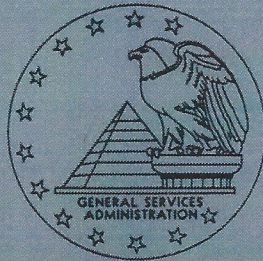


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INVENTORY REPORT
ON
JURISDICTIONAL STATUS
OF FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN
THE STATES

As of June 30, 1962



2005
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Compiled by
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



For Washington 25, D.C.

SEP 3 1964

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

General Services Administration has completed the second comprehensive inventory of the jurisdictional status of Federal areas within the States. The compilation of this inventory reflects the interest which GSA, together with the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Justice, have in the progress being made by all Federal agencies in adjusting the legislative status of their properties.

This inventory, which is enclosed herewith, directly complements the Inventory Report on Real Property Owned by the United States Throughout the World, as of June 30, 1962, which was also published by GSA.

The inventory will be made available to Federal agencies and State Governments for use as a ready reference to assist in the solution of jurisdictional status problems and in the development of appropriate remedial legislation. S. 815 and H. R. 4433 pending before Congress would facilitate the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction over Federal areas within the States.

Respectfully yours,

BERNARD L. BOUTIN
Administrator

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C & R-PREP.

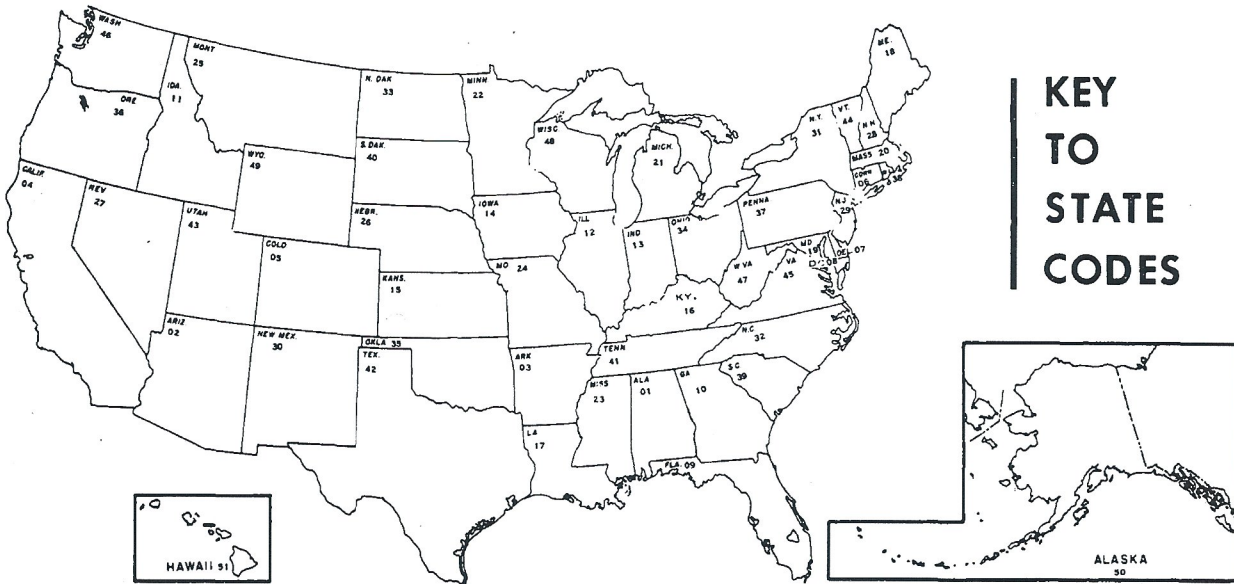
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Alaska -----	35	Nebraska -----	465
Arizona -----	47	Nevada -----	479
Arkansas -----	59	New Hampshire -----	487
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Connecticut -----	131	New York -----	521
Delaware -----	139	North Carolina -----	557
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Georgia -----	167	Ohio -----	593
Hawaii -----	191	Oklahoma -----	623
Idaho -----	197	Oregon -----	641
Illinois -----	209	Pennsylvania -----	663
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Kansas -----	275	South Dakota -----	707
Kentucky -----	291	Tennessee -----	719
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Massachusetts -----	351	Virginia -----	801
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Minnesota -----	393	West Virginia -----	853
Mississippi -----	411	Wisconsin -----	865
Missouri -----	427	Wyoming -----	883



