

FEDERAL LANDS

The Federal lands of the United States of America date back to the time of the Union's formation. Then, and soon thereafter, seven of the original States ceded to the Central Government some 233.4 million acres of land lying westward to the Mississippi River. This was the foundation of the "public domain."¹ Thereafter, through purchase and treaty, the United States acquired additional public domain, the last acquisition being the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. Altogether, nearly 2 billion acres of land in 32 States have been part of the public domain at one time or another.

The Federal Government originally had no intention of being a permanent landlord of the public domain. The Congress passed thousands of laws providing for the disposal of public lands. At first, these lands were sold for revenue. Eventually, however, as the pioneers swept westward, the revenue-raising policy was replaced by one stressing settlement and development of the land.

It was the clear intention of the Government to create new States from the territories as soon as the areas were settled. A total of 29 States was eventually carved from the public domain. The State of Texas is one large exception; it was never a part of the public domain, but lands acquired from the Republic of Texas have been included in that category.

The Homestead Act of 1862 was the first of a series of settlement-and-development laws enacted over a period of some 60 years—the desert land law, mining laws, and the various homestead laws—all of which were designed to meet a particular need of the period. Substantial land, amounting to 287 million acres, was removed from Federal ownership by the Homestead Laws alone. Up to the present title to approximately 1.1 billion acres has been transferred under Federal legal authority (referred to as the land laws) to individual citizens, businesses, and non-Federal and governmental organizations. Meanwhile, many millions of acres were transferred to private ownership through military, railroad, and other land grants, including various grants to the States. Approximately 328 million acres were granted to States to help support public schools, develop transportation systems, and aid general economic development.

At about the time most of the public domain suitable for farming had been disposed of under the settlement laws, there were noticeable indications of the depletion of important natural resources. A

policy of conservation was gradually developed by the Nation, chiefly with respect to park areas and forage and timber resources. One of the earliest manifestations of this policy was the reservation for public management of certain areas of public domain valuable for various resources. The first major reservation, Yellowstone Park, was established in 1872. The National Forest System was started in 1891 (initially under the Department of the Interior, later transferred to the Department of Agriculture). Both national parks and national forests received great impetus in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Other resource-management activities on public lands which received attention during this period included water and power development, establishment of wildlife refuges, organization of grazing lands, and increased emphasis on mineral development.

When early settlers pushed westward across prairies, deserts, and mountains, they found one common characteristic—dryness. Because of scant or irregular rainfall throughout most of the West, potentially fertile land required additional water. Dams were needed to regulate flow and to store water during times of high runoff so that it could be used in periods of drought. To help meet this need, the National Reclamation Act was passed in 1902. The construction of dams, reservoirs, and canal systems has made millions of acres agriculturally productive and secondarily has provided hydroelectric power and recreational facilities.

Over 1.1 billion acres have passed from Federal ownership and that leaves approximately 701 million acres in the public domain. Of these 701 million acres still in the public domain, 349 million are in the State of Alaska. An additional 55 million acres was acquired² for various purposes. Federally owned lands today amount to approximately 756 million acres—about one-third of the Nation's total land area. Much of it is permanently reserved for national forests, wildlife refuges, national parks, military reservations, national monuments, and many other uses.

Federal holdings are located in all the States and vary from 97.0 percent of the area of Alaska to 0.3 percent of Connecticut. More than one-half of the Federal acreage constitutes the "vacant and unappropriated" public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership and have not been dedicated to a specific use pursuant to legislative authorization.

The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, with amendments, is the basic legislative authority governing the management and protection of the vacant public lands of the United States. Because the act confers broad powers upon the Department of the Interior for multiple-use³ management of natural resources, it is one of the major conservation laws of the Nation. Without departing from the original primary objectives, the Congress has from time to time amended the act to keep it abreast with changing demands.

The Bureau of Land Management has responsibilities for 470 million acres, or 62 percent, of the federally owned lands. Over half, or 295 million acres, of this area is in Alaska. Before Alaska became a State in 1959, more than 99 percent of its 568,400 square miles was owned by the Federal Government. All homesteading was on Federal lands. Under provisions of the Statehood Act, Alaska was given the right to select for State use or disposition approximately 104 million acres of public land. The Congress gave the new State 25 years in which to select this acreage. By the fourth quarter of 1968, Alaska had selected over 17¼ million acres and had over 5 million of this acreage patented.⁴ Other areas for which Bureau of Land Management is responsible are mainly located in the 11 westernmost conterminous States. Additional landholding agencies of the Department of the Interior are the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

Two other large landholding agencies of the Federal Government are the Department of Agriculture, with over 187 million acres, and the Department of Defense, with nearly 31 million acres. The Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture is responsible for managing, developing, and protecting nearly 187 million acres of land and its resources in the National Forest System. This represents nearly 25 percent of the Federal land ownership in the 50 United States including 154 national forests in 40 States and Puerto Rico that contain 183.2 million acres, 3.8 million acres of national grasslands, and 154,000 acres of land-utilization projects. Under multiple use and sustained yield, these lands are administered for their five basic resources: outdoor recreation, range, timber, water, and wildlife.

Acreage controlled by the military departments in the 50 States and District of Columbia represents 1.4 percent of the total land area of the United

States. Of the 30.7 million acres administered by the Department of Defense, the Army has about 37 percent, the Corps of Engineers 23 percent, the Air Force 28 percent, and the Navy 12 percent.

Development and management of public land for outdoor recreation is a responsibility shared to some extent by all the major landholding agencies. Emphasis on outdoor recreation in this decade caused the creation of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior. This Bureau is not a landholding agency but a focal point for information and leadership in the nationwide effort to meet the demands for outdoor recreation.

Scores of Federal reclamation projects on the public lands promote water- and soil-conservation practices and development of power resources, and provide excellent recreation areas. Often more than one agency will be involved in the management of these areas. Through cooperative agreements many purposes are adequately served. These include preservation, protection, and enhancement of open space values, land and water resources, natural phenomena, archaeological and historic values, and recreation facilities.

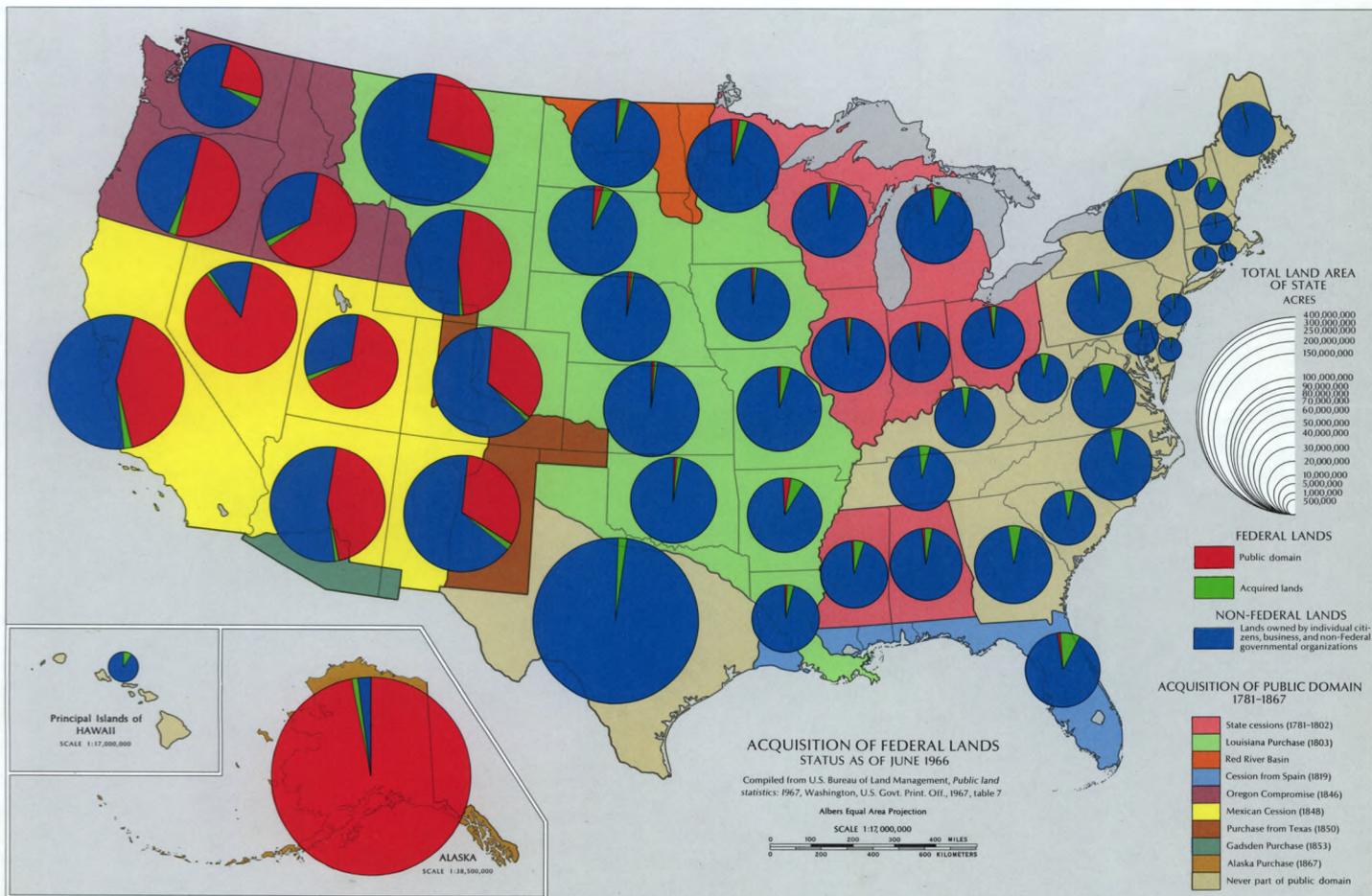
In addition to the federally owned acreage, the Federal Government holds in trust more than 50 million acres of Indian tribal and allotment lands and has vested responsibility in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare administers about 426 acres of trust land in 59 installations in 15 States, and the Smithsonian Institution administers 270 trust acres in the District of Columbia.

¹Public domain. Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the government in exchange for public lands or for timber on public lands.

²Acquired lands. Lands in Federal ownership obtained through purchase, condemnation, or gift, or by exchange for purchased, condemned, or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

³Multiple-use. Balanced-resource management. Multiple use is a programming and planning concept; lands first must be classified for their highest and best use, then that use must be interwoven into the entire land-management system. Thus, one multiple-use area may then provide grazing for livestock and wildlife, furnish watershed protection, produce oil and gas, and provide recreation facilities. The presence of forested land in the multiple-use areas adds more dimensions to land uses.

