.05	0.79	0.96	0.24	0.12%	0.58
1	MARION	NEG.	6.02	0.02	1.07	0.25	0.36	0.04%	1.07
4	MARTIN	NEG.	4.42	0.01	0.12	1.00	0.48	0.34%	2.06
4	MASON	NEG.	3.07	0.01	0.24	1.04	0.24	0.59%	0.74
2	MATAGORDA	3.95	1.08	0.18	0.52	1.04	0.81	0.10%	0.13
3	MAVERICK	NEG.	0.81	0.03	0.02	1.83	0.13	0.10%	0.16
4	MCCULLOCH	NEG.	4.06	0.01	0.19	1.29	0.41	0.47%	0.66
6	MCLENNAN	NEG.	4.29	0.02	0.89	2.63	0.65	0.08%	0.49
6	MCMULLEN	NEG.	1.41	0.06	0.15	0.96	0.31	0.12%	0.16
6	MEDINA	NEG.	2.33	0.02	0.10	3.50	0.31	0.16%	0.49
4	MENARD	NEG.	3.11	0.01	0.06	1.04	0.25	0.53%	0.74
4	MIDLAND	NEG.	3.88	0.01	0.10	4.63	0.42	0.50%	1.81
6	MILAM	NEG.	3.27	0.04	0.76	1.96	0.55	0.04%	0.33
6	MILLS	NEG.	4.67	0.01	0.69	0.79	0.38	0.50%	0.74
5	MITCHELL	NEG.	5.04	0.01	0.23	1.63	0.59	1.21%	2.06
5	MONTAGUE	NEG.	9.92	0.01	0.90	0.75	0.73	0.64%	1.48
2	MONTGOMERY	NEG.	2.69	0.11	0.88	1.83	0.88	0.04%	0.66
5	MOORE	NEG.	7.93	NEG.	0.30	0.50	0.69	0.70%	3.13
1	MORRIS	NEG.	5.90	0.01	1.03	0.42	0.20	0.10%	1.15

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
5	MOTLEY	NEG.	5.95	NEG.	0.38	0.13	0.69	1.32%	1.65
2	NACOGDOCHES	NEG.	3.47	0.04	0.70	1.63	0.64	0.07%	0.16
1	NAVARRO	NEG.	5.50	0.01	0.91	2.21	0.81	0.06%	0.41
2	NEWTON	3.90	2.18	0.09	0.65	0.83	0.69	0.15%	0.50
5	NOLAN	NEG.	5.64	0.01	0.35	1.04	0.67	1.29%	2.22
3	NUECES	3.91	0.99	0.12	0.30	4.38	0.37	0.01%	0.13
5	OCHILTREE	NEG.	8.02	0.01	0.28	0.46	0.78	0.27%	3.54
5	OLDHAM	NEG.	6.35	NEG.	0.24	0.33	0.83	0.28%	2.97
2	ORANGE	3.91	1.68	0.13	0.54	2.67	0.26	0.35%	0.33
1	PALO PINTO	NEG.	8.03	0.01	0.87	1.67	0.76	0.68%	1.57
1	PANOLA	NEG.	5.16	0.04	1.22	0.88	0.67	0.06%	0.74
1	PARKER	NEG.	9.26	0.01	1.14	1.67	0.80	0.72%	1.32
5	PARMER	NEG.	5.20	NEG.	0.47	0.29	0.55	0.08%	1.65
4	PECOS	NEG.	2.03	0.01	0.26	3.13	1.09	0.16%	1.81
2	POLK	NEG.	2.37	0.08	0.58	1.21	0.71	0.11%	0.66
5	POTTER	NEG.	8.67	NEG.	0.35	1.79	0.79	0.69%	2.64
4	PRESIDIO	NEG.	0.57	0.01	0.13	0.75	0.16	0.57%	1.92
1	RAINS	NEG.	5.94	0.01	0.92	0.67	0.20	0.04%	0.99
5	RANDALL	NEG.	8.44	NEG.	0.35	2.38	0.86	0.39%	2.64
4	REAGAN	NEG.	3.19	0.01	0.10	1.00	0.41	0.38%	1.40
3	REAL	NEG.	1.90	0.02	0.02	3.08	0.11	0.32%	0.82
1	RED RIVER	NEG.	5.24	0.01	1.10	1.21	0.63	0.17%	1.65
4	REEVES	NEG.	1.69	0.07	0.34	1.54	0.52	0.06%	1.71
3	REFUGIO	3.91	1.20	0.13	0.39	1.50	0.34	0.13%	0.26
5	ROBERTS	NEG.	9.11	0.01	0.43	0.21	0.90	0.99%	3.13
2	ROBERTSON	NEG.	2.77	0.05	0.79	0.96	0.43	0.05%	0.41
1	ROCKWALL	NEG.	7.63	0.01	1.09	0.83	0.13	0.03%	1.24
5	RUNNELS	NEG.	5.18	0.01	0.18	1.00	0.68	0.33%	1.15
1	RUSK	NEG.	4.94	0.04	0.84	1.17	0.73	0.09%	0.49
2	SABINE	NEG.	2.78	0.06	0.90	0.67	0.41	0.05%	0.16
2	SAN AUGUSTINE	NEG.	2.85	0.05	0.95	0.58	0.40	0.04%	0.16
2	SAN JACINTO	NEG.	2.39	0.09	0.80	1.50	0.43	0.10%	0.66
3	SAN PATRICIO	3.91	1.23	0.13	0.36	2.54	0.27	0.04%	0.20
6	SAN SABA	NEG.	3.97	0.01	0.43	1.04	0.46	0.52%	0.74
4	SCHLEICHER	NEG.	2.56	0.01	0.10	0.75	0.33	1.09%	1.07
5	SCURRY	NEG.	5.27	0.01	0.21	1.63	0.61	0.89%	2.22
5	SHACKELFORD	NEG.	6.40	0.01	0.61	0.42	0.68	0.74%	1.65
2	SHELBY	NEG.	4.18	0.05	1.11	1.13	0.63	0.03%	0.33
5	SHERMAN	NEG.	6.44	NEG.	0.22	NEG.	0.61	0.17%	3.79
1	SMITH	NEG.	4.64	0.02	1.44	2.00	0.71	0.07%	1.07
1	SOMERVELL	NEG.	7.85	0.01	1.01	0.75	0.15	0.47%	0.99
3	STARR	NEG.	0.60	0.06	0.13	1.50	0.16	0.18%	0.33
5	STEPHENS	NEG.	7.08	0.01	0.76	0.79	0.67	0.80%	1.65

REGION	COUNTY	COASTAL FLOODING	HAIL	HURRICANE	ICE STORM	INTERIOR FLOODING	TORNADO	WILD FIRE	WINTER STORM
4	STERLING	NEG.	4.47	0.01	0.15	0.50	0.50	1.96%	1.40
5	STONEWALL	NEG.	5.68	0.01	0.33	0.17	0.64	0.74%	1.40
4	SUTTON	NEG.	1.86	0.01	0.01	1.21	0.24	0.84%	0.74
5	SWISHER	NEG.	8.18	NEG.	0.46	0.63	0.86	0.12%	1.57
1	TARRANT	NEG.	9.12	0.01	1.21	5.83	0.84	0.08%	1.15
5	TAYLOR	NEG.	5.87	0.01	0.49	2.29	0.69	0.70%	1.89
4	TERRELL	NEG.	1.23	0.01	0.03	0.96	0.31	0.10%	0.91
5	TERRY	NEG.	4.83	0.01	0.49	0.58	0.50	0.12%	1.40
5	THROCKMORTON	NEG.	7.04	0.01	0.68	0.54	0.59	0.50%	1.65
1	TITUS	NEG.	5.62	0.01	1.05	0.83	0.30	0.09%	1.15
4	TOM GREEN	NEG.	3.48	0.01	0.16	2.88	0.59	0.99%	1.32
6	TRAVIS	NEG.	3.51	0.01	0.57	5.88	0.49	0.07%	0.99
2	TRINITY	NEG.	2.43	0.05	0.86	1.04	0.38	0.09%	0.49
2	TYLER	NEG.	2.33	0.08	0.71	0.88	0.65	0.14%	0.49
1	UPSHUR	NEG.	5.47	0.02	0.95	0.83	0.49	0.08%	1.15
4	UPTON	NEG.	3.20	0.01	0.08	1.17	0.43	0.25%	1.32
3	UVALDE	NEG.	1.87	0.02	0.05	4.04	0.25	0.20%	0.41
3	VAL VERDE	NEG.	1.00	0.01	0.01	4.33	0.38	0.30%	0.82
1	VAN ZANDT	NEG.	5.71	0.01	1.08	1.38	0.66	0.05%	0.91
6	VICTORIA	3.90	1.28	0.10	0.47	1.96	0.37	0.15%	0.33
2	WALKER	NEG.	2.25	0.07	0.89	1.42	0.48	0.11%	0.66
2	WALLER	NEG.	2.67	0.10	0.90	0.88	0.42	0.07%	0.49
4	WARD	NEG.	2.71	0.01	0.35	0.63	0.25	0.14%	1.41
2	WASHINGTON	NEG.	2.59	0.08	0.91	1.46	0.37	0.05%	0.66
3	WEBB	NEG.	0.73	0.05	0.08	2.71	0.24	0.12%	NEG.
2	WHARTON	3.80	1.90	0.10	0.76	1.04	0.69	0.05%	0.41
5	WHEELER	NEG.	8.76	0.01	0.54	0.46	0.84	0.84%	2.47
5	WICHITA	NEG.	9.84	0.01	0.96	1.13	0.42	0.31%	1.40
5	WILBARGER	NEG.	9.29	0.01	0.73	0.58	0.61	0.37%	1.65
3	WILLACY	3.92	0.42	0.14	0.18	1.21	0.13	0.06%	0.27
6	WILLIAMSON	NEG.	3.58	0.02	0.67	4.08	0.58	0.11%	1.07
6	WILSON	NEG.	2.27	0.03	0.20	2.58	0.28	0.11%	0.25
4	WINKLER	NEG.	3.03	0.01	0.41	0.79	0.28	0.30%	1.65
1	WISE	NEG.	9.79	0.01	1.06	1.92	0.77	0.60%	1.57
1	WOOD	NEG.	5.40	0.02	1.05	1.38	0.55	0.05%	1.15
5	YOAKUM	NEG.	3.87	0.01	0.47	0.46	0.35	0.36%	1.40
5	YOUNG	NEG.	7.82	0.01	0.75	1.29	0.59	0.67%	1.57
3	ZAPATA	NEG.	0.59	0.05	0.04	1.17	0.06	0.13%	0.33
3	ZAVALA	NEG.	1.33	0.02	0.04	1.88	0.16	0.12%	0.16

CASE STUDY: CITY OF GALVESTON

The City of Galveston is located on a Gulf Coast barrier island with regular exposure to hurricanes, tropical storms, and the storm surge that accompanies these events. The NOAA National Hurricane Center archives show that the city experiences at least a few hours of hurricane-level winds every 9.4 years. Galveston has repeatedly experienced major damage, particularly during direct strikes that occurred in 2012, 1983, 1949, and 1900—the last killing up to 20 percent of the population and destroying more than 3,600 buildings.

Despite this regular onslaught, the City of Galveston and its residents have embraced their historic heritage and developed effective systems to ensure that its preservation. Neighborhood associations have been a driving force in creating the many local, NRHP-listed historic districts and conservation districts in Galveston, with three designated National Historic Landmark districts, the Strand and the East End districts and the tall ship Elissa. The staff and volunteers of the nonprofit Galveston Historical Foundation are a key component to the successful preservation efforts, having obtained National Park Service and other grants over the years to work with the city to inventory its historic properties. The nonprofit's members have also created a salvage program that collects construction materials from demolished historic properties so that they can be used in renovating other buildings, hold workshops to train residents how to take care of their historic properties, and directly acquire and renovate threatened historic properties. The foundation plays a significant role in heritage tourism and the heritage tourism industry is important in the recovery to the island's economy after a disaster. The Foundation's efforts include developing resilient historic sites, and preparing them for disaster events.

At the municipal level, the City of Galveston became a Certified Local Government and has enacted building and design codes focused on ensuring the proper rehabilitation of historic properties and their adaptation for hazardous weather, including methods such as installing hurricane strapping, raising a property's elevation, and upgrades to the electrical system. The City of Galveston has a designated historic preservation officer who maintains a historic property inventory and reviews each historic property application for compliance before its review by the Galveston landmark commission. The Galveston mayor and city managers also work in tandem with the historic preservation staff, ensuring that local hazard mitigation plans address historic properties and disaster mitigation strategies that will help protect historic properties, such as applying for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for improving local storm drainage and infrastructure.

DOWNTOWN GALVESTON



Galveston's success in retaining its historic properties despite terrible past disasters and the knowledge that future disasters are inevitable is exceptional, but can be scaled and mirrored by other Texas communities. Some of the key factors illustrated are: developing a formal policy on how historic properties will be regulated; having a dedicated staff member who maintains the record of historic properties in the community; leveraging relationships with nonprofits and volunteers; recognizing the types of hazards that are most likely to affect historic properties and enacting building codes to guide their appropriate repair and upgrades; and ensuring that historic properties are included in the hazard mitigation plan to guide future resilience and response efforts.

STATE HISTORIC SITES AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

There are thousands of publicly owned historic properties within Texas. Appendix 3 lists 1,719 state-owned historic buildings referenced by their agencies against the information in Table 2 for developing hazard mitigation plans. In Texas there are 31 THC state historic sites, 44 National Historic Landmarks, and five locations with both designations. Texans value these places, as they are highly visited tourist attractions in their communities. Table 3 below lists these 80 historic properties. They comprise a wide range of historic property types: residential, archeological, cultural landscapes, and objects. As with all risk assessment planning efforts discussed in this document, local planners must tailor the specific potential disaster threats to their specific location for maximum effect.

TABLE 3: List of THC State Historic Sites and National Historic Landmarks in Texas

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REFER TO COUNTY RISK INDEX
ACTON	STATE HISTORIC SITE	HOOD
ALAMO MISSION	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
APOLLO MISSION CONTROL CENTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	HARRIS
BARRINGTON PLANTATION	STATE HISTORIC SITE	WASHINGTON
BASTROP STATE PARK	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BASTROP
BUSH FAMILY HOME	STATE HISTORIC SITE	MIDLAND
CADDO MOUNDS	STATE HISTORIC SITE	CHEROKEE
CASA JOSÉ ANTONIO NAVARRO COMPLEX	STATE HISTORIC SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
CONFEDERATE REUNION GROUNDS	STATE HISTORIC SITE	LIMESTONE
DEALEY PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DALLAS
EAST END HISTORIC DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	GALVESTON
EISENHOWER BIRTHPLACE	STATE HISTORIC SITE	GRAYSON
ELISSA (BARK)	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	GALVESTON
ESPADA AQUEDUCT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
FAIR PARK TEXAS CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DALLAS
FANNIN BATTLEGROUND	STATE HISTORIC SITE	GOLIAD
FANTHORP INN	STATE HISTORIC SITE	GRIMES
FORT BELKNAP	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	YOUNG
FORT BROWN	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	CAMERON

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REFER TO COUNTY RISK INDEX
FORT CONCHO	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	TOM GREEN
FORT DAVIS	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	JEFF DAVIS
FORT GRIFFIN	STATE HISTORIC SITE	SHACKELFORD
FORT LANCASTER	STATE HISTORIC SITE	CROCKETT
FORT MCKAVETT	STATE HISTORIC SITE	MENARD
FORT RICHARDSON	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	JACK
FORT SAM HOUSTON	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
HA. 19	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	GILLESPIE
HANGAR 9, BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
HARRELL SITE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	YOUNG
HIGHLAND PARK SHOPPING VILLAGE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DALLAS
HUECO TANKS	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	EL PASO
J A RANCH	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	ARMSTRONG
JOHN NANCE GARNER HOUSE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	UVALDE
KING RANCH	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	KENEDY, KLEBERG, NUECES, AND WILLACY
KREISCHE BREWERY	STATE HISTORIC SITE	FAYETTE
LANDERGIN MESA	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	OLDHAM
LANDMARK INN	STATE HISTORIC SITE	MEDINA
LEVI JORDAN PLANTATION	STATE HISTORIC SITE	BRAZORIA
USS LEXINGTON	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	NUECES
LIPANTITLÁN	STATE HISTORIC SITE	NUECES
LOWER PECOS CANYONLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	VAL VERDE
LUBBOCK LAKE SITE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	LUBBOCK
LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	JEFFERSON
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON BOYHOOD HOME	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BLANCO
MAGOFFIN HOME	STATE HISTORIC SITE	EL PASO
MAJESTIC THEATRE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
MISSION CONCEPCIÓN	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	BEXAR
MISSION DOLORES	STATE HISTORIC SITE	SAN AUGUSTINE
MONUMENT HILL	STATE HISTORIC SITE	FAYETTE
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PACIFIC WAR	STATE HISTORIC SITE	GILLESPIE

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REFER TO COUNTY RISK INDEX
OLD SOCORRO MISSION	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>EL PASO</i>
PALMITO RANCH BATTLEFIELD	STATE HISTORIC SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>CAMERON</i>
PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>CAMERON</i>
PLAINVIEW SITE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>HALE</i>
PORT ISABEL LIGHTHOUSE	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>CAMERON</i>
PORTER FARM	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>KAUFMAN</i>
PRESIDIO NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LORETO DE LA BAHÍA	STATE HISTORIC SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>GOLIAD</i>
RANDOLPH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>BEXAR</i>
RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>CAMERON</i>
ROMA HISTORIC DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>STARR</i>
SABINE PASS BATTLEGROUND	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>JEFFERSON</i>
SAM HOUSTON HOUSE (WOODLAND)	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>WALKER</i>
SAM BELL MAXEY HOUSE	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>LAMAR</i>
SAMUEL T. RAYBURN HOUSE	STATE HISTORIC SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>FANNIN</i>
SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>AUSTIN</i>
SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD	STATE HISTORIC SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>HARRIS</i>
SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION LABORATORY, CHAMBERS A AND B	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>HARRIS</i>
SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>BEXAR</i>
STAR OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>WASHINGTON</i>
STARR FAMILY HOME	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>HARRISON</i>
STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>GALVESTON</i>
TEXAS GOVERNOR'S MANSION	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>AUSTIN</i>
TEXAS STATE CAPITOL	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>TRAVIS</i>
USS TEXAS	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>HARRIS (MOVING)</i>
TREVIÑO-URIBE RANCHO	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	<i>ZAPATA</i>
VARNER-HOGG PLANTATION	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>BRAZORIA</i>
WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS	STATE HISTORIC SITE	<i>WASHINGTON</i>

CASE STUDY: CADDO MOUNDS HISTORIC SITE

Caddo Mounds State Historic Site is in Cherokee County, six miles southwest of Alto. It is a Native American archeological site complex first settled circa 800 A.D. and used for about 500 years before its abandonment as a primary village. It is a cultural landscape historic property that includes three ceremonial mounds and many archeological sites spread over a 390-acre area. The mounds share a design with other Native American sites that extend to the Great Lakes and southeast Atlantic/Gulf Coast regions.

