

STATE PLANNING

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING

BOARD.

1942.

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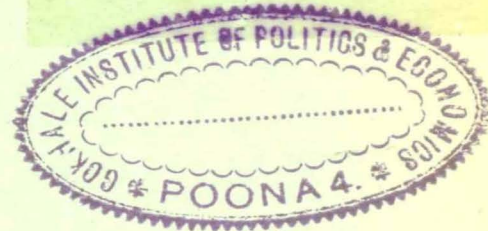
STATE PLANNING

JUNE 1942

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STATE PLANNING

JUNE 1942

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1942

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 25, 1942.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

We have the honor to transmit herewith a report on "State Planning—June 1942", which contains the current and proposed programs of work of each State Planning Board, prepared by the State Planning Boards as of June 1, 1942, and a record of State legislation for conservation, planning, zoning, and platting.

The National Resources Planning Board is publishing these materials at this time in the hope that they may assist Governors and State legislatures at their forthcoming biennial sessions in organizing, directing, and financing planning activities. The work of State Planning Boards will be of increasing importance in attaining the maximum national war effort and in preparing advance plans to meet post-war conditions and assure the continued development of State resources.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERIC A. DELANO, *Chairman.*

CHARLES E. MERRIAM,

GEORGE F. YANTIS.

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STATE PLANNING—1942

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared under the direction of John Miller, Chief of the Field Service Section, by the staff of that Section. Susannah Mirick organized and compiled the report. Jack Altman assembled the information on activities of the State planning boards and commissions which was provided directly by these agencies. The statements as they appear in this report have been presented substantially as received from the State planning boards, except as censorship regulations and editorial review have necessitated changes.

The preparation of Appendix A, containing references to State enabling laws for planning, zoning and platting, together with an abstract of each act, was undertaken by Orren C. Hormall, Consultant, Eugene H. Bland, Richard Sears, Jr., and Irving Barnett.

Materials for Appendix B were originally brought together at the suggestion of Col. Richard Lieber, Chairman of the Board of Directors, National Conference on State Parks, Indianapolis, Ind., in connection with his book *America's Natural Wealth—A Story of the Use and Abuse of our Resources*. The Board is indebted to him and to Roy A. Vetter, of the National Park Service, with the assistance of Robert M. Pendergast, of the National Park Service, for the compilation of this material.

FOREWORD

THE YEAR 1942 has been a highly dynamic period in the history of American democracy. It has been a period in which the full energies and resources of our country have been organized for our greatest national effort—creating and maintaining a vast war machine to supply the United Nations with adequate equipment and trained manpower to assure ultimate victory. The large scale of this undertaking has brought home to the people the fundamental fact that our vast wealth in natural resources, skilled labor, industrial equipment, and technology does not in itself guarantee maximum and well balanced use of these resources. Fully effective war production requires the organization and integration of the component parts of the economy into a carefully considered and planned program of action based upon an understanding of objectives, appraisal of the existing situation, and intelligent choice of alternative means of gaining these objectives. The resources of the Nation can supply the conditions and limits of expansion; organization and planning are necessary for the achievement of their potential capacity and the direction of their use.

Our experience after the last war makes us determined not to relinquish the fight to win the peace after the present struggle has been won. The planning movement and organizations in America have as heavy a responsibility to prepare plans for the post-war period as they have for wartime planning. It is therefore appropriate at this time to examine one of the major elements in the planning movement, State planning, to measure its progress and take stock of its programs to meet increasing obligations.

The National Resources Planning Board and its predecessors have always urged decentralization of planning—leaving to the people back home the major responsibility for the preparation and sponsorship of plans for the best use of the resources of the local area in its future development. In 1933 the Board suggested to the Governors of the several States the desirability of following the example of New York, Wisconsin, and a few other States, in the establishment of State planning agencies. This suggestion was received with much greater enthusiasm than had been expected. Within a year and a half, 32 State legislatures passed acts establishing planning agencies on a continuing basis. Today, there are 42 State planning boards with whom the National Resources Planning Board works through its regional offices and consultants.

The development of State planning boards is a striking evidence of the trend throughout the country toward an overall view of our national resources and the potential improvement of our economy and standard of living. For many years an increasing number of State agencies have been concerned with mineral resources, land use, water, forestry, agriculture, industrial development, the protection of workers, the organization of public welfare services, education, and many other subjects related to economic and social well-being. The conservation movement and the public welfare movements are illustrations of State activity directed toward better utilization of human and natural resources. Creation of State planning boards was an inevitable outcome of the need, on the one hand, for bringing together more closely in the State government the planning activities scattered among these agencies, and on the other of linking together more effectively State planning with regional and national planning.

A decade of State planning has proved the utility of State planning boards as arms of planning management for State functions in our Federal system. At first they were supported to a large extent by staff assistance from Federal emergency funds. However, State appropriations and allotments rapidly increased to the point where the boards were self-sustaining, receiving assistance from the National Resources Planning Board, Work Projects Administration, and other Federal and State agencies only on special projects. The State planning boards weathered the economy wave of 1938-39 with some reductions in appropriations, occasional consolidations of functions, but few eliminations. They were, therefore, in a good position to make a substantial contribution as staff agencies to the national war effort. Through this participation their appropriations have been increased, additional funds have been available from "Governors' funds" or defense monies, and their position in State government is more firmly established. The following table lists the appropriations for State planning boards voted by the State legislatures from 1938 to 1942:

STATE PLANNING BOARD APPROPRIATIONS, 1938-42

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Per capita expenditure (1942)
Alabama		8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	\$0.0033
Alaska	7,500	10,000	10,000			
Arizona						
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,100	20,100	.0101
California	12,500	19,850	15,000	20,970	15,000	.0023
Colorado	22,750	22,750	25,000	19,171	21,271	.0194
Connecticut		30,000	60,000	20,000	25,000	.0438
Delaware						
Dist. of Col.			41,250	41,250	44,476	.0423
Florida	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	.0118
Georgia	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	.0056
Hawaii	17,500	20,000	25,000			
Idaho	14,175	7,500	7,500	700	750	.00143
Illinois	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	.00317
Indiana	20,070	1,750	1,750	1,250	1,250	.00086
Iowa	35,000					
Kansas	15,000			2,750	2,750	.00127
Kentucky		5,000	5,000			
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	(*)	.0128
Maine						
Maryland	4,000	18,000	15,000	4,000	4,000	.0024
Massachusetts	44,000	42,400	45,500	11,000	11,000	.0101
Michigan	30,000			20,000	20,000	.0032
Minnesota	20,000	20,000	12,000	20,000	21,700	.0090
Mississippi	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.0115
Missouri	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	.00122
Montana	10,000	10,000	10,000	115,000	10,000	.01787
Nebraska	22,000	12,250	15,000	(*)		
Nevada	200	500	500	500	500	.00454
New Hampshire	24,314	24,414	27,000	28,172	28,022	.02701
New Jersey	10,440	20,000	20,000	24,550	16,120	.00287
New Mexico	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	.01316
New York	40,000	25,000	28,000	41,500	50,000	.00378
North Carolina	7,000	5,000				
North Dakota	10,000					
Ohio						
Oklahoma	25,000	5,750	5,000	10,000	10,000	.00449
Oregon	15,000	10,500	4,000	7,500	7,500	.00088
Pennsylvania	62,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	.03566
Rhode Island						
Rhode Island	5,000	5,000	15,010	12,600	13,010	.01894
South Carolina	12,000	6,000	7,500	17,000	10,000	.00358
South Dakota	5,000					
Tennessee	18,500	25,000	25,000	11,000	55,000	.01886
Texas	30,000					
Texas	7,000	12,500	12,500	12,500		
Vermont	15,000	12,000	12,000	13,500	13,500	.02540
Virginia	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	.01063
Washington	16,385	21,000	21,000	19,223	17,223	.00620
West Virginia	5,000			5,000	5,000	.00283
Wisconsin	50,000	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000	.01294
Wyoming	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,915	4,915	.01905

* No State planning board.

* State planning board abolished.

† Does not include \$40,000 for advertising funds.

‡ State planning board, annual appropriation, \$15,000. State flood control commission funds, \$5,000 to June 30, 1942. State land use committee work, \$20,000 to June 30, 1942. Defense funds to board, \$5,100 to June 30, 1942.

§ Includes defense funds of \$5,000 for support of State council of defense until its regular budget was available.

|| Additional funds, \$1,000 to \$2,000, will probably be added from contributions of counties in which some work is going on.

¶ Somewhat more than half of the regular appropriation of \$75,000 is available for the work of the research and planning division. The Governor has allocated \$4,000 to the commission for special activity.

** \$4,500 for biennium, 1941-42, for maintenance and travel expenses. \$1,000 for biennium, 1941-42, for air marking program.

†† Includes \$5,000 for special study.

‡‡ Regular appropriation \$27,572 plus \$1,000 for mineral survey.

§§ \$15,000 additional funds made available for publishing and distributing the Industrial Directory of New York State.

||| Appropriation, \$6,000 Governor's contingent fund, \$1,000. Costs of publication of reports and director's salary are being paid at present by the industrial development committee of the State defense council.

¶¶ Annual appropriation of \$40,000. Approximately \$2,350 will be available from T. V. A. and \$2,000 from Federal Housing Administration for the period Jan. 1-June 30, 1942. (This may have to be doubled to get annual figure.) Includes an allotment of \$15,000 a year to be made available for defense funds.

** Does not include general education board grant.

†† State legislature, \$22,700; Governor's funds, \$4,750; does not include general education board grant, \$22,160.

‡‡ Includes \$17,312 for payment of deficit incurred during the last biennium through authorization of the Governor for defense work of the State planning board. Does not include general education board grant for \$22,160.

§§ Funds for biennium Apr. 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1943. For the council, \$40,000. For Columbia Basin investigation, \$4,450. Special fund for industrial development, \$110,000.

|| Biennium 1941-42. Administrative fund, \$9,530; cooperative fund, \$10,500.

¶ The appropriations for the Louisiana Department of Public Works, in which is the State Planning Division, for the biennium, 1942-44 are as follows: 1942-43, \$338,300; and 1943-44, \$330,550. No break-down of funds for the divisions within the Department is yet available.

|| Under the fiscal period as present in effect in Massachusetts, funds of the State Planning Board amounting to \$54,610 are available through Nov. 30, 1942. Since the fiscal period of the State is currently being changed, it is expected that the legislature will appropriate funds for the old 12-month period, Dec. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, and then will provide a regular biennial appropriation for the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945.

¶ This sum approximates the funds available to the State Planning Board in service and staff assistance provided to the Board by the State Highway Department.

|| In calculating per capita expenditures, population figures were taken from the 1940 census of population. The appropriation figures used in the calculations were those of the 1942 fiscal year.

From time to time the National Resources Planning Board has reported on the progress and achievements of State planning. Its publications are: "State Planning," 1935; "State Planning," 1936; "The Future of State Planning," 1938; "State Conservation of Resources" by Clifford J. Hynning, 1939; and sections on State planning in various Progress Reports of the Board. To aid planning agencies throughout the country to keep in touch with State planning board work, the National Resources Planning Board also maintains a current series of circulars: Circular II, "A Directory of State, Territorial and Regional Planning Agencies and State Defense Agencies"; Circular VIII, "Fields of Current State Planning Board Activity"; and Circular XI, "Current Programs of Work of State Planning Boards."

In this publication the Board is presenting a statement as to the present and proposed programs of work of each State planning board, prepared by the State planning boards as of June 1, 1942. The members of each State planning board and its legal status are also listed. Two appendices are attached. The first presents a recent compilation of State legislation on planning, zoning and planning. The second lists State conservation laws and was provided by Col. Richard Lieber, Chairman, Board of Director, National Conference on State Parks, Indianapolis, Ind.

A comparison of the current programs of work of State planning boards with those published in 1936 shows that significant changes have taken place in their activities. At the outset they were primarily concerned with making an inventory of the State's resources and the major problems concerning their use. Because the problems of "physical" planning, like the conservation of land and water resources and development of public works, were more within the grasp of the planning personnel and techniques then available, they concerned themselves largely with such problems. However, it was soon discovered that physical planning must operate in a matrix of social and economic factors, that physical plans must be based upon an understanding of the social and economic needs of the State.

Increasing staff work as an arm of planning management for the Governor and in wartime planning has brought the State planning boards into day-to-day contact with problems of our changing economic and social life, such as unemployment and labor supply problems, location of war industries, migration of population, rehabilitation of depressed areas, and planning for overcrowded defense areas. As they have become more intimately tied in—as over-all planning staff agencies—with the administrative and legislative activities of State government, the State planning boards have begun the preparation of action plans, often by way of implementing general recommendations made in earlier reports. They have continued to carry forward long-range studies, but have put greater emphasis on practical service to executive, legislative and administrative branches of State government, particularly in the war effort. Greater emphasis has also been given to service relationships to local governmental units in problems within the field of local planning and administration of local government. Collaboration of the State planning boards with one another on interstate problems and with regional planning organizations has been intensified.

Early in the defense program the Council of National Defense suggested to the Governors that in setting up State Defense Councils the State planning boards might well operate as their research and planning agencies. This relationship has been most effective and is cemented in quite a number of States, to the point where the director of state planning acts also as the executive head of the defense council. The war planning activities of the State planning boards vary all the way from the furnishing of maps, basic data and information to State Defense Councils to preparing reports for the Army on areas which might be

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suitable and available for army camps. Much assistance is given to local communities in planning to meet the numerous problems caused by nearby war industries and military establishments. Many State planning boards also aid in the location and establishment of war industries by suggesting plant sites which have desirable characteristics for war production or by preparing an inventory of unused or easily convertible plant capacity and equipment. More recently the necessity for automobile, gasoline, and tire rationing has led the State planning boards, particularly those in the East, to prepare transportation surveys to assure an uninterrupted flow to and from business and industrial centers and conservation of restricted supplies of gasoline, tires, and conveyances. Several of the boards are making surveys of mineral resources for the purpose of locating and analyzing deposits of minerals which are needed for war production. Another war problem to which State planning boards have given their attention has been the study of desirable sites for relocating enemy alien evacuees. In all of these activities the State planning boards have attempted to lend assistance in meeting and solving urgent problems and at the same time to provide that long-range objectives shall be given proper consideration.

Many of the boards are devoting almost full time to war problems while others have limited their general activities to completion of reports which are already under way. As in the past, these long-range studies have included the broad fields of land-use, water resources, transportation, power, mineral resources, industrial development, economic and social trends, recreation, population, health, and welfare, housing, finance and administration. While most of these studies were undertaken before the war started and were developed in terms of objectives which have since been over-shadowed by the more immediate and critical problems created by the war, their importance should not be minimized.

The planned development of our resources, both for war and for peace, cannot and does not take place over night or in a few days. It must be based on steady progress over a period of months and years in which by constant application of our col-

lective experiences and modification of planning in terms of this experience, the resources of the Nation will be organized to achieve the objectives of a democracy. Planning cannot function as a vital phase of the democratic process unless it is grounded in the needs and conditions of the various localities and States, and the work of the State planning boards in analyzing these problems is a necessary one.

These long-range studies are basic to the formulation of a program for planned development after the war and for coping with the numerous problems which the transition to a peace-time economy will raise. Most of the State planning boards are cooperating with the National Resources Planning Board and the Local Public Works Programming Office (formerly Public Work Reserve) in the preparation of a "shelf" of State public works projects which, if needed, can be used to take up the slack in employment after the war. A careful consideration of the social and economic justification of these projects and their relation to more comprehensive plans for coordinated local and State development cannot be put off until the end of the war when the problems may be too immediate and pressing to permit analysis of the necessary factors. An increasing number of the State planning boards are initiating post-war planning activities. Others are represented by their Directors on State Post-War Planning Commissions and are serving as the staff of these Commissions. Several boards have considered the problem of conversion of war industry to civilian production.

At the present time it would be difficult to foretell the exact nature of the problems which the war will create and those of post-war reconstruction. Yet if we are to meet these problems, we shall have to use the best social intelligence and experience we can command. It is under such conditions that the 10 years' experience which the State planning boards have undergone will demonstrate the essential validity of the planning process as a major tool in attaining the objectives of a democratic society.

The following statements of activities of the State planning agencies were received from these agencies on June 1, 1942, for inclusion in this report.

ALABAMA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

2 North Perry Street, Montgomery

Membership

HON. FRANK M. DIXON, Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, (chairman).

DR. A. H. COLLINS, State Superintendent of Education, 501 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery.

A. R. FORSYTH, Director, State Department of Finance, Capitol Building, Montgomery.

ALBERT W. GILL, Director, State Department of Conservation, 7 North Bainbridge St., Montgomery.

DR. STEWART J. LLOYD, State Geologist, Tuscaloosa.

CHRIS J. SHERLOCK, Jr., Director, State Highway Department, Highway Building, Montgomery.

P. O. DAVIS, Director, Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

FLOYD GOOLSBY, Manager, Whitley Hotel, Montgomery.

CARROLL T. PRINCE, Attorney, Mobile.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Alexander City.

M. H. STERN, WARD, STERN & CO., Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham.

A. REESE HARVEY, 2 North Perry Street, Montgomery, (acting director).

Law enacted September 8, 1935 (Act No. 401) amended in 1939 (Act No. 330)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Community Planning.—The cooperative contract between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Alabama State Planning Commission for the carrying on of a program of community planning in the Tennessee Valley area in Alabama is continuing. Through this arrangement a community planner, assisted by the planning technician, is at work upon community problems in Guntersville, Florence, Sheffield, Tusculumbia, and Denatur. City planning commissions are functioning in each of these cities and this program shows promise of tangible accomplishments being made for the communities affected.

The State Planning Commission has cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the recently created regional planning commission in Jefferson County.

The city of Talladega is considering establishing a city planning commission and has called upon the Alabama State Planning Commission for advice and assistance, which will be given.

The future planning program will include a determined effort to interest more local groups in planning. This will also involve the organization of new local planning commissions.

Inventory of Publicly Owned Lands.—This project is now under way and reports for 49 counties have been released. The project will be discontinued effective June 30, 1943, in accordance with the Work Projects Administration's policy of discontinuing projects which are adjudged to be not essential to the war effort. The State Planning Commission is the sponsor of this publicly owned land inventory and has furnished consultant advice and direction.

Capital Improvement Report.—It is expected that this report will be ready for publication by June 30, 1942. The report deals with the capital improvement needs of 26 State institutions and departments.

Advertising the State to Tourists and Industry.—This program will be continued for the time being.

War Planning Program

War Affected Area Studies.—The State Planning Commission is cooperatively engaged in making studies in war affected localities in cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board and other agencies. These studies consist primarily of the gathering and appropriate presentation of all significant facts relating to the specific problems in the area being studied. These problems generally are housing, transportation, community facilities, labor, education, health, and others.

Post-War Planning Program

The State Planning Commission is giving study to, and has hopes of getting, a more comprehensive planning program under way for the next year. It is expected that encouragement of local planning activity will be emphasized. The studies which should then be undertaken would deal with vital post-war developments, such as rural public housing, urban public housing, Alabama health problems, rural and urban medical centers, land-use planning, quick freezing plants in rural areas, and transportation problems.

**ARIZONA
STATE RESOURCES AND PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

312 State Capitol Building, Phoenix

Membership

Dr. E. C. SEALE, Box 1072, Prescott (chairman).
NORMAN R. ADAMS, Yuma.
NICK HALL, Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson.
GEORGE N. GOODMAN, 125 W. Main Street, Mesa.

K. R. SAVAGE, P. O. Box 47, Ainslow.

GEORGE W. ROX, State Capitol Building, Phoenix (acting executive secretary).

Law enacted 1919 (Ch. 84)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Local Planning Assistance.—The planning program involves the setting up of regional or county, and in some cases local, planning boards in order to develop balanced programs from public works project material filed on a county basis. The Board then plans to bring up to date the survey material and estimates made by the former Board in 1935. Chambers of Commerce and civic groups will be requested to assist in planning local projects.

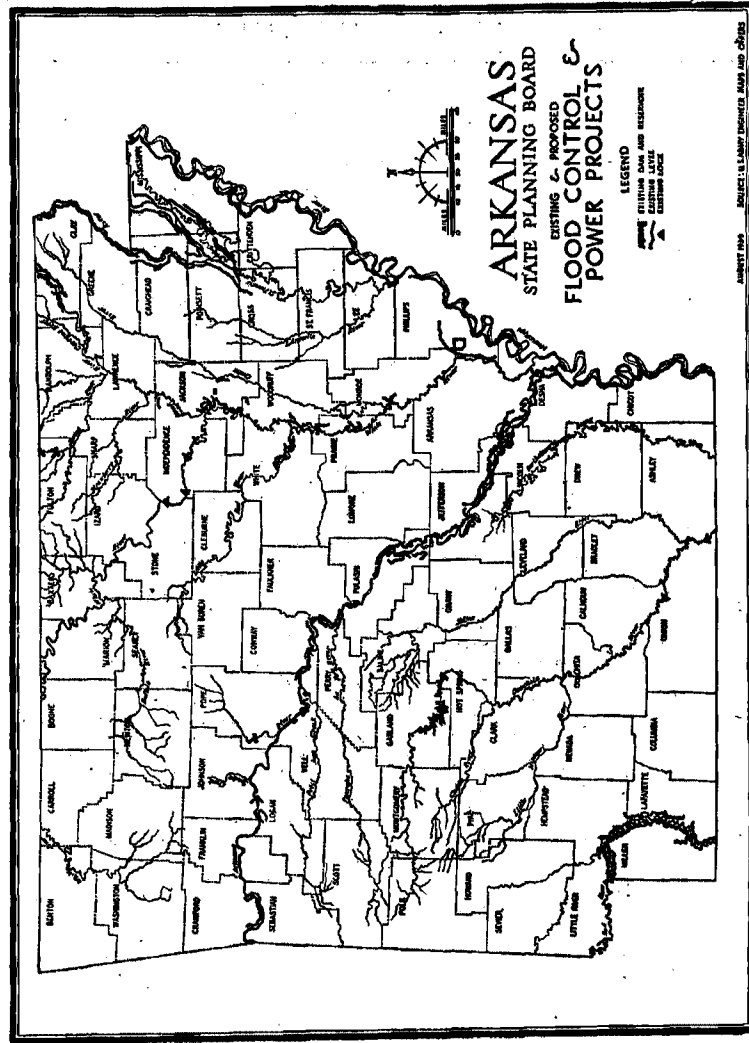
War Planning Program

To date the State Resources and Planning Board has done little defense work. It has answered some queries regarding location

of strategic metals and other resources. A Civilian Defense Coordinating Council functions for the State.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—Listing of public works projects under the 6-year program is under way. The State Highway Department and the State Teachers' College have completed listing of projects. All State departments have been requested by the Governor to prepare inventories of needed public works. The Governor and members of the Board also are interested in preparing a State-wide program of water and power development projects which could be included as a supplement to the 6-year program of capital improvements.



ARKANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

State Capitol Building, Little Rock

Memberships

Hon. HOMER M. ADKINS, Governor, Little Rock (ex-officio chairman).
J. J. HARRISON, Donaghey Building, Little Rock (chairman).
GEORGE C. BRANNEN, State Geologist, State Capitol, Little Rock (vice chairman).
SAM G. DAVIS, Director, State Park Commission, State Capitol, Little Rock (secretary).
R. B. JONES, State Commissioner of Education, Little Rock.
FRED H. LANG, State Forester, State Capitol, Little Rock.
W. R. HORNBACHEN, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Dr. W. B. GRAYSON, State Health Officer, State Board of Health, Little Rock.
W. W. MITCHELL, State Highway Commission, State Capitol, Little Rock.
CHAS. G. MILLER, Arkansas Corporation Commission, Little Rock.
Mrs. E. W. FROST, Chairman, Roadside Committee, National Federation of Garden Clubs, Texarkana.
L. A. HENRY, State Capitol Building, Little Rock (engineer-director).

Law Enacted February 4, 1935 (Act No. 9)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Establishment of Local Housing Authorities.—State organized into five Regional Authorities.

Water.—Continuation of water studies and participation with the Drainage Basin Committees.

Local Planning Assistance.—Continued consultation with Pulaski County Planning Board, Little Rock Planning Commission, local planning boards, and the Land-Use Planning Committees.

Assistance to Institutions.—Continued planning of State institutional properties, and cooperation with individual institutions and agencies in their research and construction programs.

Land.—Cooperation with NRPB Regional Office in preparing material for the Preliminary Arkansas Valley Regional Plan.

Administration of the State's Land-Use Policy for the tax-forfeited lands through the Board's Land Use-Committee as required by State Act 331, 1939.

Public Works.—Six-year public works programming study, involving an immediate 2-year program and a subsequent 4-year program, with technical assistance from the National Resources Planning Board Regional Office.

Full cooperation with the Local Public Works Programming Office.

Industrial Location.—Preparation of data for consideration in connection with war production plants—government and private.

Cooperative Activities.—Miscellaneous cooperative activities with the Governor's office and State departments and agencies.

Study of desirable sites for relocating Japanese evacuees in cooperation with the War Relocation Authority.

War Planning Program

State Council of Defense.—State Council of Defense appointed at the request of the Governor on May 29, 1941. The Director of the State Planning Board is secretary of the Council.

Aid to Defense Areas.—Planning assistance to communities affected by defense programs.

Civilian Defense.—Participation in the defense program as outlined by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—Participation with the National Resources Planning Board and the Local Public Works Programming Office in post-war planning.

Drainage Survey.—Direction of a survey of Farm Drainage Enterprises conducted jointly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Flood Control Commission. (In abeyance for duration of war.)

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

441 Public Works Building, Sacramento

Membership

SAMUEL C. MAY, Professor of Political Science, 117 Library,
University of California, Berkeley (chairman).

KENNETH FULZON, Director of Natural Resources, Sacramento,
(vice chairman).

ROBERT P. EARLEY, Engineer and Contractor, 492 Staten
Avenue, Oakland.

WILLIAM E. HARPER, Real Estate Broker, 2670 Third Avenue,
San Diego.

RICHARD NEUTRA, Architect, 2300 Silverlake Boulevard, Los
Angeles.

CHARLES O. BUSICK, JR., Attorney, Bank of America Building,
Sacramento.

FRANK W. CLARK, Director of Public Works, Sacramento.

GEORGE KILLGON, Director of Finance, State Capitol, Sacra-
mento.

LOUIS BARTLETT, Berkeley.

L. DENING TILTON, 441 Public Works Building, Sacramento
(administrative officer).

Law enacted June 14, 1935 (Ch. 331)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

War Planning Program

Planning Assistance in War Affected Areas.—Cooperation with Federal agencies in location of war industries and emergency housing.

Assistance to Federal agencies, housing authorities, and local officials in the design of housing projects.

Local Planning Assistance.—Services and aid to local planning agencies, especially in war-production centers.

Assistance to State and Federal Agencies.—Preparation of a report on the relationship between the State Council of Defense and various State departments.

Continuation of research and aid to State Council of Defense and other State and Federal agencies.

Industrial Trends Studies.—Publication of reports on industrial patterns and trends in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Region, and San Diego.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—Preparation of a California public works program in cooperation with the Local Public Works Programming Office.

Study of Post-War Employment Problems.—Report under way upon post-war planning and post-war reemployment problems.

Inauguration of a series of State-wide studies directed toward the maintenance of employment.

Study of Post-War Needs and Improvements.—Preparation of additional reports illustrating types of local improvements and State projects adapted to the needs and conditions of the post-war period.

COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

130 State Office Building, Denver

Membership

NATE C. WARREN, Businessman and Stockgrower, Fort Collins (chairman).
GEORGE F. DODGE, Public Relations Counsel, Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, Denver (vice-chairman).
JOSEPH A. BULLEN, Contractor, Businessman, Pueblo.
DR. M. F. COOLBAUGH, President, Colorado School of Mines, Golden.
FRED F. DAVIS, Businessman, 1501 Larimer Street, Denver.
FRANK DELANEY, Attorney, Glenwood Springs.
ORLA A. GARRIS, Banker, La Jara.
M. C. HINDERBINDER, State Engineer, State Capitol Building, Denver.

ALVIN KREER, College Agronomist, Fort Collins.
DR. ELMORE PETERSEN, Dean, School of Business, University of Colorado, Boulder.
E. G. FLOWMAN, Traffic Manager, Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, Denver.
CHARLES D. VAIL, State Highway Engineer, State Office Building, Denver.

ELROY NELSON, 130 State Office Building, Denver (director)

Law enacted February 8, 1935 (Ch. 212)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Local Planning and Zoning Aid.—Assistance to counties in the rural zoning program, with particular reference to the protection of highways, metropolitan fringe areas, scenic areas, and defense operations. This involves the collection of a great mass of field information, taken from county records and actual field study, and results in the preparation of detailed maps showing existing land use, land values, topography, and population distribution. The program also includes active assistance to the counties in the preparation of zoning maps and resolutions.

State Institutions Building Program.—Continuation of the public building program, under 22 legislative acts allotting mill levies to the State institutions over a 10-year period, subject to control by the State Planning Commission. Because of the difficulty of securing materials and labor, the program at present is confined to buildings of immediate emergency and to minor repairs and improvements.

Soil Conservation Districts.—Promotion and organization of soil conservation districts under the act of 1939. At this time 31 districts are organized and operating, covering more than 11,300,000 acres. The Planning Commission operates the machinery for calling and conducting elections of land owners and for carrying on the conduct of district business.

Colorado Year Book.—Preparation for the 1941-42 Colorado Year Book. The collection of this material and its preparation for publication, which is a continuing program under statutory

authority, will be completed about September 1 and will be off the press and ready for distribution in January 1943.

Crop and Livestock Data Reporting.—Securing and tabulating of crop and livestock data under the Colorado Cooperative Crop Reporting Act. This also is a continuing program under statutory authority.

War Planning Program

Defense Industrial Planning.—The Planning Commission, at the request of various Federal authorities, is providing maps and various other types of data on defense areas, particularly those affected by war production plants.

Assistance to Defense Problem Areas.—The Commission is also actively engaged in the zoning of defense areas and highways which have been designated as having defense value. This work has been or is now being carried on in 12 counties. The Commission is represented on the Colorado Council of Defense.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—Assisting in the preparation of a program of public works for the post-war period. This program is operated by the Planning Commission in cooperation with the Local Programming Office, and the matter of giving priorities to work projects is the responsibility of the Commission.

CONNECTICUT STATE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Headquarters

State Office Building, Hartford

Membership

CHARLES E. ROLFE, Southern New England Telephone Co., New Haven (chairman).
FRANCIS S. MURPHY, Hartford Times, Hartford.
THEODORE BEARD, Dictaphone Co., Bridgeport.
A. E. PATSON, American Thermos Bottle Corporation, Norwich.
J. R. NEILL, Watertown Mfg. Co., Watertown.
P. V. HAYDEN, Conn. Light & Power Co., Williamantic.
FRANCIS LUCE, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs.
WM. A. GASTLER, Farmer, Durham.

JOHN J. EGAN, Conn. Federation of Labor, Bridgeport.
WILLARD B. ROGERS, President, Bond Hotels, Hartford.
CHARLES E. SMITH, New Haven Railroad, New Haven.

SIDNEY A. EDWARDS, State Office Bldg., Hartford. (managing director).

KENNETH P. GREGG, State Office Bldg., Hartford (director of research and planning).

Law enacted 1939 (Ch. 199)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Industrial Development.—The staff of the Commission is continuing to render assistance to industrial firms whether or not they are engaged in defense activities. Special effort is being made to show manufacturers how they can convert available plant space and equipment so that they may be used for defense production, and how they can obtain contracts. Where defense work seems to be out of the question, the Commission is trying to aid manufacturers engaged in production for civilian consumption to obtain necessary raw materials or satisfactory substitutes in order that their operations may continue.

Agriculture.—A State committee has been set up for the purpose of analyzing the functions and procedures of all Federal, State, and semipublic agencies in Connecticut concerned with agricultural production or distribution. Most of the agencies concerned are members of this committee. A subcommittee has been appointed to carry on the preliminary survey work in cooperation with the staff of the Development Commission. After the Agriculture Committee has completed its survey of functions and procedures it will outline a few objectives for all the agencies. It will then work out with the agencies concerned ways in which their programs may be modified or expanded so as to achieve these objectives.

Community Planning.—The Commission is cooperating with the Local Public Works Programming Office in its efforts to stimulate public works programming and assemble lists of projects needed in Connecticut.

War Planning Program

Industry.—The Commission works daily with the Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production Board on problems relating to the allocation of contracts and the distribution of subcontracts. The Commission has an almost complete file of available plant space and equipment which have potential usefulness for defense, and it has published and distributed about 1,600 copies of a register of manufacturing facilities. Publication of a revised register of manufacturing facilities is scheduled

for the near future. Emphasis will be laid on the diffusion of defense contracts.

Industrial Survey.—A State Industry Survey has been initiated by the Governor. The objectives of the survey are: (1) to ascertain the extent to which the State's industrial resources are presently committed to the war program, (2) to provide an index and classification of the State's manufacturing establishments, rated according to the capacity for war work, the purpose of which is to assist the WPB in spreading production among smaller business concerns, and (3) to identify those concerns which appear to be nonconvertible to war production, and which as a result are confronted with the prospect of forced liquidation.

Evacuation.—At the request of the State Defense Council the staff of the Commission undertook the preparation of plans for evacuation of chronic hospital patients and other bedridden individuals from areas likely to be subject to bombing attacks. Out of this has developed an over-all study of evacuation possibilities in the State. This study will be divided into three parts: (1) The designation by the State Defense Council of areas from which evacuation will probably be desirable. (2) Inventory of possible accommodations for evacuees in rural nonvulnerable areas. This is being done by the staff of the Development Commission, principally through questionnaires mailed to local officials and to owners of private schools, churches, and other large buildings. Seasonal dwellings and other unoccupied dwellings will also be catalogued. (3) Designation of routes and transportation means to be used in effecting evacuation. The procedures to be followed here have not yet been worked out.

Mineral Resources.—The State Defense Council has set up a Mineral Resources Committee, composed mostly of college professors familiar with mining problems in Connecticut. The State Development Commission acts as staff for this committee. The purpose of the committee is to analyze deposits of minerals which are needed for defense production, to estimate the probable costs of extraction of such minerals, and, where extraction appears to be practicable, to find concerns interested in mining them on a commercial basis. The Committee has already found deposits of iron, mica, tungsten, and kaolin which it feels are workable under present conditions.

Aviation.—An Aviation Committee has been appointed and will cooperate with the State Defense Council, other State agencies, and appropriate Federal officials in efforts to determine where airports and flight strips may best be located to meet defense needs and at the same time fit in with a sound long-term development program.

Post-War Planning Program

State Post-War Planning Committee.—It has been recommended that the Governor appoint a State Post-War Planning Committee to function as an arm of the State Development Com-

mission, with a representative membership appointed directly by the Governor. This committee would have a special appropriation and administrative and technical staff. Most of its work would probably be done through committees of Federal and State officials and lay members. The tentative set-up calls for a report on the possible post-war program divided into eight sections: Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Industry, Finance, Labor, Public Services, and Social Services.

State Industrial Survey.—One of the major purposes of the State Industrial Survey is to supply quantitative and qualitative information essential to an intelligent approach to the problems of the post-war reconstruction period.

**FLORIDA
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

Post Office Box 149, Tallahassee (Office located in Rooms 310-316 New City Office Building, Tallahassee)

Membership

C. B. THREADWAY, Orlando (chairman).
THOM. A. JOHNSON, chairman, State Road Department, Tallahassee.
R. A. GRAY, Secretary of State, Tallahassee.
A. J. ROUNDTREE, Businessman, Live Oak.

R. P. TERRY, Miami.

C. P. HELLMUTH, P. O. Box 149, Tallahassee (executive secretary).

Law enacted June 8, 1935 (Ch. 17275)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The Board's general program continues to be sufficiently flexible so as to make all activities secondary to calls from the Governor or the Defense Council.

Fiscal Studies.—Continuing study of the operation of the State tax laws, as sweepingly revised by the 1941 legislature, and including changes demanding 100 percent assessments as against a prior average of 24 percent, is being carried on by direction of the Governor. Objectives include: more practical method of determining taxable values; getting actual ownerships properly listed; recommendations to the 1943 legislature of further improvements in the laws.

Also in progress is a study of the probable effect on certain State appropriations (chiefly educational), and on local governmental units of varied percentages of reductions in State aid, which are resulting during the war from decreased gasoline and motor vehicle tax revenues, and from possible decreased horse-dog racing revenue.

Changes Due to War.—Attempted coordination of fiscal and statistical research as conducted by various State agencies, studies of the State's budgetary system, continuing appropriations, et cetera, and a summary of county, municipal and special district budgetary trends, have been shelved temporarily due to other calls on the small percentage of staff personnel not engaged mostly in war activities.

Projects such as the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study, Codification and Revision of Municipal Ordinances and Charters, Low Rent Housing Area Study, County Roads, Indexing, and Tax Status and Publicly Owned Land Study have been discontinued for the duration. The more important and partially completed phases of the last named are to be supplemented by staff work as a part of the leading finance and taxation topic referred to previously.

War Planning Program

Aid to the State Defense Council.—The chairman of the State Planning Board is in charge of the Industries Division of the State Defense Council. He and an average of three members of the Board's staff have been engaged in organizing area pooling of industrial facilities and personnel, and in conversion of industries to war production.

Numerous maps, charts, population break-downs and similar data have been supplied the Defense Council, and the staff is ready to provide similar assistance on call.

Survey of Motor Vehicle Repair Equipment.—A survey nearing completion is that of motor vehicle repair equipment listings as operated by the State's auto dealers, garages and shops. This data is being made available to Army authorities.

Aid to Defense Area.—Assistance has been given to the NRPB regional office on a survey of a defense area.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—Slowly nearing completion by engineers is the preliminary listing of capital improvements needed in Florida at the State level. A summary will be a part of the Board's report prior to the convening of the 1943 legislature.

Future activities include financial analysis of and establishing priorities on, capital developments at State, county and municipal levels in collaboration with the Local Public Works Programming Office. A limited selection of recommendations, for the more immediate future, some of which are based closely with NRPB Region 3 recommendations, will be made a part of the report to the Governor prior to the 1943 legislature.

Study of Trends.—Data is being collected indicating wealth, income, population movements, and other trends in Florida for use in post-war planning.

GEORGIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

State Highway Building, Atlanta

Membership

HENRY T. McINTOSH, Newspaper Publisher, Albany (chairman).
Dr. T. F. ABBRECHT, Director, State Board of Health,
Atlanta.

ROBERT STRICKLAND, Banker, Rome.
JAMES WOODRUFF, Businessman, Columbus.

W. E. WILLBURN, Chairman, State Highway Board, Atlanta.
WILSON WILLIAMS, Farmer, Woodbury.

ALAN BOYCE, State Highway Building, Atlanta (acting director).

Law Enacted March 8, 1937 (Act No. 106)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Industrial Studies.—A study of the canning industry of the State has been made, and a manuscript in preliminary form has been prepared as a progress report on this problem.

Mineral Resources Survey.—The Board, in cooperation with the State Department of Mines, Mining and Geology, is sponsoring a WPA Mineral Resources study project which is making an extensive survey of minerals in the State by means of boring test holes. A number of minerals located in Georgia are vital in military operations.

Information Service.—The Board has continued to be the clearing house for general and technical data on the State's resources.

Housing.—The clerical and administrative duties of the State Housing Authority are performed by the Acting Director of the State Planning Board.

War Planning Program

Georgia State Agricultural Council.—Under the joint sponsorship of the State Planning Board and the Georgia Bankers' Association, the Georgia State Agricultural Council was organized in January of this year. Membership of the Council comprises the three members of the Agricultural Committee of the State Planning Board and a representative of each of the State and Federal agricultural agencies serving Georgia's agriculture. Under the emergency powers vested in the Governor, special funds have been authorized to prosecute the agricultural program launched by the Board.

Under the direction of the State Council, county agricultural councils have been organized in 123 counties. Patterned after the set-up of the State Council, each county organization includes in its membership a representative of each State and Federal agricultural agency serving its farmers plus the county school superintendent, bankers and representatives of other business interests allied with agriculture.

The Council has directed its major activities toward encouraging the production and conservation of food to feed our civilian population, Armed Forces and Allies. Through the joint activities of the State Department of Agricultural Education and the Chairman of the Council, arrangements have been made to finance the purchase of cans for the conservation of food in the community canneries operated under the direction of the State Department of Agricultural Education.

The Council has cooperated with the State Department of

Agriculture and a group of banks in Atlanta in developing a plan by which grading equipment has been purchased and made available for service in practically all of the State-owned farmers' produce markets. Farmers can now have their produce graded at a nominal cost, thus enabling them to sell in accordance with recognized standards. By reason of the tire and truck shortage, this program should be the means of enabling producers to ship in carlots to distant markets, which would be impracticable with ungraded produce.

Working in cooperation with the agricultural agencies, the Council has assisted in developing plans for two farmer-owned cooperative wholesale produce markets. It has also made a strenuous effort to assist a cooperative cannery in securing necessary priorities on equipment for its plant. It is believed that these efforts have paved the way for a successful program.

A conference of food conservation specialists and representatives of agricultural agencies was held in Atlanta April 29, at which time available practical information was brought together, summarized, and mailed to all agricultural county councils. This fund of information is being added to through correspondence with experts located in the regional laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture and others.

Attempts are now being made to establish some test dehydrating plants at strategic points in the State and to experiment with utilizing parts of canning establishments in dehydration.

The Technical Advisor for the Council has attended meetings of the county councils in practically all sections of the State and counseled these groups concerning various phases of their agricultural programs, especially on processing and marketing.

In March the Council arranged for a radio broadcast stressing the importance of the production and conservation of food. This program was arranged particularly for the county agricultural councils. Letters and other materials have been mailed to all county agricultural councils concerning "Food for Freedom." Through correspondence and answers to numerous inquiries, much information has been disseminated to groups and individuals.

Post-War Planning Program

The State Planning Board is cooperating with the Local Public Works Programming Office. The data concerning long-range planning, gathered by a WPA project, is being made available to the LPWPO.

**IDAHO
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

State Capitol Building, Boise

Membership

CHASE A. CLARK, Governor, State Capitol Building (chairman).
GEORGE H. CURTIS, Secretary of State, Boise.
BERT H. MILLER, Attorney General, Boise.
CALVIN E. WRIGHT, State Auditor, Boise.
C. E. ROBERTS, Superintendent of Public Instructions, Boise.
E. V. BERG, Commissioner of Reclamation, Boise (director).

DOROTHY JEDLICK, Secretary to Commissioner of Reclamation,
Boise (secretary).

J. D. WOOD, State Capitol Building, Boise (engineer).

Law enacted March 16, 1935 (Ex. Session Ch. 8)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Public Work Reserve.—Cooperation with Public Work Reserve and National Resources Planning Board in work in State. Correlation of prospectuses of State agencies. Aid to municipalities inaugurating programming studies.

Drainage Basin Studies.—Outlining of further economic studies and area analyses of the several major drainage basins within the State, in collaboration with the National Resources Planning Board and under cooperative sponsorship of the University of Idaho, State Chamber of Commerce, and State Planning Board.

Cooperation With Other Planning Agencies.—Cooperation with Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission in resources, regional development and industrial location studies; also with drainage basin committees.

War Planning Program

Planning Relating to War Resources.—Consideration of ways and means of providing the public facilities necessary to the production of critical and strategic minerals, wood pulp, and timber products.

Water Study.—Study of the defense values of irrigation storage and incidental power development.

Planning Assistance to Defense Localities.—In collaboration with Federal, State, and local agencies, a continuing study of effects of location of military establishments upon local areas, their community facilities and economic development.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—Cooperation with all agencies concerned, public and private, in an effort to meet the problems of war and to avoid confusion and unnecessary duplication.

Consideration of economic and social adjustments necessary to meet the impacts of defense economy.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—Cooperation with local Public Works Programming Office; encouragement of State and local agencies in building up a strong reserve of needed work supported by area analyses and programming procedures.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—Close collaboration with all interested commercial, industrial, educational, and public agencies in efforts to prevent recession and to determine directions for readjustment and reconstruction.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Membership

ROBERT KINGREY, c/o Chicago Regional Planning Assn., 150 North La Salle Street, Chicago (chairman).
M. M. BAKER, Director, Caterpillar Tractor Co., 480 Moss Avenue, Peoria (vice chairman).
JOHN W. KAPP, Jr., Mayor, Springfield (secretary).
D. H. BURNHAM, Architect, 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago.
Dr. ROLAND R. CROSS, Director, Department of Public Health, Springfield.
Dr. N. S. DAVIS, III, 700 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
EMMETT P. GRIFFIN, Supt. and Engineer, East St. Louis Park District, 929 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis.
Hon. EDWARD L. KARRAKER, Mayor, Jonesboro.
KENNETH A. REID, Executive Secretary, Isak Walton League of America, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago.
Dr. M. M. LEIGHTON, Chief, State Geological Survey Division, Urbana.
HOWARD LEONARD, Director, Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

FRANK M. LINDSEY, Publisher Decatur Herald and Review, Decatur.
WALTER W. McLAUGHLIN, General Manager, Decatur Farm Management, Inc., Decatur.
DEAN REXFORD NEWCOMB, College of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Illinois, Urbana.
LIVINGSTON E. CASORNE, Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield.
W. A. ROSENFIELD, Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield.
B. F. STRIN, 9 South La Salle Street, Chicago.
BARNET THOMPSON, Publisher, Rockford Consolidated Newspapers, Inc., Rockford.
WALTER W. WHEATLEY, Attorney, First Trust and Savings Bank Building, Harrisburg.
Col. H. L. KELLOGG, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, (State planning engineer).

Law enacted July 2, 1935 (Rev. Stats., Ch 127, Section 63)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Planning and Zoning.—A continuing service to Illinois municipalities (with the Chicago Regional Planning Association servicing the Chicago Metropolitan Region), planned to develop interest and aid in the establishment of local planning and zoning agencies; to assist city and county officials in planning and initiating the surveys necessary in setting up effective planning and zoning ordinances.

General Activities.—Participation in definite activities of the following agencies: National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Upper Mississippi Drainage Basin Committee, Lower Ohio-Wabash Drainage Basin Committee, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Regional Planning Association, State Advisory Agricultural Planning Council, National Farm Chemurgic Council, American Society of Political and Social Science, and Mississippi Valley Association.

Survey of Research Facilities.—Survey of research facilities of State departments and agencies, also of educational institutions of the State.

Aviation.—Creation of a 10-year plan of airport development.

War Planning Program

Cooperation With the State Council of Defense.—Determination of needs of defense areas for additional community facilities, and cooperation through the State Council of Defense with the FWA for the securing of such needed facilities.

Local Defense Councils.—Cooperation in the organization of local defense councils.

Conduct Selected Phases of WPA Defense Project.—In coopera-

tion with the State Council of Defense, conduct of selected phases of a State-wide defense project for the purpose of:

Compiling data of all incorporated communities in Illinois of 2,500 or more population, and of all counties, so as to determine where and how each community and each county fits into the war program, by having immediately available all information pertaining to its economic and physical resources. Analysis of these data will assist in determining best locations for proposed ordnance plants, troop concentrations, training centers, etc.