⁴Patented lands. Lands for which a document conveying legal title is issued.

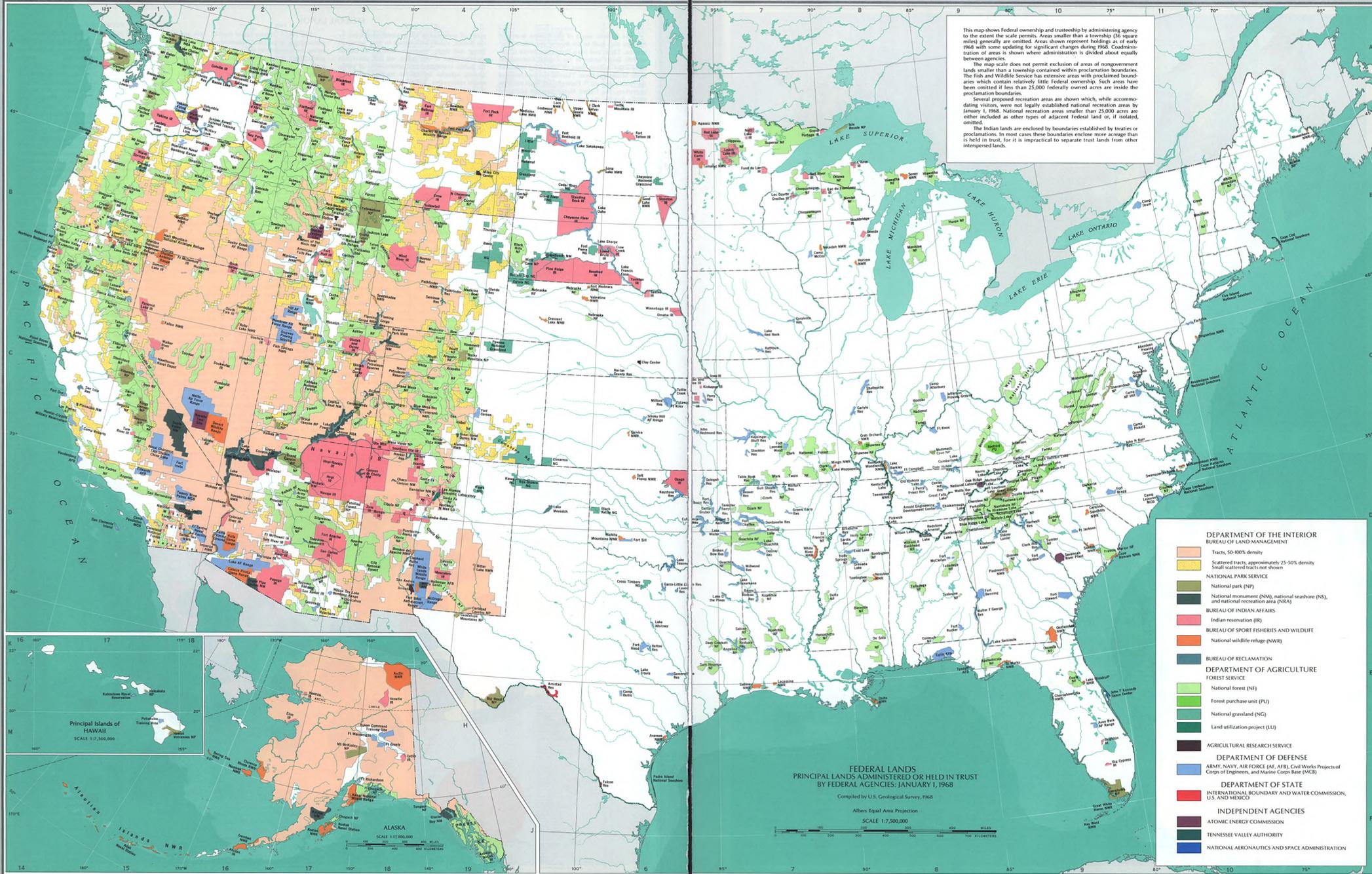


This map shows Federal ownership and trusteeship by administering agency to the extent the scale permits. Areas smaller than a township (36 square miles) generally are omitted. Areas shown represent holdings as of early 1968 with some updating for significant changes during 1968. Coordination of areas is shown where administration is divided about equally between agencies.

The map scale does not permit exclusion of areas of nongovernment lands smaller than a township contained within proclamation boundaries. The Fish and Wildlife Service has extensive areas with proclaimed boundaries which contain relatively little Federal ownership. Such areas have been omitted if less than 25,000 federally owned acres are inside the proclamation boundaries.

Several proposed recreation areas are shown which, while accommodating visitors, were not legally established national recreation areas by January 1, 1968. National recreation areas smaller than 25,000 acres are either included as other types of adjacent Federal land or, if isolated, omitted.

The Indian lands are enclosed by boundaries established by treaties or proclamations. In most cases these boundaries enclose more acreage than is held in trust, for it is impractical to separate trust lands from other interspersed lands.

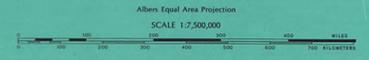
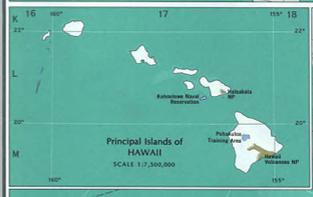


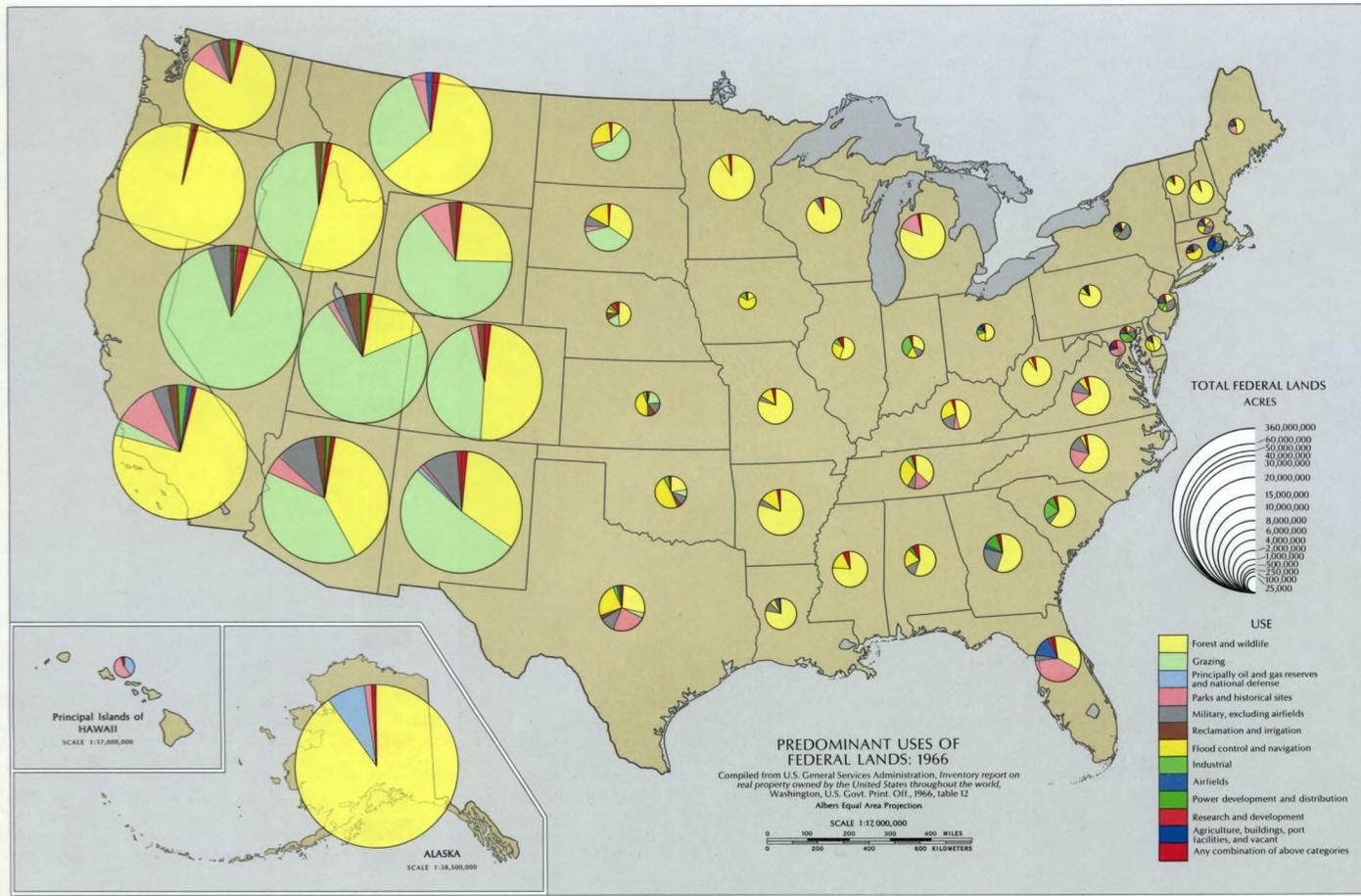
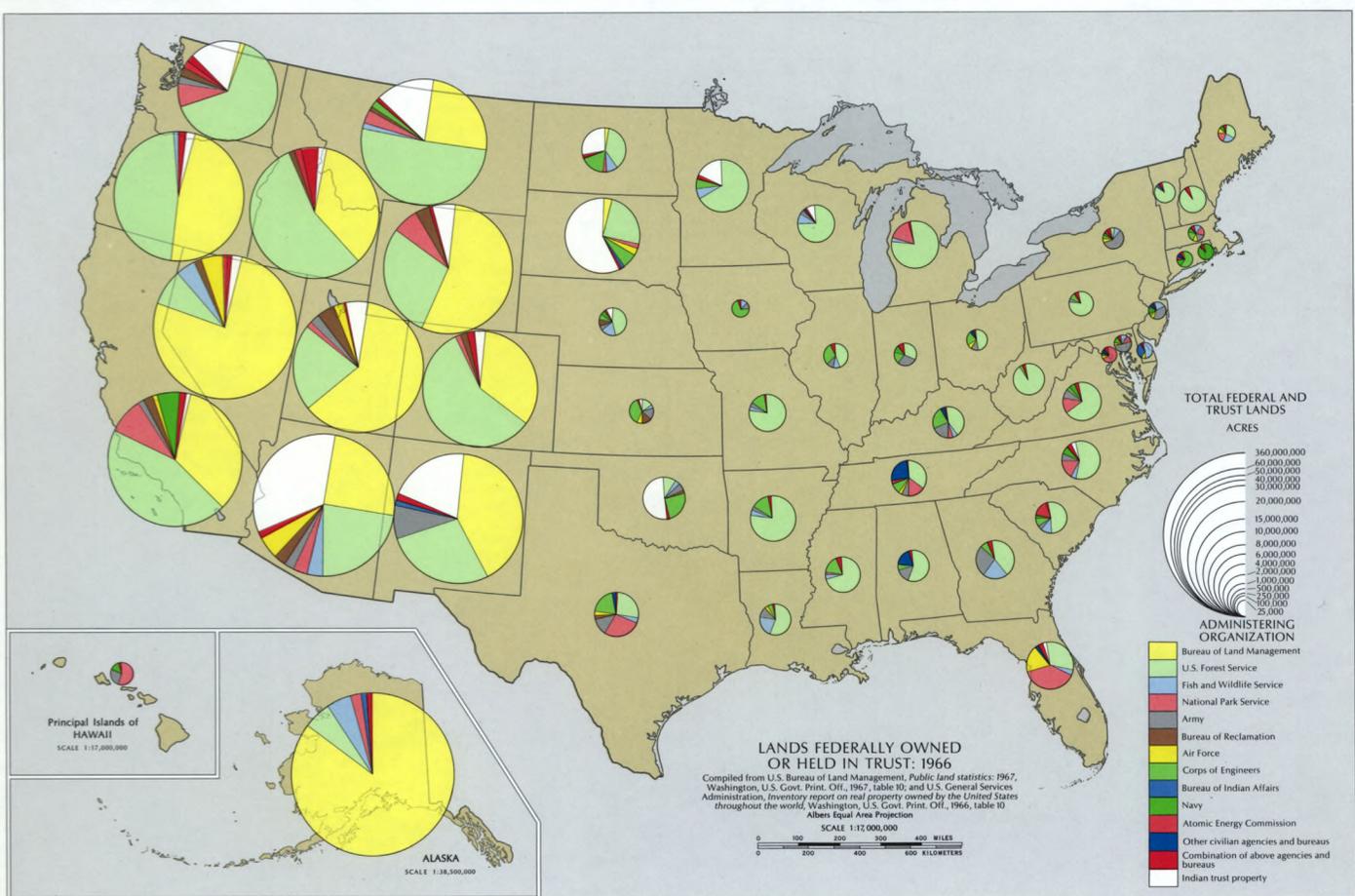
FEDERAL LANDS
 PRINCIPAL LANDS ADMINISTERED OR HELD IN TRUST
 BY FEDERAL AGENCIES: JANUARY 1, 1968
 Compiled by U.S. Geological Survey, 1968