On April 13, 2019, the historic site was commemorating its annual Caddo Culture Day and so had many Caddo Tribe members and public visitors present. In the early afternoon, a powerful EF-3 tornado struck the site, which directly impacted the traditional Caddo grass house, visitor center and museum, and parking lot, where people had gathered for the celebration. The tornado killed one passerby, injured more than 40 on-site visitors, and destroyed the museum building.

While the tornado had minimal impact on the archeological site itself outside of treefalls, the immediate effect and aftermath to those present at the location were considerable. The site is away from the main roadway, and rescue workers and emergency response personnel from Alto were unable to reach it by land or air for several hours due to blocked roads and continuing storm conditions. The site had an emergency action plan in place, but the tornado's unexpected appearance meant that there was little time to implement it.

The disaster aftermath also posed significant challenges to the site staff and THC leadership who were supporting them. Regular power, phone, and internet services were all out for an extended period. The THC site manager, who lived on the property, was able to salvage computers and set up a makeshift network and recovery office using generators, which enabled them to communicate in the short term, but had to do so relying on his previous training as no contractors were available. The historic site remained closed for eight months while work crews cleared debris and erected a temporary visitor building and staff restored the more salvageable exhibits. The time period that site staff had to work in these conditions was considerable—the new museum building is set to open in late spring or early summer 2023, four years after the tornado struck. Unlike the previous visitor area, the new building's designs feature secure tornado shelters.

This event illustrates several important factors that planners may not think about when creating their historic property disaster risk assessments. Mitigation prior to a disaster occurring is always the best option, but due to time and resource constraints is not always realistic in the short term. Planners and stewards of historic properties should give attention to creating response and recovery procedures and training those who will be responsible for implementing them when a disaster could strike with little warning or involve locations with staff on-site. Simple items such as having a NOAA weather radio present and always active can provide advance warning from a reliable source, while purchasing an emergency satellite phone can allow for communication when cell networks have collapsed. Communities should also consider post-trauma support for those who were present during a disaster. The staff at Caddo Mounds as part of their healing process are currently finalizing a training video on their experiences and this subject to assist others, which the THC will post to its website when complete.

CADDO MOUNDS, CHEROKEE COUNTY





ASHTON VILLA, GALVESTON

SECTION 7

PREPARING HISTORIC PROPERTIES FOR DISASTER THREATS

Each historic property will have its own unique traits that will define how best to prepare it for an upcoming disaster. This includes physical location, the disaster(s) most likely to affect it, its type and building materials, the amount of time to prepare, and the resources available. This section provides some suggestions and resources to aid historic property planners and owners based on the disaster types that are referenced in the document.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In general, before a disaster strikes, the person, organization, or entity managing or overseeing a historic property should perform the following actions:

- » Evaluate the physical characteristics of the historic property being prepared.
 - **Function:** Historic properties that have on-site staff or visitors will need to take those factors into account in their mitigation plans should an unexpected disaster rapidly materialize (e.g., incorporating a tornado shelter).
 - **Size:** Large historic properties with multiple structures may require prioritization on what the mitigation focus will be in the short- and long-term to maximize available resources.
 - **Location:** Historic properties in remote areas will not be able to receive immediate attention from emergency responders such as fire fighters. They will also be more prone to having utility connections offline for significant periods, so property owners may need generators and satellite phones.
 - **Elevation:** Higher-elevation historic properties will be at reduced flood risk. Flood risk maps created by FEMA are at a large scale and may not show small hills or gullies.
 - **Materials:** Determine the primary building materials used to construct the historic property, as the type can affect how disasters will impact the property.
 - **Architectural Design Features:** Exterior design features, including building foundation type, roof design, and roof pitch, as well as internal design elements, such as plumbing, can make substantial differences in risk effects.
 - **Property Landscape Features:** In addition to architectural design features, there are also vegetation density, age, and species on the property and particularly around buildings, to consider.
- » Verify insurance coverage is sufficient to repair the historic property to its original condition. Using inappropriate materials could impact the property's designation status.
 - Create a written action plan that details the precise steps in enacting both emergency and long-term mitigation measures. For emergency disaster planning, conduct regular training with the people who will enact these steps.
 - Obtain a NOAA weather radio with battery backup that is always on and tuned to your location.¹ Local and online media can provide conflicting information. The National Weather Service broadcasts clear information on potential disaster threats and issues alerts in real time.
 - Prepare essential mitigation materials in advance of a disaster and keep them stockpiled on the property. Items such as plywood to cover building windows and sandbags to floodproof building entrances will often not be available after a broadcast disaster warning.

¹ [NOAA: National Weather Service: Nationwide Station Listing Using Broadcast Frequencies](#)

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

Museums and libraries will have different mitigation preparation needs as their historic properties are often not the buildings themselves, but the many historical objects, artworks, and texts that they contain, which can be unique and irreplaceable. A webpage of the Institute of Museum and Library Services² details methods and grant sources that may assist in underwriting post-disaster recovery needs. The Heritage Emergency National Task Force, a joint venture between FEMA and the Smithsonian Institution, provides education and training to museum and library leaders, first responders, and emergency managers to help prepare for disasters and address their aftermath; they can be contacted by email at culturalrescue@si.edu. The American Institute for Conservation also offers tip sheets, support, and assistance through their National Heritage Responder program, accessed online or through request via email, NHRpublichelpline@culturalheritage.org, and by phone, 202-661-8068.

Hazard mitigation plans for museums and libraries have similarities to plans for other historic properties, although the number of items involved may make the process more time consuming.

- » Keep an up-to-date digital record of all items in the collection, including photos of artwork and exhibit items. Secure the inventory by uploading it to a cloud-based server.
- » Keep stored items, particularly those considered rare and fragile, elevated in rooms without windows whenever possible.
- » Generate a prioritized list of items for evacuation off-site if conditions will allow.

HIGH WIND EVENTS

Strong winds from tornadoes, tropical storms, and hurricanes can cause damage to historic properties directly by causing them to shift in position, affecting their structural integrity, or in the case of buildings by blowing out windows and doors or removing roofs, thereby also exposing them to any accompanying precipitation. Wind can also damage properties indirectly, most commonly by causing nearby trees to fall onto homes and other buildings.

- » In 1997, the Texas Legislature enacted a windstorm exemption for historic properties that are: (a) NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed; (b) a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark; or (c) a building at least 50 years old that has been designated by a municipality as a historic landmark of significance.³ For buildings not NRHP-listed or registered as a RTHL, it is important that an approved windstorm exemption form be registered with the THC before a disaster occurs. This allows repairs to use historically appropriate materials when necessary. Not all insurers will create policies that honor the Texas Windstorm Exemption, so a property owner should ask when obtaining or renewing a policy.
- » Install hurricane straps to reinforce the roof and foundation or retrofit internally weak structural areas to the current building code.

² [Institute of Museum and Library Services: Natural Disaster Recovery Resources for Museums and Libraries](#)

³ [Texas Administrative Code: Title 28: Part 1: Chapter 5: Subchapter E: Texas Windstorm Insurance Association](#)

- » Install hurricane shutters on windows and doors. These may require special design to conform to the overall appearance of the historic building.
- » Reinforce large doorways using brackets.
- » Have a professional arborist assess the condition of any large trees in proximity to the historic property to identify if they have health or rot issues that could increase their potential to fall during high winds.
- » Store pre-cut plywood on-site to secure windows and doors in a more rapid manner.
- » Evaluate objects around the historic property for their potential to become airborne projectiles during high winds and have them secured using anchors or include their removal and storage in the hazard mitigation plan.
- » Tornadoes can develop with little warning and follow unpredictable paths, making advance preparations impossible. Construct or retrofit a nearby reinforced shelter that can safely hold the total number of people inhabiting the historic property.

FLOODING EVENTS

Floodwater from interior and coastal flooding events can affect historic properties in two primary ways. Interior areas will typically experience flooding from rising waters due to heavy rainfall that overwhelms the stormwater drainage capacity, or from streams or rivers overflowing their banks, spilling into the area. Resources close to the coast are also at risk of extreme tidal surges that can extend a wall of water directly onto the property. This possibility can also exist in interior areas directly downstream from a reservoir if the dam were to fail.

- » Identify the historic property's precise elevation through a civil survey and compare that to the current FEMA floodplain map ([FEMA: Flood Map Service Center](#)) to determine flood risk.
- » Floodplain category Zone V is a very high-risk flood zone in coastal areas. The "V" stands for "velocity" because this zone can face damage from strong waves during storm surge as well as from higher flood levels. Retrofit historic buildings located within this zone to better withstand storm surge.⁴
- » If the historic property is located near a stream or riverbank, implement erosion controls.
- » If the historic property is a commercial or residential building, purchase NFIP insurance, even if not in a designated high-risk flood area.
- » For nonresidential buildings, retrofit using dry floodproofing methods if elevation is not possible.⁵
- » Store sufficient sandbags on-site to secure windows and doors in a more rapid manner.
- » Elevate HVAC systems to be at least two feet above the projected base flood elevation to prevent prolonged outages that will result in interior mold growth.
- » For owner-occupiers of historic properties, keep all important documents in one place in case of evacuation and keep copies stored digitally on a cloud-based server.

⁴ [FEMA: Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting](#)

⁵ [FEMA: Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings](#)

- » For local government planners overseeing historic districts:
 - Establish design guidelines that allow for elevation in a manner that will not destroy the historic setting.
 - If elevation is not feasible, adopt policies and procedures or adjust local building ordinances to follow the FEMA elevation exemption. Communities may exempt historic buildings in two ways from the National Flood Insurance Program requirement to elevate when declared to have more than 50 percent damage after a disaster event. First, they can exempt them through their definition of substantial improvement. Second, they can issue variances for historic structures, but the improvements allowed under the variance must be the minimum necessary to preserve its historic character and not result in inappropriate alterations that make it no longer recognized as a historic property.^{6,7}

WILDFIRE EVENTS

Most Texas counties have experienced severe to extreme drought, either currently or in the recent past. Historic properties, particularly buildings, located within forested or heavily vegetated areas are at increased risk of loss from wildfire. Adequate hazard mitigation planning for wildfires involves several steps.

- » Install sprinkler systems around the historic property that can be used to keep grass and nearby vegetation healthy and less prone to ignite.
- » Install Class A-rated noncombustible roofing material and fire-resistant siding.
- » Wood fences can become an unintentional fuel source. If installing a new fence in wildfire-prone areas, metal is a much better material option. If wood is necessary, heavy, thick wood is less prone to ignite than thinner versions.
- » Remove any vegetation that touches historic buildings, particularly ivy.
- » If installed on the historic property, keep rain gutters clean from leaves and other organic buildup.
- » The Federal Emergency Management Agency recommends clearing trees and shrubs within a 30-foot area around any buildings in high-risk wildfire areas. If this level of protection is not possible, then remove tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground surface, thinning a 15-foot-wide distance between tree crowns, and ensuring no part of a tree is within six feet of the building. If on a slope, the focus should be on the downslope area, as fire spreads more easily uphill.
- » Cover any historic building exterior air vents with a 1/4-inch or smaller corrosion-resistant mesh to prevent embers from entering the building.
- » The Texas A&M Forest Service operates a wildfire tracking system⁸ that it updates continuously during a wildfire event and should be monitored regularly if a wildfire is located within 100 miles of the historic property location.

⁶ [FEMA: Floodplain Management Bulletin: Historic Structures](#)

⁷ [FEMA: Floodplain Management Bulletin: Variances and the National Flood Insurance Program](#)

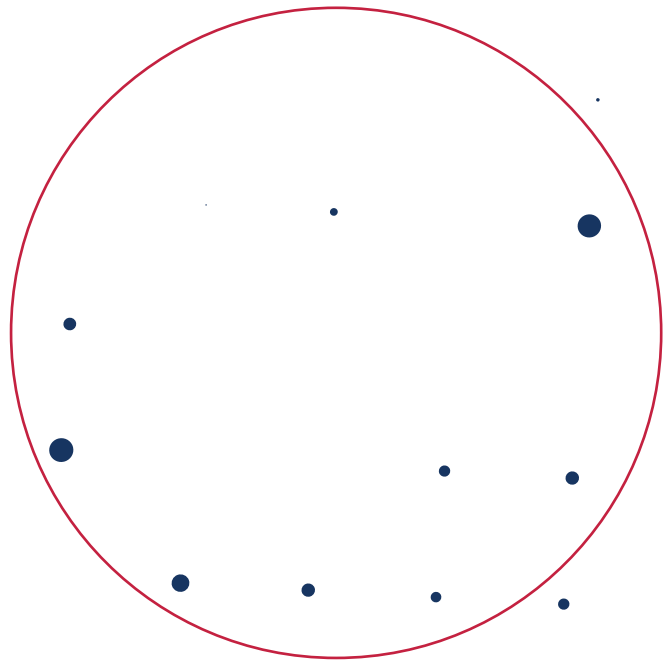
⁸ [Texas A&M Forest Service Incident Viewer](#)

- » At the local jurisdiction level, communities located in a high-risk wildfire area should prepare a community wildfire protection plan that also incorporates planning for the special needs of historic properties.

WINTER EVENTS

Unlike northern states, Texas counties normally experience temperate winters. There are two distinct ways that winter events, including freezing temperatures, ice storms, and heavy snowfall, should can cause damage. The first is from bursting pipes due to lack of insulation and the subsequent freezing of water inside them. The second is roof collapse from high accumulation of ice or snow on buildings not designed to withstand the load. The latter is particularly more common on flat to low-pitched roofs.

- » Ensure attics and other unheated accessible areas meet current recommended R-rated insulation levels. Wrap any exposed water pipes in high-rated insulation.
- » Retrofit exterior wall insulation levels to current code and add caulking or weather stripping to exterior doors and windows.
- » Open faucets to slowly drip during the entire period of freezing temperatures.
- » Identify in the plan where the main water shutoff valve is located and how to operate it.
- » Have a professional arborist assess the condition of any large trees in proximity to the historic property to verify that they are able to sustain ice and snow buildup without breaking.



HAILSTORM EVENTS

Hailstorms are associated with severe thunderstorm events and are therefore quite common in many parts of Texas. The vast majority will result in superficial damage to buildings, but extreme events have caused billions of dollars in building damages. Therefore, preservation and disaster mitigation plans must consider hail events, with particular emphasis on insurance coverage for the highest-risk elements.

The NOAA/TORRO system classifies hailstorms as follows:

SCALE	INTENSITY CATEGORY	TYPICAL DIAMETER (IN.)	SIZE COMPARISON	TYPICAL DAMAGE IMPACT
H0	HARD HAIL	<i>UP TO 0.33</i>	PEA	NO DAMAGE
H1	POTENTIALLY DAMAGING	<i>0.33-0.6</i>	MARBLE	SLIGHT GENERAL DAMAGE TO PLANTS
H2	POTENTIALLY DAMAGING	<i>0.6-0.8</i>	DIME	SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO VEGETATION
H3	SEVERE	<i>0.8-1.2</i>	NICKEL TO QUARTER	DAMAGE TO GLASS AND PLASTIC STRUCTURES, PAINT AND WOOD SCORED
H4	SEVERE	<i>1.2-1.6</i>	PING PONG BALL	WIDESPREAD GLASS DAMAGE
H5	DESTRUCTIVE	<i>1.6-2.0</i>	GOLF BALL	DESTRUCTION OF GLASS, DAMAGE TO TILED ROOFS
H6	DESTRUCTIVE	<i>2.0-2.4</i>	EGG	BRICK WALLS PITTED
H7	VERY DESTRUCTIVE	<i>2.4-3.0</i>	TENNIS BALL	SEVERE ROOF DAMAGE
H8	VERY DESTRUCTIVE	<i>3.0-3.5</i>	BASEBALL	MODERATE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE
H9	SUPER HAILSTORMS	<i>3.5-4.0</i>	GRAPEFRUIT	EXTENSIVE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. RISK OF SEVERE OR FATAL INJURIES.
H10	SUPER HAILSTORMS	<i>>4.0</i>	SOFTBALL AND UP	EXTENSIVE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. RISK OF SEVERE OR FATAL INJURIES.