**KEY
TO
STATE
CODES**

STATE	CODE	STATE	CODE	STATE	CODE
Alabama	01	Kentucky	16	North Dakota	33
Alaska	50	Louisiana	17	Ohio	34
Arizona	02	Maine	18	Oklahoma	35
Arkansas	03	Maryland	19	Oregon	36
California	04	Massachusetts	20	Pennsylvania	37
Colorado	05	Michigan	21	Rhode Island	38
Connecticut	06	Minnesota	22	South Carolina	39
Delaware	07	Mississippi	23	South Dakota	40
District of Columbia	08	Missouri	24	Tennessee	41
Florida	09	Montana	25	Texas	42
Georgia	10	Nebraska	26	Utah	43
Hawaii	51	Nevada	27	Vermont	44
Idaho	11	New Hampshire	28	Virginia	45
Illinois	12	New Jersey	29	Washington	46
Indiana	13	New Mexico	30	West Virginia	47
Iowa	14	New York	31	Wisconsin	48
Kansas	15	North Carolina	32	Wyoming	49

Properties are listed by state, county, and holding agency.
Street addresses are given but cities are identified by code only.
City names may be determined from the GSA publication "Geographical
Location Codes." A supplement at the end of each state shows the
counties covered by each multi-county installation included in the
listing, but no breakdown of acreage by county is given.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES

CODES USED IN TYPE OF JURISDICTION AND CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY COLUMNS

CODE	TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION	CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY
1	<p><u>Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction.</u> This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whichever method acquired, all of the authority of the State, and in which the State concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the United States except the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area for activities which occurred outside the area.</p>	<p>For land areas reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction, a general or specific State statute or Federal law (Statutes-at-Law) is cited.</p> <p><u>State Statute.</u> Citations to State laws are in terms of session statutes regardless of whether or not they have been codified. Each citation shows: (1) the year of enactment of the cited statute; (2) the page number of the volume of State laws; and (3) the chapter (or equivalent) number of the State law.</p>
2	<p><u>Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction.</u> This term is applied in those instances wherein in granting to the United States authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.</p>	<p><u>Federal Law (Statutes-At-Large)</u> Citations to Federal laws are shown in cases where legislative jurisdiction was obtained by a reservation in the enabling act authorizing Statehood. These citations show volumes and page numbers of the Statutes at Large.</p>
3	<p><u>Partial Legislative Jurisdiction.</u> This term is applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has been granted for exercise by it over an area in a State certain of the State's authority, but where the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than merely the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area (e.g., the right to tax private property).</p>	<p><u>Acceptance or Recordation Date.</u> This date represents the month, day, and year on which the Federal Government accepted legislative jurisdiction. This date is called for in the case of any acquisition after January 31, 1940, (Section 355, Revised Statutes U.S.) as well as acquisitions prior thereto where recordation or other affirmative act was required by the applicable State Statute.</p>
4	<p><u>Proprietorial Interest Only.</u> This term is applied to those instances wherein the Federal Government has acquired some right or title to an area in a State, but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. In applying this definition, recognition should be given to the fact that the United States, by virtue of its functions and authority under various provisions of the Constitution, has many powers and immunities not possessed by ordinary landholders with respect to areas in which it acquires an interest, and of the further fact that all its properties and functions are held or performed in a governmental rather than a proprietary capacity.</p>	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOUND IN THE DETAILED LISTING</p> <p>N (negligible) An "N" shown in the Land Area columns indicates less than one tenth (0.1) of an acre.</p> <p>R (reference) An "R" shown in the State Statute columns indicates that additional unpublished data is on file in the Central Office of GSA.</p> <p>X An "X" shown in the Jurisdictional Code columns and/or the Federal Law columns indicates that the propriety of the code and/or the law cited is considered doubtful by the reporting agency.</p>
5	<p><u>Unknown.</u> Land will be reported under this category when there is no data or record to guide the reporting holding agency.</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The number (1 through 5) appearing in the Jurisdictional Code column indicates the legislative jurisdiction of the acreage listed on the same line in the Land columns. For example, a number 1 indicates exclusive jurisdiction by the Federal Government over the area shown in the Land columns on the same line.</p>	<p>These listings have been carefully prepared and checked, but perfection cannot be assured. Users are asked to call to the attention of the Office of Finance and Administration, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D.C., necessary corrections as well as suggestions for alteration in the content or format of the list.</p>

INVENTORY REPORT ON JURISDICTIONAL
STATUS OF FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE
STATES

1. Authority

This "Inventory Report on Jurisdictional Status of Federal areas within the States," as of June 30, 1962, is the second comprehensive inventory of its nature ever undertaken. It has been prepared and issued by General Services Administration pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

2. Background

The compilation of the original inventory as of June 30, 1957, constituted a step toward fulfilling the hope expressed by the President in a letter dated April 27, 1956, to the Attorney General, that General Services Administration establish a central source of information concerning the legislative jurisdictional status of Federal properties.