Assisting in the preparation of reports reflecting the facilities available in the State, counties, and selected municipalities for civil defense and indicating locations and types of public works and services which may require special protection.

Under specified conditions, furnishing clerical assistance to local defense councils and rationing boards.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—Coordination of 8-year program of public works of State Government; cooperation with local governmental officials in development of public works programs.

Development of Local Post-War Planning.—Active assistance in the organization of local groups in various communities to plan for the transition from war to peacetime economy; study of utilization of plants in defense areas for post-war uses.

Study of Special Areas of the State.—Surveys of selected areas of the State to determine the types of industries they can profitably support, and extension of these surveys to include a reexamination of all the resources of the State, both natural and human.

INDIANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

711 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis

Membership

Professor GEORGE E. LOMMELT, Civil Engineering Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette (chairman).
LEE J. NINDE, President, Indiana Civic Association, 613 Old First Building, Fort Wayne (vice chairman).
HUGH A. BARNHART, Director, Department of Conservation, State Library Building, Indianapolis.
Dr. RALPH E. ESAREY, State Geologist, Indiana University, Bloomington.
Dr. JOHN W. FREER, Director, State Board of Health, 1098 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis.
SAMUEL C. HADDEN, Director, State Highway Commission, 102 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis.

Dean H. J. REED, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, West Lafayette.
Mrs. OSCAR AHLGREN, President, Indiana Federation of Clubs, 1735 Stanton Avenue, Whiting.
CHARLES J. LYNN, Vice President, Eli Lilly & Co., 740 South Alabama Street, Indianapolis.
Dr. BURTON D. MYERS, Dean of the College of Medicine, Indiana University, Bloomington.
STEPHEN C. NOLAND, Editor, Indianapolis News, Indianapolis.
Mrs. THERESA ZIMMERLY, 711 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis (secretary).

Law enacted February 22, 1935. (Ch. 74)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Basic Data Collection.—The Indiana State Planning Board is acting as a clearinghouse for maps and studies that are useful for the surveys of defense areas, and the promotion of local planning.

Cooperative Activity.—The Board is also cooperating with the State Housing Board, Soil Conservation Committees, Land-Use Advisory Council and Drainage Basin Committees, and the Indiana Civic Association.

Conference on Planning.—The Indiana State Planning Board took an active part in the preparation for the National Conference on Planning, held in Indianapolis in May.

War Planning Program

Assistance in War Affected Areas.—Assistance is being provided to communities on planning problems resulting from military and industrial expansion, through consultant services made available by the National Resources Planning Board.

The Board is cooperating with the State Defense Council in the provision of basic factual data on war problems.

Post-War Planning Program

The Board proposes to cooperate with the Local Public Works Programming Office in the development of a 6-year public works program for the State.

**KANSAS
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters
Fifth Floor, State House, Topeka

Membership

Senator C. I. MOYER, Farmer & Stockman, Severance (chairman)
Mrs. CURT BENNINGROVEN, Farmer, Strong City.
Miss STELLA B. HAINES, Retired, Augusta.
CHARLES A. HAINES, Insurance Agent, Fort Scott.
Mrs. SAM HELLER, Housewife, Abilene.
FRITZ HERRMANN, Farmer, Sabetha.
Dr. H. A. HOFFE, Physician, Hunter.
WALTER P. INNES, Merchant, Wichita.
PAUL O. KRUGER, County Credit Bureau, Emporia.
Mrs. E. E. MATTOCKS, Housewife, Atchison.
Mrs. HILDA MCPHERSON, Teacher, Leavenworth.
Representative JOHN F. PAYTON, Abstractor, retired, Hoxie.
Miss HESTER POTTER, Farmer, Robinson.

CHARLES W. PRATT, Editor, Pratt.
Mrs. J. A. SBRACY, Editorial Writer, Leavenworth.
C. W. SHAFER, Banker, Russell.
A. M. SHATTELL, Banker, Hoxie.
Dr. NOBLE SHERWOOD, University Professor, Lawrence.
A. S. SWENSON, Dealer, Motor Equipment & Service, Wichita.
Senator ARNOLD C. TODD, Attorney, Wichita.
Mrs. CLYDE TREES, Housewife, Winfield.
U. S. WHEAT, Attorney, Junction City.
RALPH WEIR, Local Manager, The Gas Service Co., Parsons.

H. R. MILLER, State House, Topeka (executive officer).

Governor's Board Appointed January 9, 1934

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CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Publicly Owned Land Inventory.—The Inventory of Publicly Owned Land, being carried on by the State Planning Board under a WPA project, is nearing completion.

Industrial Survey.—The Industrial Survey being made with WPA assistance is continuing.

Truck and Bus Inventory.—The Truck and Bus Inventory, a

WPA project sponsored by the State Planning Board, is now under way.

Air Marking Program.—An air marking program with WPA assistance is in operation.

War Planning Program

All of the above projects are useful in implementing the war effort.

KENTUCKY
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

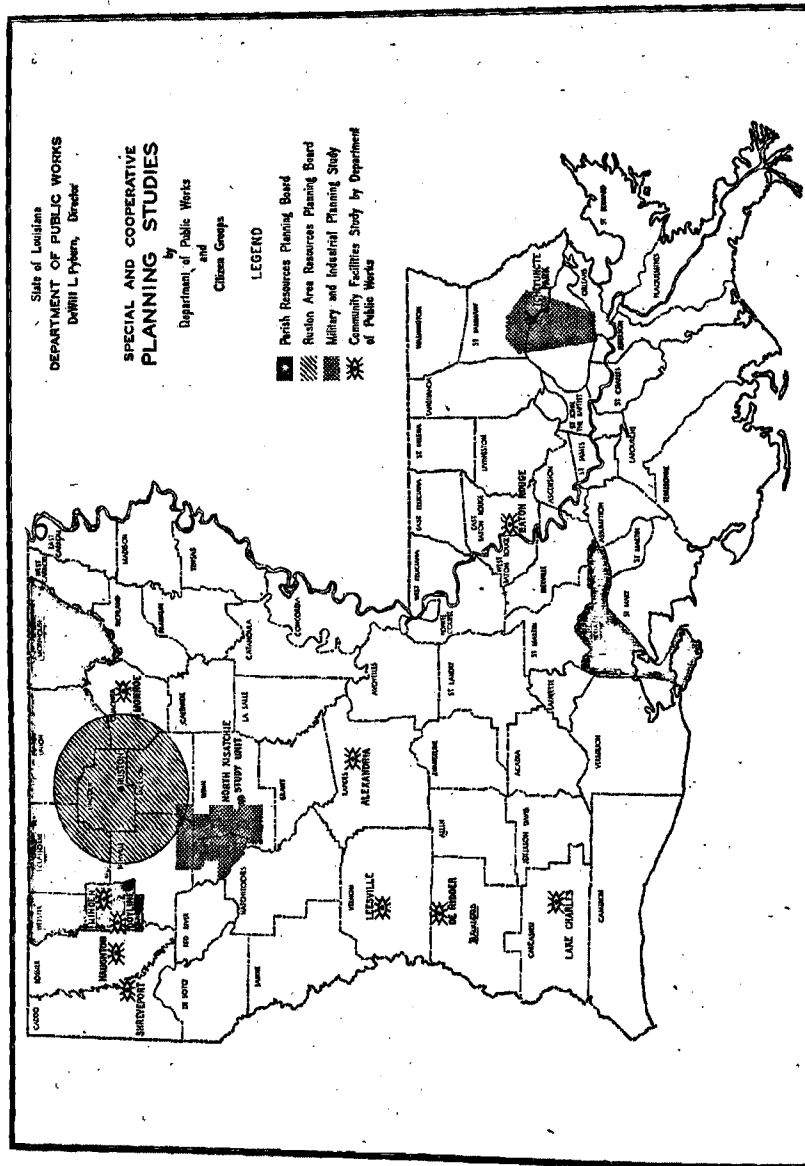
Office of the Governor, Frankfort

Governor's Cabinet

HON. KEEN JOHNSON, Governor, Frankfort (chairman).
ZELLNER L. PEAL, Governor's Secretary, Frankfort (secretary).
GEORGE C. HATCHER, Secretary of State, Frankfort.
HUBERT MURPHY, Attorney General, Frankfort.
ERNEST E. SHANNON, Treasurer, Frankfort.
WILLIAM H. MAY, Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort.
JOHN W. BROOKER, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Frankfort.
JOHN A. POLIN, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
J. DAN TALBOTT, Commissioner of Finance, Frankfort.
H. CLYDE REEVES, Commissioner of Revenue, Frankfort.

J. LYBEE DONALDSON, Commissioner of Highways, Frankfort.
Dr. W. A. FROST, Commissioner of Welfare, Frankfort.
ARTHUR T. MCCORMACK, Commissioner of Health, Louisville.
W. C. BURROW, Commissioner of Industrial Relations, Frank-
fort.
JOHN KIRKLEY, Commissioner of Business Regulations, Frank-
fort.
CHARLES FENNELL, Commissioner of Conservation, Frankfort.
Mrs. CAMPBELL CANTRELL, State Librarian, Frankfort.
MOSS PATTERSON, Chief Mine Inspector, Frankfort.

Law Enacted March, 1934 (Ch. 29), Functions Transferred to Governor's Cabinet March 7, 1936 (Ch. 1)



LOUISIANA
STATE PLANNING DIVISION

Headquarters

Capitol Building, Baton Rouge

Membership

Board of Public Works

WILLIAM G. LETZMANN, Baton Rouge, (chairman).
HENRY G. NORRIS, Baton Rouge, (secretary).
ROMER H. HARRIS, Baton Rouge.

DEWITT L. FRAUEN, Department of Public Works, Capitol
Building, Baton Rouge (director).

Law Enacted June 26, 1936 (Act 38), Functions Transferred to Department of Public Works, July 8, 1940 (Act 47)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Continue activities in cooperation with:
National Park Service.
State Land-Use Planning Committee.

Local Planning Boards:

- a. Morehouse Parish Resources Planning Board.
- b. Tri Parish Resources Planning Board. (Chalmette,
Union & Webster).
- c. Buston (Regional).
- d. Alexandria.
- e. Shreveport (City).
- f. Iberia Parish.

New Basin Canal Social & Economic Survey.
Louisiana Educational Survey Commission.

Conduct fact-finding studies to determine extent of resources
and facilities of State.
Present recommendations to Governor and Legislature with
regard to:

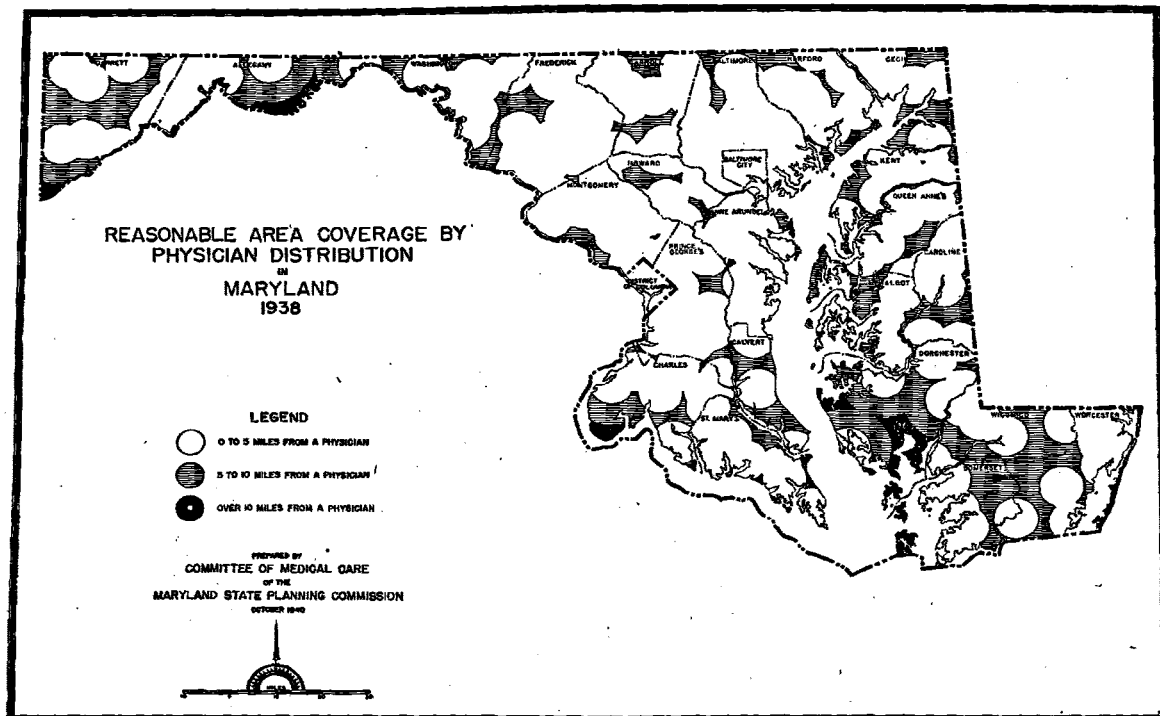
- New Basin Canal.
- Local Planning and Zoning Legislation.
- Mapping legislation.

Post-War Planning Program

Post War Planning Program

Preparation of 10-year capital improvement budget for State,
in cooperation with Local Public Works Programming Office.
Promotion of capital improvement budget at levels of—

- a. Parishes.
- b. Municipalities.



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

Latrobe Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore

Membership

ABEL WOLMAN, Latrobe Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (chairman).

WILLIAM L. GALVIN, Member, State Board of Public Welfare, Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore.

EZRA B. WHITMAN, Chairman, State Roads Commission, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Baltimore.

Dr. ROBERT H. RILEY, Chairman, State Board of Health, Baltimore.

Dr. THOMAS B. SIMONS, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Maryland, College Park.

I. ALVIN PASAREW, Latrobe Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (director).

Law Enacted December 15, 1933 (Ch. 39)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Economic Studies of Maryland.—Reports on Parts I to VI of the Economic Studies of Maryland were completed and previously released. A popularly written presentation of the complete Economic Studies is being prepared for release. A procedure is being established for continuing the study in observing economic changes in the base pattern as outlined in this study.

Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis Area Plan.—A report on local planning and zoning progress in the B-W-A Area was completed and released in November 1937. A permanent coordinating committee for this area, composed primarily of planning executives of the several planning agencies functioning in this area, has been established. Many activities relating to the Area Plan will soon receive further detailed study, most of which will be centered principally around the promotion of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway proposal now being studied by the several interested governmental agencies. It is planned to review the present B-W-A program as presented in this report and to advance the plan for future development in the area wherever found advisable.

Recreational Areas Study.—A popular style report on Maryland's recreational areas study has been published and recently released. Supplementing this study, preparation is being made for the publication of an organized camp study which will shortly go to press.

Committee on Medical Care.—The Committee on Medical Care of the Maryland State Planning Commission is completing its preliminary studies of medical care and facility needs for the State of Maryland. The committee is now engaged in the preparation for publication of its report outlining its findings and recommendations for a long-range medical care program for the State. This report is expected to give to the Governor and to State officials intelligent and comprehensive guidance and direction in the field of medical care. This report is scheduled for release on or before January 1, 1943.

Public Works Expenditures in Maryland.—A report reviewing the volume and classification of public works expenditures made

by the Federal government, the State of Maryland, counties, and Baltimore City on public works improvement projects over a period of 15 years, 1924 to 1938, is being prepared for publication. The report shows trends and factors affecting these expenditures.

Six-Year Capital Improvement Program for Maryland.—The survey made by the Maryland State Planning Commission and the State Department of Budget and Procurement is a comprehensive long-term program of the capital needs of various State agencies. This survey, prepared and submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly in 1941, is to be reviewed and projected in keeping with the procedure outlined in the survey. This survey will be completed for guidance of the 1943 legislative session.

Programming on County Level.—The Commission is initiating a program for county programming surveys by establishing a technique and procedure in a study now being started in Baltimore County. It is planned that the technique developed in this survey will be used by other counties of the State interested in this phase of local planning. The program will be integrated into the State's Public Work Reserve Program.

Gazetteer of Maryland.—The compilation of a complete gazetteer of Maryland containing detailed data and information for counties, cities, towns, villages, mountains, rivers, bays, elevations, locations, highways, etc., to be used as an official State reference manual, has been completed. The release of this publication is expected shortly.

State-wide Library Survey.—This project being carried on by the Maryland State Planning Commission is a comprehensive survey and analysis of the State Library facilities and service programs. Based upon the findings of this Committee, recommendations will be presented for the development of a long-range library program to be prepared for inclusion in the Public Work Reserve program.

B-B-A (Baltimore County, Baltimore City, and Anne Arundel County) Coordinating and Planning Committee.—This Committee was recently established by the Maryland State Planning Com-

mission to coordinate and plan for the defense and local planning problems and activities of these three political subdivisions which are interjurisdictional in their character. Many of these problems involving jurisdictional decisions have to be eliminated in order that major construction enterprises of defense character in this important industrial area shall not be retarded. This Committee will endeavor to coordinate these efforts by joint cooperative effort.

War Planning Program

Study of Medical Care and Facilities.—This Committee has assembled and prepared valuable information and data on existing medical care and facilities throughout the State. The findings and recommendations of the Committee will shortly be made available for coordinated defense efforts in the field of medical care.

B-B-A Coordinating and Planning Committee.—Many defense problems arising in the Baltimore metropolitan area, which embraces Baltimore City and Baltimore and Anne Arundel

National Resources Planning Board

Counties, have been studied because of the lack of adequate legislation and the dependence upon action by one or more of these political subdivisions. The B-B-A Coordinating and Planning Committee, mentioned previously, will attempt to coordinate and expedite defense activities in this area.

Planning and Zoning in Defense Areas.—Extensive studies and cooperative efforts on the part of the Commission have been exerted in Baltimore County in an effort to plan for the rapidly expanding defense activities in this area. Particular efforts have been directed in the field of defense housing, sanitation and transportation.

Post-War Planning Program

The program includes a review of the State's long range capital improvement program, initiation of programming studies on county government level, a long range library facilities and services program, restudy of the B-W-A Plan and projection of plan, planning activities in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, a long range program of medical care and facilities needs, and a study of higher education.

**MASSACHUSETTS
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

Room 724, No. 11 Beacon Street, Boston

Membership

Miss ELIZABETH M. HERLIHY, No. 11 Beacon Street, Boston
(chairman).

HERMAN A. MACDONALD, State Commissioner of Public Works
(or delegate), 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Dis-
trict Commission (or delegate), 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Dr. PAUL J. JAKMAUTH, State Commissioner of Public Health
(or delegate), State House, Boston.

RAYMOND J. KENNEY, State Commissioner of Conservation (or
delegate), 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FREDERIC H. FAY, Consulting Engineer, 11 Beacon Street,
Boston.

VINCENT P. COYNE, Insurance Broker, 110 Milk Street, Boston.

FRANK W. HOWARD, Heating Engineer, 294 Pleasant Street,
Watertown.

LAWRENCE K. MILLER, Editor, Pittsfield.

HENRY I. HARRIMAN, Director, 441 Stuart Street, Boston.

Law Enacted August 9, 1935 (Ch. 475), Powers of Metropolitan Planning Commission Added in 1941 (Ch. 466)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Land.—The mapping of land cover, soil and other conditions in a series of five maps, with a brief analysis of conditions, has been completed for 339 towns in the Commonwealth. Preliminary work has been done on a State-wide land-use report including preparation of maps and bibliography of all known maps, statistics and reports dealing with the subject. The major objective of the report is to develop a workable land-use policy for the State, with consideration being given to areas best adapted for crop use, pasturage, and forestry as well as urban and suburban uses.

Water.—Reports upon seven of the river basins throughout the State have already been published and distributed. The earlier field studies are being rechecked and two additional river basin studies are now complete in manuscript form, with work under way on the remainder. The information already assembled with regard to water resources will be checked and the work in connection with the various river basins carried through to completion. It is hoped that when the series of drainage basin studies is complete a comprehensive State policy for the control of water and its use may be developed.

The Chief Engineer of the Board has been designated by the Governor as a member of a committee for the classification of State waters on the basis of pollution. The classifications attempted by the committee include water approved for domestic use, for general recreation purposes, for fish life, as well as water not approved due to unsafe conditions. In addition to the work of the committee, conferences have been held with representatives of other States. Chapter 278, Acts of 1936, authorizes the Board to act jointly with commissions or individuals designated by the other New England States, the State of New York and the Federal Government. Such joint action may be for the purpose of negotiating compacts regulating matters relating to the development and improvement of the natural waterways of the State, including the elimination of pollution and the carrying out of public work projects adjacent thereto.

Industry.—Two important pieces of work produced by the Board's division of business and economic surveys this year are:

(1) Arrangement and publication of a 1,000-page directory of machine equipment in principal factories of Massachusetts, based upon a survey conducted by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. (2) A study of the development of retail trade in Massachusetts cities and towns, based upon the United States censuses of retail distribution in 1929 and 1939, giving particular attention to the dispersion of trade from the principal metropolitan centers of the State to their respective suburbs.

The division is also carrying forward its work of informing Massachusetts people regarding business and other resources of their State. The weekly release entitled "Do You Know Massachusetts?" is carried regularly by about fifty newspapers of the Commonwealth. The monthly index figures of Massachusetts industrial activity published are widely used and will be continued.

Recreation.—The Board has continued to cooperate with the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission in the preparation of maps and data on recreational facilities to be used by the Commission in its publicity work. Of late this activity has been curtailed by the war. Much of the recreational information in the files of the Board is proving of value in defense studies being made by the Board and by the State Committee on Public Safety.

Transportation.—A transportation survey of industrial workers has been under way for several months. In order to determine the riding habits of the workers, questionnaires have been circulated among 158,000 employees of 280 plants throughout the State. To date approximately 80,000 questionnaires have been returned and tabulated. The survey will show worker distribution by place of employment, place of residence, present means of transportation, tire condition, automobile capacity, use and future transportation facilities required when tire or gas shortages force private cars from the roads. Maps are being prepared showing every railroad, railway and bus line in the State. On the same map will be shown the location of industrial plants, residential areas and retail centers. Railroad stations are shown enclosed by circles of one-half mile radius to indicate their tributary areas. For the same purpose railway

and bus lines are paralleled by one-half mile shaded bands on each side. The unshaded areas of the maps will indicate areas where no public transportation is provided at present. The data, derived from the questionnaires together with the maps will provide basic information which will be made available to the Department of Public Utilities, the State Rationing Board, local war transportation committees and to transit companies in their consideration of transportation problems.

Public Works Programming.—A Public Work Reserve Committee, has been appointed by the Governor consisting of the Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the Budget Commissioner, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Emergency Public Works Commission, and the Chairman of the State Planning Board. Meetings are being held weekly.

In addition, the Board has cooperated with representatives of the National Resources Planning Board in their work with local communities in connection with the setting-up of six-year programs and capital budgets.

Community Planning.—There are 158 local planning boards, representing 90 percent of the population, in the State at the present time. Of this number 72 have accepted the provisions of an enabling act adopted in 1936 giving them control over subdivision plats. The State Planning Board, when requested, acts in an advisory capacity to these local boards, furnishing data, information, and suggestions on a variety of local matters.

One hundred and eight of the communities throughout the State, representing nearly 80 percent of the population, have adopted zoning plans. In this connection, the Board is rendering constant service, either in the revision of existing ordinances and by-laws or in the review of proposed measures.

Perhaps the most significant contribution has been in connection with the rebuilding of the Ocean Bluff section of the Town of Marshfield, which section was entirely destroyed by fire on April 21, 1941. The Board has cooperated with the selectmen and various rehabilitation committees in designing an entirely new street pattern, the revision of the town's partial zoning by-law, and the development of subdivision regulations. The entire program was predicated upon the exercise of the Excess Condemnation Act adopted in 1911. This has now been approved by the various agencies, the new street pattern, zoning, building, health and subdivision regulations adopted, the area drained and graded, and lots limited to 5000 square feet minimum are being resold, with preference given to the original owners. The Board has released an illustrated technical report describing the project in detail entitled "Ocean Bluff—Report on Rehabilitation Plan."

The consolidation of the Division of Metropolitan Planning with the State Planning Board, which took place on September 1, 1941, makes it possible to increase activities in various directions.

Regional Planning.—A comprehensive plan for twenty-three cities and towns has been initiated as a South Metropolitan Regional Study. It is the intention that all of the defense aspects of this study shall be made immediately available, but that the plan itself shall be permanently useful. Toward that end there will be included, among other things, studies of transportation, recreation, utilities, business and industry, housing, zoning, taxation and finance, and defense aspects.

The Board has cooperated with the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards in a series of regional conferences throughout the State.

Housing.—The Chairman of the Board has been appointed by the legislature to act as a member of a special commission to make a study of legislation needed with regard to improving

standards in tenement and other dwellings leased or rented for human habitation, and also relative to limited dividend corporations under the control of the State Board of Housing.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—The Chairman and the Commissioner of Education have been appointed to investigate and study problems connected with the stimulation of handicrafts throughout the Commonwealth.

The Board has cooperated with the Rural Policy Committees established throughout the State and is represented not only on the executive committee but also on the various county and local committees.

The Chairman is a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and, as such, functions in connection with consideration of interstate matters.

War Planning Program

Various members of the staff are actively involved with one or more aspects of the defense situation. The Chairman is a member of the Planning Research section of the Committee on Public Safety. The Chief Engineer is a member of the Transportation and Evacuation Committees of the Committee on Public Safety.

Defense activities of an emergency nature will, of course, take precedence over other items in the program. It is intended that all of the activities shall be immediately useful, as well as permanently helpful. This means that cooperation will be continued along the lines already established.

Transportation.—A study is being made of available highways for civilian traffic and possibly for evacuation purposes aside from strategic highways set apart for military use.

Basic Information.—An exceedingly large amount of basic material is being sent from this office daily to the various military authorities and civilian defense agencies. This includes maps of land use, population, and river basin material, statistical analyses, etc.

Post-War Planning Program

Committee on Post-War Readjustment.—The Massachusetts State Planning Board is represented by the Chairman on the Committee on Post-War Readjustment, which is developing a program in anticipation of the economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war. The Committee is composed of thirty-two men and women selected from workers, farmers, economists and planning authorities.

The program will include the initial job of fact-finding in regard to changes in total employment in particular industries and in particular areas and in the distribution of labor and personnel among the various skills and occupations, changes in sources of funds, in character and type of industrial production, in wage structure, in prices, in the capacity and character of industrial plants, in industrial technology, in agriculture, in construction of public works, in private construction programs, in the housing situation, in the social security situation, in the various forms of savings, in sales of goods to consumers, in retail inventories, in defense contracts, and in the extent and incidence of taxation. This will be followed by an analysis of the probable sequence of events or problems which will confront the State after the war and the determination of a general plan of operation in the light of this probable sequence of events.

Regional Planning.—The Board expects to prepare a regional plan for the North Metropolitan Area. It is hoped that eventually this plan will be combined with that for the South Metropolitan Area (which is now under way) and a future plan for the West Metropolitan Area, the three plans forming a complete plan for the entire Metropolitan Area.

MICHIGAN STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

Budget Office, State Office Building, Lansing

Membership

DR. EUGENE B. ELLIOTT, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing (Chairman).
GROVER C. DELLMAN, President, College of Mines, Houghton.
WILLIAM J. HALE, Dow Chemical Company, Midland.
ARTHUR E. ERICKSON, Superintendent of Schools, Ironwood.
ERNEST L. ANTHONY, Dean, Division of Agriculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
KENNETH C. BLACK, President, Michigan Society of Architects, Lansing.
ALBERT E. CHAMPNET, Director, Wayne County Bureau of Taxation, Detroit.

G. DONALD KENNEDY, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing.
P. J. HOFFMASTER, Director, State Department of Conservation, Lansing.
HERBERT A. OLSON, Secretary, Michigan League of Municipalities, Ann Arbor.
CHESTER MILLER, Saginaw.

GEORGE G. ROSS, Budget Office, State Office Building, Lansing (director).

Law enacted July 21, 1937 (Act No. 218)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Physical inventory of all State institutions.—Mapping of all State-owned lands; institutional farm lands; properties used by State police; properties used by highway department; classification of lands under Department of Conservation; State airports; and National parks and forests.

Additional activities.—Survey of office space rented by State departments; zoning service to townships and counties; continuation of survey of subdivided areas; continuation of surveys of tax delinquent lands; initiation of inventory of State resources; initiation of survey of State industries; preparation of coordinated studies of land use, transportation and industry and education; initiation of regional planning studies of the Saginaw Valley.

War Planning Program

Planning service to cities in defense areas; planning service to townships and counties; regional studies in defense areas; study of possible amendments to acts related to platting and zoning.

Post-War Planning Program

Initiation of studies for county and community adjustment; initiation of study for system of public and private recreational airports; collaboration in proposed survey of rivers and drainage studies; collaboration in proposed project to establish all county boundary monuments; collaboration in proposed study to close unnecessary roads in sparsely settled areas.

MINNESOTA RESOURCES COMMISSION

Headquarters

Room 624, State Office Building, St. Paul

Membership

DR. RICHARD E. SCAMMON, Distinguished Service Professor in the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (chairman).

JAY HORNEI, President, Hornei Packing Co., Austin.

DR. RAPHAEL ZON, Director, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, St. Paul.

HAROLD S. LANGLAND, Sec'y-Treas., Stanley Iron Works, Inc., Minneapolis.

JOHN BRANDT, President, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Professor, Political Science Department, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Mrs. ANNA D. OLESEN, State Director, Office of Government Reports, St. Paul.

EDGAR B. WESLEY, Professor, College of Education, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

WALTER E. ROSENBERG, Vice President, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul.

JAMES G. BENNETT, Geologist, Minneapolis.

A. F. LOCKHART, Editor, St. Paul Union Advocate, St. Paul.

HAROLD R. WARD, Vice President, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis.

H. J. MILLER, 624 State Office Building, St. Paul (executive secretary).

Governor's Board Appointed February 17, 1934

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation.—The Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Resources Commission has been appointed by the Governor to the position of Director of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation, in addition to his previous duties. This program has now developed definite committee objectives in the fields of Mining, Agriculture, Forestry, and Vocational Training.

The \$158,000 allotted this work is now being rapidly allocated and translated into definite action. Complete reports of the various committees are available on request.

A second phase has now started which involves increased administrative direction, and a staff is now being formed.

Minnesota Income Study.—Research on income in Minnesota is continuing through the Minnesota Income Study, a WPA project. This project is using three groups of data: State Income Tax Records, State Unemployment and Compensation Wage Records, and Field Survey Records taken by interview for the State as a whole on a sample basis.

The first official publication of this tremendous project is now on its way and will be available soon.

Water Resources.—The study of 50-year trends in evaporation from small lakes and reservoirs for the entire United States has been carried on by the Committee on Water Resources with the assistance of a WPA project. This study has now been completed and part of the report is in the printer's hands.

Governmental Finance.—Tabulating of revenue receipts, governmental cost payments, and public debt of State and local units in Minnesota has been completed for 1937 and 1938. It is expected that the entire report of income and outgo with debt statistics will soon be available for 1939. This work is being carried on with the assistance of a WPA project co-sponsored by the Minnesota Resources Commission and the Department of Public Examiner.

War Planning Program

War Contracts.—The Commission was given the responsibility by the legislature and the Governor a year ago of stimulating the letting of war contracts in the State. At that time, less than \$40,000,000 was officially let to Minnesota concerns. As of April 1, this total now equals \$440,000,000, exclusive of the projects under \$50,000 and all food contracts, which are very substantial in Minnesota.

In March 1941, the Army Site Board and the OPM were given a report listing seven major war projects for which Minnesota had adequate or superior advantages. To date five of the seven are officially awarded or begun.

Pooling for War Production.—Under the Commission's direction a unique plan of pooling State owned machinery and some machines in the hands of educational institutions has been successfully developed with its center at the University of Minnesota where actual production of needed articles is combined with training purposes. This pool has permitted the development of other pools in smaller towns for the processing of these articles in crude state, to be finished at the University pool.

Assistance to Office of Civilian Defense.—The Commission has been charged with the duty of operating the Industrial Production Division of the State Office of Civilian Defense. In this connection a War Petroleum Board, a State Transportation Committee, and a Water Resources Committee are functioning.

Post-War Planning Program

While it is recognized that it is difficult to secure the construction of industrial facilities other than war plants, the Commission has carried on some research looking to the post-war period. For example, it has just completed a survey of the glass bottles consumed in the State. The information is essential to plans which may develop after the war.

**MISSISSIPPI
BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT**

Headquarters

329 North State Street, Jackson

Membership

E. O. SPENCER, Jackson (chairman).

W. T. HELMS, Clarksdale (vice chairman).

JOHN LUMPKIN, Lumberton.

MUNDELL BURN, 329 North State Street, Jackson (director).

LESTER FRANKLIN, 329 North State Street, Jackson (chief,
planning division).

W. N. McGUIRE, 329 North State Street, Jackson (chief, advertis-
ing and industrial division).

Law enacted April 26, 1940 (Ch. 147)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Basic City Survey and Planning Program.—The Basic Comprehensive City Survey Project is making an industrial inventory of each city concerned, covering the essential data needed for the evaluation of the usefulness of each participating city for national defense purposes. This WPA project, being supervised by the Board of Development, collects and presents upon maps data concerning important physical and economic conditions within each of the participating cities. Such data are used as a basis for plans for the industrial development of those cities and for city plans and zoning ordinances. This basic industrial survey, covers existing land uses, tax assessments, utilities, street conditions, health conditions, social conditions, location of industries and locations of facilities for further development of industry.

Work on the survey has been completed in 14 cities and is operating in 7 others with populations varying between 2,000 and 35,000. The survey has been completed in Meridian, Greenwood, Laurel, Gulfport, McComb, Biloxi, Crystal Springs, Booneville, Cleveland, Lexington, Grenada, Oxford, Louisville, and Piquette. The survey is now operating in the cities of Greenville, Starkville, Columbia, Port Gibson, Long Beach, Magnolia, and the State Office of Jackson. Surveys are being contemplated in Pass Christian and Columbus, Miss. The final report of the survey completed in Meridian, Miss. has been published and is available for distribution.

The Civilian Defense Council has included in its program two of the Basic City Survey Units located in defense areas. These units make available information for rezoning land uses, planning major thoroughfares within the city and expansion of housing facilities.

Property Identification Mapping Project.—In January 1941, the Mississippi Board of Development initiated a State-wide Property Identification Mapping Project with WPA aid. The project was approved for operation in 22 counties and municipalities in the State and an appropriation was granted in order to permit counties and/or municipalities originally included in the project to participate in the program. The project is designed to prepare large-scale property identification maps of each cooperating county and municipality. In addition to the maps, cross indexes will be prepared of all property, alphabetically according to name of owner, and numerically according to township, range, and section number. Units of this project

are now in operation in the counties of Hinds, Leflore, Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Union, Lafayette, Chickasaw, Lawrence, Simpson, Copiah, Harrison, Pontotoc, Newton, Marion, and Pike; and in the cities of Meridian, Piquette, Ocean Springs, and Laurel.

Consolidation of WPA Projects.—The Basic City Comprehensive Survey and the Property Identification Maps Projects are now being consolidated into the Mapping Phase of Clerical Service Programs of War Services Division, Work Projects Administration, with new units operating in Jones and Hancock Counties. This project is mapping vital defense areas for civilian defense councils also. Under the reorganization this mapping phase project is operating in over thirty counties and cities of Mississippi.

Hospitalization.—Health is one of the predominating factors involved in coping with any emergency affecting our entire population. The health of the under privileged in the emergency now confronting us is of grave concern. A WPA project has been approved, and will soon be in operation, supplementing but not supplanting the personnel in eight eleemosynary institutions in Mississippi.

The personnel furnished these institutions will include clerks, stenographers, laundry workers, cooks, nurses, helpers, seamstresses, technicians, etc. It is contemplated that with this additional help, the number of patients cared for can be greatly increased.

Recreation.—The WPA Recreational Project has prepared a complete survey and analysis of the 82 counties in the State on each of the following phases: physiographic location, vegetation, climate, artesian water resources, population, lakes and streams, sixteenth section land, highways, existing recreational areas and facilities, historic homes, Indian and Spanish trails, Indian mounds and sites, land battle routes, cultural and historical resources of towns and cities, and organized camps. In addition, financial data for each county was gathered to provide a breakdown of the annual governmental cost of each county.

Sixteenth Section Land Survey.—The Sixteenth Section Land Survey was initiated in February 1940 under a WPA project, sponsored by the Mississippi Board of Development. In 1833 the Mississippi Legislature passed an act enabling all counties to lease their sixteenth section lands for a period of 99 years. The revised Code of 1890 placed the control of sixteenth section lands in the hands of the Board of Supervisors in each county.

This is the method of control practiced today. The Board of Supervisors are now authorized by law to sell the timber and mineral rights on sixteenth sections and to lease these lands for a period not to exceed 15 years on rural lands and 25 years on urban lands.

The total acreage of sixteenth section lands in the State exceeds 600,000 acres but the annual income derived from these lands is almost negligible compared to their possibilities. The original 99-year leases will expire within the next 5 to 10 years. Aside from recovering substantial sums for the schools of the State, this survey when completed will provide the necessary data to enable the legislature to formulate a program which will provide business-like records of actions taken in connection with sixteenth section lands, thus aiding officials responsible for the administration of these lands to enforce the prompt discharge of all obligations relative to these lands.

A complete report of all funds heretofore received from these lands is being made to determine the status in each sixteenth section school district in the State. Of the 66 counties involved in this project, 44 have been completed. Studies in 18 counties are now underway, leaving only 4 counties in which studies have not been started. The studies made thus far indicate a prime opportunity for collecting additional funds for school support which have been lost heretofore; \$52,000 has been allocated by the WPA for completion of the project, and it is estimated that as a result of the work on this project, when completed with the necessary and remedial legislation, the increased revenues from sixteenth section lands in the State for schools should exceed one-half million dollars annually.

War Planning Program

The Tupelo district area has been completed and applications have been made for work to begin in the Greenwood, Brookhaven, and Hattiesburg districts. The completion of this State-wide project will be consummated at the earliest possible date, due to its need by Federal air bases established in Mississippi.

Information for Use of Federal Agencies.—Information has been compiled by the Mississippi Board of Development for use by Federal agencies in planning defense work on agricul-

ture, industry, education, public finances, recreation, water, health, and forestry in the State of Mississippi. This information includes a full discussion on problems, programs and objectives of each of these items.

Recreation.—For use of the Army in finding recreational areas for the soldiers, maps have been prepared showing the location of Federal and State parks, monuments and other recreational areas with respect to various corps and military reservations. Accompanying these maps were lists of the names and addresses of the officials in charge of the areas, including municipal and county park recreational officials. Through the Army, copies of this material have been sent to the Commanding Officer of each Corps Area, each Military Division, and each major Military Unit. A study on the municipal recreational facilities of eleven selected cities in Mississippi has also been made available to Army Officials.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—The Mississippi Board of Development and the State Budget Commission, with the assistance of the Local Public Works Programming Office, are now engaged in the preparation of a long-term program of public improvements for all of the State departments and agencies.

In a letter to the heads of all State departments and agencies, explaining the importance of a carefully planned program of public works, the Governor instructed the Mississippi Board of Development in collaboration with the State Budget Commission to begin the accumulation of basic data essential to the formulation of a long-time public works program for the departments, agencies and institutions of the State of Mississippi. This undertaking is intended to provide data which will become increasingly more useful through its use by the authorities recommending appropriation to the legislature, in carrying out their duties intelligently and constructively.

In accordance with the request of the Governor, and under the direction of the Director of the Mississippi Board of Development visits were made to each State agency and institution and a careful study was made of the needs for future public improvements. From this study a comprehensive statement of needs of all State agencies was formulated by the Board of Development.

MISSOURI STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

State Office Building, Jefferson City

Membership

HON. FORREST C. DONNELL, Governor, Jefferson City (chairman).
WILSON BELL, Jefferson City (secretary-treasurer).
DWIGHT H. BROWN, Secretary of State, Jefferson City.
LOYD W. KING, Superintendent of Schools, Jefferson City.
ROY MCKITTRICK, Attorney General, Jefferson City.
FOREST SMITH, Auditor, Jefferson City.
HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW, City Planner, St. Louis.

H. L. TRABER, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Kansas City.
SENATOR WM. E. FREELAND, Publisher, Forsyth.
CARL BOUTZ, President, State Chamber of Commerce, and Owner of Slater Mill & Elevator Company, Slater.

WM. ANDERSON, State Office Building, Jefferson City (director).

Law enacted June 3, 1935 (S. B. 19, p. 393)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Land Inventory Project.—A WPA project to obtain information on the use of land and the status of tax delinquency has been discontinued. All of the field work has been completed. Tabulation of the information was in progress at the time of the closing of the project and preliminary mapping of the data was largely completed. The information in its present form will be of considerable value and every effort will be made to complete the project at a later date.

Meramec Watershed Study.—The WPA project for the study of the Meramec Watershed has been discontinued. Field work and most of the preliminary tabulations have been completed. Further analysis is continuing on the pollution survey by technicians in the State Board of Health. Additional reports are in the course of preparation on the various phases of the study.

Arkansas Valley Regional Plan.—The Board and its staff are cooperating in preparing material for the Preliminary Arkansas Valley Regional Plan.

Future Program.—Most of the nonwar activities of the Board will be discontinued for the duration of the war and special

emphasis put on activities contributing to the war effort and other matters pertaining to post-war activities.

War Planning Program

Defense Council.—The Director of the Board is serving as Executive Secretary of the State Council of Defense.

Inter-Departmental Committee.—The Director is serving as Chairman of an interdepartmental committee of State department heads for the purpose of preparing joint studies of civilian problems in defense areas and for the purpose of preparing special studies of the location of defense industries.

Special Reports.—The staff has undertaken to prepare special reports on airports for the Army and special reports on the location of enemy aliens.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—The staff is cooperating with the Local Public Works Programming Office in the preparation of a 6-year budget of capital improvements for State departments. The attempt will be made to have this report in shape to present to the Legislature in 1943.

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters -

Montana Building, Helena

Membership

Hon. SAMUEL C. FORD, Governor, Helena.
D. P. FABERICK, Choteau (chairman).
O. S. WARREN, Great Falls.

C. H. RAYMOND, Hamilton.

FRED E. BUCK, Montana Building, Helena (secretary).

Law Enacted March 22, 1937 (Ch. 102)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Comprehensive Study of Montana's Water Resources.—The Water Resources Survey, sponsored jointly by the State Engineer, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, State Water Conservation Board, and State Planning Board, to compile basic data on the water resources of Montana and their use, was begun in January 1940 with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration.

The survey consists of five distinct phases of work, and reports of the findings will be published in separate parts, as follows:

Part 1.—Water Right Laws of Montana (Released).

Part 2.—Water Supply.

Volume I.—Stream Flow Data—Yellowstone River and Little Missouri Drainage Basin (Released). Volume II.—Stream Flow Data—Missouri River Drainage Basin—Above Fort Benton (Released). Volume III.—Stream Flow Data—Missouri River Drainage Basin—Below Fort Benton (Released). Volume IV.—Stream Flow Data—Columbia River and St. Mary's River Drainage Basin. Volume V.—Climatological Data.

Part 3.—Ownership and Use of Water.

Part 4.—Irrigated Lands and Water Requirements.

Part 5.—Potential Irrigated Area.

Maps are being prepared of each drainage basin in the State, showing detail of every water course. A transcript is being prepared of every water right filing in the State. A compilation has been made of water-right decrees. When the work is completed the drainage maps will show the points of diversion, areas being irrigated, priorities of rights, ownership of land, potential reservoir sites, and potentially irrigable land.

A compilation in tabular form has been prepared of all Stream Flow records in the State up to October 1938. The final result of all these studies will present a picture of each drainage basin, showing the present use of water, priority of rights, potential use, potential storage sites, stream flow, and amount of excess water available for future development, and will provide data on water rights for a central State agency.

Detail Study of Water Resources in Missouri River Valley.—Under the auspices of the State Water Conservation Board, the Montana Power Company and the United States Reclamation Service, a detailed study is being made of the upper Missouri River Basin above Fort Benton to determine the sufficiency of water supply for present developed irrigation and power proj-

ects, and to determine whether or not there are possibilities of future expansion, and if so, to what extent and by what means. Data are being collected of areas now being irrigated, potential irrigable areas, land classifications, present and potential reservoir sites, water requirements for present and potential power developments, and analyses of run-off records. The field surveys for the study are practically complete and reports by subdrainage basins are being prepared.

Upper Flathead Project.—The Water Conservation and Planning Boards are assisting the United States Bureau of Reclamation in a topographic survey of the Upper Flathead Valley. These data will be used in designing an irrigation project proposed to be built by the Bureau covering the area from Columbia Falls to Flathead Lake.

Drainage Basin Data Collection.—The Board has been cooperating with the United States Bureau of Reclamation in gathering data on the irrigated areas in the State. These data on the Yellowstone river basin are being rushed to completion for use by the Yellowstone Compact Commission.

Musselshell Valley.—The Board is cooperating with the Water Utilization Section, Division of Land Economics, in making a complete survey and study of the water possibilities and land-use plan of the Musselshell Valley. The Board is making extensive surveys of proposed canals to distribute water from Dead Man's Basin reservoir.

Coordination of Land Use Program in Eastern Montana.—As a result of conferences held in the previous year, many small water conservation projects in eastern Montana, built by the State Water Conservation Board, are receiving attention from Federal agencies engaged in land-use programs. Local planning groups have made suggestions in relation to many of these projects and the Soil Conservation Service and Farm Security Administration have worked out an economic program in relation to the projects thus far studied.

The approach to the handling of these projects by technicians of the Federal agencies was retarded by the fact that they could not enter into activities on a project where \$50,000 in Federal funds had been previously spent. The limitation has, to a degree, slowed up these activities, but full utilization of many projects has been accomplished. Where found economical, after a study of the projects, funds for additional construction required are furnished either by the Farm Security Administration or the State Water Conservation Board.

A considerable interest in these projects has been stimulated by the actions of local planning groups and county agents, and the result has been the preparation by individuals of considerable land to make use of the water available from the projects. Much of this work has been carried on by the water user financing himself, without aid from the State or Federal agencies.

Area Analyses.—Reports of the Flathead-Kalispell and Bitterroot-Missoula area studies have been completed and distributed for review. It is planned to improve and extend the method as fundamental material for planning for future developments

of land, public works, and general economic readjustments.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Planning and Programming.—The Board has prepared an inventory of all feasible irrigation projects in the State, and is submitting prospectuses to the Local Public Works Programming Office for each as fast as completion of surveys will permit. An inventory has been submitted of each project or building set up in the future 6-year program for the State Government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

7013 South Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Membership

Appointed by the President:

FREDERIC A. DELANO, Washington, D. C. (chairman).
WILLIAM A. DELANO, Architect, New York City.
HENRY V. HUBBARD, Landscape Architect, Brookline, Mass.
J. C. NICHOLS, Realtor, Kansas City, Mo.