Planning measures include:

- » Ensuring that the insurance policy for the historic property includes provisions for hail damage.
- » After a significant hail event, have a contractor examine the roof for damage and possible replacement.



MEMORIAL GLEN NEIGHBORHOOD DEBRIS FROM HURRICANE HARVEY, HOUSTON

SECTION 8

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The following recommendations will assist state and local planners in developing more effective tools and processes through which they can identify and manage historic properties within their jurisdiction before and after a disaster occurs. These actions are based in part on key insights discovered during various public outreach sessions and the experiences of historic preservation professionals navigating pre- and post-disaster activities, recognizing the limited financial and staff resources available for such efforts. Therefore, these recommendations are best-practice management goals to achieve over time.

STATE-LEVEL ACTIONS



1. INCREASE HISTORIC PROPERTY PLANNING COORDINATION WITH TDEM AND FEMA

When a disaster reaches severe levels, local communities may be unable to muster the resources needed to respond. In that event, TDEM and FEMA will mobilize to assist the jurisdiction(s) with recovery. Both agencies already have extremely important roles in local community disaster planning, as most Texas communities create hazard mitigation plans based on a FEMA-developed template with TDEM reviewing and approving these plans every five years. Currently, the inclusion of historic properties in these plans is optional and driven by the local community. Their lack of inclusion may significantly impact historic properties during response and recovery efforts.

Additionally, if FEMA is directly involved, the NHPA requires the agency to assess every project for its potential to affect historic properties. The same is true for TDEM under the Antiquities Code of Texas if the project involves publicly owned property. If this data is already in the local hazard mitigation plan, the timeframe to complete recovery efforts on these historic properties decreases substantially.

The following recommendations will aid in better disaster planning for historic and cultural resources:

- A. Include a director-level THC staff member on the Texas Emergency Management Advisory Committee to raise awareness of historic property management in disaster management.
- B. Add information on historic property management within the next statewide hazard mitigation plan update.
- C. Adjust the TDEM hazard mitigation plan template for local jurisdictions and its accompanying instructions to address consideration of historic properties, including adding an inventory as an appendix for reference during a disaster event.
- D. The THC should discuss with TDEM and FEMA the potential to adopt a policy to recover, warehouse, and donate salvageable historic building materials during response and recovery operations. Intact historic building elements such as windows and doors are usually, with few exceptions, discarded. These architectural features and materials are difficult and expensive to replace or fabricate, yet FEMA and USHUD for National Historic Preservation Act compliance both require their retention for rehabilitation projects in local communities.

VICTORIA COUNTY



2. ADOPT A STANDARDIZED SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING DISASTER RISK AND INCORPORATE IT INTO STATE AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS A DATA LAYER

Planners focused on understanding the risks that their historic properties could encounter from disasters need a reference system from which to make their decisions. This document uses the National Risk Index from FEMA for the reasons outlined in Section 10, including its efficiencies when coordinating with FEMA and TDEM, and its ready incorporation into other systems as a service. State agencies should evaluate risk from disasters using this tool and their own GIS and incorporate it as a selectable layer on their services so that their users can access it more easily to allow for standardized risk assessments. As the THC's Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator site are both publicly accessible websites used by individuals and local community planners, adding the NRI layer to those websites would be particularly useful.

3. DEVELOP A PRIORITY LIST AND ESTABLISH DISASTER PROTECTION AND RESPONSE PLANS FOR STATE-OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The THC should create a prioritized list of all state-owned historic properties that are at risk from disasters, as outlined in Section 10 and Appendix 3, and create or update mitigation protection and response plans for them in concert with the state agencies that own those properties. This will allow for future budgets to request and implement mitigation measures as a fiduciary measure to lessen the much higher costs that result from post-disaster events, as evidenced at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site in 2019. Many state-owned historic properties are tourist-oriented public venues, and this mitigation should include provisions to protect public visitors and staff from a disaster if it occurs when they are on-site.

4. DEDICATE RESOURCES TO EXPAND AND VERIFY EXISTING RECORDED HISTORIC PROPERTY DATA

Much of the historic property information contained in various state agency databases derives from information generated before modern technological advances came into existence. Many historic properties currently included in these systems used the best available technology at the time for data input and cataloging. However, some data maintained by state agencies may not be plotted or mapped correctly and may not include all information present in the hard-copy record. Table 1 documents one such example, where the numbers available do not reflect the entire dataset. There are potentially thousands of additional entries in the Sites Atlas dataset where NRHP-eligibility remains unassessed. In addition, state agencies only have historic properties recorded on hard-copy records and have yet to be entered at all. These omissions and inaccuracies can result in significant faulty disaster management decisions. State agencies might consider identifying supplemental funding sources to hire temporary staff dedicated to "cleaning" the records in existing state agency databases so that they accurately reflect the location and totality of information available.

5. CREATE A CENTRALIZED REPOSITORY FOR TEXAS HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Currently, state agencies including, but not limited to, the THC and TxDOT generate their own databases and GIS sites for historic properties that they track and process, as do many federal agencies, including FEMA. A key need for all planners is access to the entire catalog of historic properties recorded within their areas of operations. For this reason, state agencies may initiate measures to designate one repository that is publicly accessible as the formal central repository for all information related to historic and archeological properties in Texas. Individual state and federal agencies operating in the state shall, by necessity, still

require their own databases to meet their regulatory obligations, but through a requirement to share their information on a regular basis to a single central repository, planners at all levels will be able to access the information from a single source, allowing for improved disaster planning.

6. ENHANCE THE THC'S TEXAS HISTORIC SITES ATLAS AND TXDOT'S HISTORIC RESOURCES OF TEXAS AGGREGATOR TO ALLOW EASIER IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The THSA has an online map accessible to both planners and the general public that depicts unrestricted historic properties within the state. Registered THSA users with appropriate credentials on the THSA are also able to view archeological sites recorded in that area. Currently, a viewer can see some historic properties and cemeteries, but many items of relevance to disaster planning are unavailable as they have not been cataloged or transferred to the appropriate GIS format. Missing items include historic inventory surveys, individual properties and districts determined to be NRHP-eligible, State Antiquities Landmarks, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, and archeological site NRHP-eligibility. Most users would not even know that this information is missing from the online mapping tools, and those who do wish to verify further are required to conduct archival research, request reports from agencies, or resort to other searches. The THSA also currently does not allow access to survey reports associated with a data point. This information is important for planners to be able to identify significant historic properties within their jurisdiction. It is recommended that the THC enhance the Sites Atlas features to allow these functions.

7. DEVELOP STANDARDIZED FORMS FOR HISTORIC PROPERTY ELEVATION AND FLOOD INSURANCE VARIANCES

If federal funds such as from FEMA or CDBG are used in disaster recovery after flooding occurs, there is a general requirement that damaged buildings be elevated above the future flood risk level. This can affect the integrity of properties such as historic districts or individually significant historic buildings. Building owners who receive federal funds must obtain and maintain insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for the life of the property. The NFIP recognizes the effects that elevation can have on historic properties and has provisions that can exempt the elevation requirement if it would result in an adverse effect.¹ With this variance enacted by the local jurisdiction, the building owner is eligible for reduced NFIP flood insurance policy costs. Many local jurisdictions are not aware of this provision, which results in unnecessary impacts on historic properties and increased costs to the building owner.

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) state floodplain coordinator should collaborate with the THC to develop standardized forms for use in these situations and transmit them to local floodplain coordinators along with instructions on their use. The TWDB and THC should make these forms available on their websites for easy access by local communities and individuals for reference after a disaster occurs.

¹ [FEMA: Floodplain Management Bulletin: Historic Structures](#)

8. ENHANCE ONLINE ACCESS TO DISASTER RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The THC's website currently has pages dedicated to disaster resources. The THC should reformat, update, and enhance the current content so that local planners and private individuals can access all relevant data in one place, including information on:

- A. All common disaster types within the state and links to mitigation procedures that can protect historic properties from disaster effects.
- B. Guidelines detailing how to identify and manage historic properties for disaster planning and recovery, including incorporating historic properties into hazard mitigation plans.
- C. Local and county emergency management points of contact.
- D. Procedures to notify the THC of historic properties impacted by a disaster.
- E. This document and the accompanying disaster planning handbooks developed for private and local agencies.

9. DEVELOP TIERED, STANDARDIZED TEMPLATES TO FACILITATE HISTORIC PROPERTY SUBMISSION TO THE SITES ATLAS

Currently, historic preservation professionals and archeologists as well as nonprofessionals can submit historic property information, but are unable to input their data into the Sites Atlas system without considerable effort and direct coordination with THC staff. With respect to aboveground resources, the THC's present historic resources survey inventory form focuses on residential architecture and is required only for CLG grant-funded inventory surveys, which account for only a small percentage of the volume of surveys performed in Texas each year. These are obstacles to obtaining and disseminating relevant information for disaster planning and recovery efforts. Recording a historic property before a disaster occurs can be crucially important. After the fact, it can be difficult to determine what effect the disaster itself had on the property, or to even recognize that it was a historic property. If even preservation professionals and nonprofessionals alike can record basic information and photographs before a disaster occurs, this process becomes much more streamlined, and can hasten response, recovery, and post-disaster mitigation actions by responsible agencies.

To expand access, agencies should develop tiered, standardized online submission forms. Agencies can make access to the various tiers secure through a registration system requirement with login credentials. The complete data forms would incorporate all desired fields for aboveground and archeological properties based on their category (nonresidential building, residential building, structure, object). To be relevant to federal agency requirements, the fields established should be compliant with NHPA requirements. Professionals would have access to the full form to upload their data and photos for each historic or cultural resource inventoried, similar to what the THC presently mandates for archeological site recording. The THC can make the submission form compatible with the export functions of industry-standard data collection software so that agencies, preservation professionals, and others can submit multiple properties without causing undue burden to the submitter. The nonprofessional tier would access a simplified form with fewer fields that could provide key information such as location, age, owner, and photographs made available for viewing on the Sites Atlas.

An alternative approach to allow nonprofessionals to provide data is to explore using open-source data management software options for use with the Sites Atlas data system.

Two examples of this are the CRSurveyor application developed by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions² and the Arches Project developed by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund.³ With the THC's assistance and outreach programs, local communities could have knowledge on using this type of system and could develop local programs that record their historic properties in a cost-effective manner, with the information later integrated into the Sites Atlas.

10. REQUIRE STATE-FUNDED PRESERVATION PLANS TO INCLUDE DISASTER AND RESILIENCE COMPONENTS

The THC requires the development and submittal of preservation plans for communities that participate in the Texas Preservation Trust Fund and CLG programs. The THC should establish guidelines that formalize these plans that incorporate disaster risk evaluation of historic properties and possible mitigation measures for courthouses and places of historical and architectural value to communities.

12. OUTREACH TO NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES TO IDENTIFY HOW TO INCORPORATE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES INTO DISASTER PLANNING PROCESSES

Most archeological sites recorded within Texas date from the precontact period, meaning prior to contact with non-Indigenous groups. There are over 30 federally or state-recognized Native American Tribal entities that request information of potential impacts to recorded and unrecorded sites, if occurring within an area for which they have expressed an interest. State agencies such as THC and TxDOT should regularly engage all tribes to receive their input on how best to identify and mitigate against disaster effects on archeological sites and Traditional Cultural Places within their area of interest.

MISSION ESPADA, SAN ANTONIO



² [NAPC: CR Surveyor](#)

³ [The Getty Conservation Institute, The Arches Project](#)

LOCAL-LEVEL ACTIONS

1. ASSIGN AN INTERNAL OFFICE TO BE THE POINT OF CONTACT FOR HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

If a local historic preservation office is not already in place, local governments should formally identify a specific office or staff person to serve as a designated point of contact for historic properties. For smaller communities or those with fewer financial resources, this could be a building department official, community development director, or the staff assigned to prepare the hazard mitigation plan. Maintaining and funding this position will allow for the county or municipality to prepare and maintain a continuous record of the historic properties for disaster planning purposes.

2. CREATE AN INVENTORY SYSTEM FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION

Many of the larger population centers in Texas have the benefit of substantial financial resources to create and maintain records on their historic properties. For smaller communities, this can be a considerable challenge. To help make the process simpler and less burdensome for those communities, local jurisdictions should focus on the following aspects:

- A. Develop a historic inventory database using standard software such as Microsoft Excel that captures the essential data of the historic property, such as type, name, age, address, and reason for its historic importance. Communities should take digital photographs of each historic property from several angles with an imprinted timestamp and stored in the same location as the Excel file. Communities should update the files regularly, at least every few years. Safeguard the data from destruction or loss by a fire or disaster event by backing up all digital data to a cloud-based server as well as agency hardware.
- B. Use online tools such as the THC's Texas Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT's Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator to identify if previously recorded historic properties exist in your area, add them to your historic property inventory spreadsheet, and set a calendar reminder to check for updates annually.
- C. Contact the THC if your community needs technical assistance setting up your inventory system or to explore funding eligibility for inventorying potential historic properties, such as through the programs outlined in Section 8.
- D. Potential funding sources and materials to explore for assistance in recording historic properties in your area are:
 - a. THC Funding and Assistance Guide⁴
 - b. THC Texas Preservation Trust Fund⁵ and Certified Local Government programs⁶
 - c. Main Street America⁷
 - d. USHUD Community Development Block Grants⁸
 - e. NPS Underrepresented Community Grant Program⁹
 - f. NPS Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program¹⁰

4 [THC: Funding for Preservation Projects](#)

5 [THC: Texas Preservation Trust Fund](#)

6 [THC: Certified Local Government](#)

7 [Main Street America: Funding Opportunities](#)

8 [USHUD: Community Development](#)

9 [NPS: Historic Preservation Fund, Underrepresented Communities Grants](#)

10 [NPS: Historic Preservation Fund, Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants Program](#)

3. PROCURE AND REGULARLY CHECK ON INSURANCE FOR YOUR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Historic properties must retain their historic characteristics and integrity to maintain their National Register listing or other designation. Those damaged by a disaster will normally need repair using appropriate time-period construction materials and methods, such as those outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.¹¹ This can be more expensive than what a standard insurance policy allows. For owners of historic properties, the jurisdiction or private owner should develop their insurance policy after consulting with a historical architect or building contractor knowledgeable of the practices needed so that the policy value is measured appropriately and covers the historic replacement cost or historic property valuation clause. Local governments and property owners should consider the Texas Windstorm Exemption and National Floodplain Insurance Program's exemption from elevating in a floodplain when applicable. In addition, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has an insurance entity specifically focused on this type of coverage for Main Street organizations and individual properties.¹²

4. INCORPORATE IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES INTO YOUR LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Incorporating the list of known historic properties into the local hazard mitigation plan will help ensure that historic properties are responsibly managed before and after a disaster strikes, especially if it is a severe disaster that triggers coordination with state or federal agencies. The plan should include developing a priority list of locally owned historic properties for disaster protection and response based on risk exposure.

This will also facilitate the community obtaining grants for all other mitigation purposes. Outside of tax credits, incentives, and grants such as those discussed in Section 8, nonprofits or individuals cannot apply for most grants and loan programs; instead, these must come through the community coordinating with TDEM and FEMA or other federal agencies. Individual historic properties can have mitigation measures such as those outlined in Section 11 applied in a straightforward manner as time and resources allow. FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program will consider funding individual historic properties included within their community's plan.¹³

Larger areas involving multiple historic properties can require substantial infrastructure changes and funding sources. The Federal Emergency Management Agency as of 2023 has several programs for which eligible communities can apply for these larger efforts. These include the Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant,¹⁴ Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities,¹⁵ Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program,¹⁶ and the Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund.¹⁷ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development also provides mitigation support to communities through its Community Development Block Grant-Mitigation Program.¹⁸ For communities that are susceptible to wildfire disasters, the USDA in 2023 also offers up to \$250,000 to develop a community wildfire protection plan and additional funds to implement it.¹⁹

11 [NPS: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#)

12 [Main Street America: Insurance](#)

13 [FEMA: Property Owners and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#)

14 [FEMA: Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program](#)

15 [FEMA: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities](#)

16 [FEMA: Pre-Disaster Mitigation \(PDM\) Grant Program](#)

17 [FEMA: Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program](#)

18 [USHUD: CDBG Mitigation Funds](#)

19 [USDA: US Forest Service, Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program](#)

5. EVALUATE LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT MAY EXPERIENCE A DISASTER

Communities should evaluate building codes to clarify the requirements or variances needed in the event of a disaster as it relates to historic properties. This can include identifying specific resilience standards for floodproofing, elevating, wildfire urban interfaces, and tornado and hurricane wind ratings, as appropriate. It can also include specifying permitted construction materials and provisions for reclaiming historic materials for reuse in the repair of other historic buildings, given that elements such as historic doors and windows can be difficult to fabricate. For larger areas such as residential historic districts, the local jurisdiction should also consider implementing formal design guidelines that outline these protocols and publish them on their building department website. For local jurisdictions that are at high risk for strong wind or flooding events, the local government should consider incorporating the provisions of the state windstorm²⁰ and federal elevation²¹ exemptions for historic properties into their policies.