An Inter-agency Committee consisting of representatives of Department of Justice, Bureau of the Budget, and General Services Administration was formed to maintain a continuing and concerted interest in the progress made by Federal agencies in adjusting the status of their properties. This Committee requested the Administrator of General Services to compile a second inventory on the jurisdictional status of Federal areas within the States, as of June 30, 1962. The Committee deemed the new inventory necessary in order to refine legal determinations in the original inventory, as of June 30, 1957, and, further to include data on Federal holdings in the new States of Alaska and Hawaii as well as new acquisitions in the other States.

Article I, section 8, clause 17, of the Constitution provides that the Congress shall have power—

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases Whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; (Emphasis added.)

It is well known that under the first portion of this constitutional provision the Federal Government exercises with respect to the District of Columbia all those powers - judicial, executive, and legislative - which under our Federal-State system of government are ordinarily reserved to the States. It is not so well known that under the second portion of this constitutional provision--the portion that has been emphasized above--the Federal Government has acquired "like Authority" with respect to numerous other areas within the geographical confines of the States and with respect the residents of such areas. These other areas--sometimes called "enclaves"--are, in effect, Federal islands surrounded by State territory. To the extent that jurisdiction thereover has been surrendered to, and accepted by, the Federal Government, the States are deprived of the ordinary authority of a State and cannot, with respect to such Federal enclaves or to their inhabitants, exercise usual State functions. But, while the Congress has legislated complete civil and criminal codes for the District of Columbia and provided the local machinery necessary for the administration and enforcement of those codes, it has legislated little, and provided little by way of local governmental machinery, for such Federal enclaves or for their inhabitants.

Over the years, the peculiar legal status of the Federal enclaves has given rise to many serious problems. The significance of those problems is being magnified as the impact of governmental action on the individual citizen continues to mount. In the past, such problems were handled on a case-to-case basis, In December of 1954, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General and with the sponsorship of the President and the Cabinet, an Interdepartmental Committee was formed to study the entire subject of legislative jurisdiction of the Federal Government over areas within the States and to make recommendations thereon.

The extension of the Federal Government's jurisdiction over lands within the States and over the residents of such lands was slowed down with the removal on February 1, 1940, of the Federal statutory requirement (originally enacted in 1841) that, in the case of purchased land, the consent of the State to such purchase be secured prior to construction of any Federal building thereon. The acquisition of jurisdiction by the Federal Government was further slowed down with respect to newly acquired lands by the findings of the above mentioned Committee. However, there does not now exist any administrative machinery for canceling the legislative jurisdiction previously acquired by the Federal Government from the several states.

3. Objectives

The Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States made the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. In the usual case there is an increasing preponderance of disadvantages over advantages as there increases the degree of legislative jurisdiction vested in the United States;
2. With respect to the large bulk of federally owned or operated real property in the several States and outside of the District of Columbia it is desirable that the Federal Government not receive, or retain, any measure whatever of legislative jurisdiction, but that it hold the installations and areas in a proprietorial interest status only, with legislative jurisdiction remaining in the several States;
3. It is desirable that in the usual case the Federal Government receive or retain concurrent legislative jurisdiction with respect to Federal installations and areas on which it is necessary that the Federal Government render law enforcement services of a character ordinarily rendered by a State or local government. These installations and areas consist of those which, because of their great size, large population, or remote location, or because of peculiar requirement based on their use, are beyond the capacity of the State or local government to service. The Committee suggests that even in some such instances the receipt or retention by the Federal Government of concurrent legislative jurisdiction can, and in such instances should, be avoided; and
4. In any instances where an agency may determine the existence of a requirement with respect to a particular installation or area of a legislative jurisdictional status with a measure of exclusivity of jurisdiction in the Federal Government, it would be desirable that the Federal Government in any event not receive or retain with respect to the installation or area any part of the State's jurisdiction with respect to taxation, marriage, divorce, annulment, adoption, commitment of the mentally incompetent, and descent and distribution of property, that the State have concurrent power on such installation or area to enforce the criminal law, that the State also have the power to execute on the installation or area any civil or criminal process, and that residents of such installation or area not be deprived of any civil or political rights.