Ex-Officio Members:

Brig. Gen. EUGENE REYNOLD, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Colonel CHARLES W. KUTZ, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
A. E. DEMARAY, Acting Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.
EARLE CLAFF, Acting Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Ex-Officio Members—Continued

Hon. PAT McCARRAN, Chairman of the Senate District Committee, U. S. Congress.
Hon. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Chairman of the House District Committee, U. S. Congress.

A. E. DEMARAY, South Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. (acting executive officer).
JOHN NOLEN, JR., 7013 South Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. (director of planning).
T. S. SETTLE, 7013 South Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. (secretary).
NORMAN C. BROWN, 7013 South Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. (associate land purchasing officer and appraiser).

Law enacted April 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

To an increasing extent during the past year the normal planning activities of the Commission were influenced by the extraordinary expansion of the National Capital area due to the defense program.

Population is estimated to have increased at the rate of approximately 1 percent a month since the 1940 Census, reaching a total of nearly 1,200,000 persons in the metropolitan area on January 1, 1942. This growth has not only brought into early realization many of the long time plans of the Commission but also called for revision and extension of these plans to meet those needs which could not be foreseen.

Central Area Plan.—The central area of Washington, wherein are located most of the public buildings and other activities of the Government, is the heart of the Washington plan. Periodically it has been the policy of the Commission to review and revise its Central Area Plan as parts of it were carried out and new needs developed. During the year an entirely new plan was adopted, as a result of a special study undertaken at the request of the Commission by the Public Roads Administration and the Public Buildings Administration for the area east of the Capitol Building. The purpose of the study was to obtain sites for public buildings, including office buildings, and a plan for streets so harmonized as to avoid the congestion and inconvenience that has resulted from the undue concentration of office population in the area west of the Capitol. This study included many of the Commission's previous proposals such as the large sports center at the end of East Capitol street, the extension of Constitution Avenue to the Anacostia Park System and the proposed Baltimore-Washington Parkway, providing a new "freeway type" approach to Washington.

A study by the Commission of the location of Government employees in both public and leased private office space showed that much of the existing congestion could be attributed to the fact that the Government has leased large amounts of office space in and immediately adjacent to the central business district, overburdening the street and transportation systems serving that area. It was evident that when this same population, which at that time amounted to 166,000 employees, was redistributed in accordance with the new Central Area Plan, extended east of the Capitol, the burden on the thoroughfares and transportation lines in and around the business district would be greatly relieved and new areas not now congested would be developed to an intensity proportionate to the capacity of the street system. It would appear that if this plan can be carried out there will be no necessity in the future for a subway system in Washington, especially as the locations proposed for future public buildings are in many instances within walking distance of suitable residential areas for Government employees. Realization of the plan should be an ideal post-war project.

Regional Transportation Plan.—Increasing interest in parkways and freeways throughout the country led the Commission to make a Regional Thoroughfare Network Plan covering an area extending 25 miles from the center of Washington, and emphasizing free-flowing routes. The Washington locality has been less progressive than many other sections of the country in the development of parkways and freeways of modern design, even though it has an unusually high ratio of automobiles to population. One reason for this is the interstate character of the region with divided interest and responsibility. Both Maryland and Virginia, however, now have freeway authorizing legislation, and Maryland has parkway also.

The Thorofare Network includes such proposals as a parkway to Baltimore up the Anacostia River valley through the Agricultural Research area and skirting Fort Meade. When current land acquisitions are completed for Anacostia River Park in Maryland, being made with funds advanced and contributed to Maryland by the Commission, more than half the route to Baltimore will be in public ownership. Besides providing a new approach to Washington from the north, the new Thorofare Network plan for the first time provides for the extension of this parkway down the Anacostia valley to a new crossing of the Potomac River at Alexandria, which, in connection with the South Capitol Street Bridge, will provide a new approach to the eastern part of the Central Area, relieving existing bridges. The lower portion of this road and the South Capitol Street Bridge are scheduled for construction in 1942. A previous proposal for a new southern approach road to the Memorial and Highway Bridges, located west of Alexandria, is also now being realized, providing a relief route for U. S. No. 1.

As many of the proposals in the Commission's study of railroad needs in the Washington area made in 1927 have since been carried out, the Commission initiated a study through its City Planning consultant, of new railroad requirements such as an additional river crossing of the Potomac, adequacy of classification and freight yards, and the possibilities of commuter transportation. An immediate result of this study was the approval of a plan to rebuild the existing Potomac River bridge.

An increasing need for additional commercial waterfront in the Washington area, harmonized with park and parkway plans, is evident. Previous proposals for the development of the Alexandria waterfront have been revised and coordinated with the plan for a future elevated road. While actual construction of such a route may be a long way off, the plan, which has been agreed to by the Public Roads Administration and the Office of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, provides a guide for progressive commercial development of the most logical waterfront terminal in the Washington area.

Sites for District Public Buildings.—The rapid growth of the District to the east has led among other things to a need for many new schools. The Commission has recommended sites for four schools, one branch library and a health center, coordinating their locations with other community facilities and neighborhood needs. Plans for two reservoirs located within the park system were worked out successfully and recommendation made for location of a water tower outside of the park system.

Park and Playground Plans and Acquisition.—For the current fiscal year the Commission has made available to it \$850,000 for park, parkway and playground acquisitions in the District of Columbia; \$250,000 of Federal funds for the George Washington Memorial Parkway to be matched by Maryland, and \$200,000 for advance and contribution to Maryland for the extension of the Anacostia River Park in Maryland, completing acquisition on the Northeast Branch. Lands acquired in the District and for the George Washington Memorial Parkway are administered and maintained by the National Park Service.

In view of the defense program, funds for new projects have not been available and the Commission's efforts have therefore been directed towards the completion of long-time projects previously started in order that the public investment already made would not be jeopardized by the private development of lands included in its plan. At the same time there has been an urgent need for playgrounds in already built-up, congested areas. Most of the 20 recreation centers have now been acquired, but there are still many of the smaller playgrounds to be obtained before the Recreation System Plan is complete. Land for the Fort Drive project, to encircle the District with a parkway drive

23½ miles long, is more than 90 percent acquired.

As development of the recreation areas acquired in the District has for many years lagged behind the needs of the growing community, a comprehensive program for improvement of 80 areas, at a cost of \$1,000,000 worked out in cooperation with the Commission, was submitted for inclusion in the current District Budget, which has heretofore contained only \$25,000 for this purpose annually.

The Commission has approved a comprehensive plan for the naming of 43 park and recreation areas and approved three playground development plans.

Zoning.—The pressure of work due to the defense program has delayed consideration by the Zoning Commission of a completely new zoning ordinance, a preliminary draft of which has been completed. One unfortunate result of this delay is that the tremendous amount of building development now taking place is without population density control, although all adjoining communities in Maryland and Virginia now have regulations of this kind.

Due to the need for housing large numbers of single defense workers, the Zoning Commission adopted with the advice of the Planning Commission a regulation permitting the number of roomers and boarders in single family restricted districts to be increased from two to four during the period of the national emergency, making quickly available thousands of accommodations. The defense program has aided in securing specific authorization by Congress to include in the zoning regulations requirements for off-street parking of automobiles in all residential, commercial, and industrial districts, a step which has been advocated for some time by the Planning Commission. Regulations for putting this act into effect are being drawn. In this connection the Planning Commission is directed to make a report and recommendation on the location of public parking facilities which are authorized to be provided by a special automobile parking agency, under other legislation currently adopted by Congress.

Arlington County is completely revising its zoning ordinance. In this connection the Commission has submitted certain recommendations pertaining to the height of buildings on the slopes of the shore facing Washington, in the interest of harmonizing the development of the county with the Central Area Plan of the National Capital.

Public Works Program.—Under arrangements consummated with the National Resources Planning Board, the Planning Commission is to review the six-year public works program annually submitted by Federal and District agencies under the terms of the Federal Employment Stabilization Act. The program will be analyzed for the entire Washington region and will include local public works projects in adjoining jurisdictions.

Effect of War on Program.—Since the United States' entry into the war, with the increased tempo of the entire war effort centralized in Washington, the normal planning work of the Commission has been almost entirely suspended, due to the great number of war generated problems. It is therefore anticipated that for the present the only normal planning activities which the Commission will attempt to undertake will be those prescribed by law such as the making of changes in the Highway Plan, the transfer of land between Federal and District agencies, completion of the current land purchase program to which it is already committed, and the modification of such existing plans as the necessities of the war effort require.

War Planning Program

Transportation Problems.—Outstanding among the defense and war problems which have been brought to the Nation's Capital was the proposal, late in July 1941, to construct the

world's largest office building, for the War Department, adjacent to Memorial Drive connecting the Arlington Memorial Bridge with the Arlington National Cemetery. The building was to house 40,000 employees, have parking space for 10,000 cars, and occupy 81 acres. The location chosen was in conflict with all previous conceptions for the use of the area and it was found that even with a liberal allowance for shift in the residence of employees to Virginia, the three Potomac River bridges would be unable to carry the additional traffic load imposed upon them unless the hours of work were staggered over a 2-hour period. An alternate site was suggested midway between the Highway and Memorial Bridges, which was recommended to and approved by the President, the occupancy of the building to be limited initially to 20,000 employees. The new location made it possible to adapt previous plans of the Commission for improving the approaches to Washington from Virginia so as to provide adequate means of handling the traffic problems which would be created by such a large number of employees converging on one compact building. These plans formed the basis for an elaborate design of a modern highway system worked out and currently under construction by the Public Roads Administration for the War Department. Even so, it has been estimated that the traffic which would be generated, assuming continued use of private automobiles, would in 2 years use up all reserve capacity of the 3 principal bridges connecting Virginia and Washington. This fact led to the inclusion on the regional plan of a new river crossing at Alexandria and the study of a proposed bridge above the Memorial Bridge as recommended by the Arlington County Planning Commission. Analyses of traffic conditions showed that the capacity of the Potomac River Bridges could be approximately doubled by improvement of the District as well as the Virginia approaches, bringing into immediate priority 3 long-time plans of the Commission; namely, the widening and extension of Independence Avenue from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, the improvement of the northerly approach to the Lincoln Memorial by widening of 23d Street, and the construction of a viaduct in K Street, providing a new approach to Key Bridge. National Defense Access Highway Funds were made available for all three of these projects. As part of this same program, the construction of the 14th and Maine Avenue grade separation was advanced for completion in one instead of two years as planned.

Temporary Office Buildings.—To take care of the immediate need for additional office space, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of temporary office buildings to house about 20,000 employees, with an additional 20,000 to be housed early in 1942. Locations were required to be on lands already owned, forcing the selection of sites for the most part on parks or other public lands in the central area, thereby adding materially to the already existing congestion. Late in December, however, when additional funds for temporary office buildings became available, the Commission urged that any further temporary office buildings be located in outlying areas in or adjacent to existing commercial

subcenters where transportation and open land for war housing were available. To only a limited extent has this recommendation been observed. Prior to the United States' entry into the war, the program for housing defense workers was distributed among 5 separate agencies. The Commission had little to do with the formulation of the program, but was successful in co-ordinating site plans with the highway and other local neighborhood plans. In several instances it was possible to utilize areas acquired by the Commission for community recreation in lieu of separate recreation areas within defense housing projects.

Housing and Community Facilities.—Although it will probably be necessary to find locations for additional temporary office buildings, the chief war generated activity of the Commission for the remainder of the fiscal year will be to assist the public housing agencies in finding appropriate locations for a greatly expanded war housing program totaling tens of thousands of units. Estimates made by the Bureau of the Budget indicate that during 1942 there will be 85,000 additional Federal workers brought to Washington, increasing the population by a minimum of 250,000 people. The Commission is therefore undertaking a study of the adequacy of community facilities of all kinds, including water supply, electric power, schools, recreation, etc., to meet the over all needs of a population in the metropolitan area which by the end of 1942 may well be 1,500,000—50 percent larger than at the time of the 1940 census.

By agreement with the housing and planning agencies concerned with this program in the Washington area, the Commission is to be the focal point for assemblage of data and other information on community facilities and on the location of the housing to be constructed under both public and private auspices in the entire metropolitan region. A series of maps are to be prepared showing the areas where water and sewer service, electricity, telephone, and gas service, school and other community facilities are available. Also to be mapped are the up-to-date locations of all Federal employees in relation to the proposed housing and available transportation facilities, in order that the entire housing, transportation, community facilities and temporary office building programs may be adjusted one to the other as efficiently and sensibly as possible.

Post-War Planning Program

From the above statement it is evident that major readjustments will have to be made in the plan for Washington and its environs after the war. No one knows what size Government establishment the post-war period will require, but if past studies of the ratio of the number of Government employees to the total population are any indication, it is probable that the total population in the Washington region at the end of the war will not be greatly reduced, even though the number of Government employees shrinks considerably. Thus there will more than ever be a need for comprehensive planning to provide for stabilized and balanced growth and for those things which the community as a whole must necessarily forego during the war period.

**NEVADA
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

State Highway Building, Carson City

Membership

HON. E. P. CARVILLE, Governor, Carson City.
ROBERT A. ALLEN, State Highway Engineer, State Highway Building, Carson City (chairman).
ALFRED M. SMITH, State Engineer, Carson City.
J. H. BUEHLEN, Mining Engineer, Pioche.
A. J. CATON, Businessman, Reno.
FRED W. DANGBERG, Rancher, Minden.
A. C. GRANT, Businessman, Las Vegas.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Jr., Rancher, Elko.

JAY A. CARPENTER, Director, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno.
JOS. M. FUERSCH, Businessman, 201 W. Second Street, Reno.
LEO F. SCHMITT, Banking and Real Estate, 596 California Avenue, Reno.

B. C. HANTUNG, State Highway Building, Carson City (secretary).

Law Enacted March 22, 1937 (Ch. 162)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The Nevada State Planning Board will continue such services and cooperation with other agencies as can be provided.

War Planning Program

Local Planning Assistance.—The Nevada State Planning Board has assisted in organizing the Las Vegas joint City and County Planning Agency, which recently has been established and provided with approximately \$8,000 to carry out local planning in the Las Vegas-Boulder Dam area.

The Board proposes studies of community needs in defense areas.

Cooperation with State Defense Council.—The Board is assisting the Nevada Defense Council in every case in which it can be helpful.

Post-War Planning Program

Conference on State Development.—The Board cooperated with the Governor in planning and conducting a State-wide conference on the economic and social development of Nevada at Reno, in May. The conference covered the subjects of business activities, mining, agriculture, taxation, education, health, labor, public welfare, recreation, highways, and post-war planning. Proceedings of this conference will be published shortly.

Public Works Programming.—The Nevada State Planning Board is at present completing its six-year program of work necessary on State buildings and State institutions. The Board hopes to have its reports of the Nevada Public Works Six-Year Program published by the end of the year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Headquarters

State Office Building, Concord

Membership

DR. FRED ENGELHARDT, President, University of New Hampshire, Durham, (chairman).
EDWARD J. GALLAGHER, Editor, Laconia.
GUY L. SHOREY, Photographer, Gorham.
REV. EDWARD ANGLIM, Professor, St. Anselm's College, Manchester.

RICHARD L. HOLBROOK, Business Executive, Keene.

FREDERICK P. CLARK, State Office Building, Concord (executive director).

Law enacted February 20, 1935 (Ch. 5)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Basic Information.—The Commission has the following general continuing duties: To assemble and have available for use by State, Federal, and local agencies and the general public, all existing, pertinent information on the State's resources and population. Most of such data have been brought together in the State Planning Commission's files and is widely used. Material includes all available base maps, aerial surveys, existing land-use, maps and data; inventories of agricultural, water, mineral, recreational and industrial resources; housing, population data, atlas of public lands, and similar information.

To determine fields where available information is incomplete or where data are nonexistent, and see that the lack is overcome by getting other agencies to study, or by direct action. Such studies include forest, mineral, and recreational resources.

To make known availability and encourage public use of information on resources and population. This activity includes publication of bulletins, monographs, and reports; dissemination of news stories and information for magazine articles; talks by staff members before all kinds of organizations; radio programs, and the answering of specific inquiries.

To assist State and Federal agencies with information on State planning and development activities, with maps, charts, and with data for booklets on farming, recreational facilities, etc.

To collect information pertinent to State development. This involves constant review of published material and maintenance of contact with all agencies conducting field surveys and investigations.

Record and Analysis of Trends.—Record information to show trends in development. Most of this work relates to industrial and recreational development; contact with agricultural agencies provides information of this character.

Analyze data to determine reasons for trends, insofar as possible, and to discover implications of the trends. Present activities include study of population trends, particularly migration, and recreational travel.

Mineral Resources.—A field survey of economic mineral resources has been undertaken with special technical staff and special legislative appropriation, there being no appropriate State agency at present to sponsor such work.

Geology.—A new popular geology booklet will shortly be published, covering quadrangles in the central part of the State.

Land Resources.—The Commission cooperates with the Extension Service of the University, the Department of Agriculture, and the State Forestry Department in the preparation of a State plan for the best use of the State's agricultural and forest resources. The executive director is a member of the State Land-Use Planning Committee and takes an active, cooperative part in this work, which is expected to furnish the basic information on the agricultural and forestry portions of the State Land-Use Plan.

Cooperation in the public land acquisition policy is given.

Water Resources.—The Commission is cooperating with the National Resources Planning Board and the State Water Resources Board in the preparation of a plan for the best development of the drainage basins of the State. This work to date includes participation in the studies of the New England Interstate Drainage Basin Committee (executive director a member), cooperation in a survey, nearly completed, of present water supplies and future needs and participation in classification of uses of streams and water bodies. The executive director is a member of the official Commission on Classification of Uses of Streams in New England Interstate Watersheds.

Transportation.—Cooperation is given to the State Aeronautics Department, Highway Department, and Public Service Commission in preparation of a coordinated and efficient transportation development plan for the State. A comprehensive map of all existing transportation facilities, a State plan for development of airports and airways, and a study of public passenger carriers have been completed. These are being constantly reviewed and kept up to date.

Recreation.—Cooperation with the State Forestry and Recreation Department, National Park Service, and United States Forest Service in preparation of a State recreational development plan has been carried on. The Commission has practically completed this plan in cooperation with the agencies concerned. More detailed plans have been completed for several important recreational projects (Rye Harbor on the seacoast, Weirs and Wolfeboro waterfronts on Lake Winnepesaukee), which are in process of construction by appropriate agencies. A tentative plan for the development and operation of Franconia Notch State Park has been completed, upon direction of the Governor, and a report published. This involves coordination of activities of one Federal, three State, and four semipublic recreational

agencies. A study of the question of a chain of youth hostels has been completed. At the request of the 1941 Legislature, an Advisory Committee was appointed to study ski traffic regulations and the uniform marking of ski trails.

The Development Division of the office is continuing to promote recreation by its advertising media.

Industry.—A State industrial development plan is being made in cooperation with the State Industrial Agent. An inventory of industrial resources, development, competitive position and future industrial prospects has been completed. An inventory and card index of available industrial plant facilities has been completed and has been intensively used, bringing vacant plants back into use. A card index of data on each industrial community has likewise been completed and is in constant use. A more detailed inventory of industrial resources and facilities of the State is expected in the future.

Local and Regional Planning.—The Commission cooperates with towns, cities, and regions in planning for community and regional development. An intensive program is in process, including:

Interest in local and regional planning and assistance in establishment of planning agencies are being stimulated.

Advisory planning assistance has been given to more than 25 percent of the towns and cities of the State to date.

The new village of Hill is substantially completed. The plans were prepared by the Commission. This village was forced to vacate its old site because of Federal purchase for flood control purposes.

Town mapping has been stimulated and technical advice is being rendered. Five towns and cities have been completed, four others scheduled.

Community development handbook "Your Home Town" has been prepared and widely used.

Consulting assistance is being furnished to towns in preparation and adoption of local zoning ordinances. Twice as many ordinances were adopted in 1941 as in any previous year since State Enabling Act adopted.

Municipal study of legislative authority for inter-municipal cooperation in mosquito control has been made.

Regional base maps for planning use have been completed for the entire State.

Regional plan for Seacoast Region (one of six regions of State) has been completed. Others are scheduled.

Plan for development of Great Bay region of New Hampshire is under preparation at direction of State Legislature.

Assistance to regional associations in preparation of regional development plans. This work is tied in closely with the preparation of the State development plan.

Programming of Public Works.—Procedure for capital budgeting has been established and preparation for the Governor of long-range program of needed State public works is under way. Used as basis for 1941-42 and 1942-43 capital budgets of State. Revision of capital budget for 1943-45 biennium now in process.

Assistance is being given in working out capital budgeting procedure adopted by Governor as part of the administration program with consulting assistance by N. R. P. B.

Encouragement of adoption of public works programming and capital budgeting by local communities will be given. Four cities and one town have adopted or have under study a program of public works. Public works programming is being developed in cooperation with the Local Public Works Programming Office and National Resources Planning Board consulting service.

Assistance to Governor, Council, and Legislature.—A number of special studies are from time to time requested by the Governor, Council, and Legislature. Among these are:

Plan for control of water levels on recreational water bodies,

prepared in cooperation with two public agencies and several public interests. (Requested by Governor, completed and enacted into law.)

Plan for future development of State Hospitals. (Requested by Legislature and used as a basis for legislation.)

Participation.—The Commission participates in the activities of the New England Regional Planning Commission, New England and United States airport and airway planning, New England drainage basin studies, New England recreation planning, and the New England Council program.

War Planning Program

Surveys of Strategic Mineral Resources (mica, beryl, etc.).—The survey of mineral resources is paying particular attention to strategic minerals which would be useful in war production.

Protection of Water Supplies.—Survey and mapping of all local public water supply sources, watersheds, and systems in the State are being conducted. Maps and data made available to State Board of Health and U. S. Public Health Service for use in protecting supplies.

Defense Housing Problems.—Assistance is given to war-affected areas on housing problems.

Information is provided to the National Housing Agency on defense housing in relation to community development.

Critical Defense Areas.—Surveys are made of critical defense regions and plans useful in securing expeditious defense activity in harmony with the local situation, and useful as a basis for post-war development are prepared.

Assistance to State Defense Council.—Membership is held on Planning, Welfare, Public Safety, Industrial, and Human Resources committees of State Defense Council.

Staff assistance has been given to Planning, Public Safety, Housing, and Transportation committees of State Defense Council.

A formal staff relationship to the State Defense Council is expected to be established in place of the present informal staff assistance being rendered. This will permit more assistance to the Defense Council and better integration of defense activities with activities of regular program.

Under this arrangement the planning staff will become the technical staff of the State Defense Council's executive director, being handled through the planning director as assistant to the State Defense Council executive. Two types of assistance will be provided:

General research, statistical studies, surveys, planning, and mapmaking.

Special technical assistance on State and community planning, plans for critical defense areas, housing, recreation, strategic resource studies, defense industrial production, and post-war planning.

Publicity is carried on for the State Defense Council, including editing of the Council's fortnightly bulletin.

Defense Industry.—The Industrial Division is assisting manufacturers in the conversion to war products. Priority questions are being handled steadily, and assistance is being given to the Industrial Resources Committee of the State Defense Council.

Special products have been developed, such as the Granite State Bomb-Pail, dim-out shades for street lights and wooden shopping baskets to supplement the paper bags in deliveries previously made by retail merchants. Wood utilization is being studied in the development of plastics. Industrial studies include agriculture, minerals, and recreation as well as the ordinary-manufacturing field.

Assembling and coordinating of data from several Federal and State agencies relative to defense industry are carried on. Assistance is given W. P. B. in defense contract distribution.

War Bond Campaign.—Assistance has been given in securing data needed for defense savings bond campaign in New Hampshire.

Post-War Planning Program

State Defense Council.—The Commission participates in the work of the Planning Committee of the State Defense Council which is heading up and coordinating all post-war planning activities in the State. This committee is tied directly in with the State planning agency since a member of The New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission is chairman, and the executive director is a member and secretary of the Committee.

National Resources Planning Board

Piscataqua Regional Defense Area.—Special study is being given to the Piscataqua (Interstate) Regional Defense Area around the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, a plan having been just completed for future development of the region which under present conditions will, in large part, be held in abeyance for the post-war period. Particular attention is being given to opportunities for private industrial development to absorb Portsmouth Navy Yard workers after the war.

Public Works.—Cooperation with the work of the Local Public Works Programming Office will be given.

State Development Plan.—Preparation of State development plan necessary as basis for post-war planning will be continued.

NEW JERSEY STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

190 West State Street, Trenton

Membership

DR. CHARLES P. MESSICK, Secretary and Chief Examiner, New Jersey Civil Service Commission, State House, Trenton (chairman-director).
JOHN E. SLOANE, Broker, Llewellyn Park, West Orange (vice chairman).
DR. WILLIAM S. CARPENTER, Princeton University, Princeton.
C. P. WILBUR, State Forester and Director, Department of Conservation and Development, State House Annex, Trenton.
ALFRED J. LIPPMAN, Realtor, Shrewsbury.
ROBERT C. MAXWELL, Businessman, Princeton.

SPENCER MILLER, JR., State Highway Commissioner, State House Annex, Trenton.
THOMAS E. COLLINS, City Engineer, Elisabeth.
FRANK E. WALSH, State Finance Commissioner, State House Annex, Trenton.
(Two vacancies).

T. LEYDARD BLAKEMAN, 109 West State Street, Trenton (planning engineer).
FLOYD L. DAVIS, 109 West State Street, Trenton (acting secretary).

Law enacted May 7, 1934 (Ch. 178)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Basic Data Collection.—A wide range of basic data essential to State planning and to planning determinations is being brought up to date, with extension of trends studies in appropriate instances. The comprehensive State development plan and recommendations are being advanced as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Restudy of Tax-Delinquent and Tax-Lien Rural Lands.—A check and extension of the 1936 study of Tax Delinquent Rural Lands is being carried on to determine trends and present taxation status of rural lands. This study will serve as a basis in formulating a State public-lands policy and acquisition program.

Planning Assistance.—General aids to local planning agencies include special services to the New Jersey Federation of Planning Boards; assistance in organizing local planning agencies and programs; advice, upon request, in the solution of local planning problems; and supplying of data pertinent to local planning determinations by published reports and other means.

Sponsorship of State-wide WPA Projects.—The New Jersey State Planning Board is acting as sponsor of several large blanket projects directly administered by the State Work Projects Administration.

Cooperation with Regional and Federal Agencies.—The Board's activities in connection with regional and Federal agencies include the supplying of data upon request and participating in joint activities upon occasion.

Education and Information.—The New Jersey Board maintains an information service for the Governor and Legislature, for State departments and for other public and private agencies. Through publication of annual and special reports, periodic news releases, and public talks by members of this staff, the Board is active in planning and education.

Water Pollution.—In conjunction with the State Health Department, the Planning Board is tabulating and mapping potential sources of industrial pollution and existing municipal sewerage facilities in the State of New Jersey. This work is being carried on at the instigation and with the consultation of the NRPB Sanitation Sub-Committee on the New York-New Jersey Coastal and Lower Hudson Drainage Basins.

War Planning Board

While the Board is engaged in several specific "war" activities it is felt that its comprehensive planning program is of real "war" significance with actual and potentially great contributions to civilian participation in the war effort and civilian defense.

Cooperation with the State Defense Council.—Through the preparation of maps and supplying of information the State Planning Board is assisting the work of the State Defense Council.

Planning for War Production Public Improvements.—The New Jersey State Planning Board is giving planning assistance to defense problem areas, and is aiding in the determination of emergency public improvement needs such as highways, schools, recreational facilities, and housing.

Worker Transportation Study.—At the request of the War Transportation Committee recently appointed by the Governor, the State Planning Board is conducting studies to determine as quickly as possible the steps that must be taken to meet the transportation problems that will arise when the tires now on private automobiles wear out. With the assistance of the transportation companies, the mapping of all transportation lines on large scale maps is well under way; an origin and destination survey involving 1,200,000 workers in companies (industrial and business concerns) employing over 100 persons throughout the State is in the preliminary stages; and a spot check on existing conditions as a basis for emergency action by the War Transportation Committee is nearly completed.

Study of North Jersey and Philadelphia-Camden Metropolitan Regions.—In cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the State Planning Board has completed studies of war and probable post-war problems in North Jersey and the Philadelphia-Camden Region.

Post-War Planning Program

All of the New Jersey State Planning Board's current planning program is "planning for the post-war period" in the sense that conclusions reached and plans produced should be as applicable under the expected emergency conditions as during more normal

periods—the difference being not so much one of kind and content as of tempo of plan making and of plan execution. This applies particularly to plans having to do with the use and development of physical resources and services. As aids to the quick determination of policies and procedures, the nature of which is not now foreseeable, under emergency conditions the Planning Board is now engaged in compiling, and proposes to maintain in usable form all available essential data.

Participation in Public Works Programming.—By direction of the Governor, the State Planning Board has been designated as the coordinating agency for the State departments in preparing

National Resources Planning Board

the New Jersey State shelf of public works in cooperation with the Local Public Works Programming Office. All projects submitted by the several State departments are being collated by the State Planning Board and given preliminary review, and will be forwarded to the LFWPO officials as the initial program or inventory for this State. Subsequently, also by direction of the Governor, the Planning Board will proceed with further development of the State Plan and Program with a view to later revision and betterment of this first hurriedly prepared project list.

NEW MEXICO
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

Park Commission Building, 138 Alameda, Santa Fe

Membership

LYLE BRUSH, Rancher, P. O. Box 350, Santa Fe and Cimarron
(chairman).
GRADY THOMPSON, Merchant, Hobbs.

DELFIN SALAZAR, Park Commission Building, (P. O. Box 169),
138 Alameda, Santa Fe (director).

Law enacted March 16, 1939 (Ch. 158)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Study of Unemployment in the State.—The State of New Mexico has been confronted with the problem of unemployment since the last depression, and, in January 1940, the Governor directed this office to make a monthly study of the unemployment situation in the State. This work is being continued since this office is required to report to the Governor from time to time.

Survey of Tourist Attractions and Recreational Areas.—This office, working in cooperation with the State Tourist Bureau, is continuing a comprehensive survey of tourist attractions and recreational areas in the State, for the purpose of determining the cost of development and making them accessible.

Marketing Study.—The Board expects to make an extensive study of various marketing problems in the State.

Transportation.—The Board expects to complete a comparative study of transportation rates and costs which affect New Mexico industries.

Resource Development.—The Board intends to work out ways and means whereby the State's essential resources may be surveyed to encourage their development, particularly upon State and institutional lands.

Water Resources.—The Board intends to promote flood control projects, and irrigation and water works systems by the development of underground water supplies.

Cooperation with Other Agencies.—One of the objectives of this office is to bring about closer cooperation among the public governmental units, and to this end the Board is always on the alert to promote better relations among the departments and agencies. A unified effort among all departments and agencies, particularly those dealing with planning, is absolutely necessary and is a major objective of this office.

Information Service.—The State Planning Board has set up a library of reference material, dealing particularly with planning, for the use of public bodies and individuals at any time.

War Planning Program

Assistance to War Affected Areas.—Since the outbreak of the war, a number of defense projects, such as military flying schools, cantonments and an army hospital, have been established in the State. This office, working in cooperation with the regional office of the National Resources Planning Board is preparing

reports on the community problems of the areas involved. In turn, this information is submitted to the responsible Federal and State agencies for their participation in relieving the problems that are associated with the establishment of the defense projects.

This office is assisting the municipalities interested in obtaining national defense projects, in preparing their briefs preparatory to their submission to Washington. It is also cooperating with all the War agencies whenever called upon.

Airport Zoning.—The Airport Zoning Act passed by the Fifteenth Legislature directing the State Planning Board to prepare plans for the zoning of all public airports in the State, has increased the scope of the Board's responsibilities. Despite the fact that the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for the administration of this Act, progress has been made in zoning of public airports.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—In connection with the Local Public Works Programming Office of the National Resources Planning Board, this office is in the process of preparing a six-year construction program for the State of New Mexico, which will be completed and published in the near future. It is anticipated that, upon completion of the State program, this office will endeavor to prepare similar programs at the municipal level for the municipalities in the State.

A shelf of useful public works at State and local levels will be prepared for use in meeting post-war adjustments. The public work proposals will be incorporated into long-range programs of public work in State and local governmental units.

Regional Planning.—This office has compiled pertinent information, dealing with the resources of the northeastern part of the State, which has been submitted to the regional office of the National Resources Planning Board at Dallas to be incorporated in the Arkansas-Red River Valley area report.

Cooperation in Planning for the Post-War Period.—The Board will continue to cooperate with other planning agencies. The director of the State Planning Board has accepted membership in the National Post-War Economic Planning Committee for Full Employment and Free Enterprise, the New Mexico Post-War Planning Commission, the Land-Use Advisory Council and the Mountain States Regional Council.

NEW YORK BUREAU OF PLANNING

Headquarters
353 Broadway, Albany

Membership

M. F. CATHERWOOD, Commissioner of Commerce, Albany.
MAURICE F. NEUFELD, Deputy Commissioner and Director of
Bureau of Planning, Albany.

E. A. LUTZ, Assistant Director of Bureau of Planning, Albany.
ALLAN REAGAN, Director of Bureau of Publicity, Albany.
JAMES G. CRAIG, Director of Bureau of Industry, Albany.

Law enacted April 4, 1941 (Ch. 216)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Industrial Studies.—As one of three bureaus of the State Division of Commerce which came into existence May 1, 1941, the Bureau of Planning has continued the work of the former Division of State Planning in the gathering and analysis of information on industrial trends. In April 1941, a report, "Recent Trends in Important Manufacturing Industries in New York," based on this analysis, was published. This is now being revised and brought up to date. In addition the Bureau is publishing a detailed study of reasons underlying the trends in one of the State's important manufacturing industries—pulp and paper. Somewhat less exhaustive studies have been made of several other industries with relation chiefly to current war production problems. In the course of these studies, the Bureau has continued its close collaboration with the Ives Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor conditions.

War Planning Program

War Agency Handbook.—The Bureau has published a handbook describing the more than 180 Federal, State and other agencies organized for defense and war in New York State. For each organization the date of establishment, authority for its existence, headquarters office, name of director, location of local offices and a description of its function in the war effort is included.

Idle Plant Survey.—A survey to bring up to date the list of idle industrial plants has been undertaken. The purpose of this inventory is to furnish information about existing, unused facilities, and to make available to manufacturing and business concerns and other agencies connected with the war effort a record of those manufacturing establishments which are ready for occupancy within a short time for the production of war materials.

Community Problems.—The Bureau has attempted to keep informed about those areas of the State in which important war production developments are taking place, and to acquaint itself with important community problems, the solution of which requires careful planning, and with which Federal, State, and local agencies are concerned. The information obtained has

been useful in relation to recommendations regarding location of war plants in the State, and also in relation to the work of the Bureau with the Federal Regional Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Federal-State Regional Advisory Council.

Local Planning and Zoning.—The Bureau has recently published a "Directory of Local Planning and Zoning Agencies in New York State" which contains information concerning local planning boards and their activities. In the near future a revision of the manual of "Local Planning and Zoning Powers and Procedures in the State of New York" will be published to assist local planning and zoning agencies in carrying on their work, with particular reference to wartime activities. The Bureau is also giving technical assistance to local planning and zoning groups throughout the State.

Local Planning.—The Bureau is cooperating with the National Resources Planning Board in a careful study of war and post-war problems in the Buffalo area and the diversified fields of transportation, housing, public health, education, and the like. The Bureau is also working with local planning agencies which have undertaken to study local transportation problems arising from the shortage of gasoline and rubber.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—The Director of the Bureau of Planning has been appointed to the recently created New York State Post-War Public Works Planning Commission which has been authorized to draw up detailed plans for post-war public works projects to be used as a source of employment. This Commission was appropriated \$450,000 for its work.

Post-War Employment Committee.—The Director of the Bureau of Planning also continues to serve as chairman of the State Post-War Employment Committee appointed by the Governor. On this committee are the heads of various State Departments as well as representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and other interests within the State. The Bureau is also cooperating with the Ives Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions in its study of post-war problems.

**NORTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

Attn: THEODORE S. JOHNSON, Consultant, 246 State Office Building, P. O. Box 2103, Raleigh

Membership

Col. J. W. HARRISON, Dean of Administration, State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Raleigh (chairman).

Dr. H. W. ODUM, Director of Institute of Research in Social Sciences, Chapel Hill (secretary).

Mrs. W. T. BOST, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh.

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh.

R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE, Director of Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.

Dr. CLARENCE FOX, Editor, Raleigh.

RUBEN B. ROBERTSON, Jr., Industrialist, Asheville.

J. D. LICHANOWSKI, Industrialist, Shelby.

ROBERT L. THOMPSON, Private Secretary to the Governor, Raleigh.

Law enacted May 11, 1935 (Ch. 488), as amended March 22, 1937 (Ch. 345)

**NORTH DAKOTA
ADVISORY RESOURCES BOARD**

Headquarters

Capitol Building, Bismarck

Membership

NELS P. JENSEN, Farmer and Legislator, Hazen (chairman).
M. O. RYAN, Executive Secretary, Greater North Dakota
Association, Fargo.

KENNETH SIMMONS, Editor and Publisher, Bismarck.
Dr. H. L. WALSTEN, Dean, College of Agriculture, State Agri-
cultural College, Fargo.

Prof. L. C. HARRINGTON, Dean, College of Engineering, Uni-
versity of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

JOHN T. TUCKER, Secretary, State Water Conservation Com-
mission, Capitol Building, Bismarck (secretary).

Governor's Board appointed June 2, 1939

OKLAHOMA PLANNING AND RESOURCES BOARD

Headquarters

State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City

Membership

Hon. LEON C. PHILLIPS, Governor, Oklahoma City (ex-officio chairman).
T. ELMER HARMOUR, Muskogee (chairman).
R. R. OWENS, State Budget Officer, Oklahoma City (secretary).
FRANK RAAB, Canton.

RAYMOND BRANNAM, Marietta.
DON McBRIDE, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City (Director of Divisions of State Planning & Water Resources).
GLEN R. DURELL, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City (Director of Divisions of Forestry and State Parks).

Law enacted April 30, 1935 (Act 23 of Ch. 24)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The Division of State Planning, which works in conjunction with the Division of Water Resources, has been able to expand the technical staff, and undertake an active program.

Water Resources.—In cooperation with the Drainage Basin Committees, the Division of State Planning is devoting much effort to trying to improve the principal water problems and associated land management problems in the various drainage areas by making the plans more specific and better integrated for the basin areas.

Utility Survey.—The Board's staff is compiling a utility survey of all incorporated towns of Oklahoma showing the utilities offered by each, the rates, and the capacity of the utility for each town or city. This study will be finished and available for distribution by August 1st.

War Planning Program

Industrial Survey.—A cooperative industrial survey has been undertaken with the Associated Industries, Oklahoma Geological Survey, and municipal governments to ascertain the possibility and necessity for shifting from nondefense to defense production.

Assistance to Defense Communities.—Assistance is being given to defense communities in surveying living facilities in order to avoid or relieve difficulties due to defense activities. Cooperation

with all local defense committees and activities is being continued.

Conservation of War Materials.—Emphasis is given to the importance of discontinuing construction plans of a nondefense nature until after the war to conserve the vital war materials.

War Plant Location.—The Board is compiling surveys of the smaller cities of the State showing the feasible reasons for plant locations at these points. Most of these cities grew, due to the oil field development, and since the recession of the fields, the population of the cities has diminished, leaving a modern city where new plants could be placed without increasing living facilities in any way. This would be a great saving of vital war materials, money, and time to the war program.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—Emphasis is being placed on the importance of post-war planning in all municipalities, the accumulation of usable work projects to be constructed after the war and the importance of development projects which are well planned and worthy of construction. The Board is cooperating with the Local Public Works Programming Office in the programming of public works at State and local levels.

Conversion of War Industries.—A study of the possibility of converting war industries into peacetime industries is under way.

Industrial Location.—In cooperation with the NRPB, the Board plans to carry on a post-war industrial location study.

OREGON ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Headquarters

112 State Capitol Building, Salem

Membership

E. B. MACNAUGHTON, President, First National Bank, Portland, Oreg. (chairman).

JUDD GREENMAN, Lumberman, Oregon—American Lumber Corporation, Vernonia, Oreg.

ROBERT W. SAWYER, Newspaper Editor, Bend.

J. C. STEVENS, Consulting Engineer, Spalding Building, Portland.

HENRY F. CABELL, Lawyer, 1107 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. C. SAMMONS, Industrialist, Vice President, Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co., Portland.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Room 112, State Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon (director).

Governor's Board Appointed December 15, 1939

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The work of the Council is largely devoted to cooperation in the solution of definite and pressing problems and to progress toward definite objectives relating primarily to use of the State's economic resources for the immediate national security and its own long-term welfare.

War Planning Program

Labor, plant and material reservoir studies.—An example of such activities is assistance in the organization of farm-school labor for emergency work when needed. This involves a consideration of housing and transportation.

Transportation and Housing.—The Economic Council is cooperating with Federal and other agencies in planning at war industrial centers and at Army construction projects. The Council acts as a coordinating agency for various State departments and other agencies which assist in this work. An example of one type of problem that has been studied is the mass transportation to an army cantonment in west central Oregon.

Oregon Highway Traffic Advisory Committee.—At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Governor of Oregon, delegated the Director of the Council to act as Chairman and State Administrator of Transportation. This work then becomes a prime objective of the Council and in the words of the general order, "The purpose of the Nation-wide war transportation program is (a) to prolong the life of all transportation facilities now in use, and (b) to increase the efficiency of mass transportation facilities."

"The objectives are to be accomplished through—(a) systematic staggering of office, factory and school hours, (b) group riding in private automobiles on a planned basis, (c) improved regulation of local traffic."

Gasoline Rationing and Rubber Conservation.—The Council, in anticipation of future restricted use of automobiles, has studied transportation with a view to helping business and industry meet the problems that will arise.

Locating Industrial Sites.—The Council cooperates with the War Industries Division of the Governor's office in facilitating the use of Northwest resources in the war effort.

Manufacturers "Pools".—The Council aided in the organization of manufacturers throughout Oregon into local "pools" of man-power, machinery and equipment so that defense contracts might be solicited or allocated.

Special Studies in Defense Areas.—With the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board the Council is assisting in surveys and studies relating to urgent community needs in local areas affected by war establishments.

The Economic Council, at the request of the Governor, studied the reportedly unsatisfactory situation with respect to the sale, by farmers, of farm land to the Federal government for military use. The Council suggested a formula for the settlement of the difficulties.

Four County Cantonment Council.—The Economic Council promoted the organization of the Four County Cantonment Council which includes the counties and cities more directly affected by location of a cantonment in this particular area. The Council is made up of a board of four county judges and the mayors of the nine principal cities affected. A business manager or coordinator is employed by the Council. The Council's work is financed by the counties and cities involved. The Council or coordinator acts for the four county areas in planning and in contacts with Federal agencies. This type of Council has proven to be an effective and efficient agency for area planning for war activities which affect more than one county. Similar councils are being organized in other areas.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

Room 129, Capitol Building, Harrisburg

Membership

MARK S. JAMES, Secretary of Commerce, Harrisburg (chairman).
Col. J. HALEY STEINMAN, Publisher, Lancaster.
DR. ALEXANDER FLEISHER, Economist, Box 5, Churchville.

(Four members of the Governor's Cabinet and three civilian members to be appointed).

F. A. FREXIN, Room 129, Capitol Building, Harrisburg (executive director).

Law enacted July 30, 1936 (Act 32) placed in Department of Commerce, May 10, 1939 (Act 50)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Program of Industrial Development.—As part of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the Planning Board is carrying on its study of employment and production for every industry in operation in the entire State. Long time trends have been established for all the important subclasses of manufacture in Pennsylvania. It is expected to carry through this study to a point where the relative success of the operation of 322 industrial subclasses will be known for each of the 67 counties of the State. For this purpose, operating ratios for each of the counties' industries have been calculated and it is now possible to say with some exactness where each of these 322 subclasses of production has been operating in the Commonwealth with the greatest efficiency.

Foreign and domestic market analyses and information on industrial opportunities as well as studies of particular industries within the State are prepared and published as they become of importance in our present war effort.

Community Self-Appraisal Program.—The State Planning Board and the Department of Commerce are engaged in stimulating, on a State-wide basis, programs of self-appraisal by all Pennsylvania communities. Objectives of community self-appraisal are to secure the most effective use of community resources during the war program, to make local plans now for the post-war period, to generally stimulate local planning for community development and to strengthen sense of community responsibility.

A booklet on "Community Self-Appraisal" was prepared for use by the Department of Commerce, and since the outbreak of war, a second edition pointing out the importance of such a program for the war effort has been prepared and published for use by Pennsylvania communities.

Public Works Planning.—Studies of proposed public works are being continued and are being correlated with the program of the Local Public Works Programming Office. Plans are being developed for State projects, such as those in the published report on "Proposed Extension of the State Capitol Grounds." Development of local public works programs is being urged in connection with the Community Self-Appraisal Program. Office space has been donated for use by the Local Public Works Programming Office staff to assist in the cooperation between that agency and the Planning Board.

Population Studies.—Population studies, which have been under way for the past seven years, are being continued. The results of these studies are becoming increasingly useful to many government and private agencies and departments as an aid to their research and planning programs. News releases are prepared and issued in regard to the outstanding facts revealed by the staff's study of the population changes in the State.

Air Photography Program.—In connection with the continued supervision of the State Air Photograph Files, the State Planning Board has been able to supply information to military and defense agencies and to assist in the location of certain important war industries.

Local Planning Aid.—The State Planning Board continues to assist in the encouragement and development of local planning and zoning activities by participating in joint conferences, supplying speakers at community and association meetings, and preparing statistical, graphic and other material for local groups and agencies for use in their planning programs. In various sections of the State, conditions brought about by the sudden increase of industrial activity and the erection of new war plants have led to a greatly increased demand for information as to planning and zoning powers and to the establishment of one new county and one new regional planning commission within the past three months.

Cooperation with and Service to Agencies.—Specialized services, such as the preparation of reports, statistics and graphic presentations at the request of the General Assembly, of Legislative Committees and of State departments are provided by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board.

As part of its regular functions, the Board cooperates with the following agencies: Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, National Park Service, Pennsylvania Roadside Council, Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners, Pennsylvania Parks Association, National Resources Planning Board, Interdepartmental Statisticians Committee, Capitol Park Extension Planning Committee, Anthracite Mine Drainage Committee, and the Cooperative Roadside Improvement Committee. In connection with the work of the last named Committee, the Board has provided assistance in marking several areas throughout the State where outdoor advertising has been eliminated.

Basic Data Collection.—The Board is engaged in a continuous effort to accumulate, analyze, and make available all data neces-

sary for the formulation of long-range plans for the conservation and more efficient use of the State resources, and for appraising the effect of world conditions on its labor, its industries and its standards of living. Such data provides the basis for the Board's program and also for its cooperation with State and interstate agencies and frequently supplies the factual foundation for their activities.

Publications.—The State Planning Board's bulletin "Pennsylvania Planning" has a circulation of 9,500 to State and local officials, educators, civic organizations, service clubs, leading citizens, libraries and newspapers. In addition, the Board prepares a weekly series of news releases entitled "Know Your State" for inclusion in 305 Pennsylvania newspapers.

War Planning Program

War Industries and Contracts.—The Board has been actively cooperating with various Federal agencies, including the War Department, in the selection of suitable industrial sites for war industries and in supplying the State Department of Commerce and various localities with information to assist in the pooling of industries for war production.