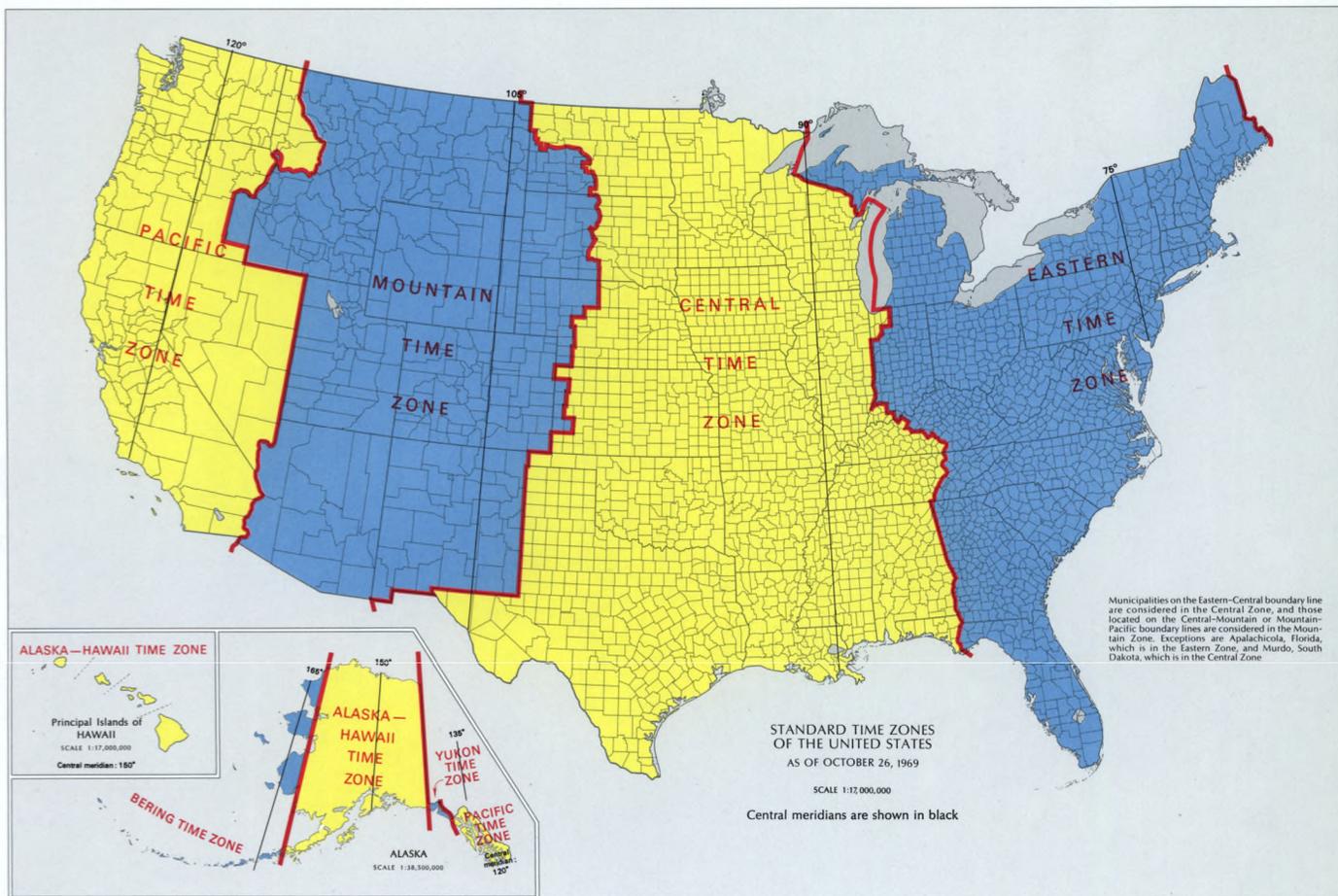
- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
- Tracts, 50-100% density
- Scattered tracts, approximately 25-50% density
- Small scattered tracts not shown
- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**
- National park (NP)
- National monument (NM), national seashore (NS), and national recreation area (NRA)
- BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**
- Indian reservation (IR)
- BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE**
- National wildlife refuge (NWR)
- BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
FOREST SERVICE
- National forest (NF)
- Forest purchase unit (PU)
- National grassland (NG)
- Land utilization project (LU)
- AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE**
- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**
- Army, Navy, Air Force (AF, AN, AW) Civil Works Projects of Corps of Engineers, and Marine Corps Base (MCB)
- DEPARTMENT OF STATE**
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, U.S. AND MEXICO
- INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**
- ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
- TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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UNITED STATES TIME ZONES

United States Time Zone boundaries were once defined by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission under authority of the Standard Time Act, enacted March 19, 1918. On April 13, 1966, Congress adopted the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to be administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This act establishes eight standard time zones for the United States and Possessions and provides for the use of daylight saving time. In October of 1966, the Department of Transportation was established by the adoption of the Department of Transportation Act. By virtue of section 6 (e) (5) of this act, the responsibility for the administration of the Uniform Time Act was transferred to the Department of Transportation. Current boundaries are defined in detail in Code of Federal Regulation, Title 49, Part 239.

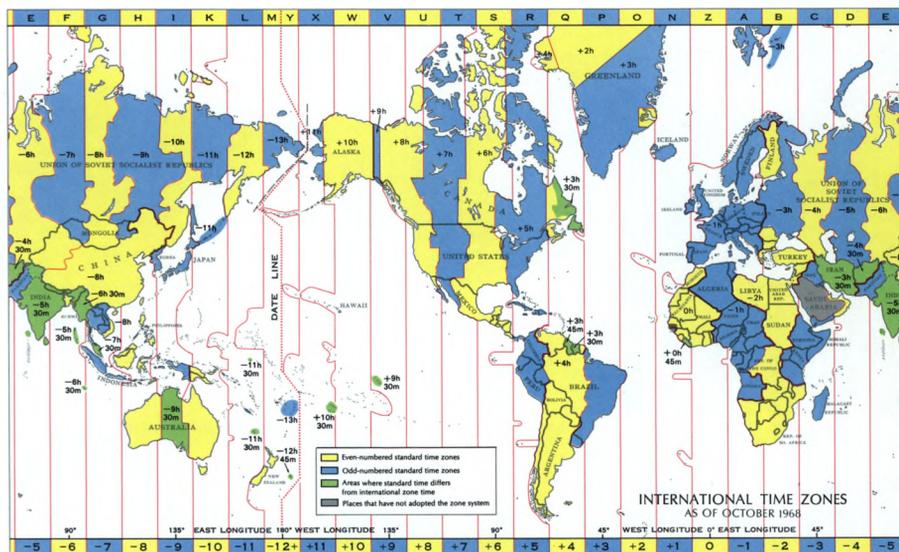
THE STANDARD TIME SYSTEM

The standard time system is based on the theoretical division of the surface of the earth into 24 time zones, covering 15° of longitude. The initial zone is the one which has the Greenwich meridian as its central meridian, with meridians 7½°E. and 7½°W. as its eastern and western limits. It is called the *zero zone* because the difference between the standard time of this zone and Greenwich mean time is zero. Each of the zones in turn is designated by a number representing the number of hours by which the standard time of the zone differs from Greenwich mean time.

Zones in east longitude are numbered in sequence from 1 to 12 and labeled *minus*; those in west longitude are numbered 1 to 12 and labeled *plus*. In each zone, the zone number is applied to the standard time in accordance with its sign to obtain Greenwich mean time. The 12th zone is divided by the 180th meridian. The half in east longitude is numbered *minus* 12; the half in west longitude, *plus* 12.

Letters, as shown at the top of the world map, are also used as suffixes to date-time groups, primarily in radio communications.