While this document focuses on natural disasters, electrical fires from older wiring can also be a serious threat to historic buildings and neighboring structures. Local planners and owners of historic properties should have an electrician assess the current state of wiring in their buildings. Local building codes specify that architects and contractors assess and replace when necessary electrical wiring and systems as part of any major historic building rehabilitation projects.

6. TAX CREDIT OPTIONS FOR DAMAGED OR RENOVATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Local governments can assist property owners after a disaster or during pre-disaster mitigation by adjusting their property tax codes to provide financial incentives. Under Title 1, Section 11.24 of the Texas Tax Code,²² county and local taxing authorities may grant property tax exemptions or abatements for buildings designated as RTHLs, SALs, or local landmarks. These jurisdictions can also assist their residents through the promotion and coordination of other available tax incentives and credits. The Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program operated by the Texas Historical Commission, the National Park Service, and the Internal Revenue Service provides a 20 percent income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic nonprofit, income-producing buildings, which include rental housing, hotels, offices and commercial, industrial, and certain agricultural facilities.^{23, 24} The Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program also provides a parallel tax credit of 25 percent applied to the state franchise tax or state insurance premium tax, and towards the qualified rehabilitation expenses of a historic income-producing or nonprofit building. Planners who wish to explore these options should explore with property owners and the Texas Historical Commission.²⁵

20 [Texas Administrative Code: Title 28: Part 1: Chapter 5: Subchapter E: Texas Windstorm Insurance Association](#)

21 [FEMA: Floodplain Management Bulletin: Historic Structures](#)

22 [Texas Tax Code: Title 1: Property Tax Code: Subtitle C: Chapter 11: Subchapter A, Taxable Property](#)

23 [NPS: Preservation Tax Incentives: Tax Incentives for Preserving Historic Properties](#)

24 [IRS: Rehabilitation Tax Credit \(Historic Preservation\) FAQs](#)

25 [THC: Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program](#)

7. LEVERAGE LOCAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Many people in the general public have strong interest in their community's history and wish to help record it. Communities both small and large should embrace this enthusiasm and provide a channel for residents to help document their historic properties. Several methods to explore include:

- A. Outreach to local historical associations, nonprofits, museums, and preservation groups, asking for volunteer assistance to update records of existing historic properties and to record new ones.
- B. Collaborating with local high school or community college history departments to set up a short curriculum on local history, including a field trip that involves inventorying a portion of a potentially historic neighborhood.
- C. Asking local neighborhood and commercial associations in historic neighborhoods and Main Street districts to request that owners voluntarily submit to historic preservation officers and disaster planners basic information and photos of their building or house, which can then be added and recorded in the main file.

WOOD MANSION, BAYSIDE



APPENDIX 1: METHODS OF PROTECTING HISTORIC PROPERTY COMPARISON CHART

LEGEND

- = yes, comment applies to column heading
- = no, comment does not apply

Methods of Protecting Historic Property: Comparison Chart

Updated June 2018

	Comments	Preservation Easement or Covenant	Historical Designations & Markers				
			State Antiquities Landmark (SAL)	National Register of Historic Places (NR)	Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL)	Educational Subject Markers	Historic Texas Cemetery* (HTC)
Benefits the Citizens of Texas!		●	●	●	●	●	●
Applicability	Property must be historic	●	●	●	●	○	●
	Available to private owners	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Available to public owners	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Can apply to archeological sites	●	●	●	○	●	●
	Can apply to buildings and structures	●	●	●	●	○	○
	Can apply to historic landscapes or sites	●	●	●	depends	●	●
	Requires owner consent for implementation	●	depends	depends	●	●	○
Ownership	Owner retains use of the property	●	●	●	●	●	restricted use
	Must provide limited public access or public benefit	depends	○	○	○	○	●
	Property can be sold	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Conveys with property	●	●	●	●	●	●
	May be revoked at owner's request	○	○	○	○	○	depends
Protection	Alterations require notification to THC	●	●	○	●	○	○
	Prevents demolition of historic property	●	●	○	○	○	●
	Requires maintenance by the owner	●	○	○	●	○	○
	Federal agencies must consider impacts to these historic properties	●	●	●	●	depends	depends
Fiscal Matters	Potential federal tax benefits for historic rehabs	○	○	●	○	○	○
	Potential state tax benefits for historic rehabs	○	●	●	●	○	○
	Potential to reduce property taxes	○	●	○	●	○	●
	Ability to exempt labor from state sales tax	○	○	●	○	○	depends
	Fees Required	●	depends	○	●	●	●
Notes	<p>1. Local designations are awarded and administered by the local governing body; the Texas Historical Commission has no role in administering local designations and local markers.</p> <p>2. Above matrix provides typical application of subject matter; however, please consult with Texas Historical Commission staff because each property is handled individually.</p> <p>3. Visit www.thc.texas.gov and use its search box (top, right corner) to learn more about easements, designations, markers, cemeteries, and other preservation matters.</p>						



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

* Protections and benefits described in this handout apply to all cemeteries, regardless of designation status. The HTC designation is primarily honorary and does not trigger a higher degree of protection or benefits than those afforded to all cemeteries by other Texas laws.

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

City: _____ Property Inventory ID: _____
 Tax Parcel ID: _____ X,Y Coordinates: _____
 Construction Date (Tax Card): _____ Construction Date (Verified): _____
 Insurance Policy Value: _____ Insurance Policy ID: _____
 Last Date Form Updated: _____

<u>Historic Property Designation:</u>	YES	NO
Building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is a state-designated historic property:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is a locally-designated historic property:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is in a local historic district:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is in a NRHP-listed historic district:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building is in a NRHP-eligible historic district:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of district:	Contributing to district: <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-contributing to district: <input type="checkbox"/>

Description of Property

Classification:	Architectural Style:
Architectural Plan:	Number of Stories:
Foundation Type:	Approx. Elevation, Ground Surface:
Exterior Surface Materials: Primary Cladding: Secondary: Decorative:	Roof Type, Pitch and Material:
Window Number, Type & Material:	
Exterior Door Number, Type & Material:	
Exterior Decks and Stairs Number, Type & Material:	

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Foundation:	Special Needs:
Additions / Alterations:	
Overall Existing Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	Overall Historic Integrity: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor
Additional Description of Building:	

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

APPLICATION BUILDING INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	YES	NO
LOCATION Is the building in its original location?		
DESIGN Does the property retain its original form, massing, and scale?		
Has the original pattern of fenestration been retained?		
Have the character-defining features of the architectural style been preserved?		
SETTING Has the setting of the historic property been irrevocably compromised as a result of damage, neglect, or renovation?		
MATERIALS Have the key exterior materials of the building been lost due to modern renovations? (i.e. vinyl siding, roof replacement, window replacement, etc.)		
WORKMANSHIP Has the workmanship (i.e. carving, painting, graining, and joinery, etc.), been retained?		
FEELING Do the physical characteristics of the historic property convey a sense of feeling?		
ASSOCIATION Do the existing physical features of the historic property convey a sense of association to this particular neighborhood?		
OTHER Has inherent material damage, such as environmental or moisture problems, neglect, or improper maintenance compromised the integrity of the property?		
Has building renovations, removal of architectural features or ornamentation, improper re-pointing or cleaning, or insensitive additions compromised the integrity of the property?		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT Taking into consideration the above questions, does this property possess several or most of the aspects of integrity sufficient to convey its historic significance?		

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Application Parcel Location Map:



SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Photo #: 01	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Front elevation		

Photo #: 02	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Right Elevation		

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Photo # 03	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Left Elevation		

Photo # 04	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Rear Elevation		

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Photo # 05	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Close-up of primary entrance		

Photo # 06	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Close-up of typical window		

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Photo # 07	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Close-up of primary exterior cladding		

Photo # 08	Date:	
Photo Direction:		
Description: Close-up of secondary cladding		

SAMPLE HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Property Street Address:

Located in Floodplain Zone:

NATURAL HAZARDS									
EVENT	PROBABILITY <i>Likelihood this will occur</i>	PROPERTY IMPACT <i>Physical losses and/or damage</i>	HUMAN IMPACT <i>Possibility of death and/or injury</i>	BUSINESS IMPACT <i>Interruption of services</i>	UNCONTROLLED RISK*	PREPAREDNESS <i>Ability to plan to reduce risk</i>	INTERNAL RESPONSE <i>Time, effectiveness, resources</i>	EXTERNAL RESPONSE <i>Community and supplies</i>	CONTROLLED RISK** <i>Severity</i>
SCORE	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Medium 3 = High				0-4 = Low 5-8 = Medium 9-12 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Medium 3 = High			0-4 = Low 5-8 = Medium 9-12 = High
Electrical Fire									
Flood, External									
Flood, Internal									
Freezing Temperatures									
Hailstorm									
Heavy Snowfall									
Hurricane									
Ice Storm									
Mold									
Tornado									
Wildfire									

Risk Assessment Comments:

APPENDIX 3: MODEL ORDINANCE, HISTORIC LANDMARK AND DISTRICT ZONING ORDINANCE

Model Ordinance Historic Landmark and District Zoning Ordinance

WHEREAS, CH.221 TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE, the Municipal Zoning Authority, specifically authorizes zoning functions and procedures for municipalities; and

WHEREAS, CH.221 TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE, Section 211.005 authorizes the governing body of a municipality to divide the municipality into districts, within which the governing body may regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings, other structures, or land and within which zoning regulation must be uniform for each class or kind of building in a district; however, zoning regulations may vary from district to district.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF _____:

That the following Historic Landmark and District Zoning Ordinance is hereby **(adopted, Amended, enacted)**as part of the comprehensive zoning plan, pursuant to CH.211 TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE.

Section 1. Purpose

The City Council of _____ hereby declares that as a matter of public policy the protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of landmarks or district of historical and cultural importance and significance is necessary to promote the economic, cultural, educational, and general welfare of the public. It is recognized that the _____ represents the unique confluence of time and place that shaped the identity of generations of citizens, collectively and individually, and produced significant historic, architectural, and cultural resources that constitute their heritage. This act is intended to:

- (a) protect and enhance the landmarks and districts which represent distinctive elements of _____ s historic, architectural, and cultural heritage;
- (b) foster civic pride in the accomplishments of the past;
- (c) protect and enhance _____ s attractiveness to visitors and the support and stimulus to the economy thereby provided;
- (d) insure the harmonious, orderly, and efficient growth and development of the village/town/city;
- (e) promote economic prosperity and welfare of the community by encouraging the most appropriate use of such property within the village/town/city;
- (f) encourage stabilization, restoration, and improvements of such properties and their values.

APPENDIX 4: FINDING AND HIRING QUALIFIED HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROFESSIONALS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

FINDING AND HIRING QUALIFIED HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS

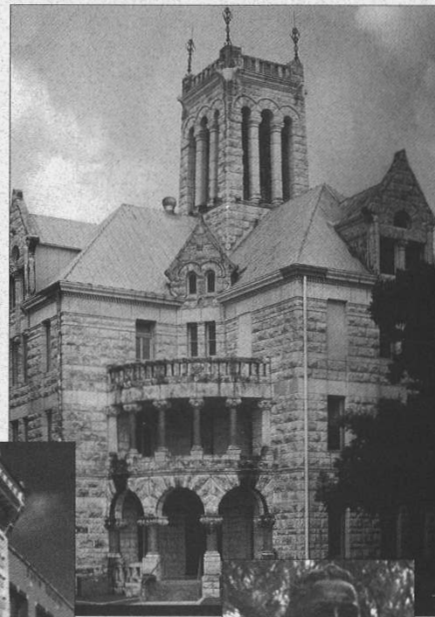
WHY SHOULD I HIRE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROFESSIONALS?

Hiring the appropriate historic preservation professional will improve the quality of your project, save you time and money and help protect your historic property. Professional archeologists, historians and preservation architects have the education and experience to guide your preservation project and work as a team with you. This brochure is designed to help you find and hire preservation professionals best suited for your project.



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The State Agency for Historic Preservation



APPENDIX 5: RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, Mission (RTHL 1990)





Historic photo, Pampa Post Office Building, Pampa (RTHL 1992)

Violation of this law is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 for each day of violation.

To ensure the continued landmark designation, the THC strongly encourages owners considering changes to their buildings to contact its Architecture Division as early in the planning process as possible. THC staff architects can provide technical advice and referrals for sources of hard-to-locate materials. In addition, by consulting with staff early, property owners can avoid incorporating treatments that may be inappropriate for or destructive to the particular historic landmark. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* are utilized in project reviews. Copies are available upon request, or may be found on the web at www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm.

While the RTHL designation and listing in the National Register of Historic Places employ many of the same criteria, there are significant differences between the two programs. Only RTHL designation requires

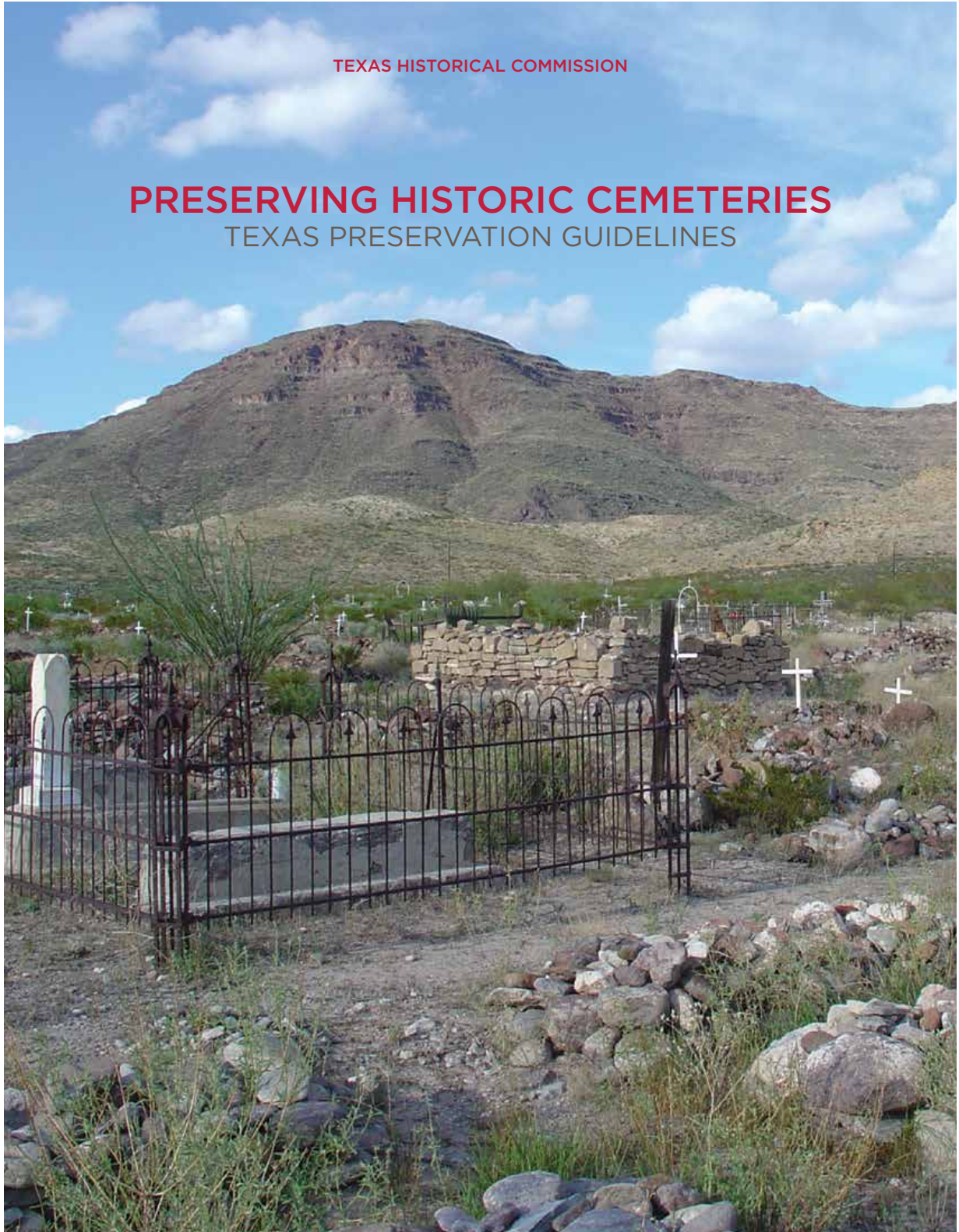


Detail, Hutchings, Sealy & Co. Building, Galveston (RTHL 1992)