For several years before the present war effort, a file of all the vacant industrial establishments in the Commonwealth had been maintained by the Planning Board. In this file photographs, structural details and all other necessary data as to vacant establishments in the State have been kept available. During the present war emergency, it has been possible, with the aid of this listing of establishments, to provide many manufacturers with desirable plants and to obviate much unnecessary and time-wasting construction.

From the beginning of the defense effort, the Planning Board has maintained a file, by subject and location, of all defense contracts allocated to Pennsylvania manufacturers. Despite

the fact that information as to recent contracts is now being withheld for military reasons, this file has been of use in assisting manufacturers to obtain subcontracts for defense orders and has prevented much needless transportation of materials.

Defense Areas.—Maps and tabulations of data in regard to critical defense areas have also been prepared for the Federal government as well as comments on proposed defense housing developments.

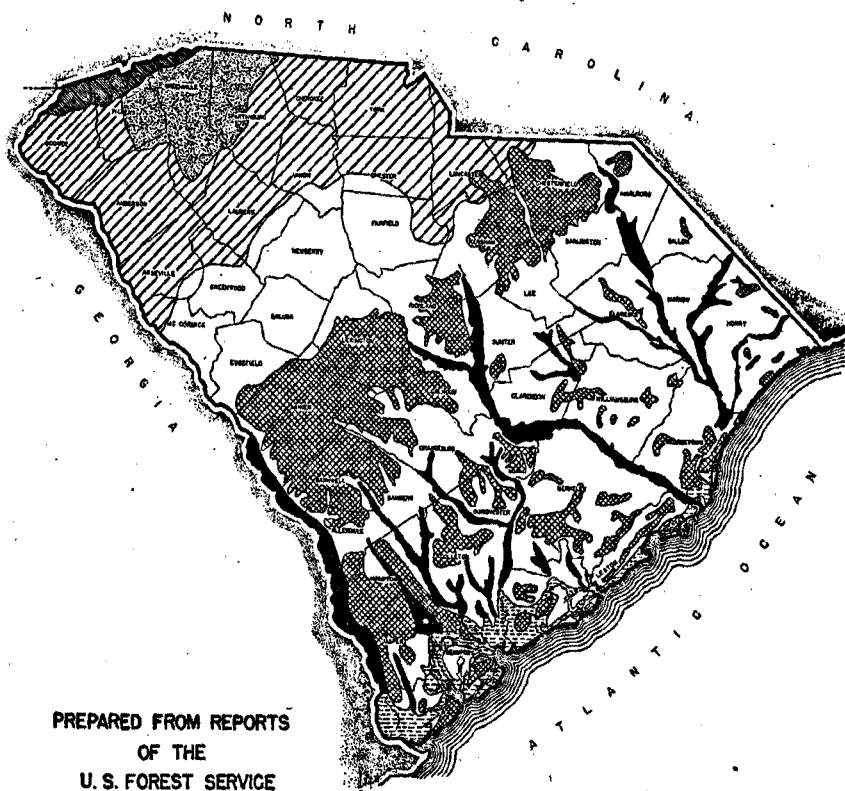
Transportation Survey.—In cooperation with the efforts of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, to insure transportation facilities for the State's workers, questionnaires have been prepared and data covering the transportation problems of several hundred thousand workers have been analyzed for use by the Department, and by the various industries and communities whose labor movement would be affected by the curtailment of automobile travel.

Post-War Planning Program

Community Self-Appraisal and Public Work Programs.—Major elements in post-war planning are the previously mentioned Community Self-Appraisal Program and the Public Works Planning Program. This is in accord with the strong conviction of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board that the solution to most post-war problems must be developed by individual communities with the guidance and support of State and Federal agencies.

Handicrafts.—As a means for providing employment for those unable because of age or residence to find work in industrial establishments, the Planning Board is engaged in an attempt to stimulate handicrafts throughout the State. It is preparing a directory of hand workers in the State and is attempting to develop a plan by which they may find sales outlets for their products.

MAJOR FOREST TYPES



PREPARED FROM REPORTS
OF THE
U. S. FOREST SERVICE
BY
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50



LEGEND

- BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD
Red Gum, Sweet Gum, Cypress, etc.
- LOBLOLLY PINE-HARDWOOD
- SHORTLEAF PINE-HARDWOOD
- MOUNTAIN HARDWOOD
- LONGLEAF PINE
- VIRGINIA PINE-HARDWOOD
- MARSH

Reproduced from "Building a New World with South Carolina Hardwoods, Plywoods, and Plastics", 1941.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

100 Calhoun State Office Building, Columbia

Membership

Prof. ROBERT L. SUKOWALF, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of South Carolina, Columbia (chairman).

HOWARD W. DANNER, Merchant, Beaufort (vice chairman).

D. L. McLAURIN, Businessman, McColl.

T. B. JONES, Merchant, Sausce.

Dr. FRANKLIN B. HINES, Dentist, Hartsville.

Dr. BEN F. WYMAN, Director, Rural Sanitation and Health, State Board of Health, Columbia.

Dr. C. C. NORRIS, Professor, Wofford College, Spartanburg.

M. B. LAWIS, Banker, Chester.

HOMER PAGE, Vice President, South Carolina Power Co., Charleston.

F. E. LAWRENCE, 100 Calhoun State Office Building, Columbia (director).

Law enacted March 12, 1938 (Act 743)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Industrial Studies.—A complete inventory is being made and will be maintained covering all new industries and additions to existing industries in the State.

An economic study has just been completed on the woolen industry with relation to advantages offered in South Carolina. This study, Bulletin No. 10, is entitled "An Opportunity for the Woolen and Worsted Industry in South Carolina."

A study entitled "Plastics from the Farms and Forests of South Carolina" which will be more or less a companion volume to Bulletin No. 8, "Building a New World with South Carolina Hardwood, Plywoods, Plastics," has been completed. This study, Bulletin No. 9, was designed to tie in the new plastics industry to the natural resources of the State.

During the next fiscal year several industrial studies will be made. These studies will be along the lines of those on plywoods, plastics, woolen and worsted industry, etc. This work will be done by the staff, supplemented with special consultants.

Plant Inventory.—It is now planned to publish a revised, amplified bulletin made up of descriptive material and suitable photographs showing all idle plants, warehouses and partially developed industrial sites in the State.

Population Study.—Bulletin No. 11, "The Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina," is an inclusive study and treatise being prepared by a consultant which will deal in a comprehensive manner with the population of South Carolina, its make-up and its potentialities with reference to industrial development. As part of the tentative program of the State Planning Board, it is expected that the report will be completed within the next several months.

Recreational Areas Study.—Bulletin No. 7 entitled "Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina," is now ready for distribution. This report is designed as a comprehensive report of all recreational facilities within the State's boundaries and is in such a form that it will be most useful in connection

with the military establishments throughout the State.

Health Study.—A bulletin setting forth the health resources of South Carolina with particular reference to hospitals will be prepared by the State Planning Board in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Health. This bulletin should give valuable aid to health authorities in making their plans for the evacuation of wounded civilians.

War Planning Program

State Defense Council.—The State Defense Council is a separate organization in South Carolina, and therefore the program of that organization is independent of the Planning Board Program. However, the Planning Board has acted and will continue to serve as the fact-finding organization for that body.

Defense Area Planning and Zoning Assistance.—At the present time a consultant assigned to the State Planning Board by the National Resources Planning Board is providing technical planning assistance in the congested areas of the State brought about by the war. The 1942 session of the Legislature passed a zoning and enabling act for the State. This act applied to counties which contain cities of 70,000 population or over, which limits this bill at the present time to Charleston County.

It is expected that the consultant will continue his activities in the defense areas.

Post-War Planning Program

Plans are under way anticipating conditions that will probably prevail when the war emergency is over. The State Planning Board is well situated to take advantage of national plans that are under way for the application of detailed studies to provide a basis for cushioning the impact of post-war conditions. This will require close cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board and with the other Federal and State agencies that are concerned with this most important of all problems that lie ahead.

**SOUTH DAKOTA
ADVISORY RESOURCES BOARD**

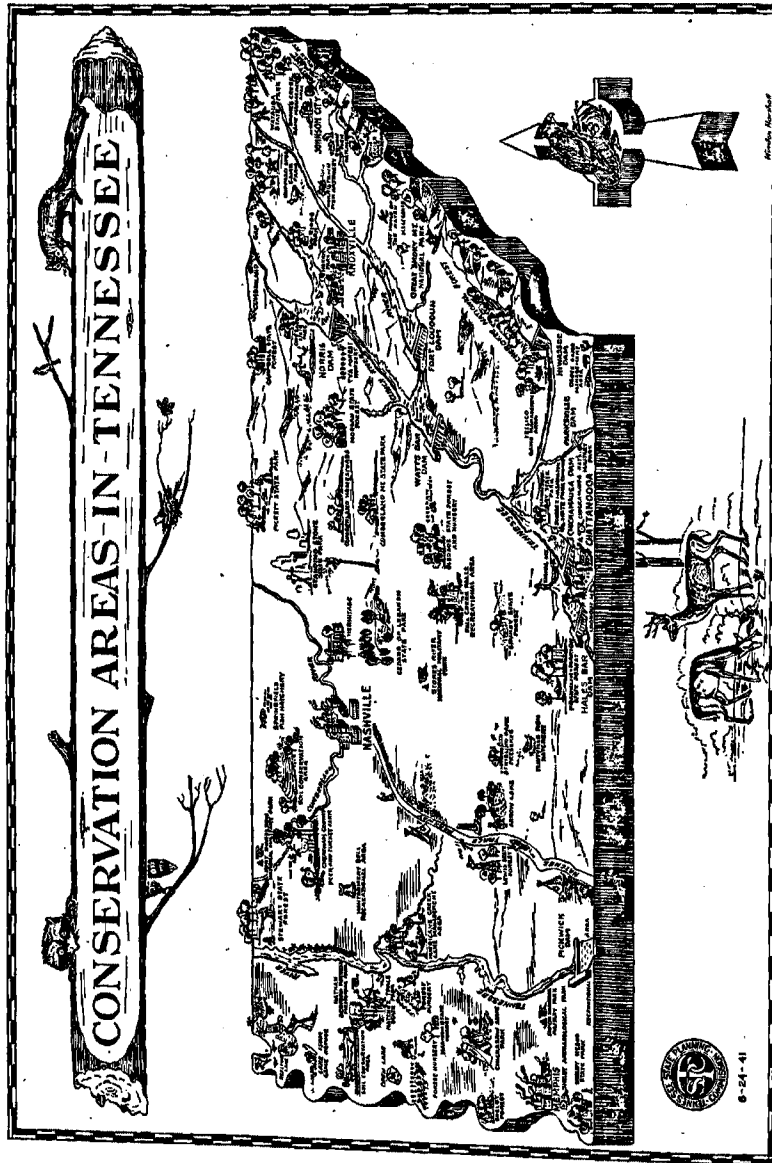
Headquarters

South Dakota State College, Brookings

Membership

A. B. CAHALAN, President of First National Bank of Miller, Miller (chairman).	Dr. E. P. ROTHECK, State Geologist, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
A. M. ESERLE, Director of Extension Service, South Dakota State College, Brookings (secretary).	E. H. EVERTSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Pierre.

Governor's Board Appointed June 21, 1939



TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Headquarters

408 State Office Bldg., Nashville

Membership

Hon. PRENTICE COOPER, Governor, State Capitol, Nashville
(ex-officio).

P. D. HOUSTON, American National Bank, Nashville (chairman).
JOHN A. CHAMBLISS, Provident Life Insurance Building, Chattanooga (vice chairman).

WM. W. GOODMAN, 1400 Commerce Title Building, Memphis
(secretary).

Judge D. C. WARR, 800 Burwell Building, Knoxville.

Capt. WINSTON BAYNE, Jacksboro.

C. E. FERGUSON, Jackson.

E. H. AYRES, Columbia.

JULIAN PALMER, Dyersburg.

WILLIAM DAVID PRICE, 408 State Office Bldg., Nashville (executive director).

Law enacted February 19, 1935 (Ch. 43)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The work of the Tennessee State Planning Commission is divided into two principal parts—State planning studies and a community planning program. For some time, major emphasis has been placed upon community planning because of the urgent need for technical planning assistance in communities affected by war activities and by the construction program of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and because of the fact that actual physical planning is possible in large measure only at the local governmental level.

Community Planning Program.—The State Planning Commission in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority is providing planning assistance to reservoir-affected communities, many of which have also been designated as defense areas. Technical assistance in the preparation of zoning plans, subdivision regulations, major street plans, recreational plans, relocation plans, and similar work, is being given to the following local planning commissions under the terms of a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority: Dandridge Municipal Planning Commission, Jefferson City Planning Commission, Maryville City Planning Commission, Blount County Regional Planning Commission, Louisville Planning Committee, Lenoir City Planning Commission, Harrison City Planning Commission, Kingston City Planning Commission, Rockwood City Planning Commission, Roane County Planning Committee, North Rhea County Regional Planning Commission, South Rhea County Regional Planning Commission, Dayton City Planning Commission, and Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission.

Under the terms of an agreement between the Tennessee State Planning Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Housing Administration, technical planning assistance is being furnished to the cities of Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport, and the surrounding area known as the Tri-Cities Region. Each of the three municipalities has established a city planning commission and undertaken a comprehensive planning program. Studies already completed include detailed reports on the government of each city—the functions, operating methods,

expenditures, and personnel of each department; a preliminary report on the principal sources of private income in the region; a comprehensive review of welfare and health services supplied to the Tri-Cities Region by local, State, and Federal agencies; surveys of land uses, and areas served by paved streets, sewers, water, gas, electricity, and telephone; and studies of population distribution and trends of growth.

In addition to the cooperative agreements for planning assistance to communities in Tennessee, the staff of the State Planning Commission is assisting other cities and counties with local planning programs. Principal work during the last few months has been in Clarksville and Montgomery County. Population studies, land-use studies, and a traffic survey have been completed. A major street plan has been prepared for Clarksville, and a zoning ordinance for the city has been drafted and adopted. A zoning resolution for the county has also been prepared. Preliminary work is also under way in connection with complete planning programs for McMinnville, Paris, Union City, and the Chattanooga-Hamilton County area.

Future Program.—The State planning program of the Tennessee State Planning Commission will probably continue along its present lines. Every effort is being made to expand the community planning program as much as possible in order to render planning assistance to more communities. Work has been started on a progress report on the community planning program.

State Planning Studies.—While a major portion of the activities of the Tennessee State Planning Commission is concerned with local planning assistance, State planning studies have been continued. These have been principally in connection with governmental research, industrial location, and recreation. The Commission also continues to serve as a research agency in connection with special studies and investigations for the Governor, other State departments, and various Federal agencies.

Negotiations are under way for the inauguration of a comprehensive industrial survey for the State.

War Planning Program

The Executive Director of the Tennessee State Planning Commission continues to serve as Secretary of the Tennessee State Defense Council, and the relationship between the two agencies has been close. Although the Defense Council now has a separate staff, the State Planning Commission is assisting with its program, State rationing administration, and other defense activities. The State Planning Commission also furnishes data on resources to various war production agencies, assists in the selection of sites for military training areas, and performs similar functions. In addition, community planning work has been largely concentrated in defense areas, and all but four of the

National Resources Planning Board

fifteen major defense areas in Tennessee are now receiving planning assistance.

Post-War Planning Program

The Tennessee State Planning Commission is cooperating with the Local Public Works Programming Office in the preparation of public work programs for the post-war period. The State Planning Commission has been designated as the coordinating agency for the preparation of the State program. The community planning staff is also assisting with the programming activities of the local governments.

**UTAH
STATE PUBLICITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

Headquarters

State Capitol, Salt Lake City

Membership

A. S. BROWN, Salt Lake City (chairman).
ORA BOWEN, Ogden.

HENRY J. PLUMMER, Salt Lake City.

Law Enacted March 13, 1941 (Ch. 75).

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

War Planning Program

Planning Assistance to War Affected Areas.—Members of the Commission are cooperating actively with Federal agencies in preparation of studies, reports, and recommendations on community facilities in Utah defense areas.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works Programming.—The Commission is acting as

the general sponsor and coordinating agency for the preparation of the Utah State Public Works Program in cooperation with the LPWFO. Work on this program has been going on for several months and is well advanced. It is expected that eventually a report will be completed and published, outlining a public works program for the State.

Industrial Studies.—The Commission is also making studies on possibilities for industrial development in Utah.

**VERMONT
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

Headquarters

State Capitol, Montpelier

Membership

WILLIAM FIELD, Publisher, Rutland Herald, Rutland (chairman).
RALPH E. FLANDERS, President, Jones & Lamson Machine Co.,
Springfield.
WILLARD H. SMITH, farmer, Shrewsbury.
O. S. SHABLES, merchant, Newport.

F. W. SHEPARDSON, Burlington.

PHILIP SHUTLER, State Capitol, Montpelier (director).

Law enacted April 11, 1935 (Act 18)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Local Government Finance.—The staff is analyzing the financial statistics of towns and cities for the fiscal year 1941, for inclusion in a report on financial trends for the years 1932-41 inclusive. It is expected that this report will be published in August.

Unorganized Areas.—Some basic work is being done, both in the field and in the office, in regard to land use, cover, etc., of unorganized townships and goes in the State. The study will be completed and recommendations prepared for presentation to the Legislature next winter.

Fuel.—The staff is carrying on statistical and other office work for the State Fuel Board and will continue to function in that capacity.

Future Program.—The State Planning Board will carry on such other planning activities as may be required or directed by the Governor.

War Planning Program

The Board holds itself in readiness to perform such services in connection with the war program as may be requested of it by the Governor.

Air-Raid Protection.—Studies are being made of air-raid protection facilities for state employees, including the selection of shelter places and the alteration of shelters to provide for additional safety.

Assistant State Council of Safety.—The staff provides drafting and other aids to the State Council of Safety and various of its committees.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—The State Planning Board is assisting in the assembly of projects for inclusion in the 6-year program of public works.

VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

301 State Finance Building, Richmond

Membership

Dr. FRANCIS P. GAINES, President, Washington and Lee University, Lexington (chairman).
Brig. Gen. JAMES A. ANDERSON, State Highway Commissioner, Highway Building, Richmond.
DABNEY LANCASTER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Finance Building, Richmond.
Dr. W. H. STAUFFER, State Commissioner of Welfare, Travelers Building, Richmond.
MORTON L. WALLERSTEIN, General Counsel, League of Virginia Municipalities, 900 Travelers Building, Richmond.
Dr. H. N. YOUNG, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
Dr. I. C. RIGGS, State Health Commissioner, State Finance Building, Richmond.

J. H. BRADFORD, Director, State Budget, State Finance Building, Richmond.
HENRY G. CHAMBER, State Comptroller, State Finance Building, Richmond.
VERNON KEMP, Secretary, Virginia Chamber of Commerce, Richmond.
I. M. WALKER, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond.
CASSIUS M. CHICHESTER, Director, Division of Statutory Research and Drafting, Richmond.

HUGH R. POMEROY, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond (director).

Law Enacted February 26, 1938 (Ch. 82)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Population Study.—This research project in population trends and characteristics is being conducted by a special section of the staff of the Board as part of a 4-year program of coordinated studies of population, industry and land-use economics, which is being financed largely by grants of funds from the General Education Board. The studies are now entering their third year of operation. The Population Study has already assembled much of the necessary basic data and is proceeding with various analyses.

While the study is pointed toward long-range planning, it is proving to be of increasing current usefulness through the provision of information currently required by various State departments and other public agencies. Special tabulations and analyses are made as a part of this current service, some of the most useful being for the State and regional defense councils.

Coordination With Industrial and Land-Use Study.—The related studies in industrial economics and potentialities and in agricultural land-use economics are being conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Research of the University of Virginia and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, respectively, with the State Planning Board serving as the coordinating agency. Various cooperative studies are undertaken by the three agencies, either among themselves or with other institutions. One at present under way is correlating data from the schedules of the Census of Population, the Census of Agriculture, and the Census of Housing for the purpose of determining the relative importance of various factors in the economic base of the areas being studied, relating these to the economic land-class areas determined by the land-use study, and seeking to ascertain the optimum population-carrying capacity of the various land-class areas.

Land Classification.—In cooperation with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute (the State agricultural college), State-wide land classification is being carried on as a part of the joint study

of population and economic resources. The work is done county by county, the first step being a field examination and rating of every farm in the county, using a formula embodying several indices. This field work is done by the State Planning Board, which then collaborates in the analyses of data from farm management schedules and other economic data. The result is a classification of the land according to land class areas indicating the intensity of use to which the land is adapted. The field work for classification is proceeding at the rate of approximately five counties per year.

Mapping.—The recently completed planimetric maps developed from data taken from aerial photographs constitute the first accurate county maps of the entire State which have ever been prepared. Prints of the base maps, and of quadrangles of them (keyed to the quadrangles of the U. S. G. S. in order to increase their usefulness) are prepared at various scales in the photographic department of the Planning Board and are made available at cost to public agencies and others interested. The maps have proved to be exceedingly useful to State and local, as well as Federal, governmental departments and to various other agencies having need for accurate maps. They have been used extensively by the United States Army.

From the base maps are prepared the county maps of the State Highway Department, containing the data developed by the Highway Planning Survey, in collaboration with the United States Public Roads Administration. The State Planning Board assists the State Highway Department in the preparation of these new county highway maps. Also from the base maps the State Planning Board prepares forest cover maps by tracing the boundaries of wooded areas, optically projected on prints of sheets of the base maps. These forest cover maps become an essential part of the land classification studies being conducted collaboratively by the State Planning Board and the Virginia

Polytechnic Institute. The base maps are also used in the assembly of fire tower maps for use at the fire towers of the Division of Forestry of the State Conservation Commission. Other prints of the base maps are being used for the preparation of maps for county and regional planning, particularly in the areas affected by war activities.

School Surveys and Studies.—The school survey studies, by counties, have been continued by the State Planning Board in cooperation with and at the request of the State Department of Education, including preparation of spot maps showing home locations of all school pupils. At the request of local school divisions (each covering a county or an independent city or, in a few instances, an incorporated town) through the State Department of Education, cooperative studies are made of possible school consolidations, and also of existing school transportation systems and possible improvements. This project is temporarily inactive because of preoccupation with war activities.

Institutional Site Planning.—At the request of, and usually with funds provided by, the responsible agencies, the State Planning Board has prepared topographic maps of the building areas of 12 State institutions, including teachers colleges, mental hospitals, and tuberculosis sanatoria. Studies are being made in collaboration with the respective institutions and the State Division of the Budget for the purpose of determining building needs, as a guide for site planning. In addition to serving as a basis for site planning, the topographic maps have been found by the various institutions to be of the greatest usefulness in their plant operations. This project is temporarily inactive because of preoccupation with war activities.

Richmond Civic Center Study.—This study was undertaken at the request of the Medical College of Virginia for a site plan for the location of future buildings of that institution. This necessarily involved consideration of State and municipal buildings in the vicinity and led to an extensive study of a section of the city totaling approximately 300 acres. The study has been conducted with the cooperation of the State Division of the Budget and the Department of Public Works of the City of Richmond and has resulted in a complete redevelopment plan for the entire area. Final details of the plan are now being worked out, and a final report on it is being prepared.

Local Planning Assistance.—Advisory assistance to local planning commissions continues to increase, consisting of assistance in the preparation of work programs, consultation on specific technical problems, such as the review of proposed zoning ordinances, collaboration in specific planning studies, and miscellaneous consultation on procedure, techniques, and related matters. This service has been particularly emphasized in active defense areas.

Local planning surveys are being conducted with WPA assistance in a number of counties and municipalities which have requested such surveys and which provide joint project sponsorship. The surveys are conducted in accordance with the procedure and techniques developed by the State Planning Board, which provides general supervision for the local projects. Basic data developed from the surveys are proving useful in local planning and current local governmental administration, and

are being used by the State Planning Board in comparative studies.

The Board is now preparing a local planning manual for use by the municipalities and counties of the State.

Recreation.—In view of the preoccupation with defense activities on the part both of public officials and of the public generally, it was decided to defer the publication of the recreational area report, based on studies made in cooperation with the National Park Service, the United States Forest Service, and the State Conservation Commission. However, the completed draft of the report, and special studies developed from it, are being actively used as a guide in current operations and in proposals for land acquisition.

Cooperative Activities.—As a continuing matter, the Board cooperates with various State, interstate and Federal activities, including the work of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. The Board also provides secretarial and clerical service for the State Board of Housing and is thus brought into cooperative relationship with the local housing authorities in various communities of the State.

Data and Information.—The Planning Board is keeping various of its compilations of data up to date, e.g., data on industrial development, and the "county data" files, containing various types of information assembled by counties, and is performing a continuing service in the provision of information and the making of special studies and analyses for other State departments and public agencies.

War Planning Program

Much of the attention of the Board is being directed to cooperation with Federal, State, and local defense agencies. The maps of the Board are reproduced as necessary for the use of such agencies. The Board serves the localities in a variety of ways, including extensive technical consultation on immediate problems in planning and housing and on the development of comprehensive regional plans as a guide to current activities. Through its Population Study the Board provides estimates of population shifts resulting from war activity.

Post-War Planning Program

In Virginia, planning is a continuing process, permeating the State government, and serving both continuing needs and emergency requirements. The planning work which has been done over the past eight years has provided an indispensable foundation for the assistance which planning is rendering during the current period of defense and war. The same foundation carries through as a basis for post-war adjustment. Specifically, the population and economic resources study, with its three branches dealing with population, land-use economics and industrial potentialities, is being directed in part towards equipping the State to make the transition from the economy of the war period to a post-war economy with a minimum of shock. Likewise, the work being done with the localities of the State, is being conducted with the realization that the provision for current needs must be fitted as far as possible into the continuing requirements of the respective areas.

RHODE ISLAND STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

1051 North Main Street, Providence

Membership

ROBERT F. SHEPARD, President, The Shephard Co., Providence (chairman).

JOSEPH M. REDINGER, Mechanical Engineer, Nicholson File Co., Providence (vice chairman).

OLIVER W. FONTAINE, Architect, 285 Main Street, Woonsocket.

FRANK M. O'DONNELL, Chief, Division of Harbors and Rivers, State Office Building, Providence.

ERNEST K. THOMAS, Administrator, Office of Forests and Parks, State House, Providence.

FRANK F. CROOK, Vice President, Frank Crook, Inc., 450 Main Street, Pawtucket.

WILLIAM P. SHIFFFIELD, Attorney, 221 Thomas Street, Newport.
FRANK A. SULLIVAN, President, Sullivan Granite Co., Inc., Westerly.

DANIEL J. RYAN, Director, Department of Public Works, State Office Building, Providence.

ALVAN J. WEBSTER, 1051 North Main Street, Providence (director of state planning).

R. A. McDONALD, 1051 North Main Street, Providence (secretary).

Law Enacted March 21, 1935 (Ch. 2198), Amended, May 1, 1935 (Ch. 2347), Amended February 7, 1939 (Ch. 660, Secs. 18, 19)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Master Plan for State.—Coordination of Land-Use Planning Studies being made under direction of Extension Service of Rhode Island State College.

Collection of basic data for use in preparation of existing studies of Land-Use, Circulation, Utilities, and Zoning, to serve as a basis for the State Master Plan.

Industry.—Maintenance of files showing current information on vacant manufacturing space (State-wide).

Future Program.—No additional planning activities are to be undertaken and only such work as is in hand will be completed. The primary effort of the State Planning Board during this period will be devoted to assisting in civilian defense.

War Planning Program

State Council of Defense.—Through the Planning and Tech-

nical Division of the State Council of Defense, which is composed of the staff of the State Planning Board and directed by its chairman, full cooperation in all defense matters of a planning and technical nature is being and will be undertaken as assigned.

Aid to Defense Areas.—Advisory services to city and town defense planning, and organization procedures through Planning and Technical Division.

Post-War Planning Program

Public Works.—Collaboration with State Director of Finance in examination and review of budgets submitted in connection with 6-Year Programming of Public Works.

Examination and preliminary inquiries concerning projects to be recommended in connection with public works programming.

WASHINGTON STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Headquarters

404 Transportation Building, Olympia

Membership

B. H. KREER, Attorney, Old National Bank Building, Spokane (chairman).

NATHAN ECKSTEIN, Businessman, 300 Occidental Avenue, Seattle (vice chairman).

Dr. JAMES H. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, 601 Doreen Building, Wenatchee.

W. E. DRAPER, President, W. E. Draper, Inc., Box 236, Yakima.

MILLER FREEMAN, Publisher, 71 Columbia Street, Seattle.

J. M. McLELLAND, Publisher, Longview Daily News, Longview.

FRED NELSEN, Rancher, Route 11, Box 495, Seattle.

W. H. TUCKER, Banker, National Bank of Commerce, Aberdeen.

Ed. DAVIS, Director, Department of Conservation and Development, Olympia (treasurer).

P. HETHERINGTON, 404 Transportation Building, Olympia (executive officer).

Law enacted January 17, 1934 (Ex. Session, Ch. 54)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Land Resources.—Columbia Basin Joint Investigations.—This program, sponsored by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, entails research on 28 problems in connection with the development of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. The State Planning Council is the leader of 8 problems and a participant in 10 additional problems. Final reports on some of these problems have just been released; those on the balance will be completed within the next few months.

Columbia Gorge.—A Joint Interim Legislative Committee, consisting of representatives from the state of Oregon and Washington, is studying the land-use problems of the Columbia Gorge, having in mind the submission of legislation to direct land uses to the next legislative sessions in January 1943. Public hearings are being held. The Executive Officer of the Council was elected a member of the Joint Committee and acts as its secretary.

Community, City, and County Planning Assistance.—Elma.—An illustrated, 166-page report was issued in December 1941, which has received wide circulation. A number of the recommendations given have already been put into effect and community interest in carrying out the total program is high.

Skagit County Survey.—Started June 1941, field work in the Upper Skagit Valley has been completed and several of the 11 committee reports are finished. A city planning commission has been established in Sedro-Woolley which is already functioning smoothly and has succeeded in having adopted zoning regulations, fire, and building restrictions. The commission also acts as a defense housing committee. A county planning commission is being reestablished and the State Planning Council has been requested to extend the survey to cover the entire county. A final report will not be issued until the facts on the entire county are available.

Snohomish County Survey.—With the financial assistance of the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1, work was begun on a county-wide survey in February 1942. Research

is broken down into General Facts, Basic Resources, Economic Data, Governmental Organization, Population, and Transportation. In each division the University of Washington is permitting graduate students, working under their professors, to participate and utilize the material gathered for these. Nine students are participating. During the summer arrangements have been made to have teachers coming in for summer school work participate in the survey as field workers. Instruction will be given in ways and means of incorporating resource and conservation material into the school curriculum.

County and City Planning.—Assistance in establishing city and county planning commissions continues to be an important function of the State Planning Council's staff. At the present time the Council is directing urban land-use surveys in two cities in conjunction with the local planning commissions. In this work high school students are organized and trained to gather basic data.

The Council will cooperate with the city of Tacoma and National Resources Planning Board in a demonstration of progressive urban planning.

Public Works Programming.—A 6-year program covering the years 1946-49 for a public works program on the State level will be ready for committee action in June.

A demonstration project in local public work programming is under way in Tacoma with the Local Public Works Programming Office, National Resources Planning Board and Council cooperation.

Research Appraisal.—An expanded manuscript produced by a special consultant provided by the National Resources Planning Board has been received and is being reviewed.

War Planning Program

The Executive Officer serves in an advisory capacity to the Washington State Defense Council. He also serves as the State's representative on Alien Evacuation. A program to utilize land cultivated by evacuees has been set up. The Executive Officer

also represents the Governor on the Pacific Northwest War Industries Commission, an organization designed to cut through red tape in bringing about the utilization of Northwest resources in the war effort.

Industrial Research and Development.—Under a special legislative appropriation of \$150,000 for research in connection with further development of industries within the State of Washington, the Council has financed 18 projects submitted through the State College of Washington, the University of Washington, and the State Department of Conservation and Development, calling for a total expenditure of \$82,870. The program is designed to put to higher use resources of the State and to create permanent industrial development.

Assistance to Critical Areas.—In cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board, two special consultants are assigned to critical defense areas to counsel with regional and local planning boards and other officials and render reports and analyses to State and Federal planning agencies.

Industrial Development.—The Council is representing the State at large in new types of industrial development such as aluminum, magnesium, iron, steel and flax.

Post-War Planning Program

The Council is giving broad consideration to projects that can be carried out after the war which are designed to rehabilitate resources of the State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

209 Grant Avenue, Morgantown

Membership

Dr. C. R. ORTON, Dean and Director, College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, Morgantown (chairman).
VAN A. BRYNNER, Charleston.
PATRICK KOONTZ, Charleston.
Dr. E. M. SUNLEY, Professor of Social Administration, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
JOHN T. SWIDNER, Omar.
J. B. McLAUGHLIN, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston (ex-officio member).
T. D. GRAY, Director of Conservation, Charleston (ex-officio member).
PAUL PRICE, State Geologist, Morgantown (ex-officio member).

ERNEST L. BAILLY, Commissioner of Roads, Charleston (ex-officio member).
C. F. McCLINTIC, Commissioner of Health, Charleston (ex-officio member).
W. W. TRANT, Superintendent of Schools, Charleston (ex-officio member).
E. B. PENNYACKER, Chairman, Public Service Commission, Charleston (ex-officio member).
Dr. H. B. COOLEY, 209 Grant Avenue, Morgantown (secretary-engineer).

Law enacted March 7, 1941 (Ch. 79)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

The West Virginia State Planning Board was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1941 and was organized in June of that year. In order to determine what could and should be done by the Planning Board in this State it was decided to survey briefly a wide number of social and economic conditions. In this way it was felt that the various problems could probably be located, possible solutions explored and the activities of various local, State, and Federal agencies determined. By proceeding cautiously in this manner the Board may be able to select the field or fields where its services may be used to best advantage without conflict with, or duplication of, the activities of other agencies.

The current program is made up of studies on the natural and artificial resources embracing about 15 broad fields, such as transportation, agriculture, land classification and use, conservation and recreation, minerals, public health, education, welfare, industries, finance, power, housing, and zoning. Each of these fields has been broken down into subfields numbering in all about 80. Primary committees of more than 400 highly qualified citizens are preparing reports on each of these subfields. To date 20 such reports have been prepared, and by June 30, a majority of these reports should be completed. The Chairman of the Board will devote much of his time to helping these committees complete their reports and preparing for the final summation of these reports to the Board. After these reports have been received they will be studied by other committees (one for each broad field). These committees will probably be composed of the Chairmen of the individual committees now at work. These "overall" committees will then report and make recommendation to the Board for its consideration.

The studies of the various reports, by the Board's "overall committees", will be referred as rapidly as possible to the Governor and to his "Interim Committee" as a basis for legislative action. The State Legislature meets in January 1943, and it is planned that the State programs on "Conservation" and "Recreation" will be suggested for early consideration by the legislative bodies.

War Planning Program

The Board has no defense funds and no defense program as such, but is giving assistance whenever and wherever it can to other agencies more directly concerned with defense efforts.

Post-War Planning Program

The 80 committees now operating under the Current State Planning Program have been instructed to consider the long-run as well as the short-run conditions and to consider the post-war period as well as the present defense emergency.

Much of the work of the Board will have to do with planning for the post-war period since much of the planning for the development of resources cannot be consummated until the war is ended. The efforts of the Board toward the realization of these plans for physical developments will be coordinated with the Local Public Works Programming Office.

Special efforts are being made to prevent the exploitation of the State's resources during the war. Conservation must be kept constantly in mind so that high production may be maintained throughout the period of war duration and to the end that the State may not be bankrupt of resources upon which to build when the conflict ends.

WISCONSIN STATE PLANNING BOARD

Headquarters

300 State Office Building, Madison

Membership

Hon. JULIUS P. HELL, Governor, Madison (chairman)
Vacancy, Director of the Budget, Madison.
M. W. TORRELLSON, Director of Regional Planning, 300 State
Office Building, Madison (secretary and executive officer).
JOHN CALLAHAN, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Madison.
W. J. CONWAY, Tax Commission, Madison.
CHARLES A. HALSBERT, State Chief Engineer, Madison.
C. A. HARPER, State Health Officer, Madison.
ROBERT A. NIXON, Public Service Commission, Madison.
C. L. MILER, Industrial Commission, Madison.
H. W. MacKENNIE, Director of Conservation, Madison.

WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, Highway Commission, Madison.
RALPH E. AMMON, State Board of Agriculture and Markets,
Madison.
Prof. GEORGE S. WEHRWEIN, 302 Agricultural Hall, University
of Wisconsin, Madison.
Vacancy.
FRANK C. KOLDM, Board of Control, Madison.
CHARLES B. BENNETT, Milwaukee.
HUGH A. HARPER, Lancaster.
C. B. WHITWALL, Milwaukee.

Law enacted June 17, 1935 (Ch. 165)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Local Planning Aid.—In those units of government requesting it, the State Planning Board prepares comprehensive county zoning ordinances, comprehensive city and village plans and zoning ordinances, major street plans, and development plans for the areas surrounding these communities. At present this service is being rendered to 12 cities and villages, 1 town and 6 counties.

Recreation plans are being prepared for such counties, cities, and villages as request them. This service is now being rendered to 11 cities and 6 counties.

A survey of municipal park and recreation costs has been completed.

Preparations for the erection of a powder plant have brought before the State Planning Board the problem of making such ordinances and preparing such legislation as is necessary to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare. This activity has taken the form of the preparation of interim county and city zoning ordinances, local building codes, and ordinances covering the location and standards of health, and sanitation to be maintained in trailer and cabin camps. The zoning ordinances, with one exception, are interim ordinances, whose adoption is wholly contingent upon the preparation of comprehensive local plans, the development of which will no doubt require the assistance of the State Planning Board.

State Planning.—A survey of all public institutions in the State is now being made in cooperation with the Office of the State Chief Engineer and the respective institution managements. So far the work has been completed with respect to three institutions under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as well as the Grand Army Home for Veterans. The survey of the State Teachers Colleges, of which there are nine, is reaching completion. The survey of Stout Institute is nearing completion. The surveys of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis and the Lake Tomahawk

State Camp for tubercular patients who are far on the road to recovery, are nearing completion. Surveys of the institutions under the Department of Public Welfare, namely, the State Prison, together with its farms and forest camps, and the Hospital for the Chronically Insane, will be under way shortly.

The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of the Campus of the University of Wisconsin has been completed and issued.

Research Projects.—An extended study of the cost of local government is in the process of being published.

An inventory of publicly owned land is still under way.

Water Resources.—Special studies are being carried on looking to the conservation of water resources. These studies are being directed toward flood control, conservation of water power, navigation purposes, conservation of waste and marsh areas, and the preservation of lake areas.

Cutover Area.—Since the original report on this area was made, advantage has been taken of every opportunity which would aid in the development of the plan as set forth in Wisconsin State Planning Board Bulletin No. 7.

County Agricultural Land-Use Programs.—The State Director of Regional Planning is a member of the Agricultural Land-Use Committee and through him the State Planning Board cooperates with that Committee in the development of agricultural land-use programs by counties. These programs are also coordinated with those of counties in which the State Planning Board is assisting in the preparation of comprehensive county zoning ordinances.

Subdivision Platting Approval.—One of the functions of the Director of Regional Planning (who is the Executive Director of the State Planning Board) is to approve or disapprove of all land subdivision plats outside of cities and villages. A Wisconsin Statute sets up standards that all subdivisions subject to town approval shall also be approved by the Director of Regional Planning before they are entitled to record. This is an activity which continues throughout the year, depending upon

subdivision activity. During the first 11 months of 1941, 138 plats were examined covering 2,927 acres and containing 5,989 lots.

Future Activities.—It is proposed to carry on the program now in progress, expanding it to include such new projects as may arise after the present projects are completed. The State Planning Board has never assumed itself to be in a position to plan the State, but has considered that its greatest usefulness could be through stimulation of local planning by cooperation with local planning bodies and governmental units.

War Planning Program

Assistance to State Council of Defense.—The Wisconsin Council of Defense, of which the State Director of Regional Planning is the Secretary, has been cooperating with the Federal Government in such activities as it indicates are desirable. These have included: an industrial survey, preparation of anti-sabotage instructions for the use of police and fire departments, the organization of local and county defense councils, the conduct

of the aluminum scrap collection, the organization of the aircraft warning service, and a study of priorities unemployment.

Aid to Defense Problem Areas.—The State Planning Board is actively engaged in aiding the local government units which would be affected by the erection of defense industries.

Post-War Planning Program

It should be noted that many of the activities listed herein have a dual significance. This is particularly true of those projects which have to do with assistance in local planning.

It is hoped that a shelf of public works may be developed in conjunction with comprehensive city plans, at least one of which is under way.

A number of activities, while being carried on at the present time because of their necessity, will also furnish a shelf of public works which may be used after the present emergency has passed. They are as follows: the survey of State institutions, the development plan for the campus of the University of Wisconsin, the airport development plan, lake and stream development, flood control, and the survey of natural resources.

WYOMING
STATE PLANNING AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Headquarters

313 Capitol Building, Cheyenne

Membership

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GEORGE O. HOUSE, Director, State Department of Commerce
and Industry, 313 Capitol Building, Cheyenne (executive
secretary).

N. B. BENNETT, Jr., 313 Capitol Building, Cheyenne (engineer-
secretary).

Law enacted February 7, 1935 (Ch. 42), amended February 23, 1939 (Ch. 117), amended February 24, 1941 (Ch. 111)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF WORK

General Planning Program

Cooperation in Land Water Programs.—A large percentage of the work in the State is being done individually by the four appointive members of the Board in their respective districts attending and holding meetings of the water users, cooperating with the county agents, and taking part in other work along water conservation and farm improvement lines.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—The Board is cooperating wherever possible with the United States Bureau of Reclamation in surveys of the Green River Basin, Big Horn River Basin, and Powder River Basin.

A State-wide WPA project for the investigation of water resources was approved some time ago but it now appears doubtful that this project can get under way on account of the employment situation. This proposal is cosponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board.

The Board has continued its cooperation with the Surface Water Division of the Geological Survey in installing and maintaining stream-gaging stations.

The cooperation with the Ground Water Division of the Geological Survey on investigation of the Egbert-Pine Bluffs area is being continued. The City of Cheyenne is also cooperating with the Board on this work and the entire southern half of Laramie County is now being investigated. The City of Laramie is now cooperating with the Board and the United States Geological Survey in an investigation in the Laramie area, and work has already been started by the U. S. G. S. The cooperation with the Ground Water Division of the Geological Survey will probably be extended during this period or shortly after to take in Goshen County.

The Wyoming Board is cooperating with the State Game and Fish Commission in preparing reports and specifications for

construction of fish rearing ponds and assisting in securing rights-of-way for such projects.

Cooperation with the WPA on the Wyoming Writers Project is being continued.

Report on Bench Marks.—The work in preparing a report on the Bench Marks in the State is being continued.

War Planning Program

Industrial Survey.—The Board has completed a survey of all industries throughout the State. These industries have been classified into different types in order that their availability for defense contracts might be known. Considerable work has been accomplished on priority ratings, and efforts in getting a WPA representative in Wyoming have been brought to a successful conclusion.

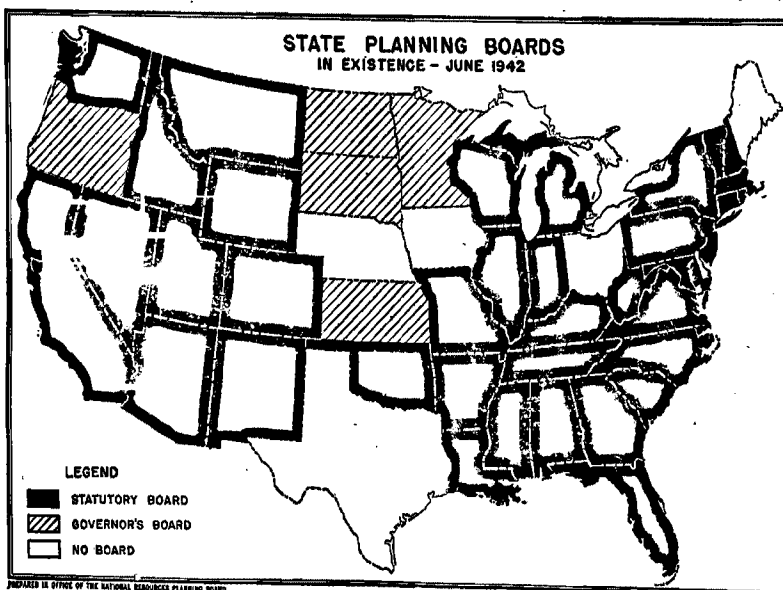
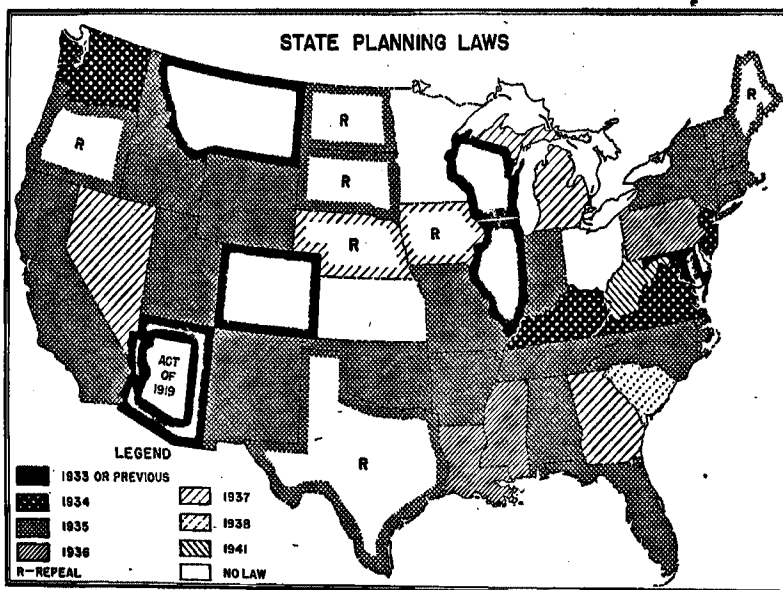
Mineral Resources Survey.—A map showing the mineral resources in the State has been prepared. In addition, considerable correspondence and some field investigations have been made in an attempt to locate strategic minerals.

Aid to Small Business.—A program to help small business throughout the State will be started.

Post-War Planning Program

Preliminary work along this line has been completed and the methods for actual planning will probably be set up at the next meeting of the Board.

Public Works.—One of the main purposes of the new WPA program was to speed up the work of the Bureau of Reclamation so that feasible projects would be available for post-war construction. The Board will cooperate with State Departments setting up various projects for either investigation or construction. The Board will cooperate with county and municipal agencies in establishing various types of proposals with the end in view of making them worthwhile projects.