The theoretical system described above is applied, in a strict sense, only in oceanic regions. On land or on groups of islands, the system is applied with certain local deviations, made necessary by frontiers, or the convenience of an entire



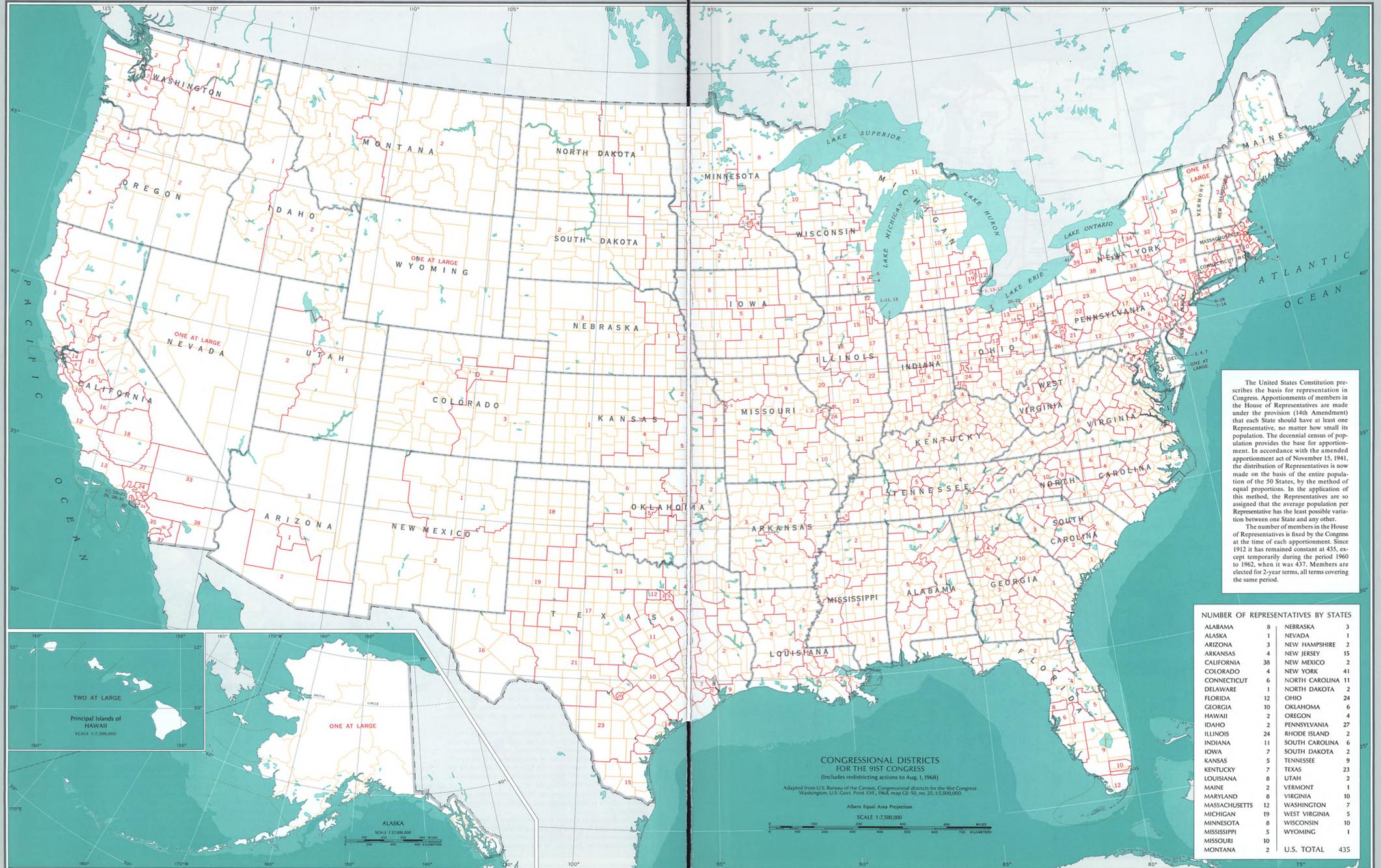
island group to maintain the same zone time. The time used in each country, whether it is the time of the corresponding zone or modified, is fixed by law and is known as *legal* or *standard* time.

Certain countries, for economic reasons, deviate from this theoretical system and modify their legal time for part of the year, especially in summer, by advancing it an hour or another fraction of time. Where such deviations are maintained on a year-round basis, the time is considered to be standard time, as in U.S.S.R.

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

The 180th meridian represents, theoretically, the date line. When the 180th meridian is crossed from west longitude to east longitude, the date must be *set ahead* one day; when it is crossed from east longitude to west longitude, the date is *set back* one day.

Because of frontiers, and to ensure that all islands of a group are to the east or west of the date line, local modifications to the line are necessary; consequently, the International Date Line does not coincide with the theoretical line of the 180th meridian.



The United States Constitution prescribes the basis for representation in Congress. Apportionments of members in the House of Representatives are made under the provision (14th Amendment) that each State should have at least one Representative, no matter how small its population. The decennial census of population provides the base for apportionment. In accordance with the amended apportionment act of November 15, 1941, the distribution of Representatives is now made on the basis of the entire population of the 50 States, by the method of equal proportions. In the application of this method, the Representatives are so assigned that the average population per Representative has the least possible variation between one State and another. The number of members in the House of Representatives is fixed by the Congress at the time of each apportionment. Since 1912 it has remained constant at 435, except temporarily during the period 1960 to 1962, when it was 437. Members are elected for 2-year terms, all terms covering the same period.

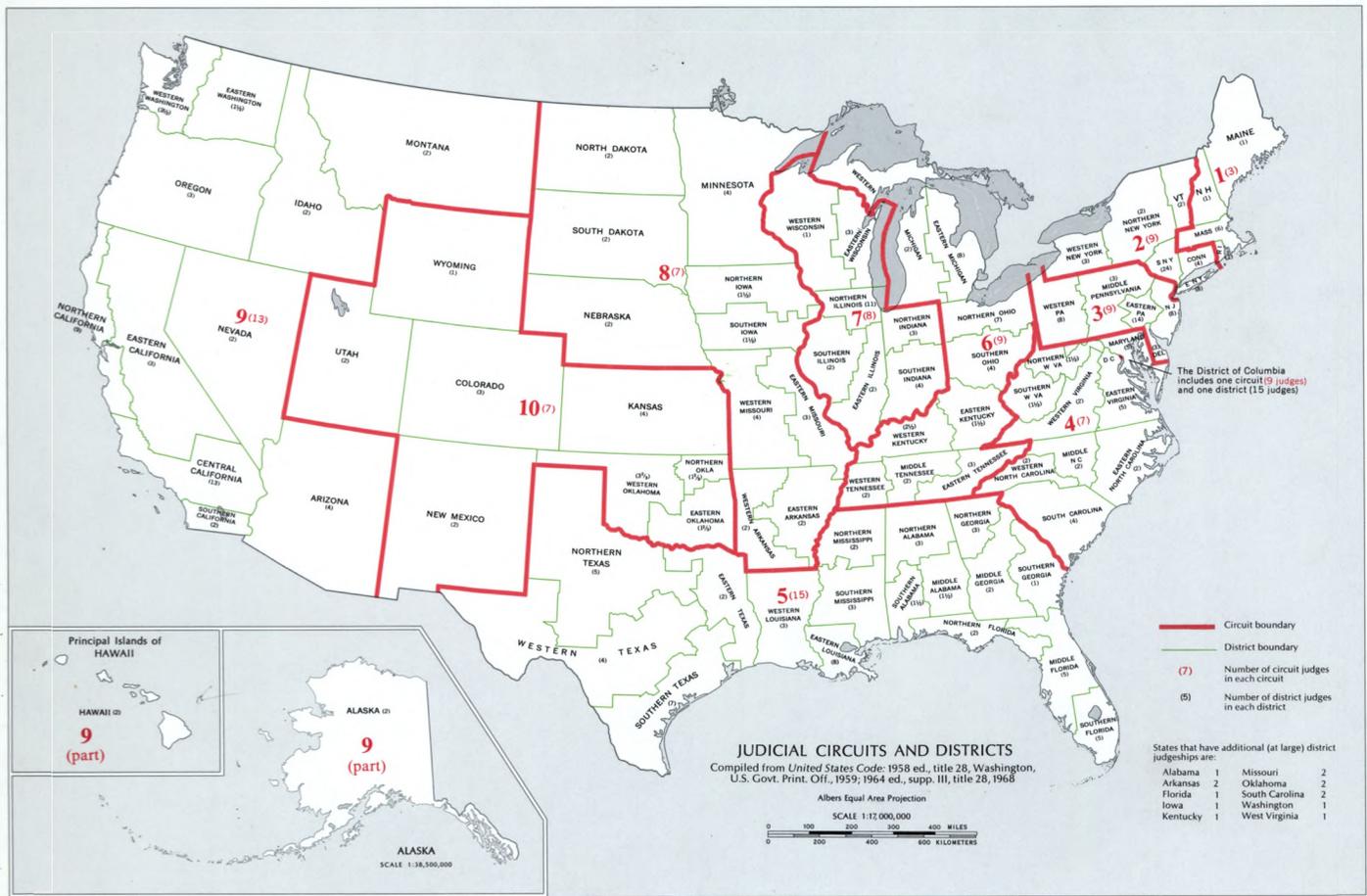
NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATES			
ALABAMA	8	NEBRASKA	3
ALASKA	1	NEVADA	1
ARIZONA	3	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
ARKANSAS	4	NEW JERSEY	15
CALIFORNIA	38	NEW MEXICO	2
COLORADO	4	NEW YORK	41
CONNECTICUT	6	NORTH CAROLINA	11
DELAWARE	1	NORTH DAKOTA	2
FLORIDA	12	OHIO	24
GEORGIA	10	OKLAHOMA	6
HAWAII	2	OREGON	4
IDAHO	2	PENNSYLVANIA	27
ILLINOIS	24	RHODE ISLAND	2
INDIANA	11	SOUTH CAROLINA	6
IOWA	7	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
KANSAS	5	TENNESSEE	9
KENTUCKY	7	TEXAS	23
LOUISIANA	8	UTAH	2
MAINE	2	VERMONT	1
MARYLAND	8	VIRGINIA	10
MASSACHUSETTS	12	WASHINGTON	7
MICHIGAN	19	WEST VIRGINIA	5
MINNESOTA	8	WISCONSIN	10
MISSISSIPPI	5	WYOMING	1
MISSOURI	10		
MONTANA	2	U.S. TOTAL	435