Keep in Mind

- ★ Owner permission must be secured prior to designation.
- ★ Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public.
- ★ Owners must notify the THC before alterations, other than normal maintenance procedures, are made to the structure. Such alterations would include re-roofing, window or door replacement, addition of artificial siding, reconstruction of historic elements, additions or porch projects.
- ★ RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon a transfer of ownership.
- ★ Designation applies to exteriors only.
- ★ RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

APPENDIX 6: PRESERVING HISTORIC CEMETERIES: TEXAS PRESERVATION GUIDELINES



APPENDIX 7: FEMA FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT BULLETIN, HISTORIC STRUCTURES



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Floodplain Management Bulletin **Historic Structures**

FEMA P-467-2

May 2008



FEMA

APPENDIX 8: LIST OF STATE-OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

List of State-Owned Historic Properties

DATA SOURCE: THC LIST AS OF FEBRUARY 2023. REFER TO SECTION 12 FOR HOW TO ASSESS DISASTER RISK

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - POWLEDGE UNIT	1400 FM 3452	PALESTINE	ANDERSON
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - PALESTINE	112 ARMORY RD	PALESTINE	ANDERSON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BETO UNIT	PO BOX 128	TENNESSEE COLONY	ANDERSON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COFFIELD UNIT	2661 FM 2054	TENNESSEE COLONY	ANDERSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 287	TENNESSEE COLONY	ANDERSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GUS ENGELING WMA	RT 1 BOX 27	TENNESSEE COLONY	ANDERSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ANDREWS	1000 S MAIN	ANDREWS	ANDREWS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LUFKIN	1805 N TIMBERLAND DR	LUFKIN	ANGELINA
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUFKIN STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	6944 HWY 69 N	POLLOK	ANGELINA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ZAVALLA	HWY 63 E @ SH 147	ZAVALLA	ANGELINA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - FULTON MANSION STATE HISTORIC SITE	317 FULTON BEACH RD	FULTON	ARANSAS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GOOSE ISLAND STATE PARK	202 S PALMETTO ST	ROCKPORT	ARANSAS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ROCKPORT BOAT MAINTENANCE SHOP	715 HWY 35 S	ROCKPORT	ARANSAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CLAUDE	SR 207 SOUTH	CLAUDE	ARMSTRONG
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE HISTORIC SITE	IH 20	SAN FELIPE	AUSTIN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE PARK	PARK RD 38	SAN FELIPE	AUSTIN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MULESHOE	HWY 84 W @ SH 214	MULESHOE	BAILEY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - HILL COUNTRY STATE NATURAL AREA	RR 1 BOX 601	BANDERA	BANDERA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ALBERT & BESSIE KRONKOSKY	7691 HWY 46 W	PIPE CREEK	BANDERA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA	37221 FM 187	VANDERPOOL	BANDERA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BASTROP STATE PARK	130 HWY 21 E	BASTROP	BASTROP
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BASTROP	174 SH 21 E	BASTROP	BASTROP
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BASTROP	SH 21 E @ LOOP 21	BASTROP	BASTROP
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BUESCHER STATE PARK	100 PARK ROAD 1E	SMITHVILLE	BASTROP
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BUESCHER STATE PARK	FM 153	SMITHVILLE	BASTROP
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM	401 OLD ANTIOCH RD	SMITHVILLE	BASTROP
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SEYMOUR	WICHITA FALLS HWY	SEYMOUR	BAYLOR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TEMPLE	3801 N 3RD	TEMPLE	BELL
ALAMO	300 ALAMO PLAZA	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - SAN ANTONIO STATE HOSPITAL	6711 S NEW BRAUNFELS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, CENTER FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, TEXAS	2303 SE MILITARY DR	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - CASA NAVARRO STATE HISTORIC SITE	228 S LAREDO	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - SAN ANTONIO	5500 IH 10 E	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GOVERNMENT CANYON STATE NATURAL AREA	12861 GALM ROAD	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANTONIO	6502 S NEW BRAUNFELS AVE	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANTONIO	4615 NW LOOP 410	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANTONIO	6550 WALZEM	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANTONIO	7395 PEARSALL RD (FM 2536)	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	115 AGARITA ST	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	330 DWYER AVE	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BLANCO STATE PARK	US 281 S PARK ROAD 23	BLANCO	BLANCO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - PEDERNALES FALLS STATE PARK	2585 PARK ROAD 6026	JOHNSON CITY	BLANCO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GAIL	US 180	GAIL	BORDEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MERIDIAN STATE PARK	173 PARK RD	MERIDIAN	BOSQUE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MERIDIAN	9167 SH 6 SOUTH	MERIDIAN	BOSQUE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - NEW BOSTON	406 MCCOY BLVD	NEW BOSTON	BOWIE
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TEXARKANA	1516 HAMPTON ROAD	TEXARKANA	BOWIE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CLEMENS (RV) UNIT	ROUTE 4 BOX 1500	ANGLETON	BRAZORIA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ANGLETON	1025 E ORANGE	ANGLETON	BRAZORIA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ANGLETON	1033 E ORANGE ST	ANGLETON	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CLEMENS UNIT	ROUTE 1 BOX 1077	BRAZORIA	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MEMORIAL (DA) UNIT	ROUTE 3 BOX 59	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - RAMSEY I UNIT	ROUTE 4 BOX 1100	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - REGION 3 MAINTENANCE	1100 FM 655	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - STRINGFELLOW	1200 FM 655	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - STRINGFELLOW UNIT	ROUTE 4 BOX 1200	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TERRELL	1300 FM 655 RD	ROSHARON	BRAZORIA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - VARNER-HOGG PLANTATION STATE HISTORIC SITE	1702 N 13TH ST	WEST COLUMBIA	BRAZORIA
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - BRYAN	1700 E 25TH ST	BRYAN	BRAZOS
TAMU SYSTEM - TEXAS A&M ENGINEERING EXTENTION STATION	1067 7TH ST	BRYAN	BRAZOS
TAMU SYSTEM - TEXAS A&M ENGINEERING EXTENTION STATION	1212 AVE A	BRYAN	BRAZOS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRYAN	1300 N TEXAS AVE	BRYAN	BRAZOS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRYAN	OLD HEARNE RD (HWY 6 N)	BRYAN	BRAZOS
TAMU SYSTEM	TAMU CAMPUS	COLLEGE STATION	BRAZOS
TAMU SYSTEM - TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	HENSEL PARK	COLLEGE STATION	BRAZOS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 385	ALPINE	BREWSTER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BLACK GAP WMA	905 W AVE B	ALPINE	BREWSTER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SIERRA DIABLO WMA	HC 65, BOX 80	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ALPINE	2400 SH 118	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TSU SYSTEM - SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY - ALPINE	ANRS CAMPUS	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TSU SYSTEM - SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY - ALPINE	JACKSON FIELD CAMPUS	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TSU SYSTEM - SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY - ALPINE	LOOP ROAD	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TSU SYSTEM - SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY - ALPINE	SUL ROSS CAMPUS	ALPINE	BREWSTER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MARATHON	AVE F @ N 2ND	MARATHON	BREWSTER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BARTON WARNOCK CENTER	HWY 170	TERLINGUA	BREWSTER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TERLINGUA	RM 170	TERLINGUA	BREWSTER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CAPROCK CANYONS STATE PARK	900 CAPROCK CANYONS PARK ROAD	QUITAUQUE	BRISCOE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CAPROCK CANYONS STATE PARK	TX 86	QUITAUQUE	BRISCOE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SILVERTON	SH 86 @ SH 207	SILVERTON	BRISCOE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE BROWNWOOD STATE PARK	200 PARK ROAD 15	BROWNWOOD	BROWN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE BROWNWOOD STATE PARK	TX 279	BROWNWOOD	BROWN
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BROWNWOOD	1516 MARKET PLACE BOULEVARD	BROWNWOOD	BROWN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BROWNWOOD	2495 US 183 N	BROWNWOOD	BROWN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BROWNWOOD	CISCO HWY	BROWNWOOD	BROWN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CALDWELL	HWY 36 S	CALDWELL	BURLESON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 281	BURNET	BURNET
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - INKS LAKE STATE PARK	3630 PARK ROAD 4 W	BURNET	BURNET
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LONGHORN CAVERNS STATE PARK	RR 2 BOX 23	BURNET	BURNET
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BURNET	SH 29 EAST	BURNET	BURNET
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LOCKHART STATE PARK	4179 STATE PARK RD	LOCKHART	CALDWELL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LOCKHART STATE PARK	RR 3 BOX 69	LOCKHART	CALDWELL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LOCKHART	1315 N BLANCO	LOCKHART	CALDWELL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BROWNSVILLE FIELD STATION, OLMITO FH	95 FISH HATCHERY RD	BROWNSVILLE	CAMERON
TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE	2 WALLACE L. REED RD	BROWNSVILLE	CAMERON
TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE	500 E ST. CHARLES	BROWNSVILLE	CAMERON
TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE	600 INTERNATIONAL BLVD	BROWNSVILLE	CAMERON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TEXAS SOUTHWEST COLLEGE	83 FORT BROWN	<i>BROWNSVILLE</i>	CAMERON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BROWNSVILLE	1375 MILITARY HWY	<i>BROWNSVILLE</i>	CAMERON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	1301 E MADISON	<i>BROWNSVILLE</i>	CAMERON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	497 RINGGOLD RD	<i>BROWNSVILLE</i>	CAMERON
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - RIO GRANDE STATE CENTER	1401 S RANGERVILLE RD	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HARLINGEN	1630 NORTH 77 SUNSHINE STRIP	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	1902 NORTH LOOP 499	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	2201 AIRPORT DRIVE	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	2424 BOXWOOD ST	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	3201 RAINTREE STREET	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	3205 RAINTREE STREET	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	3209 RAINTREE STREET	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	3229 OLEANDER STEET	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
TSTC SYSTEM - HARLINGEN	3301 ASH STREET	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	601 E HARRISON ST	<i>HARLINGEN</i>	CAMERON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	HWY 77	<i>OLMITO</i>	CAMERON
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - PORT ISABEL LIGHTHOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE	421 E QUEEN ISABELLA BLVD	<i>PORT ISABEL</i>	CAMERON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAS PALOMAS WMA - ARROYO COLORADO UNIT	HWY 2925	<i>RIO HONDO</i>	CAMERON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN BENITO	1350 EAST HWY 77	<i>SAN BENITO</i>	CAMERON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAS PALOMAS WMA - LONGORIA UNIT	HWY 506 NEAR SH 472	<i>YZNAGA</i>	CAMERON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PANHANDLE	101 S ELSIE	<i>PANHANDLE</i>	CARSON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - PANTEX	640 FM 683	PANHANDLE	CARSON
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - PANTEX	688 FM 683	PANHANDLE	CARSON
PANHANDLE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	3005 OMOHUNDRO ST	WHITE DEER	CARSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ATLANTA STATE PARK	927 PARK ROAD 42	ATLANTA	CASS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ATLANTA	701 E MAIN ST	ATLANTA	CASS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ANAHUAC	FM 563 SOUTH	ANAHUAC	CHAMBERS
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - RUSK STATE HOSPITAL	HWY 69 N	RUSK	CHEROKEE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 84	RUSK	CHEROKEE
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CHILDRESS	1700 AVE F NW #A	CHILDRESS	CHILDRESS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CHILDRESS	7772 US HIGHWAY 287	CHILDRESS	CHILDRESS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRONTE	SH 158 @ SH 277 S	BRONTE	COKE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ROBERT LEE	7785 SH 158 EAST	ROBERT LEE	COKE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COLEMAN	2605 S. COMMERCIAL AVENUE	COLEMAN	COLEMAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MCKINNEY	2205 SH 5	MCKINNEY	COLLIN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WELLINGTON	FM 338 S	WELLINGTON	COLLINGSWORTH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	TX 46	BULVERDE	COMAL
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - NEW BRAUNFELS	2253 I-35	NEW BRAUNFELS	COMAL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GUADALUPE RIVER STATE PARK	3350 PARK RD 13	SPRING BRANCH	COMAL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - HONEY CREEK STATE NATURAL AREA	3350 PARK ROAD 31	SPRING BRANCH	COMAL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COMANCHE	1502 N AUSTIN	COMANCHE	COMANCHE

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COMANCHE	SH 16 N	COMANCHE	COMANCHE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DE LEON	333 W BIVAR ST	DE LEON	COMANCHE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GAINESVILLE	IH 35 N	GAINESVILLE	COOKE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CRAIN UNIT	1401 STATE SCHOOL ROAD	GATESVILLE	CORYELL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HILLTOP UNIT	1500 STATE SCHOOL RD	GATESVILLE	CORYELL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HILLTOP UNIT	ROUTE 4	GATESVILLE	CORYELL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	2305 RAMSOM RD	GATESVILLE	CORYELL
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - GATESVILLE	3301 E MAIN ST	GATESVILLE	CORYELL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MATADOR WMA	3036 FM 3256	PADUCAH	COTTLE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PADUCAH	US 70 EAST	PADUCAH	COTTLE
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - OZONA	1503 MONTEREY ST	OZONA	CROCKETT
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CEDAR HILL STATE PARK	FM 1382	CEDAR HILL	DALLAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DALLAS	12000 GREENVILLE AVE	DALLAS	DALLAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DALLAS	7825 S CENTRAL EXPWY	DALLAS	DALLAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DALLAS	9700 E RL THORNTON	DALLAS	DALLAS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER	5140 SENECA DR	DALLAS	DALLAS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER	5323 HARRY HINES BLVD	DALLAS	DALLAS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GARLAND	350 W I-30	GARLAND	DALLAS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	217 N 10TH ST	GARLAND	DALLAS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	2102 W MAIN ST	GRAND PRAIRIE	DALLAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HUTCHINS	505 S I-45	HUTCHINS	DALLAS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER	4248 N DALLAS AVE	LANCASTER	DALLAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HEREFORD	3869 US 385 N	HEREFORD	DEAF SMITH
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COOPER	131 HWY 64	COOPER	DELTA
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - DENTON STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	3980 STATE SCHOOL RD	DENTON	DENTON
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - DENTON	3105 W PRAIRIE AVE	DENTON	DENTON
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY	1314 N BELL AVE	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	108 AVE A	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1121 UNION CIRCLE	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1167 UNION CIRCLE	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1179 UNION CIRCLE	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1180 UNION CIRCLE	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1201 W MULBERRY ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1300 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1320 W SYCAMORE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1401 W HICKORY ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1413 MAPLE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1417 W HICKORY ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1500 I-35	DENTON	DENTON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1501 W CHESTNUT ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1506 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1508 S BONNIE BRAE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1511 W MULBERRY ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1511 W SYCAMORE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1611 W MULBERRY ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1621 MAPLE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1621 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1624 CHESTNUT ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1629 CHESTNUT ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1630 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1705 W SYCAMORE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1717 MAPLE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1820 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	1908 W HIGHLAND ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	200 AVE A	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	210 AVE A	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2204 W PRAIRIE ST	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2210 N I-35 E	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2600 N I-35	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	307 S AVE B	DENTON	DENTON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	320 N TEXAS BLVD	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	410 S AVE C	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	502 S AVE C	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	506 S AVE C	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	510 S AVE C	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	601 N TEXAS BLVD	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	712 N TEXAS BLVD	DENTON	DENTON
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	9103 N LOCUST ST	DENTON	DENTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 21	LEWISVILLE	DENTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DICKENS	411 HWY 82 E	DICKENS	DICKENS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CANUTILLO	SH 20	CANUTILLO	EL PASO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CANUTILLO	SH 20 (LOOP 375 EXIT)	CANUTILLO	EL PASO
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - MAGOFFIN HOME STATE HISTORIC SITE	1120 MAGOFFIN AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	RR 2775	EL PASO	EL PASO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - HUECO TANKS STATE HISTORIC SITE	6900 HUECO TANKS ROAD #1	EL PASO	EL PASO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - WYLER AERIAL TRAMWAY	1700 MCKINLEY DRIVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - EL PASO	7300 GATEWAY E	EL PASO	EL PASO
TAMU SYSTEM - AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, TEXAS	1380 A&M CIRCLE	EL PASO	EL PASO
TTU SYSTEM - HEALTH SERVICES CENTER - EL PASO	200 RICK ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
TTU SYSTEM - HEALTH SERVICES CENTER - EL PASO	222 RICK ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	2051 WIGGINS ST	EL PASO	EL PASO

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2701 SUN BOWL DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2401 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	101 W ROBINSON	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1101 CAMPBELL ST N	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1514 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1601 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1608 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1800 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1804 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	1850 WIGGINS ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	201 GLORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2075 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2090 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2100 WIGGINS ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2101 SUN BOWL DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2150 WIGGINS ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2251 DORMITORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2281 DORMITORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2300 RANDOLPH DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2301 DORMITORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2301 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2351 RANDOLPH DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2400 RANDOLPH DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	241 GLORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2450 HAWTHORNE ST	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2551 RANDOLPH DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	2701 RANDOLPH DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	340 GLORY RD	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	351 UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	400 W UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	401 KERBY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	410 S COTTON	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	471 KERBY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	500 W UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	501 CIRCLE DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	520 UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	551 CIRCLE DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	591 UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	610 UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	651 CIRCLE DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	651 UNIVERSITY AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	711 CINCINNATI AVE	EL PASO	EL PASO