APPENDIX A

STATE LEGISLATION ON PLANNING, ZONING, AND PLATTING

The war emergency has stressed the importance of adequate State enabling legislation for planning, zoning, and platting. Many State and local planning boards are serving as the research and planning arms of State and local defense councils. State enabling laws for city and county zoning are essential to the control of developments in defense areas adjacent to military establishments. As a guide to the adoption of more adequate legislation the following statement presents references to existing State enabling laws for planning, zoning and platting, together with an abstract of the coverage of each act.

Until 1933, the former Division of Building and Housing of the National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce, issued annually a "Survey of City Planning and Related Laws" and a "Survey of Zoning Laws." A comprehensive survey of changes since 1933 was made in 1938, and again in 1939, and the results were published in Circular XII of the National Resources Planning Board. Since then the State legislatures have enacted new laws or have made changes in existing laws in the field of planning, zoning and platting, which are recorded in this material, brought up to date as of June 1942.

INTRODUCTION

State Planning

Prior to 1933 there were few examples in this country of State-wide planning work. In New York State a study and report was made on the State's resources and land problems in 1925. In Iowa and Wisconsin studies were underway directed toward planning of conservation measures and for encouragement of county and local planning. At the suggestion of the National Resources Planning Board, laws creating State Planning Boards were enacted by the Legislatures of 4 States in 1933, 5 States in 1934 and 24 States in 1935. At the present time (December 15, 1941), State Planning Acts are in effect in 38 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. To date, Delaware is the only State which has never had a State Planning Board in any form.

These acts in varying degrees enable the boards to do comprehensive planning on a wide scale in cooperation with local, Federal and other State agencies. A few of the boards are made a part of an executive department or development agency, but most of them are independent agencies, the membership of which in many cases includes a number of representatives of the various State departments.

Metropolitan and District Planning

One of the most significant developments in recent State planning legislation has been the adoption of laws authorizing establishment of metropolitan and district planning agencies. These acts recognize the fact that planning problems are not confined within political boundaries and authorize two or more political subdivisions to cooperate or extend the jurisdiction of a single authority beyond its boundaries. Eighteen States have general planning enabling acts for metropolitan and inter-community areas. Some of these acts authorize two or more counties to cooperate; some authorize two or more cities, or cities and counties to cooperate, and the Alabama and Oklahoma acts authorize a broadening of the jurisdiction of city and town planning boards beyond the corporate limits of any city or town. Three other States have acts authorizing metropolitan and district planning for special areas.

Local Planning and Zoning

Broadly considered, local planning and zoning legislation has taken the form of general enabling acts, charter amendments, county and township planning and zoning enabling acts and special enabling acts applying to specified counties and municipalities. It has also comprised special enactments in regard

to the control of setback lines of buildings, platting and subdivision control, provisions for boards of zoning adjustment and measures for the control of various types of land use, including regulation of billboards.

Subdivision control clauses in planning enabling acts have been strengthened by requiring subdividers to provide utilities and to grade streets in conformity with existing streets and street plans. These requirements are authorized in 10 States.

Since 1939, 6 States have been added to the list of those which have general county planning enabling acts, making a total of 18. Three other States authorize planning in special classes of counties or in individual counties.

There has also been an increase in enabling legislation for county zoning. There are now 13 States which authorize zoning by counties compared to 9 in 1939.

Airport Zoning and Freeways

A notable addition to municipal powers has been the authority to protect airports by zoning their environs. Fourteen States now authorize airport zoning.

An equally forward looking development has been the increase in freeway legislation. These laws protect the traffic bearing capacity and ensure greater safety for trunk highways by preventing haphazard and too frequent intersections with minor routes. Ten States now have freeway legislation authorizing the laying out and construction of limited access highways. Three States added this type of law in 1941.

State and Local Post-War Reserve Fund and Planning Bills

Most States and municipalities are faced with a lack of statutory authority permitting the accumulation of reserve funds now with which to finance public works construction after the war. Legislation permitting the accumulation of cash reserves for municipalities exists in New York, Massachusetts, and California, and limited forms of such legislation exists in several other States. To encourage more State legislatures to adopt similar laws, the Council of State Governments is sponsoring bills permitting States, cities, and counties to establish and maintain local post-war public works reserve funds. The bills contain a provision authorizing, in the absence of an existing planning agency, the creation of a planning board to formulate, develop, and annually revise a capital budget, and to schedule and make preliminary plans and surveys for a long-range post-war program of State (or local) public works projects for execution and construction.

Tabular summary of States having laws providing for planning, zoning, and platting, June 1948

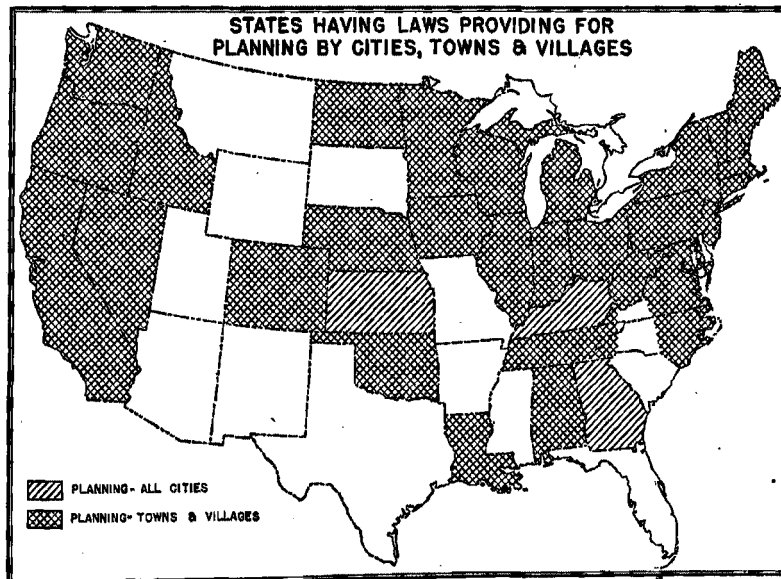
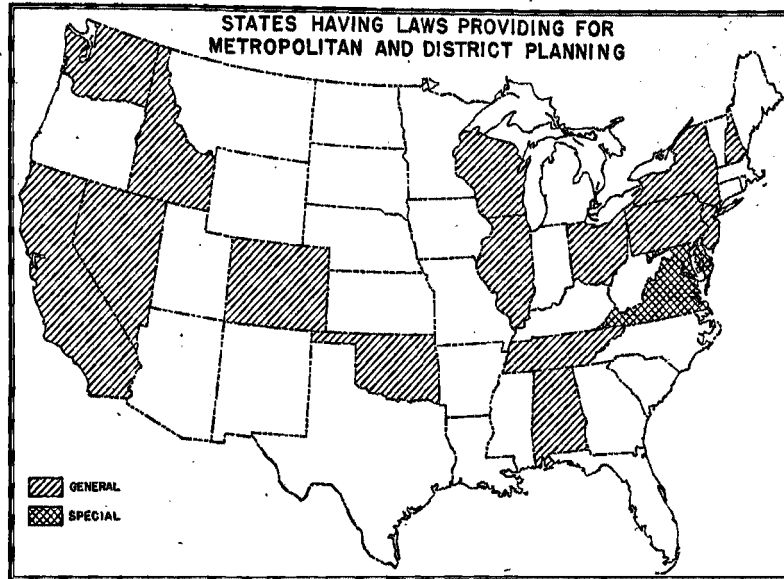
	Planning							Zoning						
	State	Regional	All cities	Towns and villages	All counties	Special classes of counties	Subdivision control	Subdivision control, utilities, and streets required	All cities	Special classes of cities	Towns and villages	All counties	Special classes of counties	Airport zoning
Alabama	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x			x
Arizona	x						x	x	x		x			
Arkansas	x				x		x			x				x
California	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x	x		
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x		
Connecticut	x		x	x			x		x		x			x
Delaware	x								x		x			
Florida	x				x				x		x			
Georgia	x		x				x		x		x		x	
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x		x			x			x	
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x		
Indiana	x		x		x		x	x	x		x	x		x
Iowa	x			x			x	x	x		x			
Kansas	x		x		x		x	x	x				x	
Kentucky	x	x					x	x	x				x	
Louisiana	x		x				x	x	x					
Maine	x		x	x			x		x		x			x
Maryland	x	x					x		x		x	x		
Massachusetts	x		x		x		x		x		x	x		x
Michigan	x		x	x			x		x		x			x
Minnesota	x		x	x	x		x		x		x	x		x
Mississippi	x						x		x				x	
Missouri	x					x	x	x	x		x		x	
Montana	x						x	x	x		x		x	
Nebraska	x		x	x			x		x	x			x	x
Nevada	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	
New Hampshire	x		x	x			x		x		x		x	
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x		x
New Mexico	x				x		x		x		x	x		
New York	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			x
North Carolina	x		x	x			x	x	x		x			
North Dakota	x		x	x			x		x		x			x
Ohio	x	x	x	x			x		x					
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x			x		x		x			
Oregon	x		x	x			x		x		x			x
Pennsylvania	x		x	x	x		x		x		x			
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		
South Carolina	x								x		x			
South Dakota	x					x	x		x		x		x	
Tennessee	x	x	x	x			x		x		x			
Texas	x					x	x		x		x	x		
Utah	x				x		x		x		x			
Vermont	x		x	x			x		x		x	x		
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x			
Washington	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x			
West Virginia	x		x	x	x		x		x		x			x
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x		
Wyoming	x						x	x	x		x	x		x
Alaska	x								x		x			
Hawaii	x													

STATE LEGISLATION ON PLANNING, ZONING, SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING IN FORCE, 1941

Alabama

STATE PLANNING. Code 1940, tit. 55, secs. 368 to 373. (Acts 1935, p. 871, as amended by Acts 1939, pp. 95, 472.) Establishes a State Planning Board to prepare a master plan for the physical development of the State, promote public interest in planning, give advice to county and municipal planning authorities, and coordinate State and local plans.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Code 1940, tit. 37, secs. 809 to 814. (Acts 1935, p. 1126.) Authorizes the Governor, upon petition, and after public hearing to define boundaries of a planning region and appoint a regional planning commission for territory of municipalities, and neighboring unincorporated areas having overlapping and inter-related or common planning problems.



Prepared in office of the National Resources Planning Board

LOCAL PLANNING. Code 1940, tit. 37, secs. 786 to 797. (Acts 1935, p. 1126.) Enables municipalities (cities, towns, villages and other incorporated subdivisions) to create a planning commission with power to plan and zone, and control subdivisions within five miles of the corporate limits.

Code 1940, tit. 4, sec. 33. (Acts 1931, p. 197.) Confers powers, to plan and zone for airport purposes, upon municipalities owning airports in fee simple. The authority extends over extra corporate territory within one quarter of a mile of the airport.

ZONING.

Code 1940, tit. 37, secs. 772 to 785. (Acts 1923, p. 590, as amended by Acts 1935, p. 1121.) Enables each municipal corporation to zone.

Code 1940, tit. 4, sec. 33. (Acts 1931, p. 197.) Authorizes airport zoning in extra corporate territory within one quarter of a mile of airports.

Local Acts 1927, No. 380, p. 307. Provides for zoning in Capitol Height-section of the city of Montgomery.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Code 1940, tit. 37, secs. 797 to 808. (Acts 1935, p. 1126.) Confers upon a municipal planning commission jurisdiction over the subdivision of land within the municipality and of all land within five miles of the corporate limits.

Code 1940, tit. 56, secs. 12 to 25. (Acts 1923, p. 10, as amended by Acts 1927, p. 217.) Regulates the recording of plats.

Arizona

STATE PLANNING. Code Ann. 1939, secs. 11-901 to 11-903. (Acts 1919, c. 84.) Establishes a State Resources Board to investigate and prepare plans for the development, conservation, etc. of waterways, sheds, and water resources, and all matter related thereto; to recommend regulations and to cooperate with the United States Waterways Commission.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Limited to zoning, subdivision control and platting. See statutes below.

ZONING. Code Ann. 1939, secs. 16-1401 to 16-1404. (Acts 1925, c. 80, secs. 1-2, as amended by Acts 1927, c. 27, sec. 1.) Enables incorporated cities and towns to zone. It should be noted that the statute is limited to incorporated cities and towns, with no provision for county or unincorporated area zoning.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Code Ann. 1939, secs. 16-708 to 16-713. Provides for subdivision control and platting of land within three (3) miles of the corporate limits of any city of 20,000 or more population.

Code Ann. 1939, secs. 16-228 to 16-231. Provides for the making and recording of town plats.

Code Ann. 1939, secs. 17-1818 to 17-1819. Authorizes owners of land to plat for townsites or additional subdivisions to cities and towns with approval of the legislative body of city or town.

The statutes do not provide for the participation of any planning agency in subdivision control, and contain no provision for the regulation of anything beyond layout.

Arkansas

STATE PLANNING. Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 153, sec. 12320, p. 307. (Acts 1935, No. 6.) Creates a State Planning Board to prepare a master plan for the physical development

of the State, to prepare a long-term program of public works, and to cooperate, as a coordinating agency, with Federal, State and local agencies.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 39, secs. 2445 to 2450. (Acts 1937, No. 246.) Enables the creation of planning boards in all counties to prepare and adopt an official county plan, to promote interest in planning, to cooperate with Federal, State and local authorities, and to prepare a long-term program of public works.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, secs. 9690 to 9696. (Acts 1929, No. 108, as amended by Acts 1937, No. 295.) Enables cities of the first and second class to adopt and enforce a municipal plan for the coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the municipality and its environs within five (5) miles of the corporate limit, and to create a city planning commission.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, secs. 9521 to 9522, p. 2414. (Acts 1931, No. 1.) Authorizes border municipalities located on the State line between Arkansas and any other State to take by eminent domain land use easements for public buildings and parks; to occupy or close streets and alleys; and to create improvement districts.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, sec. 10027. (Acts 1931, No. 275, sec. 1.) Enlarges the powers of the city and town councils with reference to special improvement districts, and authorizes the council to deny petition for organization of an improvement district where the city planning commission disapproves it as not harmonizing with the city plan.

ZONING.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, secs. 10055 to 10058. (Acts 1924, No. 6, sec. 1 to 4.) Enables cities of first class (population 1750 or more) to zone.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, secs. 9692 (a) to 9695. (Acts 1929, No. 108, sec. 3 to 6, as amended by Acts 1937, No. 295, sec. 1.) Enables planning commission of cities of the first and second class to include in the master plan provisions for zoning. Zoning powers are limited to the corporate boundaries of municipalities and do not extend to the five mile area as in planning.

Acts 1941, No. 116. An Airport Zoning Enabling Act: confers upon all cities authority to promulgate and enforce airport zoning regulations.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, secs. 9524 to 9529. (Acts 1907, p. 730, sec. 1 to 6.) Regulates the recording of plats.

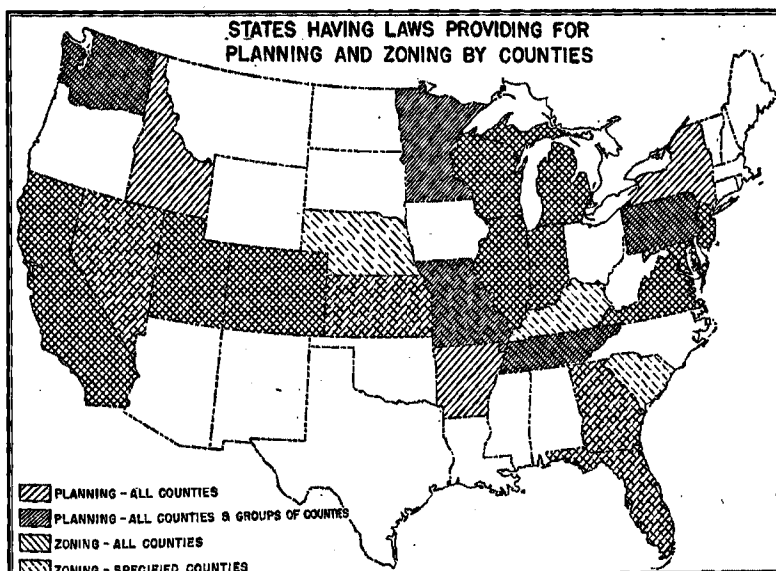
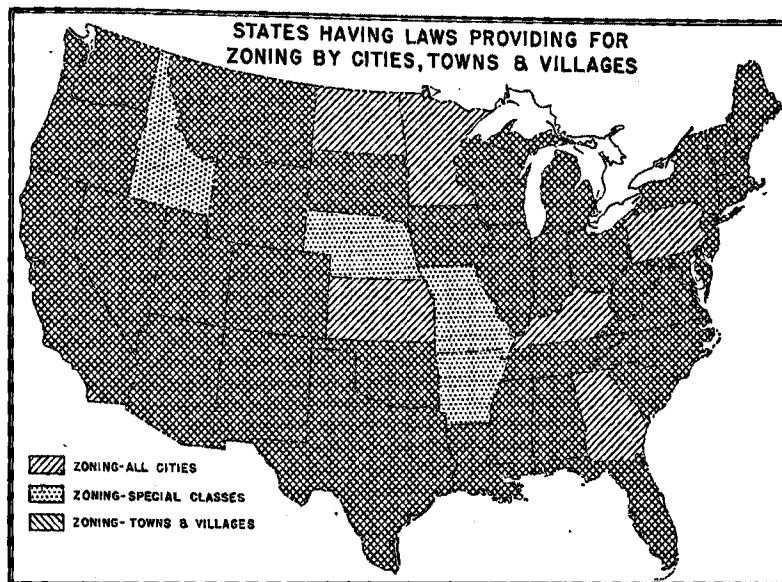
Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 115, sec. 9692 (a-b). (Acts 1929, No. 108, sec. 3, as amended by Acts 1937, No. 295, sec. 1.) Confers upon city planning commissions authority over subdivisions.

Digest of Stats. (Pope, 1937) c. 39, sec. 2450. (Acts 1937, No. 246, sec. 6.) Confers upon the county planning board when it has adopted an official highway plan, or part thereof, authority to control the subdivision of land in unincorporated territory identical with such authority granted to municipal corporations for subdivision control within municipalities.

California

STATE PLANNING.

Deering General Laws 1937, Act 998, sec. 1 to 5 (Stats. 1935, c. 331.) Creates a State Planning Board as a division of the department of Finance for the purpose of cooperating with other organizations in devising means to develop the natural and economic resources of the State.



PREPARED IN OFFICE BY THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

Code Suppl. 1937, sec. 144 and 145 (Stats. 1939, c. 268, p. 862.) Authorizes the State Highway Engineer to divide any State highway into separate roadways by constructing curbs and central dividing sections and to lay out and construct local service roads on and along any State highway.

Code Suppl. 1939 (Stats. 1939, c. 687, secs. 23.5, 100.1 to 100.3.) Authorizes the State highway department to lay out and construct any section of a State highway as a freeway and to enter into an agreement with the city council or board of supervisors having jurisdiction over the street or highway and, as may be provided in such agreement, to close any city street or county highway at or near the point of its interception of any freeway.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Deering General Laws 1937, Act 5211b, secs. 2.3 to 2.4 (Stats. 1937, p. 1818, as amended by Stats. 1941, c. 1177.) Requires the State Planning Board to divide the State into regional planning districts to be administered by regional planning commissions consisting of selected members of county planning commissions nominated by the county boards of supervisors and appointed by the governor. Such planning commissions are authorized to prepare a master plan for the region and adjacent land if it bears relation to the planning thereof.

Authorizes any counties or municipalities which are included in a regional planning district to enter into contracts with any other counties or municipalities in the district for the preparation of master and official plans or the performance of other planning functions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Deering General Laws 1937, Act 5211b, sec. 1 to 20 (Stats. 1929, p. 1805, as amended by Stats. 1937, p. 1818.) Authorizes planning commissions in cities; makes them mandatory for counties and regions.

Stats. 1939, c. 359, sec. 1 to 3. Authorizes cities and counties to lay out freeways or limited access streets and highways.

Stats. 1941, c. 1224, sec. 3. Amends sec. 980 of the Streets and Highways Code.

Directs the county board of supervisors to cause to be prepared either by the county surveyor or by the county planning commission or by some other qualified person selected by the board of supervisors a classification of all publicly owned roads and highways but not including State highways in the county. Such classification shall include mileage, character of improvement and traffic density and shall be created annually or so often as the board of supervisors may consider necessary.

ZONING.

Deering General Laws 1937, Act 994, sec. 1 to 6 (Stats. 1917, p. 1419, as amended by Stats. 1929, p. 721.) Confers zoning authority upon any incorporated city or town.

Deering General Laws 1937, Act 5211b, sec. 6.6 (Stats. 1929, p. 1805, as amended by Stats. 1937, p. 1826.) Authorizes planning commission of cities and counties to prepare precise sections of master plans and to recommend such plans to the legislative body for adoption as official plans. Such precise plans may regulate the use of land, buildings, etc.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Deering General Laws 1937, Act 6500, sec. 1 to 31 (Stats. 1937, c. 670.) Authorizes the governing bodies of cities and counties to control the design and improvement of subdivisions. Requires bond be posted not in excess of cost of improvement of streets and easements. Provides for review by advisory agency.

Colorado

STATE PLANNING.

Stats. Ann. 1935, v. 4, c. 157, sec. 1 to 11 (Laws 1935, c. 212, p. 1073.) Creates a State Planning Board to promote conservation, development of the natural resources, and the coordination of public works; to develop a master plan, and cooperate with Federal, other States, and local planning agencies. No public highway, park, public works, building, etc., may be constructed or acquired without the report and advice of the commission.

Laws 1941, c. 195.

Authorizes the State Highway Advisory Council with the approval of the Governor to designate any portion of a State highway within twenty (20) miles of the city limits of any city having 15,000 or more population to be a freeway whenever there is particular danger to the safety of the traveling public.

Authorizes the State Highway Engineers to separate such freeway into separate roadways and to enter into agreements with the cities or towns having jurisdiction over city or town streets or with the counties having jurisdiction over county highways and as provided in such agreement make provisions for carrying such city street or county highway or other public way over or under or to a connection with the freeway.

Prohibits the opening of any city street, county highway or other public way into a freeway unless and until the State highway engineer with the approval of the governor consents in writing to the same.

Authorizes the State Highway Engineer to lay out and construct local service roads or designate as local service roads any existing street or public way.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Laws 1939, c. 92, sec. 4 to 9. Authorizes municipal authorities and Board or Boards of County Commissioners to cooperate in the creation of a regional planning commission for a region agreed upon by the cooperating governmental bodies.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Laws 1939, c. 92, sec. 1 to 32. Authorizes planning and zoning of unincorporated territory within counties and empowers a county planning commission to make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of such area.

Stats. Ann. 1935, v. 4, c. 163, sec. 180 to 189 (Laws 1929, c. 67.) Authorizes any municipality to plan, and transfers the powers of the zoning commission to the planning commission.

ZONING.

Stats. Ann. 1935, v. 2, c. 26, sec. 16 to 25 (Laws 1923, c. 182.) Enables cities and incorporated towns to zone.

Laws 1939, c. 92, sec. 10 to 28. Enables any county having a county planning commission to zone all or any part of the unincorporated territory within such county and provide for a board of zoning adjustment; whether or not a county planning commission has been created, the county commissioner upon petition, may appoint district planning commissions for the purpose of zoning portions of the unincorporated territory within the county.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Stats. Ann. 1935, v. 4, c. 163, sec. 141 to 159 (Laws 1886, sec. 1, p. 361; R. S. 1908, sec. 6603, C. L. sec. 9098.) Authorizes cities and towns to control plats and subdivisions with legal boundaries, and within three (3) miles of the corporate limits. Provisions for subdivision regulations outside of municipalities relate to layout only.

Connecticut

STATE PLANNING.

General Stats. Suppl. 1939, ch. 121b, Secs. 798c to 803c (Public Acts 1939, c. 199). Establishes a Development Commission composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor, to conduct research into possible methods for the improvement of business, industry, agricultural resources, recreational facilities and other resources of the State.

Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 427e to 429e. Directs the highway commissioner to lay out and construct any trunk line highway as a parkway or freeway upon direction by the general assembly. Authorizes the laying out and construction of service highways to provide access from areas adjacent to a parkway or freeway.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

General Stats. 1930, c. 26. Authorizes the creation of town planning commissions in any town.

General Stats. Suppl. 1931, c. 26, sec. 38a. Authorizes planning commissions to file maps of proposed streets and highways, sidewalks, parkways, etc.

The following cities and towns are authorized to plan by Special Act:

Special Laws 1917, Special No. 134 as amended by Special Laws 1937, Special No. 103. Authorizes a town plan commission for *Bloomfield*.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 480, tit. 1. Authorizes the City of *Danbury* to provide for city planning. Authorizes a city plan commission.

Special Laws 1933, Special No. 355, as amended by Special Laws 1937, Special No. 337. Authorizes planning in the town of *Greenwich*.

Special Laws 1937, Special No. 892, secs. 1 and 3. Requires a city plan commission for *Hartford*.

Special Laws 1931, Special No. 135. City of *Middletown*.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 498. *New Britain*.

Special Laws 1917, Special No. 275, as amended by Special Laws 1913, Special No. 16. Authorizes the creation of a town plan commission in the town of *Newington*.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 275. Authorizes the town plan commission of the town of *Suffield* to prohibit the placing of objects (building, structure or advertising sign) between veranda or building line and street line.

Special Laws 1937, Special No. 359. Creates a town plan commission for the town of *Trumbull*.

ZONING.

General Stats. Suppl. 1931, c. 192, c. 267; 1933, c. 29, sec. 42a; c. 29a, sec. 43a (N); 1935, c. 29a, secs. 88c to 92c (Public Acts 1925, c. 242; amended by Suppl. General Stats.). Enables any city, town or borough to zone. Permits control of billboards under the zoning ordinance.

General Stats. Suppl. 1930, c. 29, as amended by Suppl. 1931, c. 171. Authorizes the zoning commission of each city, town, or borough to zone.

General Stats. 1930, c. 185, sec. 8096 (Public Acts 1929, c. 236, sec. 5). Authorizes the State commissioner of aeronautics to zone the area adjacent to any airport.

Public Acts 1923, c. 279. Authorizes zoning in *Bridgeport*, *Norwalk*, *Waterbury*, *Stamford*, town of *Stamford* without the limits of the city of *Stamford*, *Paisfield*, *Greenwich*, *Enfield*, *West Hartford*.

Authorizes the following cities and towns to zone by special acts:

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 159. Authorizes zoning in the *Canon Fire District*.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 463, as amended by Special Laws 1931, Special No. 113. Creates a zoning commission in *Darien*, authorizing the board of adjustment to license filling stations which licenses are to be presented to the Commission of Motor Vehicles.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 408. Authorizes zoning throughout the town and borough of *Greenwich*.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 137. Authorizes the town of *Hamden* to zone.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 9, as amended by Special Laws 1927, Special No. 484; Special Laws 1929, Special No. 184; Special Laws 1930, Special No. 334. Authorizes *Hartford* to zone.

Special Laws 1931, Special No. 185, tit. I. Authorizes zoning in the city of *Middletown*.

Special Laws 1931, Special No. 360. Creates a zoning commission for the town of *New Canaan*.

Special Laws 1921, Part II, Special No. 478, as amended by Special Laws 1925, Special No. 490. Creates zoning districts in the city of *New Haven*.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 487. Authorizes the city of *New London* to zone.

Special Laws 1925, Special No. 494, as amended by Special Laws 1929, Special No. 145. Authorizes the city of *Norwich* and the town of *Norwich* to zone.

Special Laws 1933, Special No. 826, c. VIII as amended by Special Laws 1930, Special No. 425. Authorizes zoning in the city of *Stamford*.

Special Laws 1925, Part II, Special No. 469, as amended by Special Laws 1927, Special No. 60; Special Laws 1927, Special No. 192. Authorizes the town of *West Hartford* to create zoning districts.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 510, secs. 111 to 129. Authorizes the town of *West Haven* to create zoning districts.

Special Laws 1931, Special No. 305. Authorizes zoning in *Windsor*.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

General Stats. Suppl. 1937, sec. 125d; 1939, c. 33, sec. 149e. Authorizes planning commissions to approve plats before filing. No sanctions.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 480, tits. II and III. Authorizes the city plan commission of *Danbury* to approve plats and prohibits building in mapped streets. May require utilities or suitable bond.

Special Laws 1927, Special No. 240, as amended by Special Laws 1929, Special No. 289; Special Laws 1937, Special No. 71. Authorizes the town plan commission of the town of *Stratford* to make rules governing the filing of plats.

Special Laws 1929, Special No. 424. Authorizes the *Waterbury* planning commission to regulate the subdivision of land.

Delaware

STATE PLANNING. No provisions.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Laws 1941, H. B. 165. Repeals revised Code 1935, c. 168, secs. 1 to 16 and substitutes new secs. in lieu thereof. Creates the regional planning commission of New Castle County and the Regional Planning District of New Castle County which shall include all territory not within the corporate limits of any city or town unless any such corporate territory is included upon request of the governing body or authority of any such city or town.

Requires the Commission to make and adopt a master plan for the district.

Authorizes the commission following adoption of the master plan and approval by the Levy Court of New Castle County to approve or disapprove any public way, utility or structure (including Federal or State) or acquisition or sale of public land, provided that any such disapproval may be overruled by two-thirds vote of the body authorized to carry out such project.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Laws 1929, c. 1, Constitutional Amendment, Art. II, sec. 25. Authorizes the General Assembly to enact zoning enabling laws for municipalities.

Rev. Code 1935, c. 179, secs. 6228 to 6236 (Laws, Second Special Session, 1934, c. 22.) Enables cities and incorporated towns to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLANNING. Laws 1941, H. B. 165. Prohibits the recording of plats within the Regional Planning District of New Castle County unless approved by the regional planning commission.

Requires subdividers to install streets and utilities, as prescribed by the Commission, or to furnish a performance bond in lieu thereof.

Establishes an official map of the district.

Prohibits the construction of buildings in the bed of mapped streets.

Florida

STATE PLANNING. Acts 1935, c. 17275, as amended by Acts 1939, c. 19182. Creates a State Planning Board to make an official master plan for the physical development of the State, to make surveys and recommendations for the future development, welfare and governance of the State, and to cooperate with local and national planning agencies.

Acts 1941, c. 20446. Authorizes the Chairman of the State Road Department to issue licenses to outdoor advertisers and to control advertisements in territory outside the corporate limits of any city or town.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Acts 1935, c. 17275, secs. 8 to 10, as amended by Acts 1941, c. 20518. Creates county planning councils and prescribes their powers and duties.

The following cities are authorized to plan by special acts:

Special Acts 1927, c. 12692, sec. 76. Authorizes a planning commission for *Dunedin*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10827, p. 2702. Authorizes the creation of a City Planning Board in the city of *Leesburg*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11064, p. 3836. Authorizes creation of a city planning board in the city of *Palatka* with zoning power and power of approval of plats.

Special Acts 1927, c. 12232. Authorizes a Zoning Commission for the town of *Palm Beach*. The Commission is to prepare an official town plan.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11057, p. 3799. Creates a City Planning Commission in the city of *Palmella*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13267. Amends the charter of the city of *Pensacola* providing for a planning commission with zoning power.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18793, p. 1280. Authorizes planning in the city of *Pinellas Park*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13388. Authorizes a planning commission for the city of *Sanford* with the power to zone.

Special Acts 1929, c. 14423. Charter for the City of *Tampa*. See sec. 59—authorizes establishment of a planning board.

Zoning.

Acts 1939, c. 19539, p. 1248. Authorizes all cities and towns (except in Hillsborough County) to zone.

Acts 1939, c. 19165, p. 396. Authorizes regulation of outdoor signs and creates zones for such regulation.

Acts 1937, c. 17833, p. 243, as amended General Acts 1939, c. 19583, p. 1436. Authorizes counties having a population of 180,000 to zone.

Acts 1939, c. 195, p. 1230. Authorizes counties having a population between 55,000 and 85,000 to zone the territory $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles contiguous to corporate limits.

Acts 1941, c. 21042. Authorizes any county having a population of not less than 20,650 and not more than 20,750 to zone the territory in the county not included in any municipality.

The following cities, towns, villages, and counties are authorized to zone by special acts:

Special Acts 1927, c. 13049, p. 2624. Authorizes zoning in city of *Anna Maria*.

Special Acts 1939, c. 19588, p. 24. Authorizes zoning in *Atlantic Beach*, Duval County.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11410 (Special Session), p. 313. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Bonita Springs*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 12673, p. 755. An Act legalizing the zoning ordinance of the City of *DeLand*, passed October 22, 1926.

Special Acts 1929, c. 19782, p. 426. Authorizes zoning regulations in *Dunedin*.

Special Acts 1939, c. 19793. Provides for the zoning of County Road No. 14 in *Duval County*.

Special Acts 1929, c. 19798, p. 482. Authorizes zoning in *Eau Galle*, Brevard County.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18522, p. 346. Authorizes the city of *Fernandina* to zone.

Special Acts 1929, c. 14051, p. 696. (Amends Laws 1925, c. 10565.) Amends grant of power and provides board of adjustment provisions. Applies to cities of *Ft. Myers* and *East Fort Myers*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10563, p. 1710, as amended by Special Acts 1929, c. 14051, p. 696. Confers zoning authority upon the cities of *Ft. Myers* and *East Fort Myers*.

Special Acts 1939, c. 19844, p. 616. Authorizes the town of *Frostproof* to zone.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10676, p. 2064. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Haines City*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11522 (Special Session), p. 1186. Confers zoning authority upon the town of *Houey*.

Special Acts 1941, c. 21310. Authorizes Indian River County to zone the territory of the county not included in any municipality.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18622, p. 781. Authorizes zoning in the city of *Jacksonville Beach*.

Special Acts 1939, c. 19621, p. 810. Authorizes the city of *Key West* to prescribe and enforce zoning regulations.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10752, p. 2308. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Lakeland*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 12991, p. 2410. Authorizing city of *Lake Worth* to regulate location, size, and use of buildings. Legalizes the zoning ordinance and adds zoning to the powers of the City Planning Board.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10809, p. 2643. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Leesburg*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10837, p. 2702. Authorizes the city planning board in *Leesburg* to approve proposed amendments to the zoning ordinance.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13137, p. 2997. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *New Port Richey*.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18718, p. 1103. Authorizes the city of *Neptune Beach* to zone.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11061, p. 3824. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Palatka*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11064, p. 3836. The City Planning Board of *Palatka* may approve proposed amendments to the zoning ordinance.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13232, p. 3367. Confers zoning authority upon the town of *Palm Beach*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13232, p. 3367. Authorizes the creation of a zoning commission in the town of *Palm Beach*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11057, p. 3799. Authorizes the City Planning Commission in the city of *Palmetto* to zone.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18798, p. 1280. Authorizes zoning in the city of *Pinellas Park*.

Special Act 1925, c. 11049, p. 3758. Confers zoning authority upon cities and incorporated villages in the county of *Pinellas*.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18839, p. 1493. Authorizes the city of *Rockledge* to zone.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13398, p. 4363. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Sanford*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13401, p. 4408. Repeals Laws 1925, c. 11175 which authorize zoning and creation of city planning commission in *Sarasota*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11157, p. 4322. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Sebring*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11212, p. 4463. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *St. Cloud*.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18870, p. 1544. Authorizes zoning in the city of *Stuart*.

Special Acts 1937, c. 18946, p. 1715. Authorizes zoning in certain areas in the city of *Tampa*.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11307, p. 4393. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *West Palm Beach*. City Planning Board to act as Zoning Commission.

Special Acts 1939, c. 20202, p. 1804. Authorizes zoning in *Winter Haven*.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13553, p. 4979. Confers zoning authority upon the city of *Winter Park*.

Amendments to charters of *Bradentown*, *Jacksonville*, *Maitland*, *Orlando*, *St. Petersburg*, *Sanford*, and *Tampa*, conferring zoning authority.

Charter amendment conferring zoning authority upon the city of *Miami Beach*.

The following cities are authorized to zone by charter amendments:

Special Acts 1925, c. 10904, p. 3037. Provides additional section (sec. 54) for the charter of *Manatee*. Confers zoning authority.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13257, p. 3444. Amending and supplementing charter of City of *Pensacola*. Confers zoning authority.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLANNING.

Special Acts 1927, c. 13941. An Act requiring the reference of maps and plats of any land within 1½ miles of city limits of city of *Tallahassee*, when filed for public record, to City Commission of *Tallahassee* for approval. Such maps and plats must conform to the general plan of that city.

Special Acts 1925, c. 11064, p. 3836. Authorizes the city planning board of *Palatka* to approve plats.

Special Acts 1925, c. 10827, p. 2702. Authorizes city planning board of *Leesburg* to approve plats.

Georgia

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1937, No. 106. Establishes a State Planning Board authorized to make surveys and publish information on land use, population distribution, educational institutions, parkways and highways, water supply, building and housing conditions, and control of land subdivisions; to prepare plans for the physical development of the State and long-term policies for agriculture, land and water utilization, and to report to the Governor and Legislature with recommendations; and to encourage the planning of counties, cities, and towns.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING:

Laws 1937, No. 37, p. 1135. Constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to grant to any city or county having a population of 1,000 or more authority to pass planning and zoning laws.

Laws 1937, Extra Session, No. 133, p. 414, as amended by Laws 1939, No. 342, p. 406. Authorizes counties of 70,000 to 75,000 population to enact planning and zoning ordinances upon written petition of 51 percent of owners of property.

Municipalities authorized by charter provisions or special acts to enact planning ordinances:

Albany (City) Laws 1929, No. 245, sec. 3, p. 800.
Atlanta (City) Laws 1927, No. 66, p. 986, as amended by Laws 1929, No. 81, p. 824; 1931, No. 265, p. 651.
Augusta, Laws 1927, No. 276, p. 808, as amended by Laws 1931, No. 262, p. 686; 1939, No. 404, p. 876.
Bainbridge, Laws 1941, No. 103, p. 1082.
Bowden, Laws 1941, No. 103, p. 1190.
Brunswick, Laws 1927, No. 205, p. 929.
Cannville, Laws 1941, No. 107, p. 1258.
Canton, Laws 1941, No. 149, p. 1261, No. 136, p. 1285.
Chatham County, Laws 1927, No. 260, p. 521.
Cobb County, Laws 1937, Extra Session, No. 108, p. 790.
Cordale, Laws 1941, No. 28, p. 1268.
Dalton, Laws 1939, No. 358, p. 668.
Decatur (City), Laws 1929, No. 361, p. 1021.
Douglasville, Laws 1941, No. 398, p. 1351.
Ellerton, Laws 1941, No. 268, p. 1416.
Fulton County, Laws 1939, No. 68, p. 884, as amended by Laws 1941, No. 54, p. 851, No. 141, p. 854.
Griffin, Laws 1941, No. 98, p. 1487.
Hinesville, Laws 1941, No. 181, p. 1480.
Kingland, Laws 1941, No. 193, p. 1376.
Lafayette, Laws 1941, No. 82, p. 1580.
Neuman, Laws 1929, No. 126, p. 1239.
Savannah, Laws 1929, No. 305, p. 1236.
St. Marys, Laws 1941, No. 41, p. 1768.
Valdosta, Laws 1929, No. 286, p. 1381.
Washington, Laws 1929, No. 116, sec. 49, p. 1417.

ZONING.

Laws 1939, No. 283, p. 245. Authorizes zoning and billboards regulation outside of incorporated villages, towns, and cities in counties having a population of not less than 72,500 and not more than 73,500.

Laws 1937, No. 37, p. 1135. Constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to grant authority, to pass zoning and planning ordinances to any city or county having a population of 1,000 or more.

Laws 1939, No. 281, p. 408. Authorizes zoning and planning ordinances in any county having a population of not less than 75,000 nor more than 100,000.

Laws 1937, Extra Session, No. 133, p. 414, as amended by Laws 1939, No. 342, p. 406. Authorizes enactment of zoning ordinances upon written petition of fifty-one (51) percent of owners of property, in counties having a population of not less than 70,000 nor more than 75,000.

Laws 1929, No. 255, p. 614. Authorizes zoning outside of the limits of any incorporated municipalities in counties of 200,000 or more population.

Municipalities and counties authorized by special laws to enact zoning ordinances.

Augusta, Laws 1927, No. 276, p. 808.

Bainbridge, Laws 1941, No. 103, p. 1082.

Barnesville, Laws 1939, No. 306, p. 877.

Bibb County, Laws 1941, No. 103, p. 751.

Bowden, Laws 1941, No. 399, p. 1190.

Bryan County, Laws 1941, No. 236, p. 773.

Bryon (Town), Laws 1941, No. 42, p. 1210.

Cairo, Laws 1941, No. 25, p. 1254.

Camden County (Authority to zone along State highways outside limits of city or town having authority to zone). Laws 1939, No. 323, p. 520.

Camilla, Laws 1941, No. 167, p. 1258.

Canton, Laws 1941, No. 149, p. 1261.

Chatham, Bryan and Liberty Counties (Authority to zone along State highways outside limits of city or town having authority to zone). Laws, Extra Session, 1937, No. 254, p. 767.

Chatham County, Laws 1927, No. 260, p. 521.

Clayton County, Laws 1939, No. 15, p. 542.

Cobb County, Laws 1937, Extra Session, No. 108, p. 790.

Cordale, Laws 1941, No. 26, p. 1288.

Covington, Laws 1941, No. 276, p. 1289.

Douglasville, Laws 1941, No. 398, p. 1351.

Elberton, Laws 1941, No. 268, p. 1416.

Forest Park (Town), Laws 1939, No. 348, p. 1061.

Forest Park, Milledgeville, Cordale, Carrollton, Eastman (Cities) Laws 1937, (Constitutional Amendment) No. 39, p. 1132.

Fulton County, Laws 1927, No. 399, p. 591. Authorizes zoning outside of incorporated municipalities.

Glynn County, Laws 1937, No. 359, p. 24.

Glynn County, Laws, Extra Session, 1937, No. 5, p. 823.

Griffin, Laws 1941, No. 99, p. 1484.

Hinesville, Laws 1941, No. 181, p. 1490.

Kingsland, Laws 1941, No. 193, p. 1576.

Lafayette, Laws 1941, No. 32, p. 1580.

Liberty County, Laws 1941, No. 468, p. 903.

McCamisville, Laws 1941, No. 47, p. 1596.

McIntosh County (outside limits of city or town having zoning authority) Laws 1939, No. 31, p. 569.

Quitman, Laws 1939, No. 36, p. 1139.

Savannah, Laws 1929, No. 305, p. 1288.

Sandersville, Laws 1941, No. 39, p. 1692.

Spalding County, Laws 1941, No. 68, p. 960.

St. Marys, Laws 1941, No. 41, p. 1763.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Code Ann., sec. 24-2716. Regulates the recording of plats.

Idaho

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1935, Extra Session, c. 8. Creates a State Planning Board to survey and investigate the social, economic and physical resources of the State and to coordinate the work of all research fact finding and development agencies established by the laws of the State.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Laws 1935, Extra Session, c. 51. Authorizes the formation of regional planning commissions by

the commissions of two or more adjoining counties. A regional planning commission when requested by the commissions of its region or by the State Planning Board may perform the duties of the commissions for cities, village and counties.

LOCAL PLANNING. Laws 1935, Extra Session, c. 51. Enables cities, villages and counties to create planning commissions.

ZONING. Code Ann. 1932, c. 4, secs. 49-401 to 49-409 (Laws 1926, c. 174 as amended by Laws 1927, c. 14; 1929 c. 103). A zoning enabling act for cities of the first and second class.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLANNING.

Code Ann. 1932, c. 23, secs. 49-2201 to 49-2214. To regulate the recording of plats.

Laws 1935, Extra Session, c. 51. Requires submission of plats to the planning commissions of cities, villages and counties for suggestion before approval by the city or village or county board.

Illinois

STATE PLANNING. Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 127, secs. 63f to 63i (Laws 1935, p. 193). Creates a State Planning Commission to study and investigate the natural resources of the State and the problems of agriculture, industry and population and to recommend development of the State's resources.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 34, secs. 152a to 152d (Laws 1929, p. 308). Authorizes county boards to set up a regional planning commission for specific portions of the area of a county. It empowers county boards to cooperate in establishing a regional planning commission for areas embracing territory in more than one county. The effect of a regional plan is advisory.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 34, secs. 152e to 152h (Laws 1933, p. 421). An Act to authorize and empower county boards to establish building or set-back lines on or along any road, street, traffic-way, drive or parkway outside the corporate limits of cities, villages and incorporated towns.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 24, secs. 78a to 78d (Laws 1933, p. 218). An Act to authorize and empower cities, villages and incorporated towns to establish building or set-back lines on or along public streets, traffic-ways, drives or parkways.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 24, secs. 71 to 73 (Laws 1921, p. 260). Provides for planning commissions in cities, villages and incorporated towns. Furnishes a basis for the creation of planning commissions in all incorporated territory. There is no reference to zoning or inclusion of a zone plat as part of the master or official plan.

ZONING.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 24, secs. 66 to 70 (Laws 1921, p. 180 as amended by Laws 1923, p. 268). To authorize cities, villages and incorporated towns to zone.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 34, secs. 152i to 152o (Laws 1935, p. 699). Authorizes zoning in all counties, does not apply to agricultural lands, and enables a county to cooperate in the exercise of zoning powers with other counties, municipalities, and State authorities.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 24, sec. 73 (Laws 1921, p. 260). No map or plat may be recorded of land within corporate limits of any city, village, or incorporated town which has adopted an official plan, or in territory 1½ miles from limits thereof unless the subdivisions shown provide for streets, alleys, and public grounds in conformity with requirements applicable thereto of the official plan.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 34, sec. 25, subsec. 9 (Laws 1933, 1st Special Session, p. 23). Authorizes county boards to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations governing the location, width

and course of streets and highways in any map, plat or subdivision of land not within any city, village, or incorporated town and to provide that such plat shall be submitted to the county board or to some officer designated by the county board for approval. No plat or subdivision shall be recorded or be valid until approved.

Rev. Stats. 1939, c. 109, secs. 1 to 13 (R. S. 1874, pp. 771 to 773 as amended by Laws 1921, p. 677). Requires platting of additions to cities, villages, and towns or new towns, requires recording of plats with county recorder and provides for vacation of plats. Plats of highways, streets and roads must be recorded. Statute contains no regulations by a planning agency.

Indiana

STATE PLANNING. Baldwin's Stats., Suppl. 1935, secs. 15364 to 15373 (Acts 1935, c. 74). Creates a State Planning Board to make surveys and analyses of data relative to the resources of the State, to make recommendations for the systematic utilization and development of such resources, and to cooperate with the National Resources Planning Board and other planning agencies.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, secs. 11619 to 11630 as amended by Suppl. 1935, secs. 11629-1 to 11629-27 (Acts 1921, c. 209; 1923, c. 169; 1925, c. 178; 1931, c. 44; 1935, c. 268; 1937, c. 222). Authorizes the creation of city planning boards and defines their powers. Also provides for zoning and approval of plats by planning agencies.

Baldwin's Stats., Suppl. 1935, secs. 5205-1 to 5205-9 (Acts 1935, c. 239). Authorizes the creation of county planning commissions and defines their powers, including zoning and public works programming.