These recommendations were concurred in by the President in a letter to the Attorney General dated April 27, 1956.

The principal objective of preparing this inventory is to provide a central source of information concerning the legislative status of Federal properties.

Another objective is that of providing a means for observing the progress made by all Federal agencies in adjusting the status of their properties in conformity with the recommendations of the above mentioned Interdepartmental Committee. This is in keeping with the President's letter of April 27, 1956, asking that General Services Administration, with the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Justice, maintain a continuing and concerted interest in such progress.

4. Source of Data

This inventory of jurisdictional status is based upon the determination of status by the various Federal agencies with respect to the areas under their respective control. These agency determinations of jurisdictional status were reported to GSA pursuant to General Services Administration Circular No. 275, dated July 18, 1962, copy of which follows. Data with regard to the jurisdictional status of Federal land were obtained by the agencies, principally from title papers and other basic documents. The determinations are subject to change through the revaluation of information now on hand or upon the basis of additional facts that may become known.

5. Scope

This inventory report shows the legislative jurisdictional status as of June 30, 1962, of lands located in each of the 50 States, in which title is vested in the Federal Government or in wholly owned Government corporations. It covers, with respect to those 50 States, the same land areas that are covered by the "Inventory Report of Real Property Owned by the United States Throughout the World," as of the same date. Department of Defense (military functions) reported only summary data for its land holdings in Alaska and Hawaii.

6. Areas Not Covered

The whole of the area now constituting the District of Columbia is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It embraces, except for certain adjustments, the area that was ceded by the State of Maryland to the Federal Government for the purpose of establishing the seat of the Government and accepted by the Federal Government in 1790. The area that was ceded by the State of Virginia for that purpose and likewise accepted was retroceded to that State in 1846. These two areas together approximated the ten miles square that is referred to in the first portion of article I, section 8, clause 17, of the Constitution. However, the District of Columbia, as the seat of the Government, involves special considerations not generally applicable to other Federal areas. Accordingly, the above mentioned Interdepartmental Committee restricted its report to those areas that are covered by the "like Authority" and did not deal with the District of Columbia. The same considerations have led to the exclusion of the District of Columbia from this report.

Inasmuch as the legislative jurisdiction involved in this report concerns the authority of the Federal Government in relation to that of a State, this report does not deal with property in the territories or possessions, or in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

7. Definitions

Article I, section 8, clause 17, of the Constitution speaks only of exclusive jurisdiction or — to use the exact language — the power to exercise "exclusive Legislation." In the absence of a uniform code of Federal laws for areas to which the Federal Government has acquired such exclusive jurisdiction, the operation of the jurisdiction transferred to the Federal Government with respect to Federal enclaves and their inhabitants varies as between States and even as between areas acquired at different times within a single State. Moreover, the Constitution has been interpreted as permitting the transfer of jurisdiction to the United States to be subject to a continuing jurisdiction of the State either in all, or in certain limited, aspects. In addition, the Federal Government has enacted various statutes to permit the States in certain cases to exercise limited jurisdiction over Federal enclaves and their residents. These factors have led to an almost infinite variety of jurisdictional situations.

For statistical purposes, Federal areas are divided into four categories or, where complete information is lacking, are listed as "unknown." The four categories, and their definitions, are those shown in GSA Circular No. 275 which follows.

It should be borne in mind that, while those definitions are based upon judicial decisions and administrative applications, they do not necessarily coincide with the meanings of the same terms as they are used in particular Federal and State statutes.

8. Public Domain

Unlike the inventory of federally owned real property, this inventory has not been compiled on the basis of whether the land is a part of the public domain or is after-acquired land. Nevertheless, an explanation of the special status of public domain lands is warranted. The term "public domain," as it applies to land within a State, refers to those lands which were acquired by the United States prior to the creation of the State and which are still retained by the United States, such as lands acquired by the Federal Government by virtue of the Louisiana Purchase. The term has no application to any land in the original 13 states, or in Texas, which was an independent State prior to its admission to the Union, and at present has only limited application to land in the States

created out of the territory that belonged to the original 13 States. "Public domain lands" are to be differentiated from so-called "after-acquired lands," which exist in every State. Much of what was originally public domain is now in private ownership through operation of the homestead laws and other similar laws. Other portions of the public domain have been withdrawn or reserved for military or other public uses.