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - EL PASO	720 DAWSON DR	EL PASO	EL PASO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ENNIS	BU 75 N	ENNIS	ELLIS
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - WAXAHACHIE	628 GRAND AVE	WAXAHACHIE	ELLIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WAXAHACHIE	901 E JEFFERSON	WAXAHACHIE	ELLIS
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - STEPHENVILLE	899 E RD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	101 N LILLIAN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1200 NANCY GOLDEN BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1202 MILITARY BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1240 JONES ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1300 NANCY GOLDEN	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1301 MILITARY BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1302 NANCY GOLDEN BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1361 SHIRLEY	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1364 SHIRLEY	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1401 W WASHINGTON ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1447 MCNEILL	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1611 W SLOAN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1620 W FREY ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1702-A W WASHINGTON	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1702-C W WASHINGTON	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1710 W WASHINGTON	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1906 SLOAN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1910 BW WASHINGTON	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1910 TARLETON ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1919 TARLETON ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1921 TURNER ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1925 TURNER ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1940 SLOAN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1940 TARLETON ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1949 CR 518	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1975 CR 518	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1989 TARLETON ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	201 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	203 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	250 ST. FELIX ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	271 HARBIN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	300 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	302 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	304 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	305 N LILLIAN ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	306 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	401 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	461-465 MCILHANEY ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	501 DOC BLANCHARD BLVD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	501 N NEBLETT	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	521 N NEBLETT ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	666 NEBLETT ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	736 NEBLETT ST	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	COLLEGE FARM RD	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TAMU SYSTEM - TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	CR 518	STEPHENVILLE	ERATH
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MARLIN	5092 HIGHWAY 7 EAST	MARLIN	FALLS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - SAM RAYBURN HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE	HWY 82 W	BONHAM	FANNIN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BONHAM STATE PARK	1363 STATE PARK 24	BONHAM	FANNIN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BONHAM	HWY 78 NORTH	BONHAM	FANNIN
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	800 W SAM RAYBURN DR	BONHAM	FANNIN
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - MONUMENT HILL & KREISCHE BREWERY STATE HISTORIC SITE	414 STATE LOOP 92	LA GRANGE	FAYETTE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3738 FM 2714	ROUND TOP	FAYETTE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SCHULENBURG	US 77	SCHULENBURG	FAYETTE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CROWELL	3435 SH 6 N	CROWELL	FOARD
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	CONTRABANDO LOWLANDS	FRESNO	FORT BEND
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BRAZOS BEND STATE PARK	21901 FM 762	NEEDVILLE	FORT BEND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - VANCE UNIT	ROUTE 2	RICHMOND	FORT BEND

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - RICHMOND STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	2100 PRESTON	RICHMOND	FORT BEND
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ROSENBERG	4235 SH 36 SOUTH	ROSENBERG	FORT BEND
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ROSENBERG	SH 36 S	ROSENBERG	FORT BEND
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PEARSALL	1522 E COLORADO ST	PEARSALL	FRIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	FM 3005	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GALVESTON ISLAND STATE PARK	14901 FM 3005	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1003 MARKET ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1005 STRAND	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1012 STRAND	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	108 6TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	112 6TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1121 HARBORSIDE	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	122 6TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1306 MARKET ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1714 STRAND	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	1902 HARBORSIDE DR	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	208 9TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	221 UNIVERSITY	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	226 9TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	227 4TH ST	GALVESTON	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	2410 BROADWAY	GALVESTON	GALVESTON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	2419 BROADWAY	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	301 POST OFFICE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	301 UNIVERSITY BLVD	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	401 MECHANIC	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	404 8TH ST	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	410 MARKET	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	421 DARRELL ROYAL	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	428 TEXAS AVE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	508 TEXAS AVE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	715 HARBORSIDE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	719 POSTOFFICE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	819 HARBORSIDE	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	914 MARKET	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	914 STRAND	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	915 STRAND	<i>GALVESTON</i>	GALVESTON
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - LA MARQUE	3006 GULF FRWY	<i>LA MARQUE</i>	GALVESTON
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - COASTAL CENTER	5721 HWY 2004	<i>LA MARQUE</i>	GALVESTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - POST	705 S BROADWAY	<i>POST</i>	GARZA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - POST	709 S BROADWAY	<i>POST</i>	GARZA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PACIFIC WAR	340 E MAIN ST	<i>FREDERICKSBURG</i>	GILLESPIE
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - FREDERICKSBURG	598 ARMORY RD	<i>FREDERICKSBURG</i>	GILLESPIE

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ENCHANTED ROCK STATE NATURAL AREA	16710 RR 965	FREDERICKSBURG	GILLESPIE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FREDERICKSBURG	1623 E MAIN	FREDERICKSBURG	GILLESPIE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LYNDON B. JOHNSON STATE HISTORIC SITE	199 STATE PARK ROAD 52	STONEWALL	GILLESPIE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GARDEN CITY	RM 33	GARDEN CITY	GLASSCOCK
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 59	FANNIN	GOLIAD
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GOLIAD STATE PARK & HISTORIC SITE	108 PARK ROAD 6	GOLIAD	GOLIAD
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GOLIAD	801 W PEARL	GOLIAD	GOLIAD
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GOLIAD	817 W PEARL	GOLIAD	GOLIAD
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	FM 1586	GONZALES	GONZALES
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - PALMETTO STATE PARK	78 PARK ROAD 11 S	GONZALES	GONZALES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PAMPA	12139 E FREDERIC AVE	PAMPA	GRAY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PAMPA	US 60 @ SH 152	PAMPA	GRAY
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - DENISON	1700 LOY LAKE	DENISON	GRAYSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	208 E DAY	DENISON	GRAYSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - EISENHOWER STATE PARK	50 PARK ROAD 20	DENISON	GRAYSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE TEXOMA FISHERIES LAB	947 RANGER RD	POTTSBORO	GRAYSON
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - KILGORE	1807 STONE RD	KILGORE	GREGG
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - FANTHORP INN STATE HISTORIC SITE	579 S MAIN ST	ANDERSON	GRIMES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - NAVASOTA	BU 6 NORTH	NAVASOTA	GRIMES
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - SEGUIN	1002 S AUSTIN ST	SEGUIN	GUADALUPE

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	704 ZORN ST	SEGUIN	GUADALUPE
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PLAINVIEW	1108 SOUTH COLUMBIA/ BUSINESS I-27	PLAINVIEW	HALE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PLAINVIEW	3900 S BUSINESS LOOP 27	PLAINVIEW	HALE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MEMPHIS	220 E NOEL	MEMPHIS	HALL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HAMILTON	S HWY 36 S HWY 22	HAMILTON	HAMILTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GRUVER	114 W STATE HIGHWAY 15	GRUVER	HANSFORD
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - COPPER BREAKS STATE PARK	777 PARK ROAD 62	QUANAHA	HARDEMAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - QUANAHA	405 LOOP RD	QUANAHA	HARDEMAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - KOUNTZE	1942 US 69 N	KOUNTZE	HARDIN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - VILLAGE CREEK STATE PARK	8854 PARK ROAD 74	LUMBERTON	HARDIN
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - CLEAR LAKE	2700 BAY AREA BLVD	CLEAR LAKE	HARRIS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SHELDON LAKE STATE PARK	14320 GARRETT ROAD	HOUSTON	HARRIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HOUSTON	4545 DACOMA	HOUSTON	HARRIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	5425 POLK ST	HOUSTON	HARRIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HOUSTON	6810 KATY RD	HOUSTON	HARRIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HOUSTON	7303 MESA ROAD (FM 527)	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH	1505 SOUTH BLVD	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH	4913 CULLEN	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH	5000 GULF FRWY #226	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH	CENTRAL CAMPUS	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - DOWNTOWN	1 MAIN ST	HOUSTON	HARRIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - DOWNTOWN	811 SAN JACINTO ST	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MD ANDERSON	1515 HOLCOMBE BVD	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MD ANDERSON	2015 THOMAS ST	HOUSTON	HARRIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MD ANDERSON	6900 FANNIN	HOUSTON	HARRIS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	TX 134	LA PORTE	HARRIS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE	3523 HWY 134	LA PORTE	HARRIS
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - PASADENA	2917 SAN AUGUSTINE AVE	PASADENA	HARRIS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CADDO LAKE STATE PARK	RR 2 BOX 15	KARNACK	HARRISON
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - STARR FAMILY HOME STATE HISTORIC SITE	407 W TRAVIS ST	MARSHALL	HARRISON
TSTC SYSTEM - MARSHALL	2400 EAST END BLVD S	MARSHALL	HARRISON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CHANNING	HWY 385 N	CHANNING	HARTLEY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CHANNING	US HIGHWAY 385 NORTH	CHANNING	HARTLEY
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - SAN MARCOS	201 JOWERS ACCESS RD	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN MARCOS	1710 SH 21	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	100 LLANO CIRCLE	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	100 W WOODS ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	101 BOBCAT TRAIL	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	101 LEUDERS ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	101 PLEASANT ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	101 RUSSELL CIRCLE	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	102 STUDENT CENTER	SAN MARCOS	HAYS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	1025 AQUARENA SPRINGS DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	110 BOBCAT TRAIL	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	120 OLD MAIN DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	121 OLD MAIN DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	1321 ACADEMY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	1351 POST RD	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	1901 OLD RR 12	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201 BOBCAT TRAIL	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201 HILL HOUSE DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201 PLEASANT ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201 STATE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201 TALBOT	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	201-1 PLEASANT ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	2021 FREEMAN RANCH RD	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	203 PLEASANT ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	207 PLEASANT ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	215 UNIVERSITY DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	216 E SESSOM DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	218 W. SESSOM	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	233 W SESSOM DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	245 W SESSOM DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	250 OLD MAIN DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	300 STATE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	303 LOQUAT	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	304 CM ALLEN PKWY	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	322 GUADALUPE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	344 W WOODS ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	400 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	416 LINDSEY STREET	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	429 GUADALUPE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	430 MOON ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	456 LINDSEY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	500 N EDWARD GARY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	501 N EDWARD GARY	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	600 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	601 UNIVERSITY DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	602 ACADEMY	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	604 MAIN ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	605 N EDWARD GARY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	607 N EDWARD GARY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	611 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	615 N LBJ	SAN MARCOS	HAYS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	616 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	626 MOORE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	627 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	630 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	631 N LBJ DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	702 TOMAS RIVERA	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	714 N COMANCHE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	736 SMITH AVE	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	800 ACADEMY ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	901 AQUARENA SPRINGS DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	AQUARENA SPRINGS	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	CHARLES AUSTIN DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	ED JL GREEN DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	GUADALUPE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	MOORE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	PICKARD ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	SPRING LAKE DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	STATE ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	STUDENT CENTER DR	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	WOODS ST	SAN MARCOS	HAYS
TSU SYSTEM - TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	FLITE ACRES RD	WIMBERLEY	HAYS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GENE HOWE WMA	RT 3 BOX 19	CANADIAN	HEMPHILL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CANADIAN	11100 US 60 N	CANADIAN	HEMPHILL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAS PALOMAS WMA - GENERAL	410 N 13TH	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	1201 W UNIVERSITY DR	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	1407 E FREDDY GONZALEZ	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	317 N SUGAR RD	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	501 N SUGAR RD	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - RIO GRANDE VALLEY	601 N 6TH ST	EDINBURG	HIDALGO
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MCALLEN	1414 NORTH BICENTENNIAL	MCALLEN	HIDALGO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - WORLD BIRDING CENTER BENTSEN RIO GRANDE VALLEY STATE PARK	2800 S BENTSEN PALM DRIVE	MISSION	HIDALGO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MISSION	US 82 EXPWY	MISSION	HIDALGO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PHARR	600 W US 83 EXPWY	PHARR	HIDALGO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAS PALOMAS WMA - TAORMINA UNIT	MILE 7 WEST RD	WESLACO	HIDALGO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - WORLD BIRDING CENTER ESTERO LLANO GRANDE STATE PARK	3301 S INT'L BLVD	WESLACO	HIDALGO
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SULPHUR SPRINGS	1528 E SHANNON BLVD	SULPHUR SPRINGS	HOPKINS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	TX 21	GRAPELAND	HOUSTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MISSION TEJAS STATE HISTORIC SITE	RR 2 BOX 107	GRAPELAND	HOUSTON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WAINWRIGHT (EA) UNIT	ROUTE 1 BOX 16	LOVELADY	HOUSTON
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - BIG SPRING STATE HOSPITAL	NORTH HWY 87	BIG SPRING	HOWARD
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG SPRING STATE PARK	1 SCENIC DR	BIG SPRING	HOWARD

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT HANCOCK	SH SPUR 148	FORT HANCOCK	HUDSPETH
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2029 CR 4320	CAMPBELL	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1500 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1600 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1601 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1601 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1603 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1604 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1605 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1606 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1606 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1609 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1701 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1702 EDUCATION DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1800 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1801 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1804 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1805 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1809 LEE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	1901 MONROE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2001 CULVER	COMMERCE	HUNT

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2001 JACKSON AVE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2003 JACKSON AVE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2005 UNIVERSITY DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2008 UNIVERSITY DR	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2100 BOIS D'ARC	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2105 BOIS D'ARC	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2109 JACKSON	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2115 JACKSON AVE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2201 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2301 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2500 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2501 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2501 W HALLS AVE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2513 W HALLS AVE	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2601 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2800 S NEAL	COMMERCE	HUNT
TAMU SYSTEM - COMMERCE	2900 HWY 50	COMMERCE	HUNT
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BORGER	2500 S CEDAR	BORGER	HUTCHINSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BORGER	SH 207	BORGER	HUTCHINSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - FORT RICHARDSON STATE PARK	228 PARK ROAD 61	JACKSBORO	JACK
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - JACKSBORO	1208 SOUTH MAIN (US 281)	JACKSBORO	JACK

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
LAVACA-NAVIDAD RIVER AUTHORITY	803 BRACKENRIDGE PKWY	EDNA	JACKSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - EDNA	SH 111 EAST	EDNA	JACKSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 63 NE	JASPER	JASPER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - EAST TEXAS CONSERVATION CTR	289 CR 98 (FISH HATCHERY RD)	JASPER	JASPER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MARTIN DIES JR. STATE PARK	634 PARK ROAD 48 S	JASPER	JASPER
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - JASPER	2398 WEST GIBSON	JASPER	JASPER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DAVIS MOUNTAINS STATE PARK	HWY 118 N PARK ROAD 3	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DAVIS MOUNTAINS STATE PARK	TX 118	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT DAVIS	HWY 118 S	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	200 LUNAR CIRCLE	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3640 DARK SKY DR	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	46 COSMOS PLACE #A	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	46 COSMOS PLACE #B	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	47 RING RD	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	54 MT LOCKE RD #L	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	56 MT LOCKE RD #C	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	57 MT LOCKE RD #I	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	60 NOVA BLUFF #E	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	61 NOVA BLUFF #F	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	75 MT LOCKE RD #H	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	82 MT LOCKE RD	FORT DAVIS	JEFF DAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BEAUMONT DISTRICT OFFICE	7200 EASTEX FRWY	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BEAUMONT DISTRICT OFFICE	7295 CONCORD RD	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BEAUMONT	8350 EASTEX FRWY	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	1030 JIM GILLIGAN WAY	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	1050 E LAVACA	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4340 MLK BLVD	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4344 MLK BLVD	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4350 MLK JR. PKWY	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4400 MLK BLVD	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4430 MLK BLVD	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4475 UNIVERSITY	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	4690 ROLFE CHRISTOPHER DR	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	825 E VIRGINIA ST	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	865 E VIRGINIA ST	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	958 E VIRGINIA ST	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	195 N 11TH ST	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - J D MURPHREE WMA	10 PARKS & WILDLIFE DR	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PORT ARTHUR	6101 TWIN CITY HIGHWAY	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PORT ARTHUR	6101 TWIN CITY HWY	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1000 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1200 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1248 PROCTER ST	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1401 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1500 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1501 PROCTER ST	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1515 LAKESHORE DR	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1521 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1531 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1545 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1600 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1601 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1831 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1848 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	1949 PROCTER	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	2511 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	2545 LAKESHORE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	300 STILWELL	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	317 STILWELL	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR STATE COLLEGE - PORT ARTHUR	409 MEMPHIS AVE	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HEBBRONVILLE	406 FALFURRIAS HWY	HEBBRONVILLE	JIM HOGG
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HEBBRONVILLE	406 SH 285 EAST	HEBBRONVILLE	JIM HOGG
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HEBBRONVILLE	SH 285 EAST	HEBBRONVILLE	JIM HOGG