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS FOR THE 91ST CONGRESS
(Includes redistricting actions to Aug. 1, 1968)

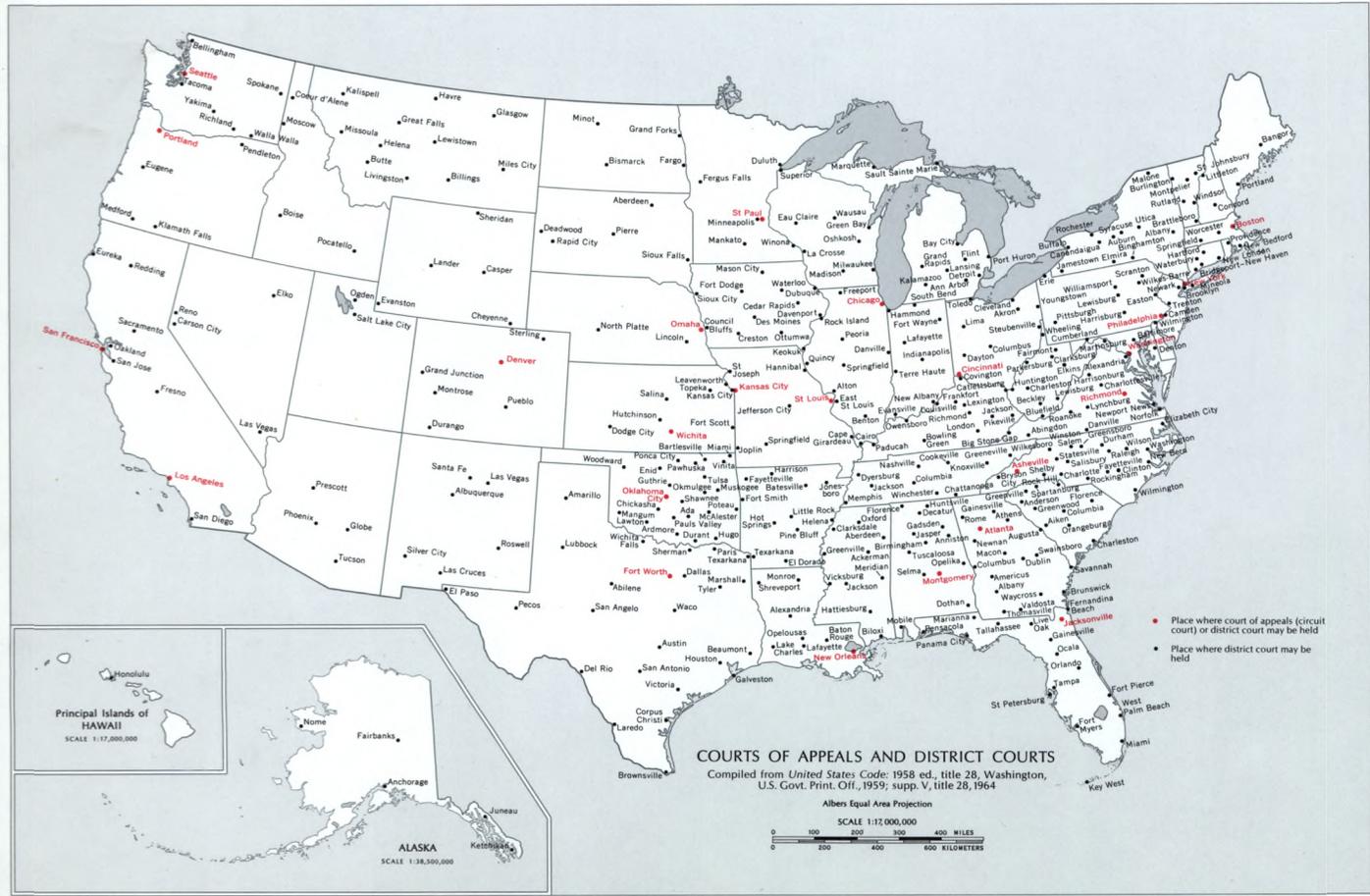
Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Congressional districts for the 91st Congress, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1968, map CE-50, no. 25, 1:5,000,000

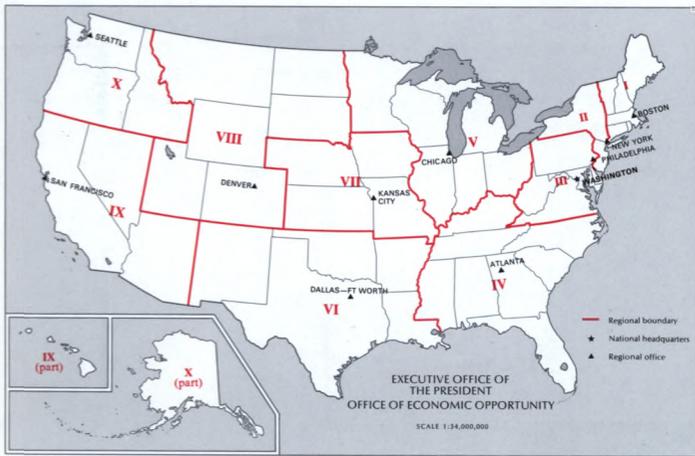
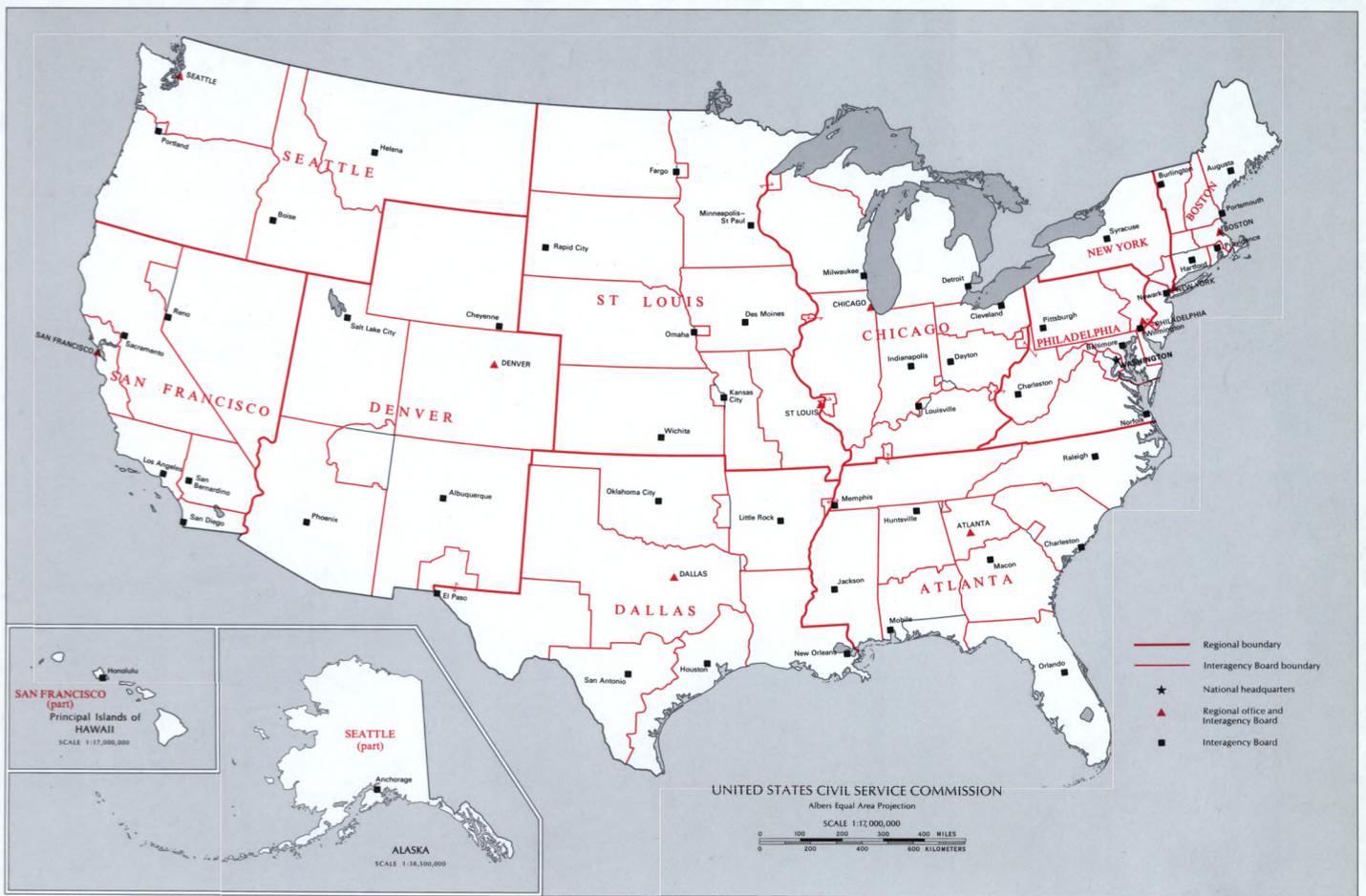
Albers Equal Area Projection
SCALE 1:7,500,000