A State statute providing the Constitutional consent to the purchase of lands by the United States (as opposed to a status directly ceding jurisdiction to the United States) would not operate to vest exclusive jurisdiction in the United States over public domain lands inasmuch as the public domain, by definition, does not embrace land that has been "purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be." Moreover, in only a few States, such as Arizona, Nevada and Utah, do the direct session statutes of general application provide for exclusive jurisdiction in the United States over public domain land that is reserved for public uses. Also, in only a few cases (such as that of Yellowstone National Park) has exclusive jurisdiction for the United States been reserved in the enabling Act by which the State was created. As indicated above, the statistical aspects of this report do not distinguish between public domain lands and after-acquired lands.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

July 18, 1962

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION CIRCULAR NO. 275

TO: Heads of Federal Agencies

SUBJECT: Inventory of Legislative Jurisdiction
Over Federal Areas Within the States

1. Purpose. This circular prescribes (a) reports necessary for the compilation of an inventory of the legislative jurisdiction over Federal areas within the States, as of June 30, 1962; and (b) forms with detailed instructions for the preparation and submission of these inventory reports to the General Services Administration by the reporting agencies.
2. Background. In conformance with the President's request of April 27, 1956, published in Part I of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, an inventory showing the legislative jurisdictional status of each Federal installation was compiled, as of June 30, 1957, and a summary inventory report prepared and presented to the President on November 10, 1959. The summary inventory report was published and released to the public December 2, 1959.

An interagency committee consisting of representatives of Department of Justice, Bureau of the Budget, and General Services Administration was formed to maintain a continuing and concerted interest in the progress made by Federal agencies in adjusting the status of their properties. This committee requested the Administrator of General Services to compile a current inventory on the Jurisdictional Status of Federal Areas Within the States, as of June 30, 1962. The committee deems the new inventory necessary in order to refine legal determinations in the original inventory and, further, to include data on new Federal landholdings and data on the newest States, Alaska and Hawaii.

3. Reporting Agency. A reporting agency, for purposes of this inventory, is the same as that used for the inventory of real property owned by the United States Government, as defined in GSA Reg. 2-XI-201.01, dated November 8, 1960.

4. Coverage. The inventory prescribed by this circular shall cover all land located in each of the States, title to which is vested in the United States or in wholly owned Government corporations. The coverage of land for this inventory shall be identical with the inventory of real property owned by the United States, for land in the United States, as prescribed in GSA Reg. 2-XI-201.00 dated November 8, 1960, except that it shall omit land located in the District of Columbia and land held in trust for others.
5. Reports to be Submitted. Each reporting agency shall prepare, in accordance with instructions in attachment 1A, and submit to the General Services Administration, a separate report on GSA Form 1166B, Report of Legislative Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States (attachment 1), for each federally owned installation in the United States, as of June 30, 1962, (excluding those in the District of Columbia and those held in trust for others).

Each reporting agency shall also prepare in accordance with instructions in attachment 2A, and submit to the General Services Administration for each bureau or other major organizational unit, a report on GSA Form 1209B, Summary Report - Legislative Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States (attachment 2). GSA Form 1209B shall also be used for reporting summary data on the nature and number of nonfederally owned lands over which the Federal Government has any legislative jurisdiction. However, nonfederally owned lands in national parks or forests or other similar areas over which the Federal Government has acquired no special jurisdiction from the States shall not be included.

An original and two copies of each report shall be submitted to the General Services Administration, Office of Finance and Administration, Accounting and Reports Management Division, General Services Building, Washington 25, D. C., not later than January 1, 1963.

6. Optional Reporting Method. Reporting agencies which have electrical accounting machine equipment may make arrangements with the General Services Administration, Office of Financial Management, to furnish detailed machine listings, together with the supporting punch cards, in lieu of GSA Forms 1166B. However, GSA Forms 1209B shall be submitted as prescribed in section 5, above.
7. Supplies of Forms. The June 30, 1962, revision of GSA Forms 1166B and 1209B may be obtained after August 1, 1962, from:

General Services Administration Region 3
Office of Regional Finance and Administration
Reproduction and Distribution Division
General Services Regional Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

8. Agency Liaison. The agency liaison representatives on real property inventories, designated pursuant to GSA Reg. 2-XI-101.06, dated November 8, 1960, shall also serve for purposes of this inventory. If desired, a special agency representative may be designated for purposes of this inventory of legislative jurisdiction over land areas.