ZONING.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, secs. 11654 to 11659 (Acts 1921, c. 225; 1925, c. 125; 1929, c. 14) as amended by Acts 1937, c. 222. Confers zoning authority upon cities and incorporated towns.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, sec. 11975 (Acts 1923, c. 168). Enables first class cities to regulate buildings and building lines.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, sec. 11624 (Acts 1921, c. 209; 1927, c. 3) as amended and supplemented by Baldwin's Stats., Suppl. 1935, secs. 11629-2 to 11629-4 (Acts 1935, c. 268). Authorizes city planning commissions to zone.

Baldwin's Stats. Suppl. 1935, sec. 5205-4 (Acts 1935, c. 239). Authorizes county planning commissions to zone.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, sec. 4033 (Acts 1931, c. 33, sec. 7). Authorizes the Board of Public Works to zone the area 1,500 feet from the boundaries of airports.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, sec. 11626 as amended by Baldwin's Stats., Suppl. 1935, secs. 11629-11 to 11629-15, 11629-20 to 11629-21 (Acts 1921, c. 209; 1935, c. 268). Gives planning commissions the power of approval over plats within five (5) miles of corporate limits of cities and incorporated towns. Planning regulation includes the power to compel installation of facilities, utilities and to compel provision of recreational open spaces. Lots not already platted require the approval of the planning commission on the deed or on the sales agreement. Dedication of streets in an unapproved subdivision are not recognized and building permits are refused on any such street.

Baldwin's Stats. 1934, sec. 4033 (Acts 1931, c. 33, sec. 7). The power of approval of plats is given to the board of public

works and city plan commission within the area 1,500 feet from the boundaries of airports.

Iowa

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1941, c. 75. Creates the Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission and the Legislative Committee on National Defense Coordination to secure information as to the advantages and capacities of the State for industrial development, to study and promote the use and processing of agricultural raw materials.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Code 1939, secs. 5829.01 to 5829.20 (Code 1927, 1931, 1935, secs. 5829-a1 to 5829-a17, 5829-b1 to 5829-b3, 48GA, c. 157, sec. 1). Authorizes cities and towns to establish city plan commissions.

ZONING.

Code 1939, secs. 6452 to 6473 (Code 1924, 1927, 1931, 1935, secs. 6452 to 6473). Authorizes any city or town to zone.

Code 1939, secs. 6474 to 6476 (Code 1924, 1927, 1931, 1935, secs. 6474 to 6476; 48GA, c. 167, sec. 1 to 3). Authorizes cities of the first and second class to establish restricted residence districts. These sections shall not be operative if any city or town has taken advantage of secs. 6452 to 6473.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Code 1939, sec. 5829.12 (Code 1927, 1931, 1935, sec. 5829-a12). All subdivisions, etc., must be submitted to the city planning commission for approval. All proposals for the vacation or partial vacation of a street, alley, or public ground shall be submitted to the city plan commission and its recommendations obtained before approval by the city council.

Code 1939, secs. 6366 to 6369. Requires and regulates the recording of plats and subdivisions in special charter cities. Requires approval of plats by the city council and city plan commission where such commission exists.

Kansas

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1941, c. 77. Recognizes the Kansas State Planning Board, created in 1934 by the Governor's executive decree and continued by subsequent decrees 1937 and 1939, by appropriating a sum for expenses of the Board for the years 1941, 1942 and 1943.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

General Stats. Ann. 1935, c. 12, secs. 12-701 to 12-708 (Laws 1921, c. 99 as amended by Laws 1923, c. 92; 1931, c. 110). Authorizes the governing body of any city to create a planning commission.

General Stats. Ann. 1935, c. 13, sec. 13-1094 (Laws 1931, c. 127). Authorizes the governing body of cities of the first class with populations between 50,000 and 90,000 to adopt major thoroughfare traffic plans upon recommendation of the city planning commission.

Laws 1941, c. 139. Requires that city planning commissions prepare master plans as well as zoning plans in cities of the first class having populations of more than 60,000 and located in a county having an assessed valuation of less than \$160,000,000.

Requires the approval of the planning commission before construction for public works of the type embraced by the recommendations of the master plan.

Prohibits the recording of plats within three (3) miles of the city limits following adoption and filing of a major street plan, unless approved by the city plan commission.

Prohibits the construction of buildings in the bed of mapped streets.

Requires that streets and utilities be provided or a performance bond posted.

General Stats. Ann. 1935, c. 13, secs. 13-1090 to 13-1092 (Laws 1929, c. 132.) Provides for the designation and establishment of certain streets or avenues as main traffic ways in cities of the first class having more than 115,000 population located in a county having an assessed valuation of less than \$190,000,000 and provides for improving, opening, widening and extending such streets.

General Stats., Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2914 to 19-2926 (Laws 1939, c. 164,) as amended Laws 1941, c. 197. Authorizes any county having a population of more than 70,000 or which may be contiguous to a military reservation to plan except counties having an assessed tangible valuation of more than \$150,000,000.

Directs the planning board to make and adopt a master plan. Prohibits the construction of improvements of the type covered by the master plan unless first submitted to the planning board for approval.

All plats in the unincorporated area in the county must be submitted to the planning board for approval. The planning board may require that streets and utilities or a performance bond be provided before approval.

Authorizes the establishing of setback lines outside the corporate limits of any city or major highways.

Authorizes zoning.

General Stats., Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2901 to 19-2913 (Laws 1939, c. 165.) Authorizes counties of 25,000 to 40,000 bordering on another State to appoint zoning boards which shall prepare comprehensive plans for land within any township outside the incorporated limits of any city all or parts of which township borders upon the city limits of any city of 100,000 or more or any township of 5,000 that borders any county containing a city of 100,000.

General Stats. Ann. 1935, sec. 14-545 (Laws 1931, c. 130; 1933, c. 137.) Relating to the widening of streets in cities of the second class having a population of more than 12,000. This Act authorizes the governing body of the city to adopt certain streets as traffic thoroughfares upon recommendation of the city planning commission.

Laws 1941, c. 139. City Planning Commissions in cities of the first class with populations of more than 60,000 and located in a county with an assessed valuation of less than \$150,000,000 shall make and adopt a master city plan, including a zoning plan and subdivision control, and building or setback lines on existing or proposed major streets.

ZONING.

General Stats., Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2914 to 19-2926 (Laws 1939, c. 164.) Authorizes zoning by counties having a population of 47,000 to 100,000 and less than 140,000 of land within townships outside of any incorporated city.

General Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2901 to 19-2913 (Laws 1939, c. 165.) Authorizes counties of 25,000 to 40,000 bordering on another State to zone land within any township outside the incorporated limits of any city all or parts of which township borders upon the city limits of any city of 100,000 or more or any township of 5,000 that borders any county containing a city of 100,000.

General Stats. Ann. 1935, secs. 12-707 to 12-713 as amended by General Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 12-710, 12-714, 12-715 (Laws 1921, c. 100; 1927, c. 110; G. S. 1935, sec. 12-710; Laws 1939, c. 94.) Empowers cities to enact zoning ordinances.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

General Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2914 to 19-2926 (Laws 1939, c. 164.) Authorizes zoning boards of counties having a population of 47,000 to 100,000 and less than 140,000 to review plats and subdivisions within townships but outside of any incorporated city before approval by the county commissioners.

General Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 19-2901 to 19-2913 (Laws 1939, c. 165.) Authorizes counties of 25,000 to 40,000 bordering on another state to appoint zoning boards which shall review plats and subdivisions within any township outside the incorporated limits of any city all or parts of which township borders upon the city limits of any city of 100,000 or more before approval by the county commissioners.

General Stats., sec. 12-705 (Laws 1923, c. 92, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 108; 1931, c. 111.) Provides for regulation of subdivision and platting in cities in which a city planning commission has been or may hereafter be created including the environs of the city within three miles of the city limits and within the same county in which the city is located; authorizes city planning commission to adopt regulations governing the subdivision of land within its jurisdiction.

General Stats. 19-2628 (Laws 1925, c. 144.) Creates board for approval of plats and maps of divisions and subdivisions in counties having a population of more than 100,000 and less than 120,000.

Laws 1941, c. 139. Authorizes the planning commission of cities of the first class with a population of 60,000 or more to approve plats within the city and within three (3) miles of the corporate limits.

Kentucky

STATE PLANNING.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 1992c-1 to 1992c-6 as amended by secs. 4618-147, 4618-163 (Acts 1934, c. 29 as amended by Acts 1935, First Extra Session, c. 1, Art. XXVI, sec. 1, Art. XXVII, sec. 16.) Creates a State Planning Board, and defines its duties. Its independent position was abolished in 1936 and the administration of its functions were transferred to the governor's cabinet.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 2741ZZ-26 to 2741ZZ-32 (Acts 1938, c. 18, tit. IV.) Authorizes the governor to define the boundaries of a planning region and appoint regional planning commissions upon petition by the planning commission of any municipality or the county commissioner of any county or any 100 citizens and after a public hearing.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 2741ZZ-1 to 2741ZZ-32 (Acts 1938, c. 18.) Enables cities of third to sixth classes to plan including the area five (5) miles beyond municipal boundaries.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 2839b-5 to 2839b-35. Enables any city of the first class which has adopted a major street plan to widen, alter, or extend any major street or open new streets. The duties of the Planning and Zoning Commission in connection with major street improvements are set forth.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-111 to 3037h-120 (Acts 1930, c. 86.) Authorizes planning commissions in cities of the first class. S. B. 167, secs. 1, 2, 4-7, 12-17 (Official citation not yet available.) Authorizes cities of first class to agree with counties containing such cities to make plans for the incorporated and unincorporated areas in the county, including a master plan, zoning plan, subdivision control regulations. Other municipalities in the county may join in upon the consent of county and city. If this law is applied in a county and city, Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-111 to 3037h-120 (Acts 1930, c. 86) are repealed.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, sec. 3235f-1 (Acts 1928, c. 80.) Provides for the creation and organization of a city planning and zoning commission for cities of the second class and surrounding territory.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 3480f-1 to 3480f-9 (Acts 1938, c. 21). Provides for a planning and zoning commission for Frankfort, the State Capitol, with powers of the planning commission of cities of the first class (Acts 1930, c. 86) and gives power of eminent domain.

ZONING.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. Suppl. 1939, sec. 3840f-1 (Acts 1938, c. 21). Creates the Capitol Planning and Zoning Commission authorizing the adoption of zoning ordinances.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1938, sec. 2741ZZ-11 (Acts 1938, c. 18). Enables cities of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes to zone.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-121 to 3037h-123 (Acts 1930, c. 86). Enables cities of the first class to zone.

S. B. 167, sec. 1, 2, 8, 8-10, 12-17. (Official citation not yet available.) Authorizes cities of first class to agree with counties containing such cities for the zoning of both incorporated and unincorporated areas in the county; this power is limited in agricultural areas. Other municipalities in the county may join in upon the consent of the county and city. If this law is applied in a city and county, Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-121 to 3037h-123 (Acts 1930, c. 86) is repealed.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3255f-1 to 3255f-13 (Acts 1928, c. 80). Provides for the organization of planning and zoning commissions in second class cities and surrounding territory and gives the county court outside the city limits power to validate acts of the commission concerning property affected in the county.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3562a-1 to 3562a-2 (Acts 1928, c. 89). Regulates filing of plats and maps for dedication of streets, ways, and easements in corporate limits of cities of the fourth class.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. Suppl. 1939, secs. 2741ZZ-12 to 2741ZZ-25 (Acts 1938, c. 18, tits. II and III). Authorizes subdivision control in third to sixth class cities by planning commissions and five (5) miles beyond city limits.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-124 to 3037h-137 (Acts 1930, c. 86, tits. III and IV). Requires planning commissions of cities of the first class to provide an official map; sets jurisdiction of municipal planning commissions over subdivisions at five (5) miles beyond corporate limits; and requires approval of the planning commission for plats. The provisions for approval include adequate spaces for recreation and may include utilities or the posting of a performance bond. Building permits may not be issued for buildings in the bed of mapped streets, nor for buildings to which no mapped street gives access. No municipal utilities may be constructed in any street unless such street has been placed on the official map.

S. B. 167, secs. 1, 2, 11-17. (Official citation not yet available.) Authorizes cities of first class to agree with counties to jointly plan, and as part of such plan to regulate subdivisions, for both incorporated and unincorporated areas in the county. Other municipalities in the county may join in upon the consent of the county and city. If this law is applied in a county and city, Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, secs. 3037h-124 to 3037h-135 (Acts 1930, c. 86, tits. III and IV) are repealed.

Carroll's (Baldwin's) Stats. 1936, sec. 3235f-4 (Acts 1928, c. 80). Authorizes the city planning commission in second class cities to approve plats within the city limits and three (3) miles beyond such limits.

Louisiana

STATE PLANNING.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 9664.1 to 9664.9 (Acts 1936, No. 38).

Creates a State Planning Commission to make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the State, to coordinate State and local plans and to cooperate with planning activities in neighboring States.

Acts 1940, No. 47. Reorganizes the State Government; and in so doing transfers the functions of the State Planning Commission to the Department of Public Works.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 5768 to 5771 (Acts 1926, No. 305). Enables municipalities to create by ordinance a planning commission with power to prepare a comprehensive plan and to act upon plats and subdivisions of land.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 6452 to 6455 (Acts 1932, No. 201). Authorizes the several Police Juries to contract and provide for an aerial survey and mosaic map of their respective parishes; providing that when approved by the Police Juries they shall be the official surveys and that parish assessors shall check assessment roll of the parish with said map, and shall include on assessment roll any taxable property shown on the map and not shown on the assessment roll.

General Stats. 1939, sec. 5559 (Acts 1918, No. 160, sec. 54). Authorizes cities of commission-manager form to appoint a City Planning Board and prescribe its duties by ordinance.

ZONING.

General Stats. 1939, 1921 Constitution, Art. 14, sec. 29. "All municipalities are authorized to zone their territory; to create residential, commercial, and industrial districts, and to prohibit the establishment of places of business in residential districts."

General Stats. 1939, sec. 5478 (Acts 1910, No. 302; 1926, No. 155). Extends to commission-governed cities the general zoning laws of the State, regardless of charter provisions.

General Stats. 1939, sec. 5766 (Acts 1918, No. 27). Cities of over 50,000 may zone.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 5788 to 5799 (Acts 1926, No. 240). Provides a general enabling act for zoning in all incorporated cities, towns, and villages.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 5627 to 5634 (Acts 1918, No. 160). Prescribes for cities with commission-manager form of government methods of surveying and plotting lands into lots or plots and defines the method of preparing plats thereof and the recordation of same, and a method of marking said lots or plots so that they are identified and can be located and fixing a penalty for failure to carry out the provisions of this Act. The city engineer is authorized to approve plats to within three (3) miles of corporate limits. Concerns lay-out only.

General Stats. 1939, secs. 5344 to 5347 (Acts 1930, No. 51). Require all persons owning real estate who desire to plat the same into squares or town lots to file in the office of the keeper of notarial records of the parish where the property is situated maps of such proposed towns or tracts of land before selling any part of same. This law contains no provisions for approval of plats by a planning or other agency.

General Stats. 1939, sec. 5770 (Acts 1926, No. 305). Authorizes the planning commissions of cities to approve plats.

Maine

STATE PLANNING.

Laws 1935, c. 191. Creates a State Planning Board and defines its powers and duties.

- Laws 1937, c. 157. Repeals the law creating a State Planning Board and transfers its equipment, records and files to the Maine Development Commission.

Laws 1939, c. 283. Authorizes the State Highway Commission to lay out and construct parkways and freeways. Authorizes the construction of service roads to provide access from areas adjacent to a parkway or freeway.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Rev. Stats. 1930, c. 5, sec. 137 as amended by Laws 1937, c. 127. Enables cities, towns and village corporations to provide for planning and the creation of planning boards.

ZONING.

Rev. Stats. 1930, c. 5, secs. 137 to 144 (Laws 1925, c. 209 as amended by Laws 1927, c. 172) as amended by Laws 1937, c. 49, c. 127; 1939, c. 127, secs. 1 to 2; 1941, c. 64, 280. Enables cities, towns, and village corporations to zone.

Laws 1931, c. 213, sec. 4. Enables cities and towns to enact zoning ordinances for airports and their environs.

Laws 1941, c. 142. Enables every political subdivision to zone for airport purposes and permits two or more political subdivisions to create a joint airport zoning board.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Rev. Stats. 1930, c. 15, sec. 21. Regulates the recording of plats. Provides for nothing more than layout.

Maryland

STATE PLANNING.

Ann. Code 1939, v. 2, Art. 28C (Laws 1933, Special Session, c. 39). Creates a State Planning Commission to make a master plan for the future physical development of the State. To cooperate with other State and local agencies and to coordinate all planning activities.

Acts 1944, c. 508. "Repeals Code Ann. 1939, Art. 19-A, secs. 1 to 12 and secs. 22 to 26; Art. 19, sec. 42, Art. 14, secs. 145 to 147, Art. 39-A, secs. 1, 2 and 15, Art. 91, secs. 19 to 24, Art. 96-A, Art. 96-B, sec. 2, enacts Art. 19-A, secs. 1 to 12G, title Conservation of Natural Resources and Art. 39-A, secs. 1, 2, and 15. Creates Board of Natural Resources to coordinate the activities of Department of Tidewater Fisheries, Department of Game and Inland Fish, Department of State Forests and Parks, Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources, and Department of Research and Education."

Acts 1941, c. 485. Amends Code Ann. 1939, Art. 89-B by adding sec. 149. Authorizes the State Roads Commission to lay out, establish, and construct any State highway as a parkway. Authorizes the acquisition of such real property or interests as may be necessary or desirable for service roads, landscaping, protection of the parkway, or for the restriction of uses or structures on abutting lands. Provides that no owner of land abutting on the parkway or other persons shall have any right of ingress or egress to, from, or across such abutting land. Directs the Commission to designate points to which access will be permitted. Authorizes the regulation, restriction, or prohibition of access to parkways from any existing highways. Provides for reasonable access to parkways from existing or any highways. Authorizes regulation, restriction, or prohibition of classes of vehicles using the parkway provided there are alternate routes. Authorizes the maintenance, construction, etc., of parkways as in the case of other highways.

Acts 1941, c. 486. Amends Code Ann. 1939, Art. 89-B by adding sec. 4-A. Authorizes State Roads Commission to acquire real property along or near any State highways, parkways, and freeways or any interest in such property in order to protect the highway, etc., or scenery along it or to provide parking areas.

Acts 1941, c. 487. Amends Code Ann. 1939, Art. 89-B by adding secs. 150 to 154 under subtitle freeways. Authorizes the State Roads Commission to lay out, establish, and construct any State highway as a freeway. Prohibits egress or ingress by owner on abutting land or other person. Authorizes the Commission by resolution to designate as a freeway all or any portion of any State highway theretofor laid out, adopted, established, and constructed. Authorizes the Commission to restrict or limit the right of any owner of land abutting the freeway to lay out, establish, and construct any new means of ingress or egress. Authorizes the Commission to close any existing means of ingress or egress by agreement or condemnation.

Acts 1941, c. 852. Repeals and reenacts with amendments Code Ann. 1939, Art. 56, secs. 335, 338, 339. Authorizes the State Roads Commission to regulate the display or advertisements outside the corporate limits of cities, towns, or villages and along highways.

REGIONAL PLANNING.

Laws 1927, c. 448, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 286; 1931, c. 204; c. 370, as amended by Laws 1941, c. 921. Creates the Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District in Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties contiguous to the District of Columbia, authorizing planning and zoning.

Laws 1941, c. 835. Creates the Prince Georges County Regional District under the jurisdiction of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Authorizes the Commission to make and adopt a plan for the regional district.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Ann. Code 1939, v. 2, Art. 66B, secs. 10 to 20. (Laws 1933, c. 599, as amended by Laws 1941, c. 523.) Authorizes municipalities including counties to create planning commissions with power to zone, control subdivisions and with the power to use eminent domain for parks, roads and streets.

Laws 1929, c. 448. Provides for city planning in Frederick; creation, organization and powers of a planning commission; subdivision regulations; right to keep planned streets free from buildings.

ZONING.

Ann. Code 1939, v. 2, Art. 66B, secs. 1 to 9 (Laws 1927, c. 705; 1935, c. 448; 1937, c. 397). Confers zoning authority on Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City and the legislative bodies of cities and incorporated towns of more than 10,000.

Ann. Code 1939, v. 2, Art. 66B, secs. 21 to 23 (Laws 1933, c. 599). Confers zoning power upon all municipalities ("municipalities" includes or relates to counties, towns, villages, or other incorporated political subdivisions.)

Municipalities and counties authorized to zone by Special Acts:

Laws 1939, c. 715 as amended Laws 1941, c. 247. Enables Baltimore county to zone.

Laws 1939, c. 443. Enables the town of Bel Air to zone and regulate outdoor advertising signs.

Laws 1924, c. 560. Confers zoning authority upon the city of Cumberland.

Laws 1929, c. 443, sec. 10. Authorizes zoning in Frederick.

Laws 1931, c. 93. Authorizes zoning in *Gouldsbury*.
Laws 1929, c. 415. Confers zoning powers upon the town of *Rockville*.

Laws 1927, c. 448 as amended by Laws 1929, c. 386; 1931, c. 204. Confers zoning authority upon *Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District*.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Ann. Code 1939, v. 2, Art. 66B, secs. 24 to 37 (Laws 1938, c. 599). Empowers municipalities to regulate subdivisions to one (1) mile outside their corporate limits and to regulate building in mapped streets.

Laws 1939, c. 633. The Anne Arundel County Planning Commission empowered to regulate subdivisions.

Laws 1929, c. 443, secs. 13 to 24. Confers power to regulate subdivisions on the Frederick planning commission to one (1) mile outside the corporate limits.

Laws 1921, c. 51. Authorizes the mayor and council of Hagerstown to regulate subdivisions of land in that city and requiring their approval of plats or plans.

Laws 1941, c. 835. Provides that no plat of land within the Prince Georges County regional district shall be recorded without the approval of the Commission. Orders the Commission to make and adopt zoning plan.

Laws 1941, c. 99. Repeals and re-enacts with amendments Code of Public Local Laws 1930, Art. 23, sec. 295. Authorizes the Mayor and Council of Salisbury to regulate the subdivision of land within the corporate limits of the city. Requires the approval of the Mayor and Council before the recording of plats. Authorizes the prescription of rules governing lay out, the establishing of building lines and zoning regulations.

Massachusetts

STATE PLANNING.

Ann. Laws Suppl. 1940, c. 6, secs. 49 to 52 (Acts 1935, c. 475; 1936, c. 307; 1939, c. 451; Acts 1941, c. 466). Creates a State Planning Commission to develop a master plan for the physical and economic development of the State, and to coordinate all Federal and local planning activities, joins the division of planning of the metropolitan district commission with the State Planning Commission.

Resolves, 1941, c. 18. Authorizes and directs the chairman of the State Planning Board and the Commissioner of Education to investigate problems connected with the stimulation of handicrafts through the commonwealth.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Acts 1923, c. 399 as amended by Acts 1941, c. 466. Division of metropolitan planning created within the Metropolitan District in 1923, transferred in 1941 to the State Planning Commission.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Ann. General Laws, c. 41, secs. 70 to 81, as amended by Suppl. 1940, c. 41, secs. 81A to 81J (Acts 1913, c. 494; 1914, c. 283; 1915, c. 165; 1936, c. 211; 1938, c. 112). An Act authorizing planning commissions in cities and towns. Those having a population of 10,000 or more, compulsory; under, optional. Does not apply to Boston.

• Acts 1930, c. 168. Authorizes the city of Boston to establish and maintain an official thoroughfare plan. Provides that the mayor may adopt the plan after receipt of recommendations from the City Planning Board, the Board of Street Commissioners, and the Board of Park Commissioners.

ZONING.

Ann. General Laws Suppl. 1940, c. 40, secs. 25 to 32A (Acts 1933, c. 269; 1938, c. 133; 1941, c. 176, 198, 320). Confers zoning authority upon all cities and towns (except Boston).

Acts 1924, c. 488 as amended by Acts 1932, c. 143; 1936, c. 240; 1941, c. 372. Confers zoning authority upon Boston. Ann. General Laws, c. 6, sec. 35 (Acts 1939, c. 393, sec. 2, as amended by Acts 1941, c. 597). Authorizes any city, except Boston, and any town to zone the areas of approach to publicly owned airports. Authorizes the acquisition of approach areas to publicly owned airports by purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Ann. Laws Suppl. 1940, c. 41, secs. 81F to 81J (Acts 1938, c. 211). Provides for approval of plats and subdivisions by planning Boards or Boards of Survey in all municipalities having a population of 10,000 or more and in such other municipalities as adopt the law. In all municipalities to which the law applies no streets, sewers, or other municipal utilities and improvements shall be constructed within a subdivision the plat of which has not been approved and recorded and upon which the utility or improvement has been platted.

Michigan

STATE PLANNING.

State. Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 3.535 to 3.539 (Public Acts 1937, No. 218). Creates a State Planning Commission to collect data on public works projects, cooperate with Federal agencies, and coordinate surveys and investigations of natural resources.

Public Acts 1941, No. 232. Establishes a governor's committee on interstate cooperation with the chairman of the State planning commission, a member ex officio.

Public Acts 1941, No. 205. Authorizes the State highway commissioner, boards of county road commissioners, and cities and villages, either acting alone or in cooperation with each other or with a Federal, State or local agency having authority to participate in the construction and maintenance of highways to establish, maintain, and provide for the public use of limited-access highways. Private property and property rights may be acquired by purchase, gift, devise, or condemnation for the purposes of this Act. Provides for the acquisition of excess real property.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

State. Ann., Constitution, Art. XIII, sec. 5. Municipalities may condemn land in excess of that needed for an improvement, in case of acquiring, opening, and widening of boulevards, streets, and alleys.

State. Ann., secs. 5.2991 to 5.2996 (Public Acts 1931, No. 285). Provides for planning commissions in cities, villages, and other incorporated political subdivisions with zoning and plat control powers.

State. Ann., secs. 10.71 to 10.75 (Acts 1931, No. 89). Provides for marking of air hazards and prohibits hazardous telephone and telegraph equipment within 1,000 feet of an airport.

ZONING.

State. Ann., secs. 5.2931 to 5.2939 (Public Acts 1921, No. 207) as amended by Public Acts 1941, No. 287, No. 306. Enables cities and villages to zone. Requires that notice of hearings on zoning and on appeals be given to railroad and utility companies in zoning districts.

State. Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 5.2962 (1) to 5.2962 (12). (Public Acts 1937, No. 302, as amended by Public Acts 1939, No. 69), as amended, Public Acts 1941, No. 241, No. 339. Authorizes zoning in townships adjacent to the boundary of a city of 40,000 or more population or in the county of 225,000 or more or following adoption of this Act by the electors of

any other organized township having a population of 1,500 or over. Authorizes regulation of trades, industries, etc., and migratory labor camps. Requires towns to create planning boards when the act is operative. Requires that notice of hearings be given to railroad and utility companies within zoning districts.

State Ann., secs. 5.2996 to 5.3005 (Public Acts 1931, No. 285) as amended by Public Acts 1941, No. 297. Authorizes municipal planning commissions to zone. Requires that notice of hearings be given to railroad and utility companies in planned districts of cities and villages.

State Ann., secs. 5.2951 to 5.2961 (Public Acts 1929, No. 79 as amended by Public Acts 1933, No. 118; 1935, No. 44) as amended by Public Acts 1941, No. 242. Authorizes zoning by counties of land lying outside of municipalities; requires county planning committees to be formed to draw zoning plans with assistance of State Planning Board; provides for zoning for agriculture, forestry, soil conservation as well as usual use districts; and provides that a tax may be levied to carry out provisions of the Act. Requires that notice of hearings be given to railroad and utility companies in zoning districts.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

State Ann., secs. 5.3008 to 5.3006 (Public Acts 1931, No. 286). Authorizes municipal planning commissions to approve plats whenever they shall have adopted a master plan showing streets. May require provision of utilities or a suitable bond.

State Ann. Suppl. 1940, sec. 5.2411 (Public Acts 1923, No. 116 as amended by Public Acts 1925, No. 263; 1927, No. 58; 1931, No. 140; 1937, No. 318). Authorizes townships to make improvements in certain platted lands in townships and in unplatted lands adjacent thereto.

State Ann. Suppl. 1941, secs. 26.431 to 26.510 (Public Acts 1929, No. 172; 1937, No. 18, No. 33, No. 319; 1941, No. 183, No. 206). Authorizes cities, townships, villages, and counties to control the platting of land, to require that plats conform to street patterns and plans and to county, State or Federal-aid road patterns and plans. Authorizes municipal governments, boards of county road commissioners (in unincorporated territory), and the State highway department (in territory connecting and lying within the right-of-way of State trunk line or Federal-aid highways) to require that all streets and alleys be graded and surfaced. A bond may be accepted in lieu of such construction.

State Ann., sec. 5.2007 (Public Acts 1875, No. 215). Requires that plats be approved by the city council. In fourth class cities, before filing.

Minnesota

STATE PLANNING. No provisions.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1933-68 to 1933-75 (Laws 1937, c. 287). Enables any municipality having a population of less than 50,000 to carry on city planning activities.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1933-42 to 1933-45 (Laws 1929, c. 176 as amended by Laws 1931, c. 168; 1935, c. 235, c. 376). Authorizes planning in cities of the second, third, and fourth class, and villages.

Laws 1919, c. 292. Creates a City Planning Department for the City of Minneapolis, with power to zone and approve plats.

Zoning.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 5494-46 to 5494-47 (Laws 1931, c. 214). Authorizes municipalities to acquire air rights

of property adjoining a municipal airport, and to zone such adjoining property. It authorizes the marking and lighting of any obstructions interfering with the safe operation of aircraft.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1614 to 1620 (Laws 1915, c. 128 as amended by Laws 1919, c. 297; 1921, c. 217; 1923, c. 133, c. 364; 1925, c. 122; 1929, c. 340; 1931, c. 290; 1937, c. 289). Any city of 50,000 and over may zone.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1664-91 to 1664-98 (Laws 1929, c. 176 as amended by Laws 1931, c. 163; 1935, c. 235; 1936, c. 35, Extra Session). Enables cities of the second, third, and fourth classes and villages and cities operating under home rule charters to zone.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1933-42 to 1933-45 (Laws 1929, c. 176, sec. 1; as amended by Laws 1935, c. 376, 235). Enables third and fourth class cities and villages to zone.

Laws 1939, c. 187. The board of supervisors of any town within a county having a population of over 450,000 and an assessed valuation in 1935 of over \$280,000,000 may submit the question whether the board may adopt zoning in the township.

Laws 1939, c. 340. Enables counties containing State or Federal forests or State conservation areas to zone.

Laws 1941, c. 180. Amends Laws 1939, c. 187. Authorizes the board of supervisors in any town bordering on any city of the first, second, or third class to submit to the voters the question of whether the board shall zone.

Laws 1941, c. 251. Authorizes zoning in cities of the first class located in a county having an area of 5,000 square miles and operating under a home rule charter or charter adopted pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

Laws 1941, c. 363. Authorizes zoning in towns within counties having a population of more than 450,000 and an assessed value in 1935, exclusive of money and audits, of over \$280,000,000.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 1933-71 to 1933-75 (Laws 1937, c. 287). Authorizes cities to regulate platting to within two (2) miles beyond corporate limits. This does not apply to cities of over 50,000 in population.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 8243-1 to 8243-5 (Laws 1929, c. 225). An Act to provide for the control and regulation of the platting of subdivisions of land and laying out of streets and other ways in counties containing and adjoining cities of the first class. In counties which do not contain a city of the first class the power herein granted, shall not extend to lands more than five (5) miles from the boundary of a city of the first class.

Mason's State Suppl. 1940, secs. 8246-2 to 8246-13 (Laws 1933, c. 93). Any city of the first class having more than 35 percent of the land area unplatted may empower its city planning commission to control the platting of land to within three (3) miles of the city limits. No utilities shall be provided unless the streets are approved.

Mississippi

STATE PLANNING. Laws of 1940, c. 147. Creates a Board of Development which shall prepare a master plan for the development of the state, maintaining a long-term program of major state improvements. Matter within its jurisdiction must be submitted to the board for comment before legislative action. The board will aid in the development of the state by publicity, and will maintain a supply of information to be used as a basis for plans for development.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Code Ann. 1930, secs. 2474 to 2481 as amended by Laws 1938, c. 333. Confers zoning authority upon municipalities of 1,500 inhabitants or over.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Code Ann. 1930, secs. 7149 to 7154. Regulates the recording of plats. No requirement of approval by a planning commission or officer of local Government.

Missouri

STATE PLANNING. Rev. Stats. 1939, secs. 15391 to 15393 (Laws 1935, p. 393). Creates a State Planning Board for the purpose of preparing and adopting plans for coordinated development in accordance with the present and future social and economic needs of the State.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Stats. Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 12040a to 12040a-15 (Laws 1939, p. 622) as amended Suppl. 1941, secs. 15348 to 15364 (Laws 1941, p. 400). Authorizes county courts of counties containing a population of not less than 200,000 nor more than 400,000, or in which, or in a county immediately adjoining which, there is located any camp, concentration, etc., of the United States Army or any ordnance plant to plan, zone, and control subdivisions. Provides for the approval by the State planning board, the commission of health and the chief engineer of the State highway department for any official master plan or zoning plan or portion thereof or emergency master plan of the county planning commission of any county having a camp or ordnance plant within its boundaries.

Laws 1941, H. B. 434. Authorizes the County courts of counties containing a population of not less than 400,000 and not more than 600,000 to plan and zone and to control the subdivision of plats in the unincorporated portions of the county.

Zoning.

Stats. Ann., secs. 7259 to 7270 (R. S. 1929, secs. 7259 to 7270) (Laws 1925, p. 307) as amended by Laws 1927, c. 355; 1941, p. 460. Authorizes all incorporated cities, towns and villages except those within counties having a population of less than 10,000 to zone. Existing city plan commissions may be the zoning commissions.

Stats. Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 12040a-8 to 12040a-15 (Laws 1939, p. 622). Authorizes the County Court of counties containing a population of not less than 200,000 nor more than 400,000 to zone the unincorporated portions of the county. The County Court shall request the County Planning Commission to recommend the boundaries of the original districts. If there be no county planning commission, the County Court shall appoint a county zoning commission.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Rev. Stats. 1939, secs. 12804 to 12812 (R. S. 1929, secs. 11180 to 11188). Whenever any city, town or village or any addition to them is subdivided accurate plats shall be made. Plats must be approved by the common council to be recorded. Applies to layout only.

Rev. Stats. 1939, secs. 12813 to 12816 (R. S. 1929, secs. 11189 to 11192). Subdivision outside the incorporated limits of any city, town or village must be submitted for approval to the county court and highway engineer in any county with a population of 100,000 or more and less than 200,000. Applies to layout only.

Rev. Stats. 1939, secs. 12817 to 12819 (R. S. 1929, secs. 11193 to 11195). In all cities over 400,000 plats must be

submitted to the board or body having charge of the design, construction and maintenance of city streets.

Rev. Stats. 1939, sec. 6560 (R. S. 1929, sec. 5437). Authorizes the Board of Public Works to approve plats in cities of the first class. Applies to layout only.

Rev. Stats. 1939, v. 1, p. 1006, Constitution, Art. IV, sec. 53, subsec. (Y). The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special laws vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys.

Stats. Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 12040-5 to 12040a-7 (Laws 1939, p. 622) as amended by Suppl. 1941, secs. 15348 to 15364. County Planning commissions may regulate the subdivision of unincorporated land within the county. If a plat within a city or within 1½ miles of its corporate limits be rejected by the city council or board or by the city planning commission a unanimous vote of the County Court shall be necessary to overrule such action and the plat be approved. The provision of utilities or a performance bond may be required.

Montana

STATE PLANNING. Rev. Code Ann. 1935, secs. 349.54 to 349.62 (Laws 1935, c. 176). Creates a State Planning Board consisting of the members of the State Water Conservation Board to develop a master plan for the physical and economic development of the State, and to cooperate with local and other planning agencies to coordinate all planning activities. (The Legislature of 1934 had designated the State Water Conservation Board as a State Planning Board.)

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Rev. Code Ann. 1935, secs. 5305.1 to 5305.9 (Laws 1929 c. 136). Confers zoning authority upon cities and towns.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Rev. Code Ann. 1935, sec. 5308 (Laws 1929, c. 54). Authorizes counties to vacate plats in abandoned town sites.

Rev. Code Ann. 1935, v. 2, sec. 4980 (En. Sec. 5000, Pol., c. 1895; re-en. sec. 3465, Rev. Code 1907 as amended by sec. 1, c. 119, Laws 1917; re-en. sec. 1, c. 65, Laws 1933). Requires the recording of plats in cities and towns and requires ¼ of platted area to be set aside for parks and playgrounds. Requires approval of municipal council or county commissioners. Plats must conform to the adjoining already platted land.

Nebraska**STATE PLANNING.**

Comp. Stats. Suppl. 1937, secs. 83-1801 to 83-1806 (Laws 1937, c. 207, p. 831) repealed Laws 1941, c. 8. Creates a State Planning Board to make a survey and study of lands, buildings and equipment owned or controlled by the State and operated by various State school boards, and studies and surveys of the natural, social, and economic resources of the State, and to cooperate with the National Resources Planning Board and other governmental agencies.

Laws 1941, c. 495. Creates a State zoning agency, an executive department of the State functioning under the governor and composed of the Nebraska Advisory Defense Committee. Creates a zoning fund. Authorizes the consolidation of two or more governmental subdivisions into State zoning districts.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Comp. Stats. Suppl. 1937, secs. 18-2101 to 18-2107 (Laws 1937, c. 39, p. 175). Authorizes cities and villages to plan.

Laws 1941, c. 499. Empowers county boards to lay out, alter or discontinue any public roads running parallel or adjacent to State or Federal highways not more than 400 yards from State highways or any part thereof, or any abandoned or unused road or part thereof, and for such purposes may acquire title to lands therein.

ZONING.

Comp. Stats. 1929, secs. 19-901 to 19-912 (Laws 1927, c. 43, p. 182 as amended by Laws 1941, c. 495). Grants to cities of the first class having a population of more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 and to second class cities, and villages authority to zone. Authorizes legislative bodies in cities of the first class having more than 5,000 in population and less than 25,000 and in cities of the second class and in villages when included in a State zoning district to pay out of their general funds their proportionate shares of the cost of the technical and other services rendered by the State.

Comp. Stats. 1929, secs. 14-401 to 14-415 (Laws 1921, c. 116, p. 466 as amended by Laws 1925, c. 45, p. 178). Confers zoning authority on cities of the metropolitan class (over 100,000).

Comp. Stats. 1929, sec. 15-1001 (Laws 1929, c. 49, p. 204). Enables first class cities with populations between 40,000 and 100,000 to zone.

Laws 1941, c. 495. Amends Comp. Stats. Suppl. 1939 sec. 28-105 (Laws 1939, c. 28, sec. 5). Authorizes county boards of counties where are located Federal forts, airport manufacturing plants or assembly plants for the construction or assembling of military equipment for the manufacture of explosives, arms or munitions or any State, city, county or private airport of the public utility class, or in counties adjacent thereto, if the nearest boundary line of such county is not more than ten (10) miles from the Federal fort, etc., to zone in the unincorporated areas of such county except in counties in which a metropolitan city is located. Authorizes counties following adoption of a zoning resolution for territory within a State zoning district to pay a proportionate share of the cost of the technical and other services rendered by the State.

Laws 1941, c. 349. Amends legislative Bill No. 495, sec. 2, 56th session 1941 repealing said original section. Empowers the State zoning agency to consolidate cities, villages or counties or portions of any city, village or county or any combination of such governmental subdivision for zoning purposes whenever there is located or is about to be located within or near the corporate limits of any city, village or county a Federal fort, airport manufacturing plant or assembly plant for the construction or assembling of military equipment for the manufacture of explosives, arms or munitions or any State, city, county or private airport of the public utility class. Empowers the State zoning agency to exercise jurisdiction over any State, city, county or private airport of the public utility class which may be designated and legally described as Nebraska zoning district No. ———.

Laws 1941, c. 499. Authorizes the county or any portion thereof outside the corporate limits of any city or village when it is included in a State zoning district to adopt by majority vote a zoning resolution.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Comp. Stats. 1929, sec. 15-106 (Laws 1901, p. 72, Ann. 7905; Comp. 1086; R. S. 1913, 4409; c. 2, 1922; 3785) sec. 15-1001 (Laws 1929, c. 48, p. 204). Authorizes cities of the first class having a population of over forty thousand and less than one hundred thousand to regulate subdividing and platting. Requires platting approval of mayor and council to three (3) miles beyond corporate limits. Regulates layout only.

Comp. Stats. 1929, secs. 14-115 to 14-116 (Laws 1921, c. 116, p. 410). Authorizes regulation of platting in cities of the metropolitan class by approval of city engineer. Plate within three (3) miles of city limits must be approved by the city council.

Comp. Stats. 1929, secs. 16-108 to 16-110 (Laws 1901, p. 228, Ann. 8505; Comp. 1494; R. S. 1913, 4811; C. S. 1922, 3979). First class cities with a population between 5,000 and 25,000 may regulate subdividing within corporate limits. Requires approval of mayor and council.

Laws 1941, c. 499. Authorizes the vacation of any city or village plat when the same is not within any incorporated city or village upon the petition of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the owners thereof.

Nevada

STATE PLANNING. Stats. 1937, c. 102, p. 184. Creates a State Planning Board for the purpose of making a comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the State. It shall conduct research and studies relating to natural resources and other factors in the progress of the State and cooperate with other departments of the State and advise and cooperate with municipal, county, and other local planning commissions, and participate in interstate, regional and national planning projects.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Stats. 1941, c. 110, p. 249. Authorizes two or more counties to create regional planning commissions and form regional planning districts.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Comp. Laws 1929, secs. 1267 to 1273 (Stats. 1921, p. 209). Authorizes any incorporated city or town to create a planning commission.

Stats. 1941, c. 110, p. 249. Authorizes counties with populations of 15,000 or more and cities located in such counties to create planning commissions.

ZONING.

Comp. Laws 1929, secs. 1274 to 1280 (Stats. 1923, c. 125, p. 218). Confers zoning authority upon all cities and towns.

Stats. 1941, c. 110, p. 249. Authorizes counties with populations of 15,000 or more and cities located in such counties to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Comp. Laws 1929, secs. 1267 to 1273 (Stats. 1921, p. 209). Authorizes any incorporated city or town to create a planning commission which shall have power of approval of plats to within three (3) miles of the corporate limits.

Comp. Laws 1929, v. 1, secs. 1341 to 1354 (Stats. 1905, c. 126, p. 223 as amended by Stats. 1919, p. 111; 1921, p. 34; 1923, p. 176; 1929, p. 339). Requires mapping of subdivisions to be approved by the legislative body in a city or town and to within one (1) mile of the corporate limits or if there is no such body, of the county legislative authority.

Stats. 1941, c. 110, p. 249. Authorizes the planning commission of cities within counties having populations of 15,000 or more to control the subdividing of land within three (3) miles of the city boundaries. The county shall consider the report of the city planning commission for approving plats of subdivisions within three (3) miles of the city boundaries.

New Hampshire

STATE PLANNING.

Laws 1935, c. 6. Creates a State Planning and Development Commission to encourage and develop industry, recreation, and agriculture, to devise suitable means for advertising the attractions and resources of the State, and to prepare and

keep current a plan for the orderly development of the resources of the State.

Laws 1935, c. 74 as amended by Laws 1937, c. 26. Creates a land use board to recommend land for acquisition by United States for forests and public purposes.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Laws 1935, c. 55, sec. 37. Authorizes planning boards of municipalities to cooperate in creating a regional planning board.

LOCAL PLANNING. Laws 1935, c. 55 as amended by Laws 1937, c. 27. Authorizes the creation of city, town, village, district and regional planning boards.

ZONING.

Laws 1925, c. 92 as amended by Laws 1933, c. 36; 1941, c. 2. Enables cities and towns to zone.

Laws 1935, c. 55, sec. 14. Planning Boards given powers formerly granted to zoning commissions in municipalities.

Laws 1941, c. 145. Authorizes and directs the State director of aeronautics to formulate and adopt airport approach plans for each publicly owned airport in the State. Directs towns for which airport approach plans have been made to adopt zoning regulations to effectuate the plan. If any city or town fails to adopt airport zoning regulations within a reasonable time, the State director of aeronautics may adopt regulations for such city or town until the city or town adopts regulations.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Laws 1935, c. 55, secs. 19 to 30. Enables municipalities to authorize planning boards to approve or disapprove plats showing new streets in order to prevent premature subdivision and poor design.

New Jersey

STATE PLANNING.

Rev. Stats. 1937, tit. 52, c. 21, secs. 1 to 11 (Laws 1934, c. 178). Creates a State Planning Board for the purpose of preparing and perfecting a master plan for the physical development of the State with a long-term development program of major State improvements.

Rev. Stats. 1937, tit. 27, c. 7, sec. 37 (Laws 1930, c. 191). Supplement to State Highway System Act (Revision of 1927). Provides that whenever the construction of a State highway shall affect a comprehensive plan of improvement made or to be made by a municipality or municipalities, the State Highway Commission may determine to conform as near as practicable to said plan of improvement and may determine to acquire lands outside of the uniform width of said highway. Said lands may be acquired by negotiation or condemnation and may be exchanged or sold and conveyed by the Highway Commission in order to aid in effectuating the comprehensive plan of improvement.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. 1, tit. 27, c. 5, secs. 1 to 4 (Laws 1931, c. 170, p. 345, Suppl. to Laws 1917, c. 131, p. 290). Prohibits commercial advertising on private property and on public roads, any rock, tree, or other object, which is the property of another, or maintain thereon any works, device, advertisement, or notice, without the consent in writing of the owner or of the body controlling the highway.

REGIONAL PLANNING.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 27 (Laws 1935, c. 251, p. 767), secs. 9 to 11). Enables municipalities and counties to cooperate in the creation of regional planning boards. Authorizes delegation of powers of county or municipal planning boards to regional planning boards.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 32, c. 1, secs. 1 to 24 (Laws 1921, c. 151, p. 412; 1924, Suppl., secs. 161-3 to 161-6).

Authorizes compact with New York, established Port of New York District, the Port of New York Authority, and defines its powers and duties including the making of plans for the district.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 32, c. 1, secs. 25 to 35 (Laws 1921, c. 151, p. 412; 1924, Suppl., secs. 161-3 to 161-6). Provides for a comprehensive plan for the Port District.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. 2, tit. 32, c. 1, secs. 36 to 156; c. 2, secs. 1 to 27. Effectuates the comprehensive plan through the authorizing of various bridges and tunnels.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 27, secs. 1 to 11. Authorizes the creation of county and regional planning boards.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. 1, tit. 40, c. 55, sec. 1 to 21 (Laws 1930, c. 235, p. 1039). Enables municipalities other than counties to authorize the preparation, adoption, regulation and enforcement of master plans, official maps and subdivision plats for municipal planning purposes. This Act provides for the appointment of planning commissions, subdivision control, and the control of buildings in mapped streets, and follows to a large extent the Standard City Planning Enabling Act.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 55B, secs. 1 to 10 (Laws 1936, c. 154, p. 358). Authorizes each municipality to create a local industrial commission to make an impartial study of basic economic conditions affecting the municipality.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. 1, c. 18 (Laws 1918, c. 185, sec. 1202, p. 603 [1924 Suppl., sec. 48-1202]). Authorizes the board of chosen freeholders to lay out, construct and maintain speedways. Prohibits construction of cross streets or intersections at grade without consent of the board.