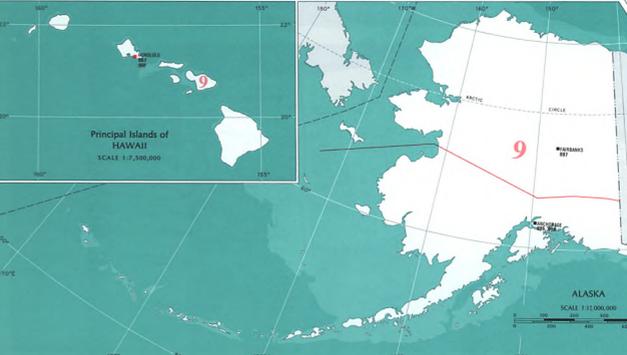
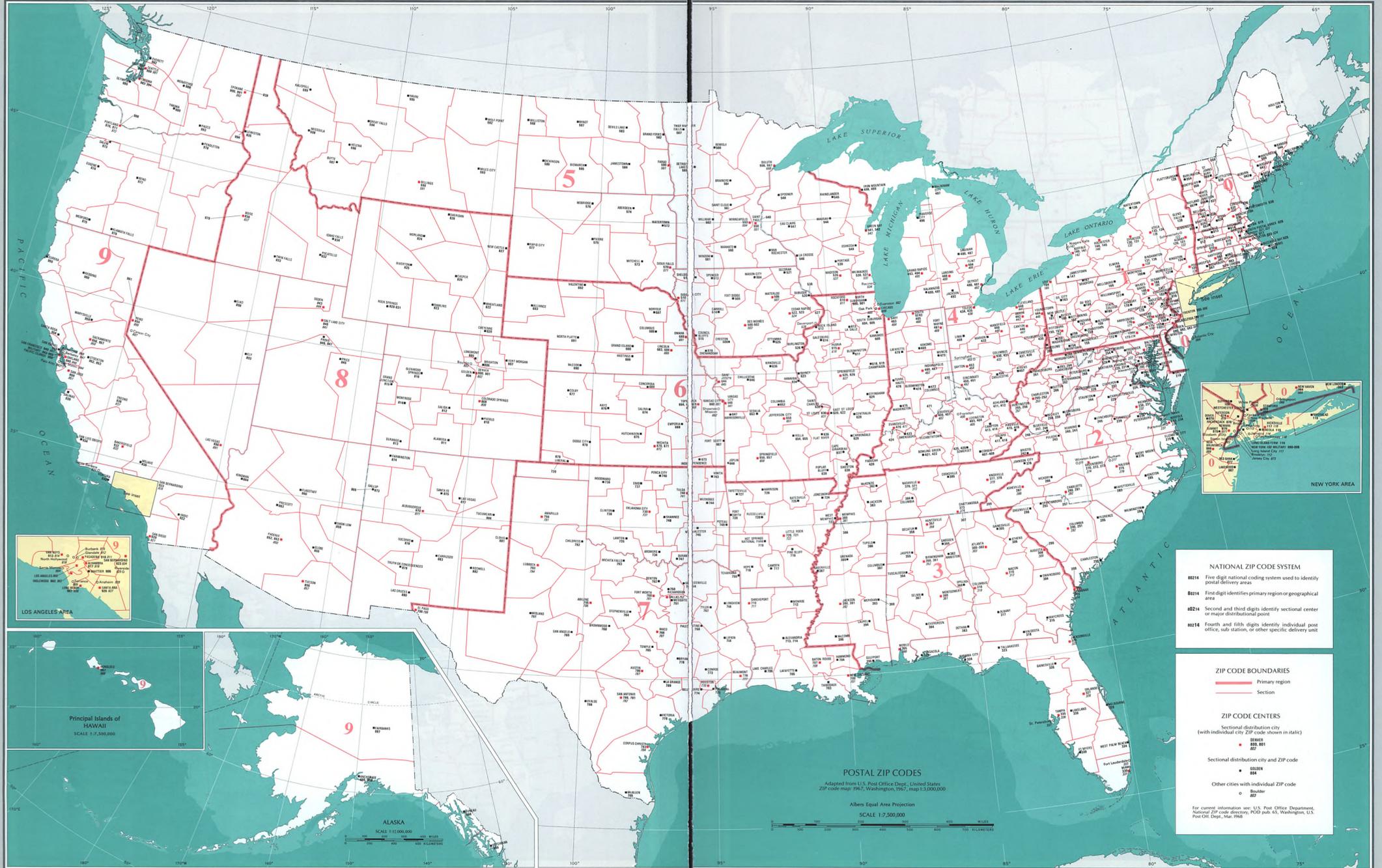




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NATIONAL ZIP CODE SYSTEM

0214 Five digit national coding system used to identify postal delivery areas.

0214 First digit identifies primary region or geographical area

0214 Second and third digits identify sectional center or major distribution point

0214 Fourth and fifth digits identify individual post office, sub station, or other specific delivery unit

ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES

Primary region

Section

ZIP CODE CENTERS

Sectional distribution city (with individual city ZIP code shown in *italic*)

0214 0214

Sectional distribution city and ZIP code

0214 0214

Other cities with individual ZIP code

0214 0214

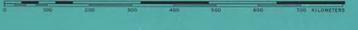
For current information see: U.S. Post Office Department, National ZIP code directory, PDJ pub. 65, Washington, U.S. Post Office, Mar. 1984.

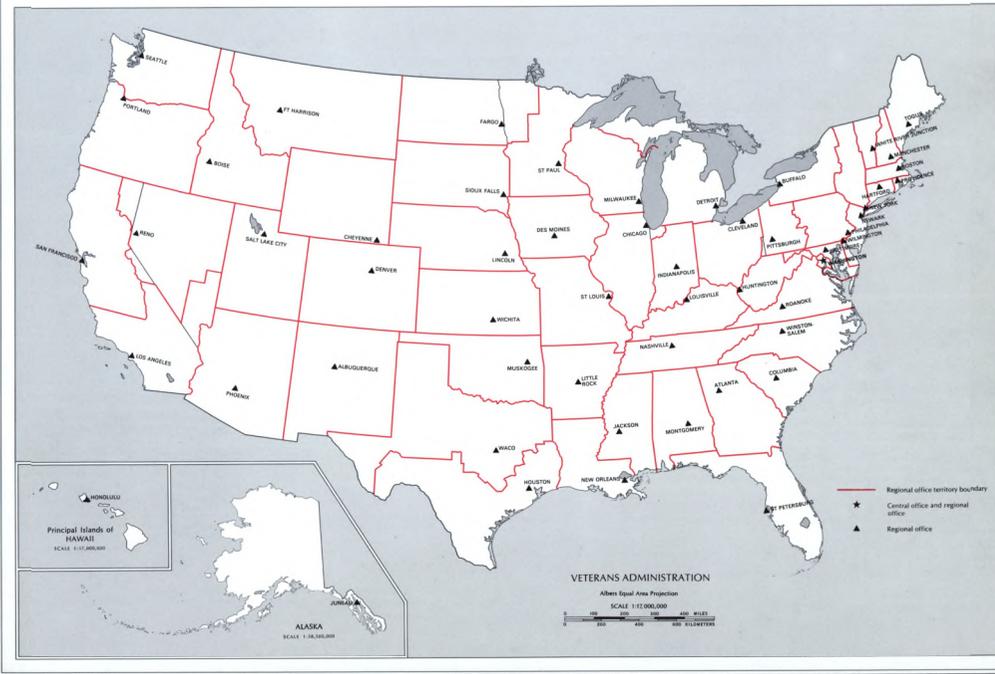
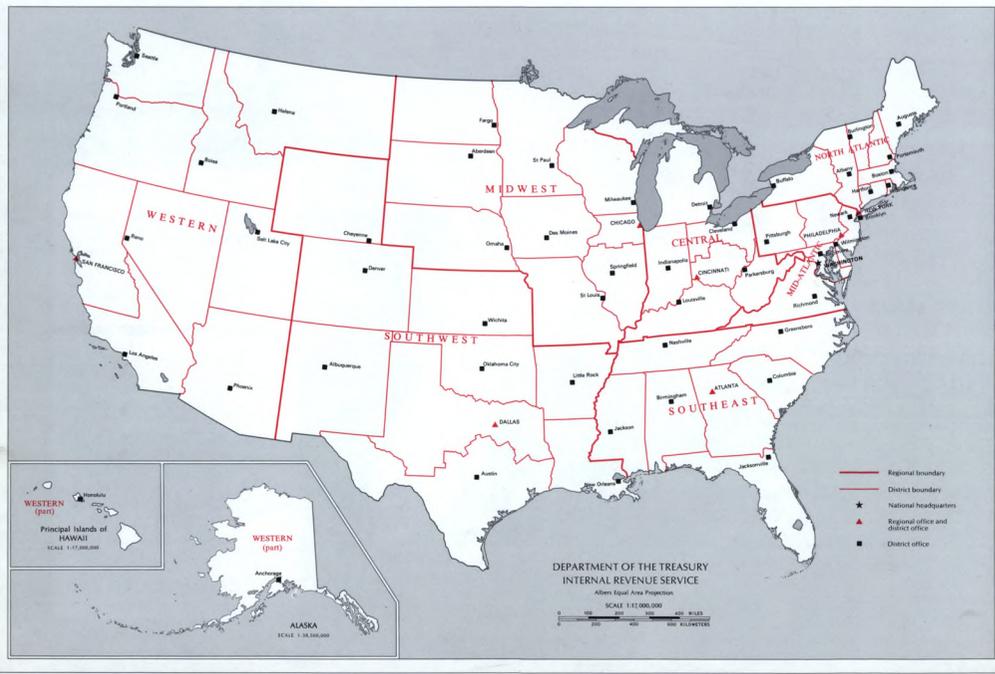
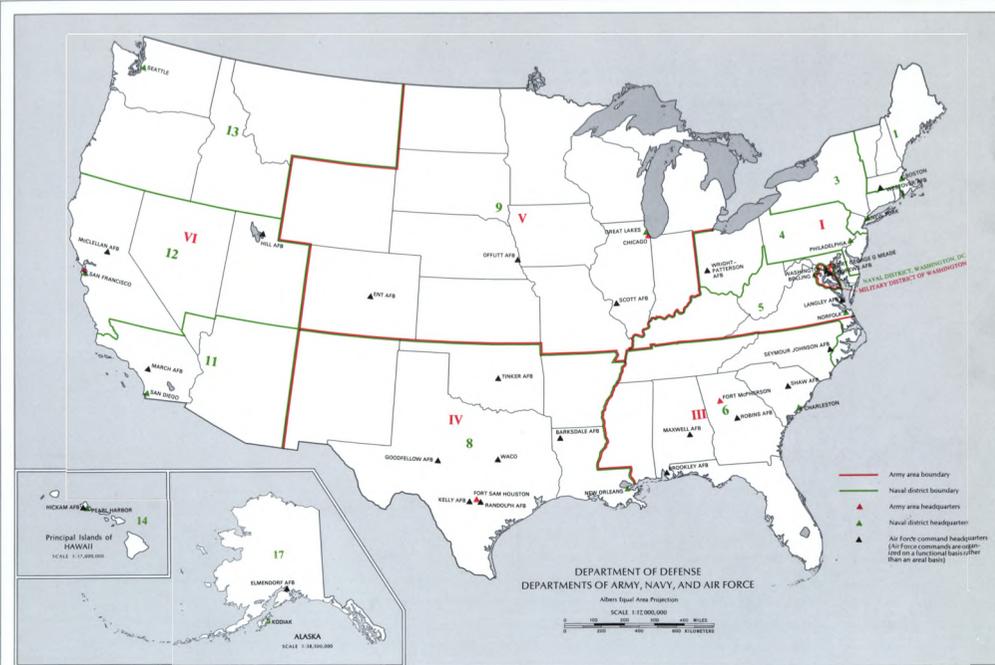
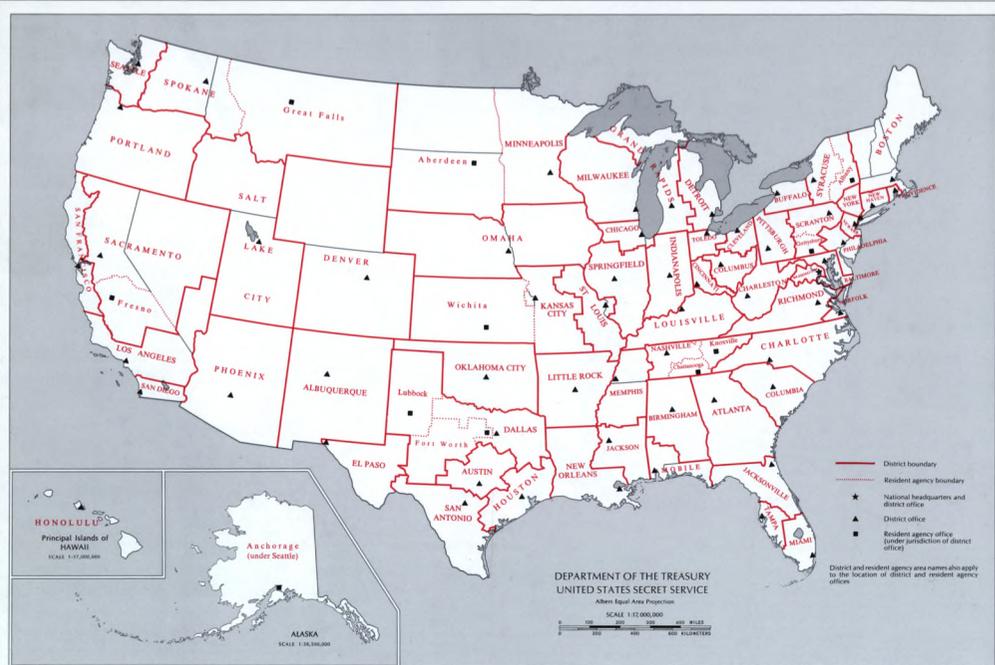
POSTAL ZIP CODES