When an agency designates a special representative for this inventory, it shall be his responsibility to coordinate all reports with the regular real property liaison representative. The General Services Administration, Office of Finance and Administration, Accounting and Reports Management Division, General Services Building, Washington 25, D. C., shall be advised in writing of the names of all such special liaison representatives or any changes in such designations.

9. Inquiries. For additional information regarding the contents of this circular or any questions or problems relating thereto, agency representatives may communicate with the General Services Administration, Office of Finance and Administration, Accounting and Reports Management Division, Washington 25, D. C., telephone: Government dial code 183, (EXecutive 3-4900), extension 4131.



BERNARD L. BOUTIN
Administrator

Attachments

Attachment 1
GSA Circular No. 275

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES (For Instructions see GSA Circular No. 275)				FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 29-6202 APPROVAL EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1963		1. REPORT AS OF June 30, 1962		
				2. AGENCY CONTROL NO.		3. GSA CONTROL NO.		
4. NAME OF INSTALLATION (Abbreviate when necessary so as not to exceed 23 type spaces)				5. REPORTING AGENCY				
				6. BUREAU OR OTHER MAJOR ORGANIZATION				
LOCATION								
7. STATE				8. CITY OR TOWN				
9. COUNTY				10. STREET ADDRESS, RFD NO. OR OTHER LOCAL DESIGNATION (Abbreviate when necessary so as not to exceed 23 type spaces)				
GEOGRAPHICAL CODE	STATE	CITY	COUNTY					
LAND AREAS								
11. TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION								
CODE (A)	DESCRIPTION (B)			DATE(S) OF LAND ACQUISITION (Year(s) only) 12		AREA (Acres to nearest tenth) 13		
1	EXCLUSIVE							
2	CONCURRENT							
3	PARTIAL							
	PROPRIETORIAL INTEREST ONLY							
5	UNKNOWN							
TOTAL LAND AREA *								
* Must agree with land area for this installation shown in the June 30, 1962 Inventory of Real Property Owned by the United States.								
14. STATE OR FEDERAL STATUTE (For each type of legislative jurisdiction reported in block 13, above, cite the specific State and/or Federal statute under which the legislative jurisdiction over the land was received.)						15. DATE(S) OF LETTER(S) OF ACCEPTANCE OR OTHER ACTIONS TRANSFERRING LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		
CODE	STATE STATUTE			FEDERAL LAW (Statutes-at-Large)		MONTH	DAY	YEAR
	YEAR OF ENACTMENT	PAGE NO.	CHAPTER NO.	VOLUME NO.	PAGE NO.			
16. REMARKS (Use reverse if more space is required)								
17. PREPARED BY (Typed name and title)				18. SIGNATURE		19. DATE		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF GSA FORM 1166B,
REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES

A. General Instructions.

1. Preparation of Reports. GSA Form 1166B, Report of Legislative Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, shall be prepared by all reporting agencies, as of June 30, 1962, for all installations which include land in the United States, except for real properties located in the District of Columbia and those held in trust. The coverage of land areas for this inventory shall be identical with the inventory of real property owned by the United States as prescribed in GSA Reg. 2-XI-201.00, dated November 8, 1960, except for the exclusions noted above.
2. Reporting Agency. For purposes of this inventory a reporting agency shall be the same as that prescribed for the Annual Report of Real Property Owned by the United States in GSA Reg. 2-XI-201.01, dated November 8, 1960.

B. Specific Instructions for Preparation of GSA Forms 1166B.

1. Agency and Property Identification.

Blocks 2 thru 10. Entries in these blocks shall be identical with the respective identification data for the installation, as reported in the June 30, 1962, Inventory of Real Property Owned by the United States.

If space under Block 9, is insufficient to record all county names applicable to multiple county installations, complete the list of counties under Remarks, Block 16, or on the reverse of the form.

2. Land Areas - Type of Legislative Jurisdiction.

Block 11. Type of Jurisdiction, Code, and Description. All land areas in each installation shall be reported, as applicable, for each type of legislative jurisdiction described below. When portions of an installation are held in more than one status, the acreage held in each status shall be shown as separate line entries on the report for the installation.