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - KERRVILLE LAW ENFORCEMENT	309 SIDNEY BAKER S	KERRVILLE	KERR
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - KERRVILLE	311 SIDNEY BAKER S	KERRVILLE	KERR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - KERRVILLE	1832 SIDNEY BAKER N	KERRVILLE	KERR
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SOUTH LLANO RIVER STATE PARK	HC 15 BOX 224	JUNCTION	KIMBLE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - JUNCTION	2126 NORTH MAIN STREET (LOOP 481)	JUNCTION	KIMBLE
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - JUNCTION	254 RED RAIDER LN	JUNCTION	KIMBLE
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - JUNCTION	257 RED RAIDER LN	JUNCTION	KIMBLE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GUTHRIE	US 82 @ 114	GUTHRIE	KING
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - KICKAPOO CAVERN STATE PARK	FM 674	BRACKETTVILLE	KINNEY
TAMU SYSTEM - KINGSVILLE	825 UNIVERSITY	KINGSVILLE	KLEBERG
TAMU SYSTEM - KINGSVILLE	855 UNIVERSITY	KINGSVILLE	KLEBERG
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - KINGSVILLE	1802 N 14TH ST	KINGSVILLE	KLEBERG
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MUNDAY	SH 222 W	MUNDAY	KNOX
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CHAPARRAL WMA	PO BOX 115	ARTESIA WELLS	LA SALLE
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - SAM BELL MAXEY HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE	812 S CHURCH ST	PARIS	LAMAR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PARIS	1365 N MAIN ST	PARIS	LAMAR
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - POWDERLY	6351 US 271	POWDERLY	LAMAR
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LAMPASAS	1690 N HWY 281	LAMPASAS	LAMPASAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LAMPASAS	US 281 N	LAMPASAS	LAMPASAS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HALLETTSVILLE	1483 CEMETERY ROAD AT FM 2314	HALLETTSVILLE	LAVACA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - YOAKUM	403 HUCK ST	YOAKUM	LAVACA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - YOAKUM	600 HUCK ST	YOAKUM	LAVACA

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BUFFALO	US 79 NORTH	<i>BUFFALO</i>	LEON
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMISSION, TEXAS STATE	3121 GRAND AVE	<i>LIBERTY</i>	LIBERTY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMISSION, TEXAS STATE	650 FM 1011	<i>LIBERTY</i>	LIBERTY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMISSION, TEXAS STATE	651 FM 1011	<i>LIBERTY</i>	LIBERTY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMISSION, TEXAS STATE	652 FM 1011	<i>LIBERTY</i>	LIBERTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LIBERTY	209 LAYL DR	<i>LIBERTY</i>	LIBERTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	TX 14	<i>GROESBECK</i>	LIMESTONE
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - MEXIA STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	540 CHAPEL DR	<i>MEXIA</i>	LIMESTONE
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - CONFEDERATE REUNION GROUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE	1738 FM 2705	<i>MEXIA</i>	LIMESTONE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	FM 179	<i>MEXIA</i>	LIMESTONE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - FORT PARKER STATE PARK	RR 3 BOX 95 TX 14 S	<i>MEXIA</i>	LIMESTONE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MEXIA	SH 14 SOUTH	<i>MEXIA</i>	LIMESTONE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DARROUZETT	SH 15 @ MAPLE ST	<i>DARROUZETT</i>	LIPSCOMB
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GEORGE WEST	1001 N NUECES	<i>GEORGE WEST</i>	LIVE OAK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	3401 N UNIVERSITY	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	501 JUNIPER DR	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	502 MESQUITE DR	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	503 MESQUITE DR	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	504 MESQUITE DR	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	507 MAGNOLIA BLVD	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	508 MAGNOLIA	<i>LUBBOCK</i>	LUBBOCK

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	509 REDBUD CIRCLE	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	510 MAGNOLIA BLVD	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	511 BLUE JAY BLVD	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	512 MESQUITE DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	513 S CEDAR AVE	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	529 CHESTNUT	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	530 CHESTNUT	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	531 CHESTNUT	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	533 MOCKINGBIRD LN	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	536 MAGNOLIA BLVD	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	539 LARK ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	540 LARK ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	541 PAVILION	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	N CEDAR AVE	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - LUBBOCK STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	S CEDAR AVE	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LUBBOCK	135 SLATON HWY	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LUBBOCK	308 E MUNICIPAL DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - HEALTH SERVICES CENTER - LUBBOCK	6612 QUAKER	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	1120 MAIN ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	15TH @ FLINT	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2526A 6TH	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2901 MAIN ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2903 DRIVE OF CHAMPIONS	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3003 15TH ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3010 18TH ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3016 18TH ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3206 MAIN ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3209 4TH	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3224 MAIN ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3301 4TH ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	3311 18TH ST	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	4324 4TH STREET	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	BROADWAY	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	CAMPUS 1	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	CAMPUS 2	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	N CANTON	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	S AKRON	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	WEST OF GORDON	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1103 FILLMORE DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1109 GILBERT DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1115 GARFIELD DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1207 GILBERT DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1212 GILBERT DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	1239 DAVIS DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	800 HOOVER DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	9707 11TH DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	9713 11TH DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - REESE CENTER	9716 12TH DR	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TTU SYSTEM - TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY - TTU EQUESTRIAN CENTER	5712 CR 1500	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TAHOKA	1611 US 87 N	TAHOKA	LYNN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MADISONVILLE	910 N MAY	MADISONVILLE	MADISON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FERGUSON UNIT	ROUTE 2 BOX 20	MIDWAY	MADISON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - STANTON	LAMESA HWY NORTH	STANTON	MARTIN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MASON MOUNTAIN WMA	OLD MASON RD	MASON	MASON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MATAGORDA ISLAND WMA	2200 7TH ST	BAY CITY	MATAGORDA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - PERRY R BASS MARINE RESEARCH STATION	3864 FM 3280	PALACIOS	MATAGORDA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRADY	US 377 NORTH	BRADY	MCCULLOCH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MOTHER NEFF STATE PARK	1680 TEXAS 236 HWY	MOODY	MCLENNAN
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - WACO CENTER FOR YOUTH	3501 N 19TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - WACO	2120 N NEW RD	WACO	MCLENNAN
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WACO	1617 E CREST DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	801 AUSTIN AVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WACO	100 S LOOP DR	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WACO	7108 NEW MCGREGOR HWY	WACO	MCLENNAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WACO	7109 NEW MCGREGOR HWY	WACO	MCLENNAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WACO	FM 933 NORTH	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1 & 1A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1 & 1A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1 & 1A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1 & 1A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 & 10A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	10 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	100 1ST ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	100 5TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	100 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	100 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	101 8TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	101 CAMPUS DR	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	101 SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	102 15TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	102 8TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	102 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	103 10TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	103 15TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	104 10TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	11 & 11A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	11 & 11A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	11 & 11A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	11 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1101 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 & 12A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	12 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	13 & 13A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	13 & 13A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	13 & 13A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	13 & 13A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	13 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	14 & 14A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	1401 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	15 & 15A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	15 & 15A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	15 & 15A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	15 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	16 & 16A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	17 & 17A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	17 & 17A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	17 & 17A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	17 & 17A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	17 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 & 18A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 & 18A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 & 18A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 & 18A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 & 18A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	18 BARKSDALE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	19 & 19A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	19 & 19A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	19 & 19A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	19 & 19A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	19 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 & 2A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	2 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 & 20A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 & 20A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 & 20A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 & 20A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 & 20A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	20 BARKSDALE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	200 15TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	200 7TH ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	200 BOLLING DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	200 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	201 15TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	201 1ST ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	201 CAMPUS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	201 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	201 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	203 15TH STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	203 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	203 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	204 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	205 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	205 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	207 1ST ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	207 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	207 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	208 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	209 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	209 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	21 & 21A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	21 & 21A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	21 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	210 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	210 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	211 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	211 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	212 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	213 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	213 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	215 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	216 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	217 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	217 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	218 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	219 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	22 & 22A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	22 & 22A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	22 BARKSDALE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	220 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	221 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	222 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	223 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	224 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	225 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	227 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	229 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	23 & 23A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	23 & 23A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	23 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	231 ROBBINS LOOP	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	24 & 24A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	24 & 24A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	24 & 24A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	25 & 25A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	25 CARSWELL	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	26 & 26A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	26 & 26A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	26 & 26A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	27 & 27A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	27 & 27A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	28 & 28A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	28 & 28A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	29 & 29A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	29 & 29A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 & 3A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 & 3A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 & 3A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 & 3A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 & 3A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	3 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	30 & 30A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	30 & 30A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	300 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	300 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	300 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	301 CAMPUS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	301 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	301 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	301 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	301A AIRLINE DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	302 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	302 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	302 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	303 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	303 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	303 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	303 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	304 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	304 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	304 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	305 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	305 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	305 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	305 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	305 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	306 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	306 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	306 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	307 AIRLINE DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	307 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	307 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	307 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	307 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	308 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	308 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	308 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	308 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	308 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	309 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	31 & 31A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	31 & 31A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	310 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	310 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	310 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	310 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	310 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	311 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	311 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	311 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	311 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	311 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	312 MAXWELL LANE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	312 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	312 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	312 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	312 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	313 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	313 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	314 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	314 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	314 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	314 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	315 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	315 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	315 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	316 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	316 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	316 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	316 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	317 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	317 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	317 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	318 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	318 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	318 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	318 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	319 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	319 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	319 VANCE AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	319 WEBB AVENUE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	32 & 32A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	32 & 32A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	320 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	320 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	321 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	321 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	322 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	322 STEAD DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	324 NELLIS DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	33 & 33A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	33 & 33A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	34 & 34A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	34 & 34A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	35 & 35A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	36 & 36A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	36 & 36A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	37 & 37A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	38 & 38A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	38 & 38A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	39 & 39A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 & 4A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 & 4A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 & 4A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 & 4A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 & 4A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	4 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	40 & 40A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	41 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	42 & 42A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	43 & 43A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	43 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	44 & 44A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	44 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	45 & 45A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	45 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	46 & 46A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	46 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	47 & 47A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	47 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	48 & 48A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	48 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	49 & 49A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	49 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 & 5A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 & 5A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 & 5A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 & 5A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 & 5A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	5 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	50 & 50A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	50 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	501 CAMPUS DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	503 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	51 & 51A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	51 & 51A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	52 & 52A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	53 & 53A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	53 & 53A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	54 & 54A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	54 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	55 & 55A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	55 & 55A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	56 & 56A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	56 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	57 & 57A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	58 & 58A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	58 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	59 & 59A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	59 & 59A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	6 & 6A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	60 & 60A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	60 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	600 GREENWAY ST	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	603 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	603 OPERATIONS RD	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	603 OPERATIONS ROAD	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	61 & 61A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	61 & 61A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	62 & 62A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	62 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	63 & 63A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	63 & 63A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	64 & 64A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	64 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	65 & 65A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	65 & 65A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	66 & 66A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	66 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	67 & 67A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	67 & 67A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	68 & 68A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	68 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	69 & 69A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	69 & 69A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	7 & 7A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	7 & 7A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	7 & 7A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	7 & 7A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	7 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	70 & 70A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	70 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	701 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	703 AIRLINE DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	71 & 71A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	72 & 72A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	72 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	73 & 73A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	73 & 73A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	74 & 74A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	74 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	75 & 75A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	76 & 76A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	76 BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	77 & 77A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	78 & 78A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 & 8A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 & 8A CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 & 8A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 & 8A PERRIN STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 & 8A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	8 TYNDALL CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	80 & 80A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	801 OPERATIONS RD	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	84 & 84A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	86 & 86A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	86 & 86A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	88 & 88A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	88 & 88A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 & 9A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 & 9A ELLINGTON STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 & 9A MATHER STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 & 9A RANDOLPH CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 & 9A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	9 CARSWELL STREET	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	90 & 90A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	901 AIRLINE DR	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	92 & 92A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	92 & 92A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	94 & 94A BOLLING DRIVE	WACO	MCLENNAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WACO	94 & 94A SCOTT CIRCLE	WACO	MCLENNAN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - CHOKE CANYON STATE PARK	358 RECREATION ROAD 8	CALLIHAM	MCMULLEN
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - LANDMARK INN STATE HISTORIC SITE	402 E FLORENCE ST	CASTROVILLE	MEDINA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 173	DEVINE	MEDINA

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - HONDO	2404 18TH ST	HONDO	MEDINA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HONDO	1403 AVE F	HONDO	MEDINA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HONDO	2304 AVE E	HONDO	MEDINA
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MIDLAND LAW ENFORCEMENT	4500 W ILLINOIS #307	MIDLAND	MIDLAND
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MIDLAND	2405 SOUTH LOOP 250 WEST	MIDLAND	MIDLAND
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	5310 A BU 20 E	MIDLAND	MIDLAND
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CAMERON	HWY 77 NORTH	CAMERON	MILAM
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GOLDTHWAITE	HWY 84 N	GOLDTHWAITE	MILLS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COLORADO CITY	SH 208	COLORADO CITY	MITCHELL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BOWIE	US 81 N	BOWIE	MONTAGUE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - NOCONA	729 SH 175 SOUTH	NOCONA	MONTAGUE
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	780 CLEPPER ST	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DAINGERFIELD STATE PARK	RT 3 BOX 286-B	DAINGERFIELD	MORRIS
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1002 E. COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1401 MOUND ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1620 RAGUET	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1803 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1808 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1811 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1812 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1825 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1901 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1906 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1906 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1908 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1918 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	1936 NORTH ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2006 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2008 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2009 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2024 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	203 CAROLYN ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2102 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2104 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2110 NORTH ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2116 NORTH ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2117 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2124 WILSON DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2126 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	218 GRIFFITH BLVD	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	221 AIKMAN DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2210 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2212 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	222 VISTA DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2222 ALUMNI DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	232 EAST COLLEGE ST.	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2900 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	3028 RAGUET ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	3034 RAGUET	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	318 E STARR AVE	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	324 AIKMAN DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	329 E MAIN ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	419 E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	420 E STARR AVE	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	430 E AUSTIN ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	507 HORSESHOE DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	513 E STARR AVE	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	514 E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	519 HORSESHOE DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	520 HAYTER ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	605 HORSESHOE DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	608 E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	609A E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	609B E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	615 E STARR AVE	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	616 HAYTER ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	619 HORSESHOE DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	623 E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	651 CR 124 (BUTCHER RD)	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	652 CR 124 (BUTCHER RD)	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	709 E COLLEGE ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	712 HAYTER ST	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	718 GRIFFITH BLVD	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	721B AG ART DR	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	999 US 259	NACOGDOCHES	NACOGDOCHES
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - CORSICANA	3100 W 7TH ST	CORSICANA	NAVARRO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - NEWTON	US 190 WEST	NEWTON	NEWTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SWEETWATER	2221 EAST BROADWAY	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SWEETWATER	7526 N I-20	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	300 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	364 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	404 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	473 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	546 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	552 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	556 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	622 HOMER K TAYLOR DR	SWEETWATER	NOLAN
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - CORPUS CHRISTI STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	902 AIRPORT BLVD	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - CORPUS CHRISTI	1430 HOME RD	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CORPUS CHRISTI	1922 SOUTH PADRE ISLAND DRIVE	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES
TAMU SYSTEM - CORPUS CHRISTI STATE UNIVERSITY	6300 OCEAN DRIVE	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	520 N STAPLES ST	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PORT ARANSAS	619 COTTER AVE	PORT ARANSAS	NUECES
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1300 PORT ST	PORT ARANSAS	NUECES
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	655 TARRANT AVE	PORT ARANSAS	NUECES
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	730 E COTTER AVE	PORT ARANSAS	NUECES
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	750 CHANNEL VIEW DR	PORT ARANSAS	NUECES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ROBSTOWN	KINGSVILLE HWY SOUTH	ROBSTOWN	NUECES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PERRYTON	1103 SH 15 W	PERRYTON	OCHILTREE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PERRYTON	HWY 15 W	PERRYTON	OCHILTREE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - VEGA	606 W VEGA BLVD	VEGA	OLDHAM
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - VEGA	US 66 @ 7TH ST	VEGA	OLDHAM
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	300 N 4TH ST	ORANGE	ORANGE

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	302 FRONT ST	ORANGE	ORANGE
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	312 MAIN ST	ORANGE	ORANGE
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	402 GREEN AVE	ORANGE	ORANGE
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	404 FIRST ST	ORANGE	ORANGE
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	410 FRONT ST	ORANGE	ORANGE
TSU SYSTEM - LAMAR UNIVERSITY - ORANGE	4206 PARK AVE	ORANGE	ORANGE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GORDON	FM 1919	GORDON	PALO PINTO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE MINERAL WELLS STATE PARK & TRAILWAY	100 PARK RD 71	MINERAL WELLS	PALO PINTO
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MINERAL WELLS	600 N FM 1821	MINERAL WELLS	PALO PINTO
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - WEATHERFORD	716 CHARLES ST	WEATHERFORD	PARKER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BOVINA	1101 STATE HIGHWAY 86 WEST	BOVINA	PARMER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT STOCKTON	E US 285	FORT STOCKTON	PECOS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT STOCKTON	E US 290	FORT STOCKTON	PECOS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - IRAAN	SH 349	IRAAN	PECOS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	1206 SW 7TH AVE (AKA 1200 SW 7TH PER PRAD)	AMARILLO	POTTER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	BOFECILLOS HIGHLANDS	MARFA	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	CIENEGA	MARFA	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	SAUCEDA RANCH COMPLEX	MARFA	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	TERNEROS ALAMITO CREEK	MARFA	PRESIDIO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MARFA	809 W SAN ANTONIO	MARFA	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	CANYONS OF THE BOFECILLOS	PRESIDIO	PRESIDIO