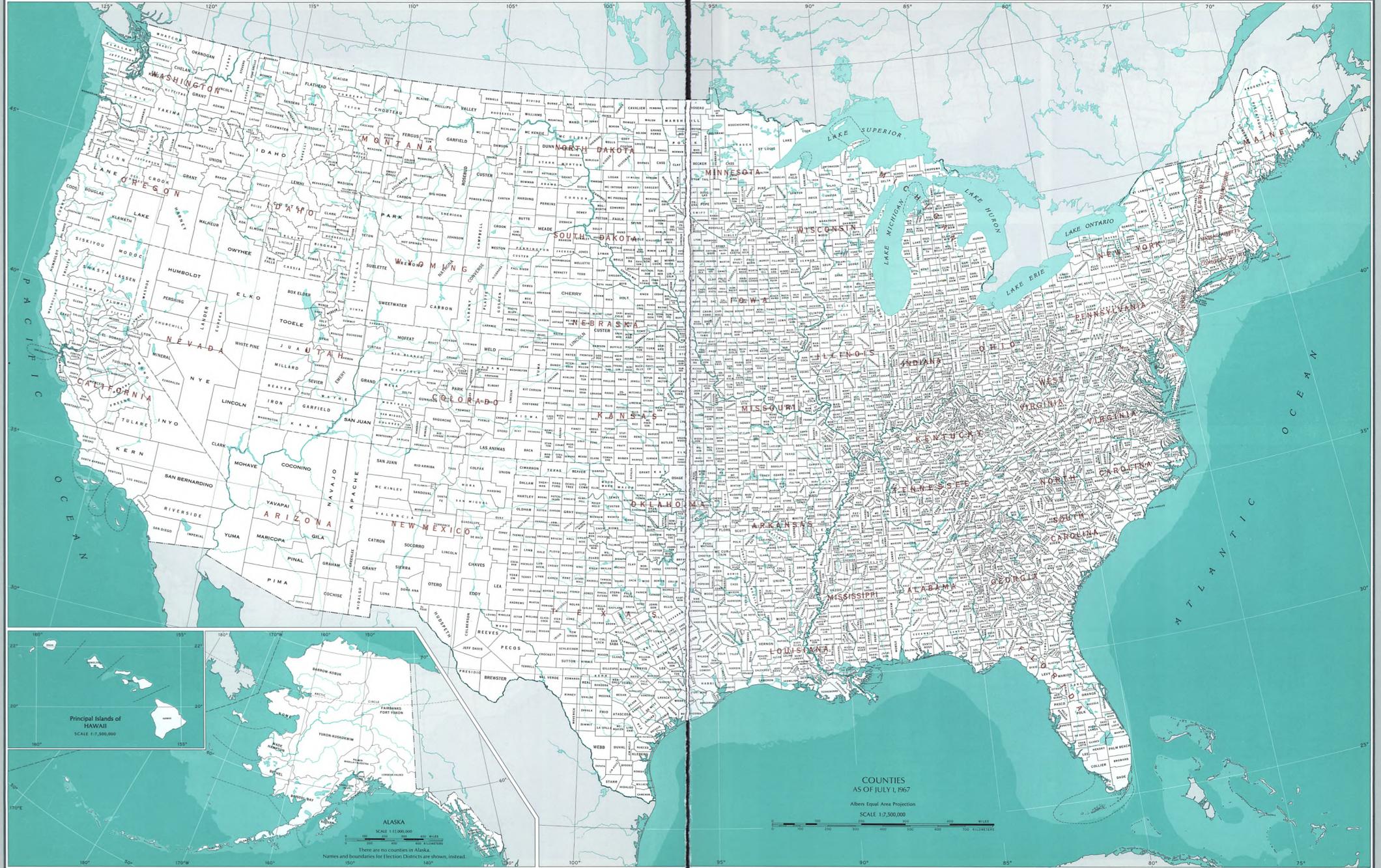
Adapted from U.S. Post Office Dept., United States ZIP code map, 1967, Washington, 1967, map 13,000,000

Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:7,500,000







COUNTIES
AS OF JULY 1, 1967

Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:7,500,000



Principal Islands of
HAWAII

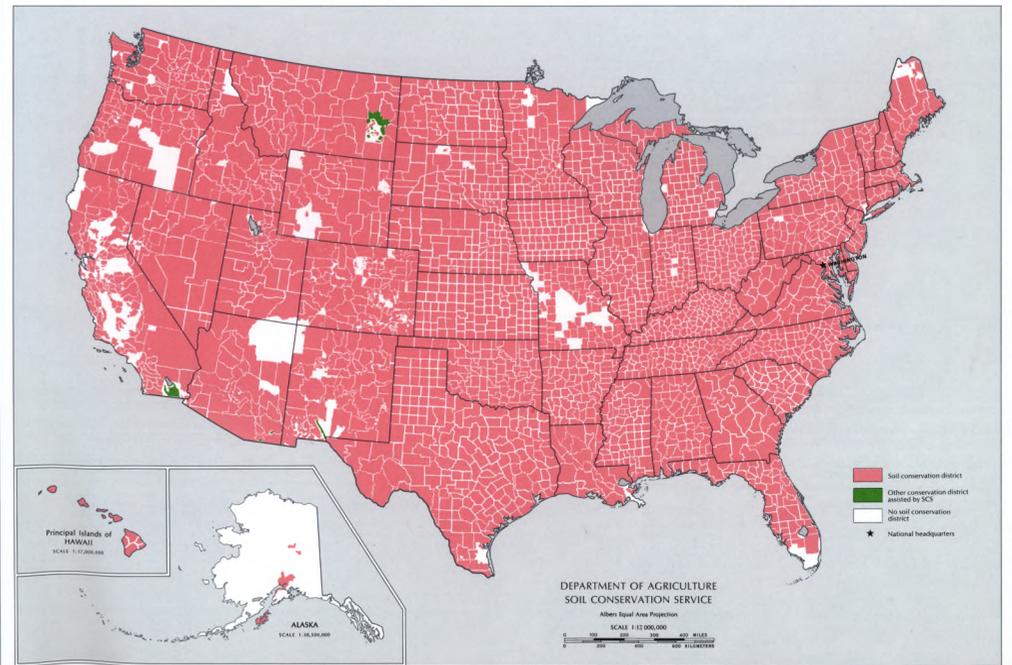
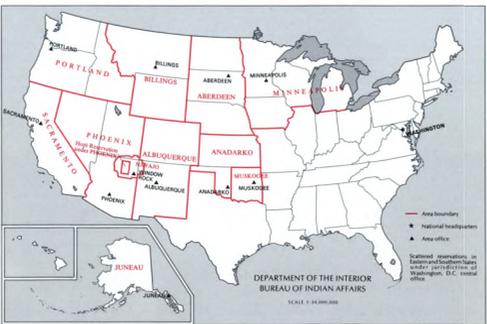
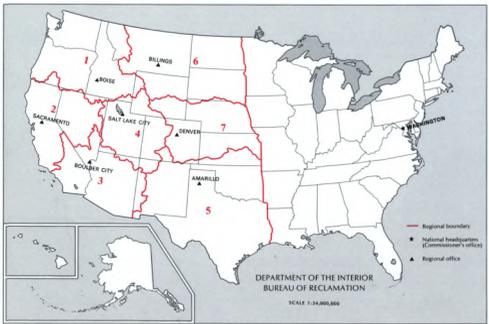
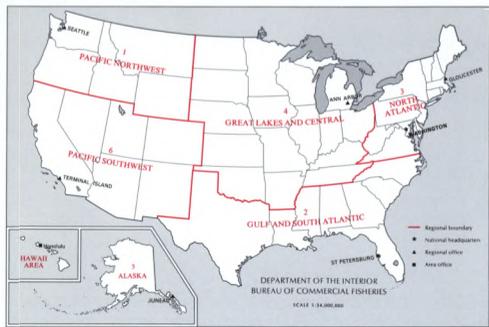
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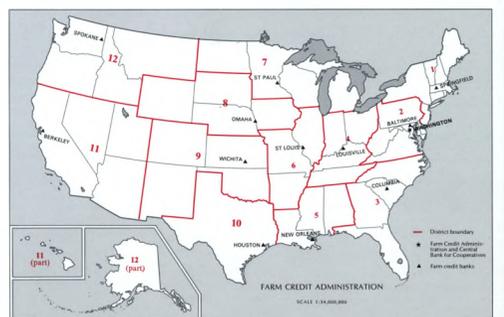
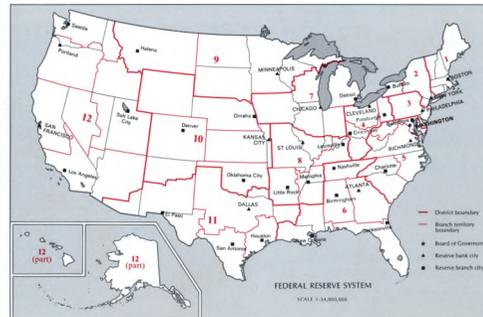
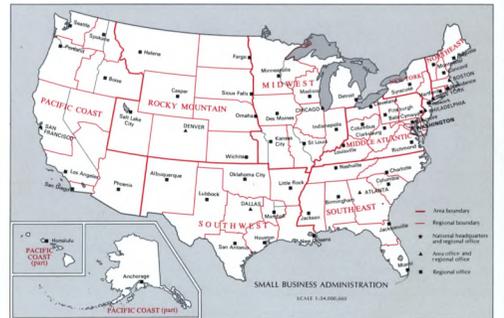
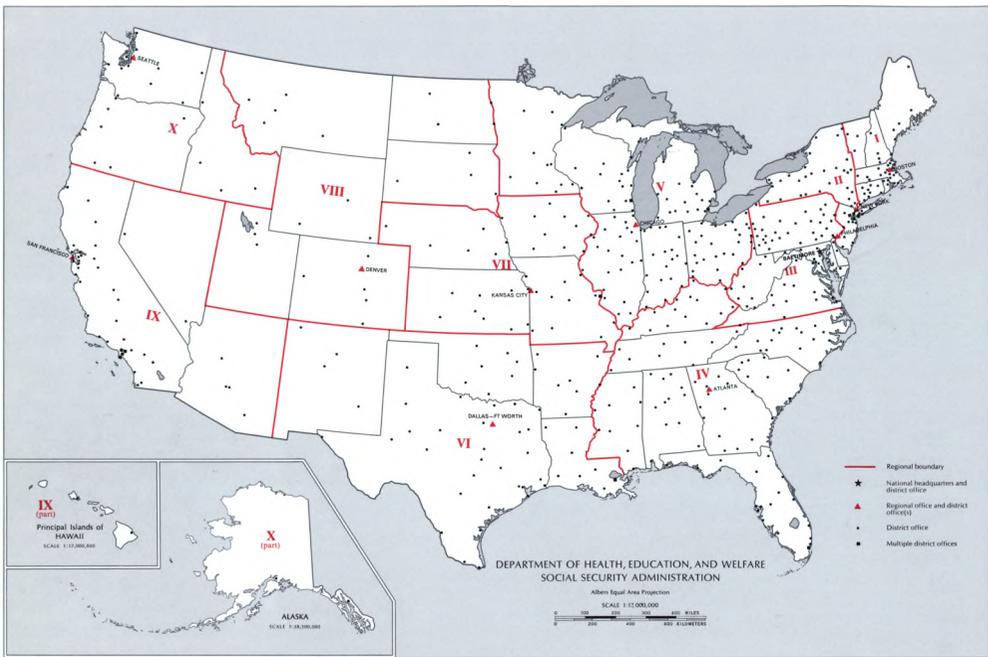
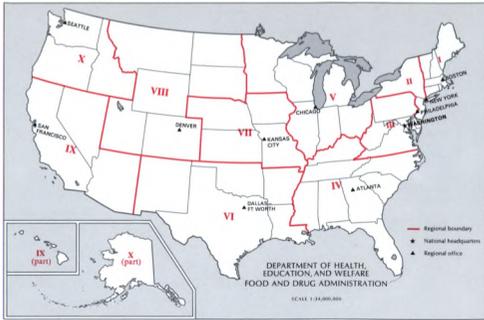
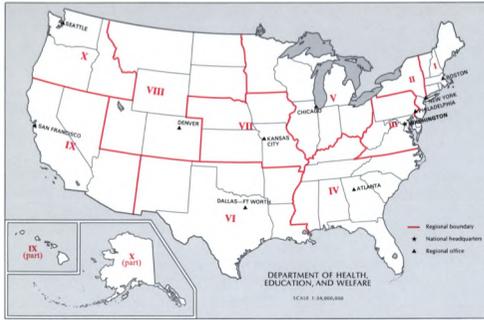
ALASKA