Code Description.

1. Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction. This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whichever method acquired, all of the authority of the State, and in which the State concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the United States except the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area for activities which occurred outside the area.
2. Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction. This term is applied in those instances wherein in granting to the United States authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.
3. Partial Legislative Jurisdiction. This term is applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has been granted for exercise by it over an area in a State certain of the State's authority, but where the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than merely the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area (e.g., the right to tax private property).
4. Proprietorial Interest Only. This term is applied to those instances wherein the Federal Government has acquired some right of title to an area in a State but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. In applying this definition, recognition should be given to the fact that the United States, by virtue of its functions and authority under various provisions of the Constitution, has many powers and immunities not possessed by ordinary landholders with respect to areas in which it acquires an interest, and of the further fact that all its properties and functions are held or performed in a governmental rather than a proprietary capacity.
5. Unknown. Land will be reported under this category when there is no data or record to guide the reporting agency.

Block 12.

Date(s) of Land Acquisition. Enter the year(s) in which the land was originally acquired by the Federal Government for each type of legislative jurisdiction set forth in Block 11. For public domain land withdrawals, show the year of the Executive order or the public land order as the year of acquisition. If various portions were acquired in different years, indicate the range of years: e.g., 1910-1921.

Block 13.

Land-Area. For each type of legislative jurisdiction set forth in Block 11, enter the total area of the land to the nearest tenth of an acre. The land area reported shall be the total area of the installation without regard to "urban" and "rural" classifications. If acreage to be reported is a whole number, enter "0" to the right of the decimal point; e.g., 10.0. If acreage to be reported is less than a whole number, enter "0" to the left of the decimal point; e.g., 0.4. If acreage to be reported is less than 0.1 of an acre, enter the letter "N" (negligible).

The total acreage reported in Block 13 in this report must be identical with the total of urban and rural land reported for the installation in the June 30, 1962, Inventory of Real Property Owned by the United States.

3. State or Federal Statute, Letter of Acceptance and Remarks.

Block 14.

Type of Jurisdiction by Code. Identify by code description, using the same code numbers shown in Block 11 (A), each type of legislative jurisdiction reported in Block 13. The proper code shall be used for each statute cited.

State or Federal Statute. For acreage reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction in Block 13, cite the general or specific State statute under which each legislative jurisdiction over land was received. Citations to State laws shall be in terms of the session statute regardless of whether or not it has been codified. The citation shall be entered as prescribed under (a) below.

Cite the Federal statute, where appropriate, in those cases where legislative jurisdiction was obtained by a reservation in the enabling act authorizing statehood. Citations to Federal laws shall be in terms of Statutes-at-Large as prescribed in (b) below. Federal laws retroceding jurisdiction should be cited in Block 16 and should be in the form prescribed in (b) below.

(a) State Statute. Enter a complete citation, using a maximum of twelve digits, for the applicable State session statute (not the codified form) as follows:

(1) Year of Enactment. Enter the year of enactment of the cited statute. Use four digits; e.g., 1911.

(2) Page Number. Enter the page number of the volume of State laws containing the statute cited. Use four digits; e.g., 0438.

(3) Chapter Number. Enter as appropriate using four digits; e.g., 0029.

(b) Federal Law (Statutes-at-Large). Enter as appropriate complete citation to Statutes-at-Large for the Federal law to be cited. Use a maximum of six digits as follows:

(1) Volume Number. Enter the volume number of Statutes-at-Large containing the cited law. Use two digits; e.g., 13.

(2) Page Number. Enter the page number of the volume where the statute is found. Use four digits; e.g., 2894.

In the event there is a question as to the accuracy of the State or Federal statute cited in Block 14, the reporting agency is requested to note this doubt in Block 16, "Remarks."

Block 15.

Date(s) of Letter(s) of Acceptance or Other
Actions Transferring Legislative Jurisdiction.

For acreage reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction in Block 13, enter the date the Federal Government accepted the legislative jurisdiction. Enter in the appropriate columns for each type of legislative jurisdiction a complete citation, using eight digits, for the month, day, and year, for the letter or letters of acceptance, or other action (e.g., date of filing with Secretary of State) transferring jurisdiction; e.g., 06-15-1910 for June 15, 1910.