ZONING.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. IV, Constitution Art. IV, sec. 6, Paragraph 5, p. 145 (Laws 1927, p. 751). Authorizes the legislature to enact zoning enabling acts for municipalities other than counties.

Rev. Stats. 1937, tit. 40, c. 55, secs. 30 to 51 (Laws 1928, c. 274, p. 696). Enables all municipalities to zone.

Rev. Stats. 1937, tit. 40, c. 55, sec. 6 (Laws 1930, c. 235, p. 1041). Planning Boards may act as zoning commissions.

Rev. Stats. 1937, tit. 40, c. 27, sec. 11 (Laws 1935, c. 251, p. 767). Authorizes the delegation of powers of counties or municipalities to regional planning boards.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 27, secs. 6 and 7 (Laws 1935, c. 251, p. 767). Gives counties control of building in mapped roadways and power of approval of plats.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 27, sec. 11 (Laws 1935, c. 251, p. 767). Authorizes delegation of powers of county or municipal planning boards to regional planning boards.

Rev. Stats. 1937, v. II, tit. 40, c. 55, secs. 12 to 21 (Laws 1930, c. 235, p. 1044). Gives municipal planning commissions power of approval of plats with power to regulate the minimum size of lots, parks, width of streets, etc., and to prohibit building in mapped streets or on land not having access to a mapped street. Prohibits the construction of municipal utilities for new plats unless the plats are placed on the official map or master plan.

New Mexico

STATE PLANNING.

Laws 1939, c. 158. Provides for a State planning board to plan, guide and accomplish a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the State, and to confer and cooperate with executive, legislative and planning officials of the United States and Neighboring States.

Laws 1941, c. 171. Authorizes and directs the State Planning Board to prepare airport approach plans for publicly owned airports. Directs every municipality and county or other political subdivisions to zone the approaches to airports within their territorial limits which have been included in an airport approach plan adopted by the State Planning Board. Authorizes acquisition by the State Planning Board or the political subdivision of real property necessary to protect airport approaches where zoning does not provide sufficient protection.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Stats. Ann. 1929, c. 90, secs. 3301 to 3310 (Laws 1927, c. 27). To enable cities, towns, and villages to zone.

Laws 1941, c. 171. Directs every municipality and county or other political subdivisions to zone the approaches to airports within their territorial limits which have been included in an airport approach plan adopted by the State Planning Board. Authorizes acquisition by the State Planning Board or the political subdivision of real property necessary to protect airport approaches where zoning does not provide sufficient protection.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Stats. Ann. 1929, c. 90, secs. 222 to 226 (Laws 1889, c. 62 sec. 1; C. L. 1897, sec. 3971; Code 1915, sec. 8553). Requires platting and recording of plats. No approval by planning commission or anyone else.

Laws 1939, c. 84. Authorizes County Commissions to approve plats lying outside of the corporate limits of any incorporated city, town or village, or within any unincorporated town or village. Any plat lying partly within the corporate limits of any incorporated city, town or village shall be submitted for approval to the County and the Municipal authorities.

New York

STATE PLANNING.

Laws 1941, c. 216. Repeals Laws 1909, c. 23, sec. 13 subdivision 6 and sec. 19 as added by Laws 1935, c. 304; adds new sec. 19; strikes out Laws 1909, c. 23, Art. 12 as added by Laws 1935, c. 304 and substitutes new Art. 12; repeals Laws 1911, c. 647, Art. 16-A. Creates the Division of Commerce comprised of (a) the bureau of industry, (b) the bureau of publicity, and (c) the bureau of planning. Abolishes the State planning council and transfers its powers and duties to the division of commerce.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, Highway Law, Art. III, sec. 30, paragraph 4 (Laws 1936, c. 63 as amended by Laws 1937, c. 248, sec. 2). Authorizes the construction or improvement of State highways as limited access highways.

REGIONAL PLANNING.

Laws 1921, c. 154. Authorizes compact with New Jersey, establishes Port of New York District, the Port of New York authority, and defines its powers and duties including the making of plans for the district.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, General Municipal Law, sec. 239-B, c. 29; added Laws 1925, c. 539 as amended by Laws 1909, Laws 1927, c. 314, Laws 1932, c. 137. The Board of Supervisors of any county alone or in collaboration with the zoning bodies of the cities, towns and villages in such county or any of them or in collaboration with the board or boards of supervisors of any adjacent county or counties may establish

a regional or county planning board. County funds shall not be spent on improvements violating the county plan except in case of Federal projects.

Laws 1925, c. 267 as amended by Laws 1927, c. 232. Niagara Frontier Park Commission.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, unconsolidated, sec. 2843 (Laws 1926, c. 823; 1927, c. 35; 1934, c. 4). Transfers all property of Bureau of Housing and Regional Planning to the Department of Public Works.

Laws 1928, c. 607. Authorizes a park and regional planning board in lieu of a separate park commission and a regional planning board in Westchester County.

LOCAL PLANNING.*

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Town Law, secs. 270 to 284 (Laws 1932, c. 634; 1936, c. 264; 1938, c. 264). The town board of each town of the first class and, subject to permissive referendum, any other town is authorized to appoint a planning board which may change or add to the official map and has approval of plats in territory outside the limits of an incorporated city or village.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Village Law, secs. 179-f to 179-r (Laws 1926, c. 719; 1929, c. 60). Authorizes villages to appoint planning boards.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, General City Law, secs. 26 to 39, (Laws 1926, c. 690; 1938, c. 205). Authorizes every city to establish an official map and to create a city planning board.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, General Municipal Laws, sec. 239-b to 239-f (Laws 1909, c. 29; added Laws 1925, c. 539 as amended by Laws 1927, c. 314; 1932, c. 137). Authorizes the creation of county planning boards.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Municipal Laws, secs. 234 to 239-f (Laws 1909, c. 29; 1913, c. 699). Each city and incorporated village authorized to create a planning commission.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Village Law, sec. 179-a (Laws 1926, c. 719). Authorizes any village by resolution of its board of trustees to establish an official map of the village.

Laws 1928, c. 512. Creates the Hempstead development commission, abolishing the Hempstead planning commission, and repealing the Act creating it (Laws of 1926, c. 205); permitting the town board of Hempstead to designate the members of the Hempstead development commission as a planning board for the town of Hempstead in accordance with article 6-b of the town law. Commission also constitutes the Hempstead Causeway authority.

Laws 1928, c. 378. Authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to modify the park and street plan of the Manhattan approach to the Macombs Dam Bridge.

Laws 1927, c. 151. Authorizes the creation of the Putnam County Planning and Development Commission.

ZONING.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Town Laws, secs. 260 to 269 (Laws 1932, c. 634; Laws 1933, c. 751) as amended by Suppl. 1940, Town Law, sec. 260 repealed (Laws 1939, c. 444) sec. 281 amended by (Laws 1939, c. 590). Enables towns to zone.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Village Law, secs. 175 to 179-d, 179-p, as amended by Suppl. 1940 (Laws 1923, c. 564; 1928, c. 719; 1927, c. 650; 1934, c. 667; 1939, c. 109; 1940, c. 545). Enables villages to zone.

*Laws authorizing places such as New York City to plan by charter are not listed because they do not appear as a part of the session or local laws of the State as they do in the case of some Florida or Virginia cities.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, General City Law, sec. 20, subsec. 24, 25 (Laws 1909, c. 26; 1913, c. 247; 1917, c. 483; 1923, c. 291; 1925, c. 394; 1927, c. 221; 1929, c. 105, 597, 678; 1933, c. 390; 1936, c. 233; 1936, c. 424; 1938, c. 425; 1937, c. 591; 1937, c. 658). Enables cities to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Town Law, secs. 260, 276 to 284, as amended, Suppl. 1940, Town Laws, secs. 260, 277, 280, 281 (Laws 1932, c. 684; 1933, c. 264; 1939, c. 590). Authorizes towns and town planning boards to approve plats outside the corporate limits of cities or villages. Certain utilities must be provided or a bond equal in value to their cost posted.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Real Property Law, secs. 334 (Laws 1909, c. 52; 1910, c. 415; 1916, c. 143; 1917, c. 592; 1923, c. 513; 1924, c. 581; 1925, c. 571; 1927, c. 135; 1928, c. 735; 1931, c. 153; 1931, c. 526; 1935, c. 873; 1936, c. 393; 1937, c. 772; 1938, c. 649). Requires certificate that all taxes which are a prior lien on property have been paid before filing of plats in Erie County.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Public Health Law, sec. 39 (Laws 1909, c. 49; 1933, c. 403; 1938, c. 260). Subdivision plats must be submitted to the State Commissioner of Health with a statement of proposed methods for supplying water and sewerage service before filing by county clerks. This does not apply in any city nor in counties having a department of health and does not apply if the subdivision is for dwellings for less than ten families.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Real Property Law, sec. 333a (Laws 1909, c. 52; 1931, c. 713; 1936, c. 391; 1937, c. 772; 1938, c. 637). No conveyance shall be recorded which contains a reference to a map until a duplicate map has been filed in the office of the recorder.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Real Property Law, sec. 334 (Laws 1909, c. 52; 1910, c. 415; 1916, c. 143; 1928, c. 735; 1931, c. 153; 1931, c. 526; 1935, c. 873; 1936, c. 393; 1937, c. 772; 1938, c. 637 or 649). Requires platting and the recording of plats in Westchester County and requires the approval of the town board or board of trustees of villages or of both of plats before recording in the towns of Tonawanda, Evans, West Seneca, Cheektowage, Amherst, Lancaster and Hamburg in Erie County.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part I, General City Law, sec. 33 (Laws 1909, c. 26; 1926, c. 690; 1929, c. 605; 1933, c. 205). Authorizes approval of plats by city planning boards. Requires adequate park space, streets, trees, etc., and utilities or posting of a bond equal to the cost of the utilities.

Thomson's Laws 1939, Part II, Village Law, secs. 179-k to 179-p (Laws 1909, c. 64; 1923, c. 719; 1933, c. 44; 1939, c. 60; 1938, c. 45). Authorizes approval of plats by village planning boards. Requires provision of certain utilities or the posting of a performance bond equal to the cost of the utilities.

Thomson's Laws, Part II, Real Property Law, sec. 334-a (Laws 1909, c. 52; 1938, c. 324). Requires platting and recording of plats in Nassau County.

Thomson's Laws, Part II, Real Property Law, sec. 335 (Laws 1909, c. 52; 1919, c. 226; 1921, c. 83; 1929, c. 41; 1936, c. 662). Requires platting and the recording of plats in Suffolk County.

North Carolina

STATE PLANNING. Code Ann. 1939, secs. 7534 (5a) to 7534 (5h), (Laws 1935, c. 438 as amended by Laws 1937, c. 345). Creates a State Planning Board under the direction of the

Governor with advisory and recommendatory powers. It may cooperate with other governmental agencies, employ means of publicity and education and prepare and submit drafts of legislation for the carrying out of its plans.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Code Ann. 1939, secs. 2643 to 2645 (Laws 1919, c. 23). Authorizes all cities and towns to create planning boards.

ZONING.

Code Ann. 1939, secs. 2776 (r) to 2776 (aa), (Laws 1923, c. 250; 1931, c. 176; 1933, c. 7). Authorizes cities and towns to zone. Where a city plan commission exists, it may act as the zoning commission, except in Rowan, Dunham, Rockingham, Perquimans, Guilford, Cleveland, Wayne, Forsyth counties.

Laws 1941, c. 250. Enables every political subdivision to zone the areas surrounding airports. Authorizes any two or more political subdivisions to create a joint board and to delegate to such board zoning powers for areas surrounding airports within their corporate limits. Extends the jurisdiction of each political subdivision to airports owned by said political subdivision but located outside its corporate limits. Authorizes acquisition of real property in those cases where it may appear necessary.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Code Ann. 1939, secs. 2793 (e) to 2793 (i), (Laws 1929, c. 186). Authorizes the planning commission of any city or town to approve subdivisions to within one (1) mile of the corporate limits. Applies to layout only.

North Dakota

STATE PLANNING. No provisions.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Laws 1929, c. 177. Authorizes cities and villages to establish planning commissions and to adopt official Master plans.

ZONING.

Comp. Laws Suppl. 1929, secs. 3756a1 to 3756a9 (Laws 1923, c. 175 as amended by Laws 1929 c. 181). Enables any city to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Laws 1929 c. 177. Authorizes planning commissions to approve plats. A deed to the fee for streets or other areas offered for dedication may be required to be delivered to the city or county.

Ohio

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1941, H. B. 152. Creates a natural resources board to consider policies and programs affecting State lands and water effectual cooperation between the State departments and agencies dealing with conservation for natural resources.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, secs. 4366-13 to 4366-19 (Laws 1923, p. 310). The city plan commission of any municipality or the city plan commissions of a group of municipalities and the county commissioners of any county or counties in which such municipality or group of municipalities is located or any adjoining county or counties may cooperate in creating a regional planning commission for any region defined by said commission exclusive of any territory within the limits of a municipal corporation not having a city plan commission. A regional plan adopted by a city plan commission shall have equal force within such municipality as a plan prepared and adopted by the local commission.

LOCAL PLANNING.—Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, secs. 4366-1 to 4366-12 (Laws 1923, pp. 78, 275). Authorizes cities and villages to establish planning commissions.

ZONING.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, secs. 4366-7 to 4366-12 (Laws 1919, Part II, p. 1175). Any municipality may zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, sec. 4346 to 4355 (101 v. 205; 96 v. 67, sec. 192, R. S. sec. 2630 to 2636.) Authorizes the director of public service of any municipality to be the platting commissioner with power of approval of plats to within three (3) miles of the corporate limits. When municipal corporations adjoin each other, the councils may agree to a joint commission for plat control.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, secs. 4366-1 to 4366-12 (110 v. 78, 106 v. 455, sec. 1, 2; 106 v. 456, sec. 3 to 5; 108 v. Part II, 1175, 1176 and 1177.) The planning commission of any city or village shall be the platting commission.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, sec. 3583-1 (113 v. 642.) Authorizes county commissioners to approve plats of unincorporated territory. Applies to layout only.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, sec. 3586-1 (110 v. 71.) Authorizes city planning commissions to approve plats within three (3) miles of the city limits; village planning commission, platting commission or village councils to approve plats within villages. Applies to layout only.

Baldwin's (Throckmorton's) Code Ann. 1940, sec. 3586-2 (116 v. 505.) Authorizes county or regional planning commissions to approve plats in unincorporated territory but not within three (3) miles of a city; to require the grading of streets and provision of utilities.

Oklahoma

STATE PLANNING. State. Ann. tit. 74, secs. 341 to 351 as amended by Suppl. 1940, tit. 74, secs. 345 to 351 (Laws 1935, ch. 24 art. 23; 1937 ch. 24 art. 17; 1939 ch. 24 art. 17.) Creates a State Planning and Resources Board to survey the agricultural, industrial, and human resources of the State. The Board shall keep up-to-date a long-term program of improvement projects. The drainage, irrigation, and water control powers now in the State Engineer and in the County Highway Engineer, are transferred to the Planning and Resources Board. The powers and duties now existing in the State Planning Board, the Conservation Commission and the Forest Commission are all transferred to the Planning and Resources Board. The Board is given authority to request the assistance of, and cooperate with, Federal agencies in the construction of any project, and provide necessary land for cooperation under the Federal Flood Control Act. The work of the Board is divided into four parts: Division of Forestry, Division of State Planning, Division of Water Resources and Pollution, and Division of State Parks.

REGIONAL PLANNING.

State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 431 to 437 (Laws 1923, c. 182, p. 319.) Authorizes regional planning commissions for any city and town with jurisdiction over land outside of the incorporated limits of cities and towns and within three (3) miles of their corporate limits. The chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and County Engineer shall be ex-officio members of the commission.

Laws 1941, S. B. 153. Authorizes the appointment of a regional airport commission for any county to create an airport plan designating and fixing the boundaries of airport districts which shall include not more than the land within three (3) miles of the outer boundaries of airports. Declares all owners of airports and air transportation corporations to be public service corporations as defined in sec. 34, Art. 9 of the

Constitution of Oklahoma and any such owner or public service corporation may proceed as in eminent domain or by private agreement to take any land or structure or any easement or any interest in land or structure necessary for the purposes of such airport corporation.

LOCAL PLANNING. State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 421 to 425 (Laws 1923, c. 177.) Authorizes cities and towns to create planning commissions. (See Regional Planning, State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 431 to 437.)

ZONING.

State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 401 to 410 (Laws 1923, c. 178.) Authorizes zoning in cities and incorporated villages. Authorizes existing city planning commissions to act as zoning commissions.

Laws 1941, S. B. 153. Requires that zoning regulations be adopted in connection with regional airport plans.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 511 to 532 (R. L. 1910, Laws 1915, c. 90.) Requires platting and regulates the recording of plats and the vacating of plats.

State. Ann. tit. 11, sec. 423 (Laws 1923, c. 177.) Authorizes planning commissions to approve plats within the corporate limits of cities and towns as a prerequisite for recording of plats. Applies to layout only.

State. Ann. tit. 11, secs. 431 to 437 (Laws 1923, c. 182.) Authorizes regional planning commissions to approve plats. Applies to layout only.

Oregon**STATE PLANNING.**

Code Suppl. 1935, secs. 68-2901 to 68-2915 (Laws 1935, c. 5.) Creates a State Planning Board and defines its powers and duties.

Laws 1939, c. 55. Repeals the law of 1935 creating a State Planning Board.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.**LOCAL PLANNING.**

Comp. Laws Ann. 1940, secs. 95-2301 to 95-2313 (Laws 1919, c. 311; 1931, c. 227; 1939, c. 338.) Authorizes planning commissions in municipalities.

Laws 1935, c. 450. The governing body of cities of 100,000 may establish districts for laying out streets, avenues, etc., and may issue bonds for such improvements.

ZONING.

Comp. Laws 1940, secs. 95-2401 to 95-2408 (Laws 1919, c. 300; O. L. sec. 3873; O. C. 1930; 1939, c. 344.) Authorizes any incorporated city or town to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Comp. State. 1940, secs. 95-1301 to 95-1345 (Laws 1894; D. P. 925; H. sec. 4178; B. C., sec. 2736; O. L. sec. 3204; O. L. sec. 3807; O. L. 1930, sec. 56-701; Laws 1929, c. 274; 1931, c. 259.) Provides for the platting and vacation of town sites, streets, etc. No approval by a planning agency.

Comp. State. 1940, secs. 95-2306 to 95-2308, 95-2312 to 95-2313 (Laws 1919, c. 311.) Authorizes town planning commissions to approve plats within corporate limits, and city planning commissions to approve plats within six (6) miles outside of the corporate limits.

Pennsylvania**STATE PLANNING.**

Purdon's Stats., Suppl. 1939, tit. 71, secs. 1050a to 1050f (1936, First Extra Session, July 30, P. L. 81), secs. 161 (1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Art. IV, sec. 451; added 1939, May 10, P. L. 101, sec. 6); sec. 670 (1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Art. XXV-B, sec. 2502-B, added 1939 May 10, P. L. 101, sec. 7, 8.) Creates a State Planning Board to promote conservation and orderly development of the natural resources of the State, and

to cooperate with other State, local, and Federal agencies in coordinating planning activities. The Planning Board became a departmental administrative board in the Department of Commerce in 1939.

Purdon's Stats., tit. 71, secs. 1520 to 1524 (Laws 1931, May 29, P. L. 278 as amended by, 1932, Extra Session, September 2, P. L. 102, No. 58). Creates a Greater Pennsylvania Council for the promotion of the economic, social, industrial, agricultural, educational, civic, and recreational welfare of the Commonwealth and its citizens; prescribing the organization, powers and duties of said council; and making an appropriation of \$238,000.

Purdon's Stats., tit. 71, sec. 334, subdivision (d) (1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Art. XII, sec. 1204). Section 1204 sets forth the powers and duties of the Department of Internal Affairs in connection with municipalities; (d) to promote comprehensive planning with respect to traffic thoroughfares and highway transportation of every sort; to coordinate sites for public buildings, parks, parkways, playgrounds and other use; to preserve historical features and advantage of municipalities and townships; and to either make or secure or assist in making or securing necessary surveys, plans, and information.

REGIONAL PLANNING. 16 Purdon's Stats. Suppl. 1940, secs. 507.2 to 507.4 (1929, May 2, P. L. 1278, Art. VI, added 1937, June 25, P. L. 2124, sec. 1). Authorizes political subdivisions independently or with a county or counties, and a county or counties to create a regional planning commission, and to delegate to such commission any and all their planning powers.

LOCAL PLANNING.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 19092-3201 to 19092-3203 (1931, June 24, P. L. 1206, Art. XXXII; 1933, May 31, P. L. 1096). Authorizes the creation of planning commissions in townships of the first class.

16 Purdon's Stats. Suppl. 1940, secs. 501 to 510.20 (1929, May 2, P. L. 1278, Art. VI, sec. 507.1). Creates Departments of County Planning in counties of second class and authorizes county planning commissions in each other county.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 12198-4001 to 12198-4006 (1931, June 23, P. L. 932, Art. XI, sec. 4001). Authorizes planning commissions in cities of the third class to approve certain public works and plats to three (3) miles outside the corporate limits.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 19092-2001 (1931, June 24, P. L. 1206, Art. XX). Requires each township to create a general plan of its streets, roads, etc., including those which have been or may be laid out but not opened.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 10721 to 10725 (1911, June 10, P. L. 872; 1921, May 17, P. L. 841; 1919, June 21, P. L. 570; 1921, May 11, P. L. 563; 1923, May 1, P. L. 123). Creates department of city planning in cities of the second class A. A city map may be made which shall include the area up to three (3) miles beyond the corporate limits.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 13251 to 13255 (1927, May 4, P. L. 519, Art. XI). Authorizes the creation of borough planning commissions with power to revise proposed ordinances affecting the location of public buildings, parks, streets, etc.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 14917 (1927, May 4, P. L. 519, Art. XXVII). Every borough shall have a general plan of its parks, parkways, etc. All subdivisions shall conform to this plan after it has been filed.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 12198-4115 (1931, June 23, P. L. 932, Art. XLI). Authorizes third class cities to establish uniform building lines.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 2929 (1919, June 25, P. L. 581, Art. II, sec. 10). Authorizes first class cities to plan.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 9161 to 9182 (1927, May 13, P. L. 1011, sec. 1 to 23). Creates departments of city planning in cities of the second class.

ZONING.

16 Purdon's Stats., secs. 510.1 to 510.20 (1929, May 2, P. L. 1278, Art. VI, added 1937, June 25, P. L. 2129). Authorizes any county to zone in areas outside of cities, boroughs and townships of the first class.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 19093-2201 to 19093-2209 (1937, July 1, P. L. 2624). Enables townships of the second class (covers all townships not in first class) to zone.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 12198-4110 to 12198-4113 (1931, June 23, P. L. 932, Art. XLI). Enables third class cities to zone.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 9183 to 9190 (1927, March 31, P. L. 98, No. 69). Enables cities of the second class to zone.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 10726 to 10761 (1919, June 21, P. L. 570, sec. 1 to 2; 1921, May 11, P. L. 503, sec. 1 to 11). Authorizes second class A cities to zone.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 3821 to 3833 (1915, May 11, P. L. 285; 1929, May 6, P. L. 1551). Enables cities of the first class to zone. The park commission may zone any portion of the city within 200 feet of any park, parkway, playground, etc., with the approval of the council. A bureau of zoning shall be attached to the department of public works to enforce the zoning ordinance.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 19092-3101 to 19092-3110 (1931, June 24, P. L. 1206, Art. XXXI). Enables first class townships to zone.

16 Purdon's Stats., sec. 510.2 (1929, May 2, P. L. 1278, Art. VI, sec. 510.2 added 1937, June 25, P. L. 2129, sec. 3). Authorizes county planning commissions to act as the county zoning commissions.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

53 Purdon's Stats. Suppl. 1939, sec. 9170 (1929, May 13, P. L. 1011, sec. 10; 1931, June 12, P. L. 552; as amended by 1939, May 11, P. L. 123, sec. 1). Authorizes the planning commission of second class cities to regulate subdivisions. The provision of utilities or bond may be required as a condition precedent to approval.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 9211 to 9212 (1923, May 21, P. L. 292). Requires the filing of plats in second class cities.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 13691 to 13699 (1927, May 4, P. L. 519, Art. XVI, added 1929, May 9, P. L. 1706). "No person shall construct, open or dedicate any road, etc., without first submitting suitable plans thereof to the borough council."

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 19093-1140 to 19093-1146 (1932, May 1, P. L. 103, Art. XI). In townships of the third class no person shall construct, open or dedicate any road, etc., without first submitting suitable plans thereof to the township commissions.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 10725 (1911, June 10, P. L. 872; 1921, May 17, P. L. 841). All plats of land within the city limits must be submitted to the planning commission in second class A (Pittsburgh) cities.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 13253 (1927, May 4, P. L. 519, Art. XI). Authorizes boroughs to map the territory to three (3) miles beyond their limits including proposals for parks, streets, etc.

53 Purdon's Stats., secs. 13255 to 13256 (1927, May 4, P. L. 519, Art. XI). All plats within borough limits must be submitted to borough planning commissions for approval.

53 Purdon's Stats., sec. 14917 (1927, May 4, P. L. 510, Art. XXVII). Every borough shall have a general plan of its parks. All subdivisions shall conform to this plan after it has been filed.

Rhode Island

STATE PLANNING.

General Laws 1938, c. 13 (Public Laws 1935, c. 2198 as amended by P. L. 1936, c. 2347, P. L. 1939, c. 660). Creates a State Planning Board to develop plans for the physical and economic development of the State and to cooperate with local and other State agencies.

General Laws 1938, c. 75 (Public Laws 1937, c. 2537). Authorizes the State director of public works and the division of roads and bridges to create and construct freeways.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

General Laws 1938, c. 329, sec. 10 (P. L. 1926, c. 804). Authorizes the creation of planning commissions in any city or town.

Public Laws 1940, c. 847. Creates a city planning board for Newport. Prohibits filing of plats unless approved by the planning board. Requires that streets and utilities or a suitable bond be provided.

ZONING.

General Laws 1938, c. 342 (General Laws 1923, c. 57; Public Laws 1921, c. 3069; Public Laws 1931, c. 1762; Public Laws 1923, c. 430; Public Laws 1925, c. 643). Authorizes cities and towns to zone.

Towns authorized to zone by special acts providing special regulations applicable to the town indicated:

Acts and Resolves 1929, c. 1450. *Bristol*.

Acts and Resolves 1935, January Session, c. 2232. *Jamestown*.

Acts and Resolves 1935, January Session, c. 2233. *Johnston*.

Acts and Resolves 1928, c. 1298. *Kingstown*.

Acts and Resolves 1928, c. 1277. *Narragansett*.

Acts and Resolves 1935, January Session, c. 2237. *North Kingstown*.

Acts and Resolves 1922, c. 2299 as amended by Acts and Resolves 1930, c. 1686. *Westerly*.

Acts and Resolves 1933, c. 2045. *West Warwick*.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Acts and Resolves 1932, c. 1982. Authorizes the town council of East Greenwich to approve plats. Approval does not make the town responsible for the condition, repairs or upkeep of streets and ways.

South Carolina

STATE PLANNING. Code Suppl. 1938, sec. 6681-3 (1938 (40) 1612). Creates a State Planning Board to plan for the coordinated and efficient economic development of the State, to make investigations as requested by the Governor or legislature, to make recommendations for the coordination of research development agencies, to cooperate with Federal, State and local planning agencies, and to promote interest in planning.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Act 1942 No. 855—A county containing a city of more than 70,000 may join with another county or counties to form regional planning boards with powers to plan, zone, and control subdivisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Act 1942 No. 855. Enables any county containing a city of more than 70,000 to prepare a master plan for the unincorporated portions of the county and make recommendations to the County Board of Commissioners. Municipalities within the county may designate the county planning board its planning commission.

Acts and Joint Resolutions 1939, No. 239. Enables the City of North Augusta to plan under the direction of a planning agency.

Acts 1920, No. 866, P. 1655 as amended by Acts 1921, No. 417, p. 741. Creates a Park Commission for Spartanburg and authorizes the Park Commission to make a plan of city development, to establish building lines and to regulate building and the use and occupancy of premises.

ZONING.

Act 1942 No. 855. Enables any county containing a city of more than 70,000 to zone the unincorporated portion of the county. Municipalities within the county may designate the county planning board its planning commission with power to zone the municipal area.

Code 1932, sec. 7391 to 7397 (1924, XXXIII, 1086). Enables cities and incorporated villages to zone.

Acts 1921, No. 417, p. 741. Authorizes the Park Commission of Spartanburg to regulate the use and occupancy of buildings.

Act 1942 No. 854. Provides for a safety zoning restriction on property adjacent to Shaw Field (airport).

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Act 1942 No. 855. Enables any county containing a city of more than 70,000 to control subdivisions in unincorporated areas in county. Municipalities in such county may designate the county planning board to regulate subdivisions in the municipal area.

Code 1932, sec. 7389 (1928, XXXV, 1242) as amended by Acts 1940, No. 963, p. 1849. Requires the approval of plats of real estate located within five (5) miles of a city having a population of 35,000 or more. Such approval is to be made by the city engineer of the city constituting the county seat.

South Dakota

STATE PLANNING. Code 1939, c. 55.30 (Laws 1935, c. 191.)

Creates a State Planning Board, defines its powers and duties.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Code 1939, c. 45.28 (Laws 1925, c. 243; 1927, c. 176; Special Session, 1927, c. 13.) As amended Laws 1941, c. 201. Authorizes all municipal corporations to zone, also recognizes the right of owners of real property to regulate by declaration or contract on their own property. Authorizes changes in zoning ordinances provided the changes are proposed in an ordinance presented to the governing body for adoption in the same manner as required for adoption of the original ordinance. The consent of 60% of the owners may be required to be filed with the City Auditor as a condition precedent to introduction. Authorizes invocation of referendum or right of protest against such ordinances.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Code 1939, c. 45.28 (Rev. Code 1919, sec. 6537 to 6554 as amended by Laws 1931, c. 191.) Requires the approval of the governing body in any city, town, or unincorporated town prior to recording. Requires mapping and recording of plats for new town sites and provides for the vacation of plats.

Code 1939, sec. 51.1405 (Rev. Code 1919, sec. 5814 as amended by Laws 1931, c. 192). Requires the mapping and recording of plats.

Tennessee

STATE PLANNING. Public Acts 1935, c. 43. Creates a State Planning Commission required to draw up a State plan of development, and authorized to foster public interest in the State plan, to cooperate with the Tennessee Valley Authority or other Federal agencies or with neighboring States and with municipal, county, regional, and other local planning commissions within the State. The State planning commission may

create planning regions, define their boundaries, and appoint regional planning commissions. Proposals for public expenditures involving State funds within regions defined by the State planning commission must be submitted for approval to the State Planning Commission.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Public Acts 1935, c. 43, secs. 8 to 18. Authorizes planning regions and commissions to be appointed by the State Planning Commission. Funds may be contributed by the State Planning Commission and also may be raised by levy within the region. The regional planning commission shall draw up a master plan for the region and may adopt such plan as a whole or in part. Municipalities within regions may designate the regional planning commission as the municipal planning commission. Municipal planning commissions may adopt those parts of the regional plan as fall within the territory of the municipality which parts shall then have the same force as though prepared and adopted by such municipal planning commission.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Public Acts 1935, c. 158. Authorizes the State Planning Commission to create "Community Planning Commissions" for unincorporated communities with a population of not less than 500 inhabitants and covering an area of not more than ten (10) square miles. The Community Planning Commissions are granted all the powers and duties as the regional and municipal planning commissions.

Private Acts 1935, c. 707, 625. Provides for planning and zoning in Shelby County.

Public Acts 1935, c. 34. Authorizes planning commissions in all municipalities.

Prior to the passing of the general act the following municipalities were authorized to plan by special acts:

Private Acts 1923, c. 125 as amended by Private Acts 1925, c. 209, p. 756. Nashville.

Private Acts 1921, c. 162, p. 439. All municipalities having a population of 160,000 or over by the 1920 or subsequent census.

ZONING.

Public Acts 1935, c. 44. Authorizes any municipality to zone and whenever there exists a planning commission it is authorized to act as the zoning commission.

Public Acts 1935, c. 33 as amended by Public Acts 1941, c. 86. Empowers County Courts to provide for the establishment of districts or zones within those portions of counties which lie outside of municipal corporations, and empowers such county courts, by ordinance, to regulate, within such zones or districts, the location, height and size of buildings and structures, the percentage of lot occupancy, the required open spaces, the density and distribution of population, and the uses of land, buildings, and structures; provides for the carrying out of such ordinances and penalties for the violations thereof; provides for county boards of zoning appeals and the powers and procedures thereof; and authorizing the establishment of the position of building commissioner in zoned counties.

Prior to the passage of the general act the following municipalities were authorized to zone by special acts:

Private Acts 1923, v. 2, c. 412, sec. 5, subsec. 33, p. 149, as amended by Private Laws 1925, v. 1, c. 93, sec. 3. Knoxville.

Private Acts 1923, c. 125 as amended by Private Acts 1925, c. 209, p. 756. Nashville.—The planning Commission may act as the zoning commission.

Private Acts 1921, c. 165, p. 450. Confers zoning authority upon all municipalities having a population in excess of 160,000.

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Existing city planning commissions are required to recommend the zoning plan.

Private Acts 1927, v. 2, c. 549, p. 1697. Authorizes any incorporated city, town, or municipality with a population of between 18,840 and 18,890 (Jackson City) to zone.

Private Acts 1931, c. 613 as amended by Private Acts 1937, c. 377. Authorizes the Quarterly county courts in counties with a population of 300,000 to zone and to take joint action with the legislative bodies of municipalities of 160,000.

Private Acts 1935, c. 625. Authorizes counties of 800,000 to zone in the unincorporated portions from and after the time when a County Planning Commission makes or certifies a zoning plan.

Public Acts 1937, c. 520. The County Courts in counties in which the State Planning Commission has established a Regional Planning Commission and which have a population of at least 51,080 and not more than 51,125 may zone upon certification of a zoning plan and resolution by the Regional Planning Commission for territory outside of municipal corporations.

The following acts are similar to the above but apply to counties with population of: 45,800 to 45,850; 12,675 to 12,725; 29,200 to 29,250; 12,200 to 12,250; 159,000 to 200,000; 200,000 to 250,000, respectively.

Public Acts 1937, c. 901.

Public Acts 1937, c. 902.

Public Acts 1937, c. 903.

Public Acts 1937, c. 904.

Private Acts 1939, c. 460.

Private Acts 1939, c. 473.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Public Acts 1935, c. 35. Gives power of approval of plats to Regional Planning Commissions in territory within the region other than land located within boundaries of municipal corporations. No public improvements may be made until after plats have been approved.

Public Acts 1935, c. 45. Gives municipal planning commissions power of approval of plats.

Private Acts 1923, c. 125 as amended by Private Acts 1925, c. 209. Authorizes the Nashville City Planning Commission to approve plats. No public improvements shall be constructed until plats are approved.

Private Acts 1921, c. 164, p. 449. In all cities of 160,000 and over by the 1920 or later census all plats shall be submitted to the Board of Commissions for approval.

Private Acts 1921, c. 162, p. 439. The planning commissions of all cities of 160,000 and over by the 1920 or subsequent census are authorized to approve plats within the city limits. No public utilities shall be constructed until plats are approved.

Private Acts 1925, c. 408, p. 1508. No conveyance of a parcel of land of less than two acres shall be registered in the area within the corporate limits or within five (5) miles of any city of 160,000 or more by the 1920 census unless abutting a public road or sold to the owner of immediately adjacent property or unless the deed states that no public road need be dedicated. The city planning commission is to give the certificate, if the parcel is within the city limits, The Board of County Commissioners, if the parcel is within five (5) miles outside the city limits when the land is assured of access to a public highway.

Private Acts 1925, c. 409, p. 1511. Prohibits the recording of plats within five (5) miles of the limits of cities of 160,000

and over by the 1920 or subsequent census unless approved by the City Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners.

Texas

STATE PLANNING. No provisions. (Vernon's Stats. 1936, Art. 8197e (Acts 1935, c. 33), created a State Planning Board to promote conservation and utilization of natural resources, for a four-year period expiring in March, 1939. No additional legislation has been passed).

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Vernon's Stats. 1936, Art. 1105A. Authorizes the establishment of building lines in cities of 15,000 or more.

ZONING.

Vernon's Stats. 1936, Arts. 1011a to 1011j (Acts 1927, c. 283). Enables cities and incorporated villages of 600 or more or containing one or more manufacturing establishments within the corporate limits, to zone.

Vernon's Stats. 1936, Art. 1175, subsec. 36 (Acts 1913, p. 307, Acts 1921, p. 169). Enables cities of 5,000 or more to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Vernon's Stats. 1936, Art. 6626 (Acts 1846, p. 236; P. D. 5004; G. L. v. 2, p. 1542; Acts 1931, 42nd Legislature, p. 371, c. 217, sec. 1). Requires maps and plats to be approved by the County courts or by the legislative bodies of cities and towns.

Vernon's Stats. 1936, Penal Code, Art. 1137h (Acts 1931, c. 160). Regulating the filing and recording of maps and subdivisions. It prohibits the filing for record of any map or plat without approval thereof as provided by law, and prohibits the use of the subdivision's description in any deed or contract of sale until the map of the subdivision has been duly authorized and filed.

Vernon's Stats. 1936, Art. 974a (Acts 1927, 40th Legislature, p. 342, c. 231). In cities of 25,000 and over and in smaller cities if submitted to vote, the approval of the planning commission or governing body is required for plats to within five (5) miles of the corporate limits. No public utilities may be provided until plats are approved.

Utah

STATE PLANNING. Laws 1941, c. 75. Creates department of publicity and industrial development to build Utah industries, to provide employment for Utah citizens and to raise the earning level of Utah citizens. Creates water resources development division to investigate projects for the development of water resources.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Laws 1941, c. 23. Authorizes all boards of county commissioners to appoint county planning commissions except that in counties having a population of 15,000 or less the board of county commissioners shall constitute the commission if one is desired. Directs county planning commissions to make and adopt master plans for the unincorporated territory of the county. Authorizes the adoption of an official map showing county plans. Upon adoption of an official map requires that public works projects affecting the unincorporated territory of the county be submitted to the planning commission for approval of location and extent. Directs the submission of master or zoning plans to the State Planning Commission before final adoption or certification.

ZONING.

Rev. Stats. 1933, secs. 15-8-89 to 15-8-107 (Laws 1925, p. 246) as amended Laws 1941, c. 18. Authorizes cities and towns to zone.

Laws 1941, c. 23. Authorizes the creation of a zoning plan by county planning commissions and upon certification of such plan to the board of county commissioners adoption of a zoning resolution by the board of county commissioners. Authorizes the board of county commissioners, upon petition, to appoint district planning commissions for the purpose of preparing zoning plans for certain portions of the unincorporated territory within the County. Authorizes interim regulation pending the completion of county or district zoning plans.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Rev. Stats. 1933, secs. 78-5-1 to 78-5-8 (C. L. 17, sec. 5021). Requires the approval of the governing body of cities or incorporated towns to plats within corporate limits. Requires the approval of the board of county commissioners of plats outside the corporate limits of cities or incorporated towns. Provides for the vacating or changing of plats.

Laws 1941, c. 23. Prohibits the recording of plats in the unincorporated territory of counties unless approved by the district or county commission.

Vermont

STATE PLANNING. Public Acts 1935, No. 18. Creates a State Planning Board, to make plans and recommendations to the Governor for the development of recreation, industry and agriculture, and to make a broad study of water relating to physical, social, and economic development of all resources that in the State.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Public Laws 1933, secs. 3717 to 3720 (Public Acts 1921, No. 107; 1933, No. 157). Authorizes the creation of planning commissions in "municipalities" (cities, towns, and incorporated villages).

Public Acts 1929, No. 168. Confers such city Planning and Zoning authority as is not in conflict with General Laws upon the Village of Bristol.

ZONING.

Public Laws 1933, secs. 3723 to 3747 (Public Acts 1931, No. 55; 1933, No. 157) as amended by Public Acts 1929, No. 68, No. 67. Authorizes cities, towns, and villages to zone.

Public Acts 1929, No. 168. Authorizes the village of Bristol to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. No provisions.

Virginia

STATE PLANNING.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 3692 (12) to 3692 (17) (Acts 1938, p. 142). Creates a State Planning Board to prepare plans for the physical development of the natural resources of the State, to cooperate with State and local agencies in coordinating planning programs.

Code Ann. 1936, sec. 1975BB (Acts 1930, p. 893). Provides for the appointment of a landscape planning engineer, for the State Highway Commission, whose duties shall be to study the preservation of the natural beauty of Virginia State highways and to devise methods by which the rights of way of said highways may be beautified and improved.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 2154 (238) to 2154 (253) (1910, p. 381 as amended 1938, p. 498.) Gives the highway commission control of all outdoor advertising outside of the corporate limits of municipalities.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Acts 1930, c. 420, p. 904 as amended by Acts 1932, c. 338, p. 605. Creates the Northern Virginia Park and Planning Commission with jurisdiction of the City of Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax Counties.

LOCAL PLANNING.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 2773 (80) to 2773 (90) (Acts 1936, p. 1022). Authorizes all counties to create planning commissions and adopt plans.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 3091 (27) to 3091 (37) (Acts 1926, pp. 91 to 95 as amended by Acts 1936, p. 91). Authorizes municipal planning (this includes cities and incorporated towns).

Code Ann. 1936, sec. 3030B (Acts 1930, p. 628). An Act to define the term "public uses," as mentioned in sec. 58 of the Constitution of Virginia, and to authorize cities and towns when proposing to open or widen streets to acquire land by purchase, gift, or (excess) condemnation.

Code Ann. 1936, sec. 3065 (Acts 1918, p. 123). Authorizes any city of 100,000 or more to acquire land for streets, etc., within a five-mile radius from the corporate limits.

Authority to plan was granted by charter to the following towns and cities:

Acts 1932, c. 280, p. 500. *Alexandria*.

Acts 1932, c. 310, sec. 3, subsec. 6. *Bluefield*.

Acts 1932, c. 321, secs. 94, 95, p. 588 to 590. *Lexington*.

Acts 1928, c. 482, sec. 4, subsec. 7, p. 1239. *Waynesboro*.

Acts 1932, c. 39, sec. 12, p. 32. *Winchester*.

ZONING.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, sec. 3145 (21), subsec. (d). Authorizes any county, city or town for the purpose of housing projects to plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of such county, city or town and to make changes in the official map.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, sec. 2743f (Acts 1938, p. 120). Any county adjoining a city within the State having a population of 180,000 may regulate the size, frontage, depth and area of lots upon which buildings for human habitation may be constructed.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, secs. 2880mm to 2880ww (Acts 1938, p. 777). Enables all counties to enact zoning ordinances.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 3091 (1) to 3091 (26) (Acts 1926, p. 345, as amended by Acts 1930, p. 555). Enables cities and towns to zone.

Code Ann. Suppl. 1940, sec. 2880k (1927, p. 26; 1930, p. 746; 1932, p. 734; 1938, p. 311). Authorizes counties having a population density of 500 or more to the square mile or adjacent to a city of 100,000 to zone.

Acts, Extra Session, 1927, c. 48, pp. 138 to 142. Authorizes Roanoke to zone.

Acts 1928, c. 55, p. 317 to 318. Authorizes the circuit court of Henry County or the judge thereof in vacation to appoint for the town of Martinsville a zoning commission and Board of Appeals, provided by Chapter 197 of Laws of 1926.

Acts 1932, c. 310, pp. 540 to 547. Authorizes Bluefield to zone.

Acts 1932, c. 39, pp. 29 to 35. Authorizes Winchester to zone.

Acts 1932, c. 344, p. 681. Authorizes the Town of Scottsville to zone.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 5222y to 5222as (Acts 1930, p. 690). Provides for platting and the recording of plats in incorporated towns and to within two (2) miles of the corporate limits. Requires the approval of plats by the town council, town manager, mayor or chief engineer. If the plat is in a county or partly in a county it must be approved by the chief engineer of the town adjoining and by the county board of supervisors or county surveyor and if there is no agreement between the town and county then by the judge of the circuit court of the county.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 5222g to 5222o (Acts 1924, p. 713). Provides for platting and the recording of plats in cities of less than 150,000 within five (5) miles of their corporate limits. Provides also for the approval of plats by the city council, city manager, mayor or chief engineer as in the law for towns.

Code Ann. 1936, secs. 5222p to 5222y (Acts 1928, p. 821). Provides for platting and the recording and approval of plats within cities of 100,000 or less and to within three (3) miles from their corporate limits. Similar to the law for towns.

Code Ann. 1936, sec. 5217 (Acts 1887 and 1888, p. 553). Every owner who has or who shall hereafter subdivide property into three or more parts shall cause a plat to be made.

Acts and Joint Resolutions 1932, c. 318, pp. 540 to 547. Requires approval of plats by the Bluefield town council within the towns and to within one (1) mile of the corporate limits.

Acts and Resolutions, 1932, c. 39, pp. 29 to 35. Requires approval of plats by the city manager and council in Winchester and to within two (2) miles of the corporate limits.

Washington

STATE PLANNING. Remington's Rev. Stats. Suppl. 1940, secs. 10930-1 to 10930-4 (Laws 1933, Extra Session, p. 135). Creates a State Planning Council and defines its duties.

REGIONAL PLANNING. Remington's Rev. Stats., sec. 9322-11 Suppl. (Laws 1935, c. 44, p. 121). Authorizes two or more counties to cooperate in the formation of a regional planning commission and when requested by the county commissioners of its region or by the State Council may perform any of the duties of a city or county planning commission in its region.

LOCAL PLANNING. Remington's Rev. Stats., 1940, sec. 9322-1 to 9322-12 Suppl. (Laws 1935, p. 115). Authorizes the creation of city and county planning commissions. Self-governing cities of the first class may give greater powers to the planning commission than herein cited.

ZONING.

Remington's Rev. Stats., sec. 8966, subsec. 23 (Laws 1890, p. 218; 1 H. C., sec. 520). Authorizes cities of the first class to control or prohibit the construction of buildings in which a noxious industry is to be carried on to within two (2) miles beyond the city limits.

Remington's Rev. Stats., sec. 9322-6 Suppl. (Laws 1935, p. 118). Authorizes any city, town or county to zone upon recommendation of its planning commission.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

Remington's Rev. Stats., Suppl. 1940, secs. 9304-1 to 9312 (Laws 1937, c. 186, p. 723; 1939, c. 206, p. 721). All plats of five or more lots or containing public street or highway dedication must be submitted for approval to legislative or planning authority having jurisdiction. Cities and towns have no extra-territorial jurisdiction but counties must serve notice on them of pendency of all applications for platting land adjacent thereto or in their suburban area.