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK	FM 170	PRESIDIO	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - FORT LEATON STATE HISTORIC PARK	HWY 70	PRESIDIO	PRESIDIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - PALO DURO CANYON STATE PARK	11450 PARK ROAD 5	CANYON	RANDALL
TAMU SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	DAIRY FARM	CANYON	RANDALL
TAMU SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	HORSE CENTER	CANYON	RANDALL
TAMU SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	MAIN CAMPUS	CANYON	RANDALL
TAMU SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	NANCE RANCH	CANYON	RANDALL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - CLARKSVILLE	US 82 W	CLARKSVILLE	RED RIVER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BALMORHEA	FM 2903 NORTH	BALMORHEA	REEVES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PECOS	2200 W 3RD	PECOS	REEVES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PECOS	800 W 2ND	PECOS	REEVES
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - BALMORHEA STATE PARK	SH 17 S	TOYAHVALE	REEVES
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - REFUGIO	802 VICTORIA HWY N	REFUGIO	REFUGIO
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BALLINGER	FM 2887 N	BALLINGER	RUNNELS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HENDERSON	FM 225 W	HENDERSON	RUSK
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE CORPUS CHRISTI STATE PARK	23194 PARK ROAD 25	MATHIS	SAN PATRICIO
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - COLORADO BEND STATE PARK	GRAVEL ROAD	BEND	SAN SABA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SNYDER	111 NORTH AVE V	SNYDER	SCURRY
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - FORT GRIFFIN STATE HISTORIC SITE	1701 N US 283	ALBANY	SHACKELFORD
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TIMPSON	US 59 S	TIMPSON	SHELBY

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - STRATFORD	HWY 54 EAST	STRATFORD	SHERMAN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	FM 31	TYLER	SMITH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 31	TYLER	SMITH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - THE NATURE CENTER - TYLER	11942 FM 848	TYLER	SMITH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - TYLER STATE PARK	789 PARK ROAD 16	TYLER	SMITH
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	3303 MINEOLA HWY	TYLER	SMITH
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TYLER	2709 WEST FRONT STREET	TYLER	SMITH
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TYLER	NE LOOP 323	TYLER	SMITH
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - HEALTH NORTHEAST	11937 HWY 271	TYLER	SMITH
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DINOSAUR VALLEY STATE PARK	FM 205	GLEN ROSE	SOMERVELL
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GLEN ROSE	US 67	GLEN ROSE	SOMERVELL
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - FALCON STATE PARK	PARK ROAD 46	FALCON HEIGHTS	STARR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ISIDRO	FM 1017	SAN ISIDRO	STARR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRECKENRIDGE	US 180 & MELROSE	BRECKENRIDGE	STEPHENS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRECKENRIDGE	US 180 @ MELROSE AVE	BRECKENRIDGE	STEPHENS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - POSSUM KINGDOM STATE PARK	3901 PARK ROAD 33	CADDO	STEPHENS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - STERLING CITY	US 87 @ SH 163	STERLING CITY	STERLING
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SONORA	708 US 277 NORTH	SONORA	SUTTON
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - ARLINGTON	1929 W RANDOL MILL RD	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	502 YATES ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	807 SPANIOLA DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	1000 S DAVIS	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	1022 UTA BLVD	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	1100 S DAVIS DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	1222 S PECAN	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	1400 ALLAN SAXE PKWY	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	211 S COOPER	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	291 W MAIN	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	300 W SECOND	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	312 UTA BLVD	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	400 S OAK ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	400 W SECOND	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	406 SUMMIT AVE	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	411 S DAVIS DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	500 SUMMIT	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	500 W FIRST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	500 W SECOND	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	500 YATES ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	501 S NEDDERMAN DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	503 W THIRD ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	505 W NEDDERMAN	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	600 S WEST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	601 S NEDDERMAN DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	605 S WEST ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	700 S DAVIS	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	700 S WEST ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	701 PLANETARIUM PL	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	701 S NEDDERMAN DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	702 PLANETARIUM PL	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	702 S DAVIS DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	703 KERBY ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	705 KERBY ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	800 GREEK ROW	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	801 GREEK ROW DR	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - ARLINGTON	900 S CENTER ST	ARLINGTON	TARRANT
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - FORT WORTH	2101 COBB PARK DR	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - FORT WORTH	5104 SANDAGE AVE	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - FORT WORTH	8111 SHOREVIEW DR	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	6200 HATCHERY RD	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - FORT WORTH LAW ENFORCEMENT	5400 AIRPORT FRWY #E	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT WORTH	2501 SW LOOP 820	FORT WORTH	TARRANT

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - FORT WORTH	804 E WAGGOMAN ST	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
UNT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER (COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE, TEXAS)	3501 W 7TH ST	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	301 W 13TH ST	FORT WORTH	TARRANT
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - ABILENE STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	2501 MAPLE ST	ABILENE	TAYLOR
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ABILENE AREA OFFICE	2720 INDUSTRIAL BLVD	ABILENE	TAYLOR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ABILENE	HWY 83	ABILENE	TAYLOR
TSTC SYSTEM - WEST TEXAS	674 E HWY 80	ABILENE	TAYLOR
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ABILENE STATE PARK	150 PARK RD 32	TUSCOLA	TAYLOR
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - ABILENE STATE PARK	FM 89	TUSCOLA	TAYLOR
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SANDERSON	US 285 N	SANDERSON	TERRELL
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - SAN ANGELO STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	HWY 87 N	CARLSBAD	TOM GREEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	US 277	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SAN ANGELO FISH HATCHERIES 1	3407 B S CHADBOURNE	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SAN ANGELO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICE	3407 S CHADBOURNE	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SAN ANGELO STATE PARK	3900-2 MERCEDES	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - SAN ANGELO STATE PARK	US 87	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANGELO	2802 ARMSTRONG	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANGELO	2808 ARMSTRONG	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SAN ANGELO	4502 KNICKERBOCKER RD	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1635 VANDERVENTER	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1820 ROSEMONT	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1830 ROSEMONT	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1901 S JOHNSON ST	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1908 S JACKSON	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1910 ROSEMONT	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1914 S JACKSON	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1925 BEATY RD	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	1929 BEATY RD	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2025 S JOHNSON ST	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2050 S JOHNSON ST	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2125 VANDERVENTER	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2201 VANDERVENTER	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2460 DENA	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2501 W AVE N	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2502 DENA	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2601 W AVE N	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2602 LIVE OAK	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2602 W AVE N	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2625 W AVE N	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	6469 GOODLAND LOOP	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	6493 GOODLAND LOOP	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN
TTU SYSTEM - ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	7945 GRAPE CREEK RD	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
BANKING, TEXAS DEPT. OF	2601 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
BLIND & VISUALLY IMPAIRED, TEXAS SCHOOL FOR THE	1100 W 45TH	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - AUSTIN STATE HOSPITAL	4110 GUADALUPE ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - AUSTIN STATE SUPPORTED LIVING CENTER	2203 W 35TH	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS	105 W 16TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS	1511 COLORADO	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS	802 SAN MARCOS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - AUSTIN	2200 W 35TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MCKINNEY FALLS STATE PARK	5808 MCKINNEY FALLS PKWY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5710 GUADALUPE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5805 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5806 GUADALUPE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5806 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5807 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5808 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5900 GUADALUPE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	5901 GUADALUPE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN HEADQUARTERS	6100 GUADALUPE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, TEXAS	1102 S CONGRESS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	100 E 11TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	1066 COLORADO	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	112 E 11TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	201 E 11TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	709 NAVASOTA	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
STATE PRESERVATION BOARD, TEXAS	901 NAVASOTA	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	1019 BRAZOS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	105 W 15TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	108 W 16TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	1100 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	111 E 17TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	1200 BRAZOS ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	1500-06 N CONGRESS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	1700 N CONGRESS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	200 E 10TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	201 E 14TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	201 W 14TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	205 W 14TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	221 E 11TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	311 E 14TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TEXAS FACILITIES COMMISSION	920 COLORADO	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	118 EAST RIVERSIDE DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	125 E 11TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	150 EAST RIVERSIDE DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	35TH ST @ JACKSON ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	760 BASTROP HWY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	760 US 183 S	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	7901 N INTERREGIONAL HWY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	7901 NORTH IH 35	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - AUSTIN	JACKSON AVE @ 38TH	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TSU SYSTEM	601 COLORADO	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	10533 EXPLORATION WAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	2901 ENFIELD DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	3011 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT	3826 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10000 BURNET AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10111 HARRY RANSOM TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10121 HARRY RANSOM TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10123 HARRY RANSOM TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10131 HARRY RANSOM TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10210 BEVO TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10210 E H BELLARDS RD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10215 E H BELLARDS RD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10215 T S PAINTER TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10220 E H BELLARDS RD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10228 E H BELLARDS RD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	103 W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	10301 CREATIVITY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	110 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	11353 RAWHIDE TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	116 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	120 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	124 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	128 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	150 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	154 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	158 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	160 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1618-1654 W 6TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1710 RED RIVER ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1810 RED RIVER ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1823 RED RIVER ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1910 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	1925 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	195 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	200 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	200 W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	201 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	204 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	205 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	205 W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	205A W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	207 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	208 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	210 W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2101 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2109 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2110 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2110 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2139 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	214 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2200 COMAL ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2201 ROBERT DEDMAN DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2207 COMAL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2210 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2225 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2264 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2275 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2300 RED RIVER ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2300 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2301 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2304 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2305 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2308 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2313 RED RIVER ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2400 TRINITY ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2401 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2402 TRINITY ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2405 ROBERT DEDMAN DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2406 ROBERT DEDMAN DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2409 UNIVERSITY AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2410 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2415 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2500 UNIVERSITY AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2501 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2501 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2501 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2501 WICHITA ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2503 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2504A WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2504B WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2504C WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2505 UNIVERSITY AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2515 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2605 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2609 UNIVERSITY AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2610 WHITIS AVE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2613 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2616 WICHITA ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2617 SPEEDWAY	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2744 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2811 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2821 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2821 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2840 INNOVATION BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2899 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2901 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2907 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2908 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2909 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2910 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2911 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2912 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2913 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2914 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2915 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2916 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2917 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2918 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2920 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2922 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	2929 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	300 E 23RD ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	300 W 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3001 JAMES HART TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	301 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	301 E DEAN KEATON ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	302 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	302 W 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	303 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	303 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	304 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	305 E 21ST ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	305 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	305 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	306 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	310 INNER CAMPUS DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3130 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3132 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3215 CLYDE DAVIS TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3217 CLYDE DAVIS TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3220 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3221 CLYDE DAVIS TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3222 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3223 CLYDE DAVIS TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	325 E 24TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3310 CLYDE DAVID TRAIL PRC	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3331 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3333 READ GRANBERRY TRAIL	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	3501 LAKE AUSTIN BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	405 W 25TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	4401 RR 620 N	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	4709 GUADALUPE ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	500 E 18TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	506 CRYSTAL CREEK DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	702 E DEAN KEATON ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	707 E DEAN KEETON ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	709 E MLK BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	727 E DEAN KEATON ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	9810 NEILS THOMPSON DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	9900 NEILS THOMPSON DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	9902 NEILS THOMPSON DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	9904 NEILS THOMPSON DR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	HC 75 BOX 1337 VC	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT SYSTEM	201 W 6TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	101 E 15TH ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	1215 GUADALUPE ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	1411 BRAZOS ST	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	2810 E MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
WORKFORCE COMMISSION, TEXAS	4800 N LAMAR	AUSTIN	TRAVIS
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WOODVILLE	807 PINE ST	WOODVILLE	TYLER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WOODVILLE	HWY 287 NORTH	WOODVILLE	TYLER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MCCAMEY	W 5TH ST (US 67 W)	MCCAMEY	UPTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - GARNER STATE PARK	US 83 N	CONCAN	UVALDE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM - UT - AUSTIN	333 N PARK ST	UVALDE	UVALDE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - COMSTOCK	HWY 90 E	COMSTOCK	VAL VERDE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DEVILS RIVER STATE NATURAL AREA	DOLAN CREEK ROAD	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DEL RIO	300 E GIBBS ST	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - LANGTRY	LOOP 25 @ TORRES AVE	LANGTRY	VAL VERDE
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - VICTOIA	106 E MOCKINGBIRD LN	VICTORIA	VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - VICTORIA	1502 E AIRLINE	VICTORIA	VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - VICTORIA	2605 HOUSTON HWY	VICTORIA	VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM - UH - VICTORIA	2705 HOUSTON HWY	VICTORIA	VICTORIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF	1225 AVE G	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BYRD UNIT	21 FM 247	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ELLIS UNIT	1697 FM 980	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GOREE UNIT	7405 HWY 75 S	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - GOREE UNIT	PO BOX 38	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HUNTSVILLE UNIT	815 12TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - SECURITY OPERATIONS ADMIN	916 14TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WYNNE UNIT	ROUTE 1 BOX 1	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - HUNTSVILLE	2702 SAM HOUSTON AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 19 NE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - HUNTSVILLE STATE PARK	PARK ROAD 40	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1002 16TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1003 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1006 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1008 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	104 FRASER	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1108 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1201 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1230 19TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1231 JOSEY ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1302 19TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1319 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1319A 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1327 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1327A 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1419 17TH ST	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1528 AVE J	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1619 SAM HOUSTON AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1621 SAM HOUSTON AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1627 SAM HOUSTON AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1640 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1700 B BEARKAT BLVD	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1700 SYCAMORE AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1700 UNIVERSITY DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1720 AVE J	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1721 AVE O	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1740 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1741 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1802 AVE I	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1803 AVE I	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1806 AVE J	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1821 AVE I	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1821 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1830 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1830 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1831 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1836 SAM HOUSTON AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1874 FISH HATCHERY RD	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1901 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1903 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1908 AVE J	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1908 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1922 AVE J	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1964 BOBBY K MARKS DR	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2100 AVE I	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2202 AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2212 AVE I	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2300B AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2300C AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2300D AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2348 AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2348A AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2500 AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2500C AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2500H AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	2550G AVE M	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	710 UNIVERSITY AVE	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TSU SYSTEM - SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	816 17TH STREET	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - HEMPSTEAD	HWY 290 E	HEMPSTEAD	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	1ST ST	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	3RD ST	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	4TH ST	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	5TH ST	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	AVE B	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	AVE C	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	AVE D	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	AVE E	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
TAMU SYSTEM - PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	AVE H	PRAIRIE VIEW	WALLER
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - MONAHANS SANDHILLS STATE PARK	US 80	MONAHANS	WARD
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - MONAHANS	3600 S STOCKTON ST	MONAHANS	WARD
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - BRENHAM	1204 E TOM GREEN ST	BRENHAM	WASHINGTON
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRENHAM	975 HIGHWAY 290 WEST	BRENHAM	WASHINGTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - BRENHAM	1821 SH 105 E	BRENHAM	WASHINGTON
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS STATE HISTORIC SITE	12300 PARK ROAD 12	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, TEXAS - BARRINGTON PLANTATION STATE HISTORIC SITE	21300 PARK ROAD 12	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - LAKE CASA BLANCA STATE PARK	5102 BOB BULLOCK LOOP	LAREDO	WEBB
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - EL CAMPO	801 CO RD 406	EL CAMPO	WHARTON
PUBLIC SAFETY, TEXAS DEPT. OF - PIERCE	19692 US 59	EL CAMPO	WHARTON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WHARTON	1512 FM 102 W	WHARTON	WHARTON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS - DUNDEE FH	RT 1 BOX 123 A	ELECTRA	WICHITA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ELECTRA	HWY 25 SOUTH	ELECTRA	WICHITA
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - NORTH TEXAS STATE HOSPITAL - WICHITA FALLS	6515 OLD LAKE RD	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA

STATE AGENCY	BUILDING ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY
MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	2405 MIDWESTERN PKWY	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA
MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	3410 TAFT BLVD	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - WICHITA FALLS	1601 SOUTHWEST PKWY	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, TEXAS - NORTH TEXAS STATE HOSPITAL - VERNON	4730 COLLEGE DR	VERNON	WILBARGER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - VERNON	HIGHWAY 183 SOUTH	VERNON	WILBARGER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - VERNON	HWY 183 SOUTH	VERNON	WILBARGER
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - RAYMONDVILLE	BU 77	RAYMONDVILLE	WILLACY
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - TAYLOR	1411 N MAIN ST	TAYLOR	WILLIAMSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - TAYLOR	14800 HWY 79	TAYLOR	WILLIAMSON
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	SH 97	FLORESVILLE	WILSON
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - KERMIT	W HWY 302	KERMIT	WINKLER
MILITARY DEPT., TEXAS - DECATUR	2400 N TRINITY ST	DECATUR	WISE
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - DECATUR	LOOP 357	DECATUR	WISE
PARKS & WILDLIFE, TEXAS	TX 37	QUITMAN	WOOD
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - OLNEY	106 SH 251 S	OLNEY	YOUNG
TRANSPORTATION, TEXAS DEPT. OF - ZAPATA	US 83	ZAPATA	ZAPATA

TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION 
REAL PLACES TELLING REAL STORIES