Block 16.

Remarks. The remarks block should be used to show: (1) any discrepancies between this report and the June 30, 1962, "owned" real property report regarding acquisition dates or total acreage; (2) Federal statutes when the legislative jurisdiction, previously obtained, has been retroceded (see Block (14)); and (3) comments regarding State statutes or Federal law if there is doubt as to propriety; and other remarks which will be beneficial in clarifying the report or in expanding any entries beyond the space provided in the applicable block. Continuations of remarks may be entered on the reverse of the form.

4. Signature and Date

Block 17.

Prepared by: Type in the name and title of the official responsible for the preparation of this report.

Block 18.

Signature: The official designated in Block 17 shall sign his name in this block.

Block 19.

Date: Enter date on which the report was prepared.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY REPORT LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES <i>(For Instructions see GSA Circular No. 275)</i>		FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 29-6203 APPROVAL EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1963	1. SUMMARY REPORT AS OF <p style="text-align: center;">June 30, 1962</p>
		2. REPORTING AGENCY	
		3. BUREAU OR OTHER MAJOR ORGANIZATION	
4. TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS SUMMARIZED <i>(Enter total number of individual installation reports (GSA Form 1166B) for federally-owned properties submitted by the reporting bureau)</i>			
SUMMARY OF LAND AREAS			
5. TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION			
CODE (A)	DESCRIPTION (B)	6. AREA <i>(Acres to nearest tenth)</i>	
1	EXCLUSIVE		
2	CONCURRENT		
3	PARTIAL		
4	PROPRIETORIAL INTEREST ONLY		
5	UNKNOWN		
TOTAL LAND AREA *			
* <i>Column 6, above, must be the sum of column 13 for the reports (GSA Form 1166B) summarized.</i> LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER NONFEDERALLY-OWNED LAND AREAS <i>(Indicate the nature and number of nonfederally-owned lands controlled by reporting bureau over which the Federal Government has exclusive, concurrent or partial legislative jurisdiction. Nonfederally-owned lands in which the Federal Government has only a proprietorial interest shall not be reported.)</i>			
8. CHANGES IN LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION SINCE JUNE 30, 1957			
9. PREPARED BY <i>(Typed name and title)</i>		10. SIGNATURE	11. DATE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF GSA FORM 1209B
SUMMARY REPORT-LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES

A. General Instructions. This "Summary Report - Legislative Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States" shall be prepared on GSA Form 1209B by each reporting agency for each bureau or other major organizational unit.

B. Specific Instructions.

1. Agency and Bureau Identification

Block 2. Reporting Agency. Enter in this block the name of the reporting agency, that is, the controlling department, commission, administration, or authority. For example, Department of Commerce, Atomic Energy Commission, Veterans Administration, or Tennessee Valley Authority.

Block 3. Bureau or Other Major Organization. Enter in this block the name of the bureau, or comparable major organizational unit, within the reporting agency. For example, National Bureau of Standards (Commerce), or Bureau of Land Management (Interior).

2. Summary Data

Block 4. Enter the total number of individual installation reports on GSA Forms 1166B which are summarized on GSA Form 1209B.

Blocks 5 & 6. For each type of legislative jurisdiction listed in Block 5, enter in Block 6 the total acreage reported on GSA Forms 1166B for all installations of the bureau or major organizational unit for which this report is submitted.

3. Legislative Jurisdiction Over Nonfederally Owned Land Areas

Block 7. Indicate the nature and number of nonfederally owned lands controlled by the reporting bureau or major organizational unit over which the Federal Government has legislative jurisdiction. Examples

of such lands are private in-holdings in national parks and land leased to the Federal Government. Nonfederally owned lands in which the Federal Government has only a proprietorial interest shall not be reported.

4. Changes in Legislative Jurisdiction Since June 30, 1957

Block 8. Identify by GSA control number all installations where the legislative jurisdiction has, in fact; changed since June 30, 1957. Give the reason for the change. Also, similarly identify all installations acquired since June 30, 1957, which carry legislative jurisdiction other than proprietorial interest. Do not list installations when the changes in classification from the June 30, 1957, inventory merely reflect refinements in data.

5. Signature and Date

Block 9. Prepared by: Type in the name and title of the official responsible for the preparation of this report.

Block 10. Signature: The official designated in Block 9 shall sign his name in this block.

Block 11. Date: Enter the date on which the report was signed.