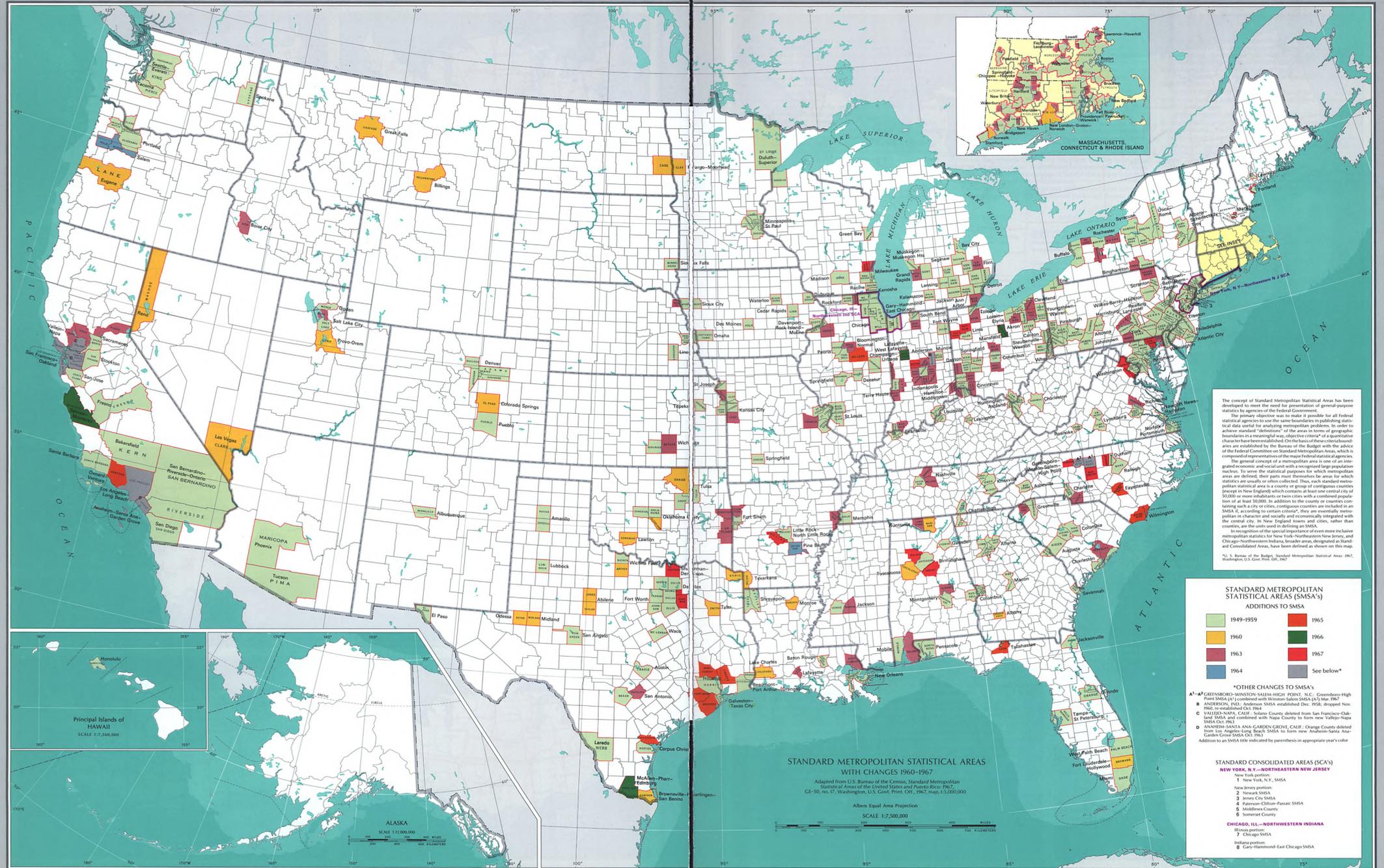
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There are no counties in Alaska.

Names and boundaries for Election Districts are shown, instead.







The concept of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas has been developed to meet the need for presentation of general-purpose statistics by agencies of the Federal Government.

The primary objective was to make it possible for all Federal statistical agencies to use the same boundaries in publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. In order to achieve standard "definitions" of the areas in terms of geographic boundaries in a meaningful way, objective criteria of a quantitative character have been established. On the basis of these criteria, statistical areas are established by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, which is composed of representatives of the major Federal statistical agencies.

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of an integrated economic and social unit with a recognized large population nucleus. In order that statistical purposes for which metropolitan areas are defined, their parts most prominent for areas for which statistics are usually or often collected. Thus, each standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties (except in New England which contains at least one central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants or town cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties comprising such a city or city group, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and usually and continuously integrated with the central city. In New England towns and cities, rather than counties, are the units used in defining an SMSA.

In recognition of the special importance of even more inclusive metropolitan statistics for New York-Northeastern New Jersey, and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana, broader areas, designated as Standard Consolidated Areas, have been defined as shown on this map.

U.S. Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1967, Washington, U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1967

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)

ADDITIONS TO SMSA

 1949-1959	 1965
 1960	 1966
 1963	 1967
 1964	 See below*

***OTHER CHANGES TO SMSA'S**

A¹-⁴²GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM (HIGH POINT, N.C., Greensboro-High Point SMSA (A¹) combined with Winston-Salem SMSA (A¹) Mar. 1966)

B ANDERSON, INDI. Anderson SMSA established Dec. 1958; dropped Nov. 1966; re-established Oct. 1964

C VALLEJO-NAPA, CALIF. Solano County detached from San Francisco-Oakland SMSA Oct. 1962, and combined with Napa County to form new Yallop-Napa SMSA Oct. 1962

D NORTHERN SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF. Orange County added from Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA to form new Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA Oct. 1963

Addition to an SMSA title indicated by parenthesis in appropriate year's color

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS (SCA'S)

NEW YORK, N.Y.-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY

New York portion

New Jersey portion

- Newark SMSA
- Jersey City SMSA
- Paterson-Citron-Panama SMSA
- Madison County
- Somerset County

CHICAGO, ILL.-NORTHWESTERN INDIANA

Illinois portion

- Chicago SMSA

Indiana portion

- Gary-Hammond-East Chicago SMSA

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS WITH CHANGES 1960-1967

Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico, 1967*, CE-50, no. 17, Washington, U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1967, map 15,000,000

Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:7,500,000