Remington's Rev. Stats., sec. 7797-27. On petition of all owners of property abutting a street, alley or other public place in a State land plat, land may be vacated by the State Land Commissioner.

Remington's Rev. Stats., secs. 9288 to 9318, 9320, 9322. Requires and regulates the recording of town plats before sale; regulates vacations, corrections and changes in plats.

West Virginia

STATE PLANNING.

Laws 1941, c. 79. Creates a State planning board to prepare a master plan and long-term program for major State

improvements. Authorizes the board to enter into agreements with counties or municipalities within the State for the promotion or rendering of consultative services with respect to the planning of the county or municipality.

Code Suppl. 1939 (Laws 1939, c. 110). Authorizes the State road commissioner to lay out and construct freeways and to designate existing highways as freeways.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. Code 1937, secs. 521 to 525. Authorizes the creation of municipal planning commissions.

ZONING.

Code 1937, secs. 511 to 520. Enables all municipal corporations to zone.

Acts 1927, Municipal Charters, c. 5, sec. 38-a. Authorizes zoning in *Wausau*.

Acts 1927, Municipal Charters, c. 8, secs. 102 to 102-a. Authorizes zoning in *Charlestown*.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Code 1937, secs. 3959 to 3963 (Laws 1921, c. 151, sec. 13; Code 1923, c. 73, sec. 13). Requires and regulates the recording of plats and requires approval by council or commission of municipalities of plats within their corporate limits.

Wisconsin

STATE PLANNING.

State. 1939, sec. 27.20 (Laws 1931, c. 124; 1935, c. 165, 477) as amended Laws 1941, c. 17. Creates a State Planning Board to develop coordinated plans for the physical development of the State, and to cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies.

State. 1939, sec. 82.02 (2a), (Laws 1931, c. 79; c. 295; 1937, c. 303, 357, 393; 43.03 (2). Authorizes the Highway Commissioner to employ a director of regional planning to cooperate with and assist Federal, State and local agencies.

REGIONAL PLANNING. State. 1939, sec. 236.14 (Laws 1935, c. 186.) Any county with 500,000 or more population may prepare a regional plan for lands without the limits of any city or village in the county.

LOCAL PLANNING.

State. 1939, sec. 62.23 (Laws 1937, c. 402) as amended Laws 1941, c. 203. Authorizes the creation of planning commissions in any city with power to zone, acquire land, and establish setback lines. Authorizes the Board of Public Land Commissioners to exercise all the powers conferred on city plan commissions in cities of the first class. Authorizes city plan commissions to make and adopt master plans including areas outside their boundaries except in any county with a regional planning department without consent of county boards of supervisors.

State. 1939, sec. 61.35 (Laws 1927, c. 369; 1929, c. 178) as amended Laws 1941, c. 203. Authorizes villages to plan with same powers and duties as cities.

State. 1939, secs. 27.03 to 27.06 (Laws 1939, c. 191, 301). Requires creation of county park commission in counties with populations of 150,000 or more. The park commissions shall have charge of parks, and parkways and plan for county streets and parkways.

State. 1939, sec. 27.015 (Laws 1935, c. 550, sec. 194). Requires the creation of a rural planning committee in each county except in counties having a park commission or board when the park board or commission shall exercise all the powers of the planning commission.

ZONING.

State. 1939, sec. 59.97 (Laws 1931, c. 236; 1935, c. 303, 403) as amended by Laws 1941, c. 195. Authorizes zoning in all counties. Authorizes zoning by the county board of any

county whether or not in existence on the effective date of the paragraph in territory outside the limits of incorporated villages and cities in the vicinity of airports whether publicly or privately owned. Requires that such ordinances should be submitted to the town board or boards of towns in which lands may be affected. Authorizes the use of the power of eminent domain to protect or clear the areas surrounding airports.

State. 1939, sec. 62.23, subsec. 5 to 9 as amended by Laws 1941, c. 203. Authorizes zoning in all cities and villages. Requires that the zoning plan be recommended by the city plan commission or board of public land commissioners or if neither, a city plan committee of the council.

State. 1939, sec. 66.05, subsec. 7. Authorizes cities and villages to control the location and construction of buildings for noxious industry.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING.

State. 1939, secs. 236.01 to 236.30 (Laws 1935, c. 186; 1937, c. 157; 1939, c. 125; 1939, c. 513, sec. 43). Requires the approval of plats by governing bodies as follows: In towns, the town board and the state director of regional planning. In counties having a county plan, for lands outside the cities or village, the governing body supervising the plan. Where the county does not have a county plan or where a county having a county plan has a population of less than 250,000, land in areas within 1¼ miles of villages and cities of 4th class and within 3 miles of cities of 2nd and 3rd class must be submitted to the governing body of that community, except that where there is a county plan, the village and cities must have planning boards before this approval is required.

In cities or villages, the common councils or village boards must approve, if the plat is within three miles of cities of first class, the common councils of that city must do likewise. If the land adjoins a lake or stream, the state board of health must approve.

Where a county has a planning board which (permanently) employs a registered civil engineer, the above rules referring to areas within three miles of cities of the first class and to lands adjoining lakes and streams are inapplicable. Instead, the plat must be submitted to the State board of health and the State Director of regional planning, and if it is within three miles of a city of the first class to the governing body of such city. If any disapprove, a hearing is provided with the county highway committee. Thereafter it is submitted to the governing body that supervises to plan of the county. In counties over 500,000 this body is the county board of supervisors.

State. 1939, sec. 62.23 (Laws 1937, c. 402) as amended by Laws 1941, c. 203. City Planning Commissions may advise city council on the approval of plats. Authorizes the city council of every city to adopt an official map. Prohibits buildings in the bed of mapped streets. Authorizes City Councils to zone.

Wyoming

STATE PLANNING.

Rev. State. Suppl. 1940, secs. 103-1901 to 103-1912 (Laws 1937, c. 124, as amended by Laws 1939, c. 117) as amended by Laws 1941, c. 111. Creates a State Planning and Water Conservation Board authorized to consider and recommend projects and plans for the planned development and improvement of public and private works affected with a public interest, and to cooperate with Federal, State, and local agencies.

Laws 1941, c. 102. Creates interstate streams commission with the four appointive members of the Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board as ex-officio commissioners.

REGIONAL PLANNING. No provisions.

LOCAL PLANNING. No provisions.

ZONING.

Rev. Stats. 1931, secs. 22-1001 to 32-1009 (Laws 1933, c. 78.)
Enables incorporated cities, towns, and villages to zone.

Laws 1941, c. 110. Empowers the legislative body of each incorporated municipality whether incorporated under the general laws or special charter and the Board of County Commissioners of each county to zone the land within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the boundaries of airports owned by the city, town, or county. These powers shall apply to all municipal airports whether within or without the incorporated limits of said cities or towns.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL AND PLATTING. Rev. Stats. 1931, secs. 116-201 to 116-215 (C. D. 1876, c. 116; R. S. 1887, sec. 1901.)
Requires platting and the recording of plats.

Alaska

TERRITORIAL PLANNING. Laws 1935, c. 88, as amended by Laws 1937, c. 39:—To create the Alaska Planning Council. For the purpose of deriving the greatest possible benefit from the natural, agricultural, industrial and other resources the Council is empowered to make investigations and surveys to be used as a basis for formulating plans and recommendations for the conservation of such resources.

Hawaii

TERRITORIAL PLANNING. Laws 1937, Act 207, pp. 59 to 62.
To create a Territorial Planning Board for the purpose of preparing a plan for the physical development of the Territory. It shall cooperate with local authorities to coordinate all physical development plans.

APPENDIX B

STATE CONSERVATION LEGISLATION*

INTRODUCTION

By ROY A. VETTER

A review of the following material shows that the protection and management of wildlife was usually the first step taken by the States in the conservation of natural resources, although the Province of New Hampshire on March 16, 1679 (Vol. 1, Province Period, 1679-1702, p. 21) passed a law forbidding the "indiscreet and untimely firing of the Woods, but between the first of March and the latter end of April," it is not possible to determine from the text of the Act whether its purpose was to protect the forests of the Province or the homes and property of others from fire. However, it is believed that the credit for enacting the first legislation for the conservation of a natural resource in the New World should be given to New Hampshire, by virtue of an Act of June 1, 1687 (3 James 11) which was clearly intended to protect, manage and conserve a species of fish which was as important as bread to the Colonists. The title and part of the Act is quoted below:

"AN ACT for Regulating THE FFishing TRADE AND FFISHERMAN" * * * "AND IT IS FFURTHER Enacted by the authority aforesaid THAT noe Mackarell shal be caught (except) for Baite or spending while ffresh before the first of July Annually, nor shal any Mackarell be caught with Scoanes att any time whatsoever under the penalty of forfeiture of all such Mackarell and the Scoanes, Vessell or boate used * * *

etc.

In 1693, Massachusetts enacted a law for the protection of deer and a similar Act was passed in New York in 1706. In the beginning the colonies enforced such laws by providing for fines and punishments for violations thereof. Later Inspectors, Wardens and finally Commissioners were appointed to actively enforce the laws. From these offices evolved the modern fish and game departments.

It appears that, although the first Acts passed were in connection with the conservation of wildlife, eventually more attention was given by the colonists and States to the preservation and management of forests. The Massachusetts Bay Colony enacted a law in 1739 prohibiting tree cutting on Cape Cod and another one in 1744 authorizing the establishment of a "common woods." The first permanent forestry agency was established in New York in 1865. It is interesting to note that Wisconsin as early

* The following compilation of high lights of State legislation for the conservation of natural resources has been furnished by Mr. Richard Lieber, Chairman, Board of Directors, National Conference on State Parks, Indianapolis, Indiana. Research and tabulation of the State laws were made by Mr. Roy A. Vetter, Associate Attorney of the National Park Service, assisted by Mr. Robert M. Fenderngast. For complementary information, attention is called to Mr. Lieber's book "America's Natural Wealth—A Story of the Use and Abuse of Our Resources", Harper Brothers, 1942.

as 1867 proposed a thorough investigation of the forests of the State, the rate at which they were being destroyed, effect upon climate, State control of private management and wood substitutes. To Nebraska goes the credit for instituting the first "Arbor Day." This was made possible by an Act of 1872 setting aside one day each year for tree planting.

North Carolina by Acts of 1823, made provisions for what was probably the first State geological survey. Other States quickly followed and Maryland, in 1833, appointed a State Geologist.

New York, although not normally an oil-producing State, enacted a law in 1879 prohibiting waste and seepage from oil wells. A similar law was passed in Pennsylvania a few years later applicable to both oil and gas wells.

Michigan, in 1846, declared that the property in gold and silver mines then discovered or to be discovered is fully vested in the people of the State of Michigan and in their sovereignty.

It is interesting to note that most laws passed by State legislatures in connection with the mining of coal and other minerals were passed for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the miners. Little has been done by the legislatures for the conservation of these minerals, with the exception of gas and oil.

Almost all of the States in their infancy enacted some kind of legislation for the prevention of pollution of the waters of the State. In some instances the fish and game agencies were given jurisdiction over violation of the Acts when fishing streams and rivers were polluted, while in other States the Boards of Health enforced such laws.

It appears that comparatively little has been done by most of the States in regard to drainage and irrigation. Notable exceptions, of course, are the western States, where such matters are of primary importance. Most of the western States have State Engineers or Water Commissioners to define water rights.

In conclusion—this material will show that 32 States have established either conservation departments or conservation boards or commissions which on paper are presumed to be actively engaged in the conservation of the State's natural resources. This would indicate that the States are becoming "conservation conscious." However, in a number of States the Conservation Departments exercise jurisdiction over only one or two specific resources.

In compiling these data, the early Colonial Laws, Codes, Statutes, and Session Laws of each State were examined, and also a thesis written by Clifford J. Hynning entitled "Trends in State Resources Planning" was consulted.

Alabama

PRIOR TO 1908

MINES, MINERALS, FORESTS, SOILS. Department of Agriculture and Industries. Agriculture, horticulture, and kindred industries. Investigate the diseases of grains, fruits, and other crops. Sub-soil drainage. Irrigation. Collect species of wood suitable for manufacturing and other purposes. Collect specimens of mineral, phosphate, and marl deposits. Distribute literature as to the mines, minerals, forests, soils and other products; climate, water, and water-powers; fisheries, mountains, streams. Acts of 1885 (p. 168); 1891 (p. 442); 1897 (p. 1807).

State Geologist required to furnish the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries information with reference to the mineral, agricultural, and other natural resources of the state. Acts of 1885 (p. 168).

OYSTERS. Prohibited taking or catching oysters except with oyster tongs. Acts 1867 (p. 428). Owners of land fronting on any bay, river, bayou, or creek, granted right to plant oysters. Acts of 1892 (p. 27); 1893 (p. 518).

Taking oysters for canning regulated. Acts of 1901 (p. 119).

GAME AND FISH. Department of Game and Fish and Act of the legislature of the Mississippi Territory prohibited hunting with fire in the night time within 4 miles of any settlement. Act of 1822 prohibited hunting deer with a gun and fire at night (Laws 1828, p. 704). Created in 1907, with provision that the present State Game and Fish Commissioner shall hold office until his successor is elected in 1908. The Commissioner is to enforce all laws enacted for the protection, propagation, and preservation of game animals, birds and fish. All receipts in payment of hunting licenses, fines, penalties, and the forfeitures arising from the game laws constitute a "game and fish protection fund." Acts of 1907 (p. 12).

GEOLOGY. Created the office of State Geologist in 1866 (Code 1928, § 1083) to make explorations and examinations of the mineral and other resources of the State. Professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Alabama designated State Geologist. Acts of 1878 (p. 89); 1883 (p. 57); 1901 (p. 427); 1868 (p. 483).

POLLUTION. Prohibited the depositing of the body of a dead animal in any stream upon which steam or flat boats ply; 1854 (Code 1876, s. 1728). Amended in 1892 to include the depositing of fowl, and extended the prohibition to any stream. Section 4241 (8753) Code of 1876, made it unlawful to poison fish streams.

WATERS. State Board of Health directed to inspect all sources of supply, reservoirs, and avenues of conveyance of drinking water. Acts of 1919 (p. 909).

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY. Department created in 1901, to mark historic sites or houses, and explore pre-historic and Indian mounds and other existing remains.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908*

STATE LANDS. State Auditor vested with charge of all lands which have been sold to the State for taxes unpaid; all sixteen section lands; all school indemnity lands; the salt springs land reservation; and all swamp and overflowed lands. Acts of 1915 (p. 217).

Placed the school, swamp, and overflowed lands under the Department of Conservation, with authority to practice forestry thereon. Acts of 1939 (Code 1940, T. 8, C. 1, 5).

*The Governor's meeting at the White House 1908 marks the beginning of a new period in the conservation of our National Resources. Hence the above chronologic separation.

STATE FORESTRY COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1923 (p. 638) Concerned with forests, parks, parkways and lands. Acts of 1923 (p. 638); 1935 (pp. 88, 1079); 1937 (p. 183).

OYSTERS, SHRIMP, FISH. Provided for the leasing of oyster beds and the protection and development of the oyster industry. Acts of 1915 (Code 1940, T. 8).

Regulated the taking and marketing of salt water shrimp. Acts of 1919 (Code 1923, C. 138). Declared the title and ownership of all fish in the public fresh waters to be vested in the State for purpose of regulation (Acts 1938) and regulated the taking of fish.

Provided for the creation of the Alabama Oyster Commission, to preserve oyster life and to prevent depletion of same. Acts of 1935 (Code 1936 Supp., C. 47).

FORESTS RESERVES AND GAME REFUGES. Declared all State lands to be forest reserves and game refuges, and prohibited timber cutting and hunting thereon. Acts of 1919 (p. 119).

OIL AND GAS. Required gas wells to be shut in to prevent gas wasting by escape (oil wells excepted), and prohibited any unnecessary leak or waste to occur from any well or pipe line. Acts of 1911 (Code 1940, T. 26, C. 8).

Created an Oil and Gas Board, to enforce all laws relating to the conservation of oil and gas. Acts of 1939 (Code 1940, T. 26, C. 3).

DRAINAGE AND SOIL CONSERVATION. Amended the State Constitution (1924, 1928) to provide for the formation of drainage systems (Art. XV, XXII).

Drainage Act of 1927 (Code 1940, T. 2) provided for the establishment of levee or drainage districts and subdistricts.

Provided for the creation of Soil Conservation Districts, and established a State Soil Conservation Committee. Acts of 1939 (Code 1940, T. 2).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY. Reserved to the State the exclusive right and privilege of exploring, etc., all aboriginal and other antiquities, mounds, earthworks, ancient or historic forts, and burial sites, and declared the ownership of the State in any and all objects found or located therein. Acts of 1915 (Code 1940, T. 56).

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Created by Acts of 1939 (p. 255). The general functions and duties of the Department are: (1) To protect, conserve, and increase the wildlife and to administer all laws relating thereto. (2) To protect, conserve, and increase the timber and forest resources and to administer all laws relating thereto. (3) To explore, survey, study, and report concerning the wildlife, timber, and forest resources, State parks and monuments, and historical sites. (4) To maintain, supervise, operate, and control State forests, parks, monuments, and historical sites. (5) To maintain, supervise, operate, and control State lands. (6) To cooperate with Federal agencies respecting matters under its jurisdiction. (7) To carry on a program of education and publicity respecting the natural resources. Created an Advisory Board and a Director of Conservation. Abolished all departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, agencies, and offices, exercising any of the functions or duties conferred upon the Department.

Arizona

PRIOR TO 1908

WATER, POLLUTION. Declared all streams, lakes, and ponds of water capable of being used for purposes of navigation or irrigation to be public property, without right to appropriate them exclusively to private use except as provided by the legislature; 1864, Bill of Rights (Art. 23).

Provided a reward to any person first obtaining a flowing stream of water, by means of an artesian well, at any point in the Territory. 1875 (Laws 1874, Ch. 10).

Prohibited the pollution of any river, creek, stream, or pond by putting there or upon the borders thereof the carcass of any dead animal or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral, or butcher shop (1887, R. S. 1887, T. X.).

Prohibited the willful waste of water (1901). Required the capping of flowing wells to prevent water from running to waste (P. C. 1913, s. 699).

TIMBER. Prohibited setting fire to any wooded country or forest belonging to the State or to the United States (P. C. 1901, s. 340).

FISH AND GAME. Provided rewards for the destruction of certain predatory animals (Laws 1885, p. 216).

Provided for Fish and Game Commissioners. 1887 (R. S. 1887, T. LX, C. 16). Established a closed season for certain game animals and birds; prohibited the use of seines or nets for taking any fish; prohibited the use of explosives for taking fish. *Ibid.* (T. XVI).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

GAME AND FISH. By Chap. 82, L. 1912, S. S., amended by Ch. 77, L. 1913, 3rd S. S. (Chap. 30, Code of 1928), the enforcement of the State game laws devolved upon the State Game Warden, to be appointed by the Governor. Required licenses to hunt game quadrupeds and to take fish; a big game license to hunt game quadrupeds, or a bird license to hunt game birds. Established game preserves (1917, Laws 1917, Ch. 4, 13, 41, 42).

By Acts of 1929 (Ch. 84), the affairs of the State relating to fish and game are to be administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, which commission the act created. The position of State Game Warden was changed to State Game and Fish Warden.

LANDS—FORESTS. The State Land Commissioner, under the direction of the State Land Department, has charge and control of all lands owned by the State, except such as are under the specific use and control of State institutions, and of the timber, stone, gravel, and other products thereof. Ch. 5, L. 1915, 2nd S. S.; Chap. 71, Sec. 2591, Rev. Code Arizona, 1928.

WATER. Abrogated the common law doctrine of riparian water rights Constitution 1910 (A. XVII). The Governor appoints a State Water Commissioner, who is authorized to make surveys, investigations, and compilations of the water resources of the State and their potential development, Ch. 164, L. 1919.

MINERALS. The State Constitution (Article XXI) declares that "The precious metals are the jewels of sovereignty, and inhere in the sovereign power; no person can acquire absolute title to any public domain in which such metals may be found without the express consent of such power." Laws of 1915 (p. 30), reserved mineral rights on publicly owned lands. Bureau of Mines created by Laws of 1915 (p. 27). Laws of 1939 (p. 47) created a Department of Mineral Resources, to aid in the promotion and development of the mineral resources of the State. Created the Arizona Resources Board (Laws 1919, Ch. 84), concerned with and development of water for every useful purpose.

OIL AND GAS. In order to conserve the natural resources and to prevent their waste through negligent operation, the State Land Commissioner must prescribe and enforce rules and regulations governing the drilling, casing, and abandonment of oil and/or gas wells, and the waste of oil and gas therefrom (Ch. 59, L. 1927, am. by Ch. 31, L. 1927, 4th S. S.).

ARCHAEOLOGY. Before any exploration or excavation in or on any prehistoric ruins or archaeological working may be undertaken, permits must first be obtained from the archaeo-

logical branch of the University of Arizona and the Board of Supervisors of the County wherein the same is to be undertaken (Ch. 65, L. 1927).

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Accepted the benefits extended by the Wildlife Restoration Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917), and authorized the State Game and Fish Commission to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to said Act. Ch. 51, Laws of 1939.

Arkansas

FROM 1892

TIMBER. Acts 1843 prohibited the cutting of any timber on land set aside for the use of schools. Acts of 1853 (Secs. 35, 36) prohibited the cutting, destroying or removing of timber standing on any of the swamps and overflowed lands granted by Congress.

LANDS. Acts of 1868 created the office of Commissioner of State Lands.

Constitution of 1836 (Art. 7) directed the general assembly to provide for the improvement of lands granted to the State for the use of schools.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1873 prohibited the destroying of fish by poison or polluting any lake, pond or water course. Acts of 1891 (Stats. 1937, C. 42) made it a misdemeanor to throw or drag dead or dying animals into any running stream or other body of water.

BUREAU OF MINES, MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE. Provided for by Acts of 1889. Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to superintend the Bureau.

FISH AND GAME. Provided for payment by counties of premium on wolf scalps (1883, Stats. 1894, C. 149).

Prohibited taking or killing fish by poison (1861), drugs, or explosives (1893) (Stats. 1894). Required (1879) the construction of fish-ways at dams (Stats. 1894). Acts of 1893 declared that all game and fish, except fish in private ponds found in the limits of the State are the property of the State.

Acts of 1889 provided for a close season on deer and wild turkey.

GEOLOGY. Authorized the Governor to appoint a State Geologist. Acts of 1887.

Constitution of 1874 (Art. X) authorized the General Assembly to create the office of State Geologist.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

LANDS. By Act of March 31, 1913 the title of the Commissioner of State Lands was changed to "Commissioner of State Lands, Highways and Improvements." By Acts of 1920 (p. 264) the State Highway Department was separated from the Department of State Lands; Highways and Improvements, the latter office henceforth to be known as Commissioner of State Lands.

Acts of 1939, (p. 863) declared it to be the policy of the State to provide for the development and conservation of the human and soil resources of the State; to protect the lands owned by the State, and to provide for their classification and best use in the interests of the future general welfare and agricultural well being of the State; to encourage the settlement of farm families upon family sized tracts under conditions conducive to successful farming; to preserve land in public ownership suited for public use as forests, parks or other purr poses. Broadened the powers and duties of the Commissioners so as to effectuate the foregoing policies.

WATER POWER. Acts of 1918, (p. 592) provides that all water power suitable for the purpose of producing power for all lawful purposes is declared to be inherent in and a part of the

public domain, and requires a permit from the Corporation Commission for the construction of a dam.

Act of February 20, 1933, authorizes the Railroad Commission to grant licenses for the development of any water power project.

Created a State Flood Control Commission. Acts of 1913 (Stats. 1913, C. 175).

Created a Stream Control Commission. Acts of 1941 (p. 285).

ARCHAEOLOGY. Arkansas History Commission vested with general supervisory control over all excavations and mounds and other places of relics within the State. Acts of 1917 (p. 1443).

FISH AND GAME. Acts 1915 (p. 467); 1917 (p. 695) created a fish and game commission composed of five commissioners. Acts 1937 (p. 22) created a new commission, adding 3 members. Created a new Game and Fish Commission, composed of 10 members to be appointed by the Governor. The Commission is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws relating to the protection of wildlife. Acts of 1941 (p. 431).

MINES AND MINERALS. Acts of 1917 (p. 683) provided for appointment of a Mine Inspector.

Acts of 1917 (p. 1517) prohibits taking of sand, gravel, oil and coal from the beds or bars of navigable rivers and lakes without first procuring the consent of the Attorney General. Amended by Acts of 1935 (p. 422), to include natural gas, casinghead gas, or other minerals; also included any and all other lands held by the State, and required permission to be obtained from the Commissioner of Revenues.

Created the Geological Commission of Arkansas. Acts of 1909 (Stats. 1937, C. 135).

CONSERVATION. Commissioner of Conservation and Inspection created by Acts of 1925 (p. 136), invested with all the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Mines, Mining and Agriculture in relation to the inspection of feed and fertilizer, and all the powers of the Arkansas Railroad Commission in relation to the conservation of oil and gas.

Acts of 1927 (p. 716) created the State Board of Conservation to which were transferred all powers, duties and authorities of the Commissioner of Conservation and Inspection.

Acts of 1933 (p. 12) abolished the Arkansas Railroad Commission, the office of Commissioner of Conservation and Inspection, and the Arkansas Tax Commission, and created the Arkansas Corporation Commission.

Acts of 1933 (p. 720) created the Arkansas Board of Conservation, with full and plenary powers and authority to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and enforcement of the law pertaining to the conservation of oil and gas and their by-products and transferred to it all powers conferred upon the Arkansas Corporation Commission.

Authorized the Governor, in the name of the State, to join with other States in an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas (Acts of 1941, p. 179).

STATE PARKS. Acts of 1927 (p. 607) created State Park Commission. New Commission of same name created by Acts of 1937 (p. 638), and increased membership in 1941 (Acts of 1941, p. 873).

FORESTRY. Acts of 1931 (p. 718) created State Forestry Commission, with authority to appoint a State Forester.

Commission recreated by Acts of 1939 (p. 99).

WATERS. Authorized the formation of private limited dividend corporations to finance and carry out projects for the protection and development for forests as approved and regulated by the State Forestry Commission. Created a Stream Commission, to have control of the streams and waterways and waste disposal therein and the prevention of pollution (Acts of 1941, p. 285).

Authorized the formation of Water Improvement Districts (Acts of 1939, p. 42).

ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY. Created the Arkansas History Commission, to have supervision over all excavations and mounds and other places of relics within the State (Acts of 1911, 1917, Stats. 1937, C. 153).

California

PRIOR TO 1908

PUBLIC LANDS. Constitution of 1849 (Art. 9) directed the legislature to take measures for the protection of lands granted to the State for the use of a university.

Provided penalties for setting the prairie on fire. 1850. (G. L. 1850-54, s. 8668.) Provided penalties for committing waste, trespass, or other injury upon State school lands (1861, *Ibid.*, s. 4028). Appointed a board to reclaim the swamp and overflowed State lands (*Ibid.*, s. 4115).

Acts of 1858 (p. 127) amended by Acts of 1859 (p. 296), and superseded by Acts of 1863 (p. 591), created a State Land Office. Recreated by Acts of 1868 (p. 507).

GEOLOGY. Office of State Geologist created by Acts of 1860. Superseded by Acts of 1864.

FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1870 (p. 633) authorized the Governor to appoint three persons to be styled Fish Commissioners.

By Acts of 1878, the Fish Commissioners were directed to see that the laws for the preservation of fish and game are enforced.

Prohibited the staking off of any oyster bed of natural growth. 1851. (G. L. 1850-55, s. 4785.)

Established a closed season in certain counties for quail or partridge, mallard duck, wood or summer duck, and for elk, deer, and antelope (Stats. 1852, p. 134).

Declared weirs, dams, stop-nets, or other obstruction to the run of salmon in any bay, strait, river, stream, creek, or slough to be a public nuisance, and made it unlawful to cast, draw, or make use of any line or net for catching salmon in any rivers of the State in August, October, December, and January in each year (exceptions for certain counties). The act also exempted Indians from its application.

Required the construction of fishways and ladders on all dams or other obstructions. 1872. (P. C. 1886, s. 637.)

Prohibited taking or catching any trout between October 15 and April 15 of the following year. 1872. (P. C. 1915, s. 632.) Note: This act established the first State-wide closed season for trout.

Established a closed season (June 1 to September 1) for salmon. 1872. (P. C. 1915, s. 634.) Note: This act established the first State-wide closed season for salmon.

Prohibited the capture or destruction of mockingbirds or the destruction of their nests or their eggs. 1872. (Stats. 1871-72, p. 102.)

Established a State-wide closed season for certain game birds and quadrupeds (Stats. 1880, p. 41).

Required a license by persons engaged in the vocation of fishing who use boats or nets (Stats. 1887, p. 233).

Protected song birds and their nests (Stats. 1895, p. 258).

Established a closed season for doves. 1895. (P. C. 1915, s. 626a.) Also for lobster or crawfish (Stats. 1895, p. 259).

Established a size limit for striped bass; prohibited possession or sale of any female crab, or any surgoon under a certain size. 1897. (P. C. 1915, s. 628.)

Authorized the legislature to provide for the division of the State into fish and game districts, and to enact laws for the protection of fish and game therein. (Constitution 1902, Art. IV).

Required every person who hunts wild birds or animals,

except predators, to first procure a license. 1907. (G. L. 1915, Acts 1296, 1297.)

FORESTRY. Acts of 1885 (p. 10), created a Board of Forestry. This Act was repealed in 1893 and all real and personal property of said Board was transferred to the Agricultural Department of the University of California.

Acts of 1905 reestablished the Board of Forestry and the position of State Forester was created.

OIL AND GAS. Prohibited injury to oil and petroleum-bearing strata by the infiltration or intrusion of water therein (Stats. 1903, p. 586).

MINING. Acts of 1880 (p. 115), established a mining bureau. This Act was repealed and a Mineral Bureau under the supervision of a board of trustees was established in 1893. This Act also created the office of State Mineralogist.

Acts of 1913 (p. 1827), repealed the foregoing Act and created a State Mining Bureau to be known as the Department of Petroleum and Gas, under the general direction of the State Mineralogist.

WATER POLLUTION. Made it a misdemeanor to put the carcass of any dead animal or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral, or butcher-shop, into any river, creek, or pond. 1852. (G. L. 1859-65, s. 4711.)

Provided for the regulation of the use of artesian wells and the prevention of the waste of subterranean waters. 1877. (Stats. 1877-78, p. 195.)

Directed the Governor to keep a genuine oversight over the fresh-waters of the State, and to see that the same are preserved for the use and benefit of the citizens and inhabitants of the State. 1911. (G. L. 1915, T. 611.)

Provided for the regulation of the use of State-controlled water, and created a State Water Commission. 1918. (G. L. 1918, Act 9061.)

Provided for State Water Resources Commission (Stats. 1929, p. 973).

DEBRIS COMMISSIONER. Office created by Acts of 1893 (p. 339), and repealed by Acts of 1901 (p. 224).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION. Acts of 1909 (p. 366) provided that the term "fish commission" or "fish commissioner" or "fish commissioners" or "State Board of Fish Commissioners" is to be deemed to mean "fish and game commission." Acts of 1927 (p. 237), made fish and game a division of the Department of Natural Resources to be administered through a fish and game commission.

Amended the Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 25½) so as to provide for a Fish and Game Commission of 5 members. Approved at the 1940 election. Abolished the Fish and Game Commission in the Department of Natural Resources created by statute, and transferred its powers, etc., to the newly established commission. Statutes of 1941 (p. 2288).

Declared that the people shall have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the State and in the waters thereof, that no land owned by the State shall ever be sold or transferred without reserving in the people the absolute right to fish thereupon, that no law shall ever be passed making it a crime for the people to enter upon the public lands for the purpose of fishing in any water containing fish that have been planted therein by the State, but that the legislature may by statute provide for the season when and the conditions under which the different species of fish may be taken (Constitution 1910, Art. I).

Divided the State into six fish and game districts (Stats. 1911, p. 425).

Established game refuges, and prohibited the hunting or possession of any species of bird or mammal or the possession of any firearms therein except under written permit from the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. 1915. (P. C. 1923, s. 626e).

Provided for the licensing of fishermen and those who will fish, and established a system for fixing the wholesale and retail prices for the sale of fresh fish. 1917. (G. L. 1923, T. 218).

Provided for the conservation of the fish supply of the State by empowering the Fish and Game Commission to regulate and control the handling of fish or other fishing products for the purpose of preventing deterioration or waste. 1917. (G. L. 1923, T. 218).

Provided for the protection of fur-bearing animals, and required a license to hunt or trap the same (Stats. 1917, p. 653).

FORESTRY. Statutes of 1923 (p. 495) authorized the Board of Forestry to acquire forest lands for park purposes.

Statutes of 1927 (p. 237) made forestry a division of the Department of Natural Resources, to be administered through a division chief to be known as the State Forester. General policies for the guidance of the division are determined by a State Board of Forestry.

MINERALS. Withdrew from selection and sale all lands embraced within the meander lines of streams and lakes belonging to the State, the waters of which contain minerals in commercial quantities. 1911. (G. L. 1927, Act 4985.)

Also regulated the extraction of minerals from the waters of any stream or lake, and required a permit (Ibid., Act 4984.)

STATE LAND OFFICE. Statutes of 1929 (p. 890) abolished the State Land Office by creating in the Department of Finance a Division of State Lands, which succeeded to the duties and powers, etc. of the Surveyor-General, Register of the State Land Office, and the State Land Office.

STATE PARKS. Statutes of 1927 (p. 237) made State Parks a division of the Department of Natural Resources to be administered through a division chief. General policies for the administration of the State Park System to be determined by a State Park Commission.

Changed the name of the division to Division of Beaches and Parks. Statutes of 1941 (p. 1915).

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Created by Statutes of 1927 (p. 237). Succeeded to the duties, powers, etc. of the State Mining Bureau; State Mineralogist; Department of Petroleum and Gas; State Oil and Gas Supervisor; State Forester; State Board of Forestry; California Redwood Park Commission; State Fish and Game Commission; State Fish and Game Commissioners; San Pasqual Battlefield Commission.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Made the defacing or destroying of objects of archaeological or historical interest, whether on private or public lands, a misdemeanor. Statutes of 1939 (p. 1065).

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Fish and Game Commission to cooperate in accordance with the provisions of said Act. Statutes of 1939 (p. 1667).

SOIL CONSERVATION. Created a State Soil Conservation Commission. Statutes of 1941 (p. 45).

HISTORY. Authorized the Department of Natural Resources to obtain objects of historical interest. 1929.

Required the Director of the Department of Natural Resources to register and mark buildings of historical interest or landmarks. 1931. (P. R. C. 1939, Div. V, Ch. 1, Art. 2.)

Made it a misdemeanor for any person not the owner thereof to willfully injure, disfigure, deface, or destroy any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value. 1939. (P. C. 1941, s. 622½.)

Colorado

PRIOR TO 1905

GAME AND FISH. Prohibited the taking of fish within 200 yards of any fish-way or natural or artificial obstruction; or the taking or killing of any food fish by use of poisons, drugs, or explosives, or by erecting any weir, dam, or other obstruction, or by the use of any net, seine, or other device except by hook and line; required the construction and maintenance of a sluice or fish-way at artificial dams or other obstructions. 1867-79. (G. S. 1883, Ch. XL.)

Prohibited the waste of any edible portion of any buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, or any four-footed game which may be killed, and required that such edible portions be preserved or brought into market (Acts of 1873, p. 135).

Established closed seasons for certain birds and game animals; provided bounty for hawks' heads (Acts of 1877, G. F. 1883, Ch. XLV).

Laws of 1877 (p. 467), amended by Laws of 1881 (p. 125), provide for office of State Fish Commissioner.

Laws of 1898 (p. 280), provide that Fish Commissioner shall act as Fish and Game Warden.

FORESTRY. Constitution of 1876 (Art. 18) directed the general assembly to enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to keep in good preservation the forests upon the public lands of the public domain, the control of which is conferred by Congress upon the State.

Laws of 1885 (p. 290) created the office of Forest Commissioner.

WATER, POLLUTION. Declared the water of every stream not previously appropriated to be the property of the public (Constitution 1876, Art. 16).

Prescribed penalties for polluting streams of running water by throwing or throwing therein any obnoxious substance (Acts of 1874, p. 99).

GEOLOGY. Authorized the Governor to appoint a State Geologist (Acts of 1872, p. 139).

PUBLIC LANDS. The State Constitution provides that there shall be a State Board of Land Commissioners (Art. IX, sections 9 and 10).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

GAME AND FISH. Laws of 1911 created Department of Game and Fish and Office of Game and Fish Commissioner. Similar Department and Office created by Laws of 1921 (p. 340). Department of Game and Fish made a part of the Division of Conservation by Laws of 1933 (p. 209).

FORESTRY. Laws of 1911 (p. 419), provide that the State Board of Agriculture, in addition to and in connection with its other duties, is vested with authority as a State Board of Forestry, with additional authority to appoint a State Forester. Board and office of State forester abolished by administrative code of 1932. Division of Conservation created.

MINES AND MINING. Office of State Inspector of Oils created by Laws of 1915 (p. 377).

Board of Directors, Metal Mining Fund, created by Laws of 1931 (p. 611).

Gas Conservation Commission created by Laws of 1927 (p. 208).

GEOLOGY. Laws of 1929 (p. 261), established the Geological Survey, to be controlled by a Geological Survey Board, with power to employ a State Geologist.

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION. Laws of 1933 (p. 209), adopting the Administrative Code, provide that the Executive Department of the State shall be organized into several offices and divisions, including a Division of Conservation, which division is to consist of the following administrative departments, agencies and officers, which, except as otherwise expressly provided, are to continue as now organized and existing:

a. State Board of Land Commissioners, subject to the provisions of Article IX, sections 9 and 10 of the State Constitution, and shall exercise all the rights and powers and perform all the duties vested and imposed by law in and upon the State Forester and the State Board of Forestry;

b. The Commissioner of Mines and the Bureau of Mines, subject to the provisions of Article XVI, section 1, of the State Constitution;

c. Board of Directors, Metal Mining Fund;

d. State Inspector of Oils;

e. Gas Conservation Commission;

f. The Colorado Geological Survey and the Geological Survey Board;

g. Department of Game and Fish.

FORESTRY. Laws of 1937 (p. 638) designated and constituted the State Board of Land Commissioners as a State Board of Forestry, and authorized the employment of a State Forester.

GAME AND FISH. Laws of 1937 (p. 578), placed the Game and Fish Department under the jurisdiction of a Game and Fish Commission; abolished the Office of State Game and Fish Commissioner and created the office of Director of the Game and Fish Department.

STATE PARKS. Laws of 1937 (p. 908) established State Park Board.

WATER CONSERVATION. Laws of 1937 (p. 1300) established the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the State Game and Fish Commission to cooperate pursuant to the provisions of said Act, Ch. 106, Laws of 1936.

Administrative Code Act of 1941 (Ch. 2) relating to the reorganization of the State Government created the following, among other administrative departments:

I. Executive Department, which includes the following, among other, offices and divisions:

(A) The Division of Conservation, consisting of the following administrative departments, agencies and officers:

(1) State Planning Board.

(2) State Board of Land Commissioners, which is to exercise all powers formerly vested in the State Forester and the State Board of Forestry.

(3) Gas Conservation Commission.

(4) Department of Game and Fish.

(5) Colorado Water Conservation Board.

(B) Division of Natural Resources, which consists of the following:

(1) The Commissioner of Mines.

(2) The Bureau of Mines.

(3) The Board of Directors, Metal Mining Board.

(4) State Mineral Resources Board.

(5) Colorado Geological Survey.

(6) Geological Survey Board.

C. Division of Water Resources, which consists of the following:

(1) The State Engineer.

(2) The Division of Irrigation Engineers.

(3) The Water Commissioners.

(4) The Irrigation District Commission.

PUBLICITY. Created the Colorado Advertising and Publicity Committee, to advertise and publicize the products and industries of the State and to promote tourist travel. Ch. 8, Laws of 1941.

Connecticut

PRIOR TO 1900

FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1850 prohibited killing or destroying of certain birds.

Acts of 1861 prohibited the killing of game during certain seasons of the year.

Acts of 1867 (Ch. 111), provided for the appointment of three Fish Commissioners.

Provided for the appointment of seine inspectors in towns where shad fisheries exist. 1874. (G. S. 1875, T. 3.)

Regulated the setting and use of weirs, etc., for catching fish, and required that smelt, grise, or salmon caught in any such contrivance be immediately released. 1872. (G. S. 1875, T. 16.)

Required fish-ways at every artificial obstruction in any river up which shad or salmon run, and prohibited fishing within 400 feet of any fish-way. 1869. (G. S. 1875, A. III.)

Prescribed penalties for taking or destroying fish by poison or explosives. 1862. (G. S. 1875, Art. III.)

Acts of 1881 (Ch. 180) provided that the Fish Commissioners shall constitute a Board of Commissioners of Shell-fisheries.

Acts of 1893 (Ch. 183) provided that the selectmen of every town shall appoint two or more persons to be game wardens.

Acts of 1899 (Ch. 200) provided for the Shell Fish Commissioners.

Acts of 1895 (Ch. 46) provided for a Commission of Fisheries and Game.

Acts of 1907 (Ch. 148), amended in 1909 (Ch. 6), and amended in 1915 (Ch. 256), provided for a Shell-Fish Board of Relief.

FORESTRY AND PARKS. Acts of 1901 (Ch. 175) provided for the appointment of a State Forester by the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Acts of 1905 (Ch. 182) provided for appointment of a State Park Commission; the State Forester made an ex-officio member.

POLLUTION. Prohibited the depositing of rubbish in streams. 1866. (G. S. 1875, T. 16.)

GEOLOGY. Provided for a State Geologist and natural history survey. 1903. (G. S. 1913, T. 16.)

SUBSEQUENT TO 1900

FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1913 (Ch. 238) provided for a State Board of Fisheries and Game. Provided for Shellfish Commissioners. 1918. (G. S. 1930, T. 38.)

FORESTRY AND PARKS. Acts of 1921 (Ch. 198) created a State Park and Forest Commission.

FORESTS AND WILDLIFE. Acts of 1925 (Ch. 8) provided that the State Park and Forest Commission and the State Board of Fisheries and Game shall constitute a Commission on Forests and Wildlife.

POLLUTION. Prohibited by General Statutes of 1918 (Sec. 2824). Special Acts of 1935 (No. 461) provided for commission to act jointly with similar commissions of New York and New Jersey in formulating a treaty to prevent and eradicate pollution of waterways common to the three States.

Acts of 1925 (Ch. 143) created a State Water Commission to prevent pollution of State waters. Provided for an Interstate Sanitation Commission, to enter into a compact with neighboring States for the control and abatement of pollution

National Resources Planning Board

in tidal and coastal waters. 1941. (G. S. 1941. Supp. Ch. 122a.)

WATERWAYS. Special Acts of 1935 (No. 537) created commission to act jointly with similar commissions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island in formulating a treaty for the development and protection of waterways common to any two or more States.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the State Board of Fisheries and Game to cooperate in compliance with said Act. Ch. 185, Acts of 1939.

Delaware

PRIOR TO 1900

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS. Created by the Act of February 19, 1873 which was a supplement to the Act of March 28, 1871 "An Act for the Protection of Fishermen." Provided for the appointment by the Governor of five commissioners to enforce the above Act. 25 Del. Laws Ch. 162; 24 Del. Laws 164; 27 Del. Laws Ch. 155.

FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1893 provided for the protection of fish and game. Certain birds protected by Laws of 1869 (Ch. 531).

Required nonresidents to procure license to catch or take oysters, clams, or terrapins in Delaware Bay; limited the taking of oysters to 20 bushels at any one time; prohibited nonresidents from fishing or fowling; prohibited killing game in the nighttime, or taking game with nets or traps; protected terrapin eggs (Code of 1852, Ch. LV).

OYSTERS. Prohibited dredging for oysters in the months of July and August, or at any time after sunset and before sunrise, or on Sunday; required a license to dredge oysters. 1871. (Laws, 1852-74, Ch. 18.)

SUBSEQUENT TO 1900

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Created by 25 Del. Laws, Ch. 71, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, President of the State Board of Agriculture, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Forester of Delaware College. The Board was repealed by 32 Del. Laws, Ch. 29, which gave the State Board of Agriculture power to conserve the forests and timber lands and to make rules and regulations for their conservation and protection.

Act of April 25, 1937, repealed Ch. 39, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware and created the State Forestry Department under the direction of a State Forestry Commission, consisting of the State and four other citizens for eight year terms, to control, manage, and develop State Forests, State Forest Parks, public hunting grounds and public recreational areas.

BOARD OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS. Created by 28 Del. Laws, Ch. 105, 33 Del. Laws, Ch. 110.

STATE PARK COMMISSION created by Ch. 259, Laws of 1937.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the states in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners to engage in wildlife restoration projects as outlined in said Act. Ch. 129, Laws of 1939.

ARCHAEOLOGY. That in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matters and objects on privately owned lands discouraged excavations on such lands; that persons having knowledge of the location of aboriginal sites in the State of Delaware are encouraged to communicate such information to the Curator of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Delaware. All objects of historical or

archeological value found on aboriginal sites owned or controlled by the State must be deposited in the Archeological Museum of the University of Delaware. Ch. 194, Laws of 1941.

Florida

PRIOR TO 1905

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND. Created by Chap. 610, Acts of 1855. Fund originally included in the remaining unsold portion of the 500,000 acres of land granted to the State by Act of Congress, March 1845; the proceeds then on land from such lands previously sold; all proceeds from subsequent sales; also all swamp land or lands subject to overflow granted the State by Act of Congress of September 1850; title to tide lands in certain counties. Object of grants was to enable State to reclaim the lands for settlement, cultivation, and other internal improvement purposes. Trustees are the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Agriculture. Designated and authorized as the agent of the State to cooperate with the Federal government under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act; also with all other agencies interested in proper land use, forest management, conservation, forest utilization, and state park development.

POLLUTION. Made it a misdemeanor to defile, corrupt, or make impure any source of water (Acts of 1868, Ch. 1637).

FISH AND GAME. Designated the tax collectors of the several counties as Fish Commissioners (Acts of 1881, Ch. 1121).

Prohibited the placing of any dam or other obstructions on any navigable waters whereby the passage of fish may be obstructed (Act of Feb. 10, 1882).

Required nonresident to procure a license to hunt for game for the purpose of exporting the same from the State (Acts of 1875, Ch. 2055).

Made it unlawful to destroy the nest, eggs, or young of any sea bird or bird of plum (Acts of 1877, Ch. 3043).

Regulated the meshes of shad-gill nets; established a closed season for shad; prohibited pounds, dykes, and purse-nets for the capture of food fishes; designated county sheriffs as fish bailiffs (Acts of 1881, Ch. 3292).

FIRES. Prohibited setting fire to or burning any wild forests of woods except between February 15 and March 31 (Acts of 1879, Ch. 3149).

OYSTERS. Acts of 1881 (Chap. 3298) authorized county commissioners to grant exclusive rights to persons desiring to plant oysters in a certain locality. Prohibited the use of dredges or drag-nets for gathering oysters (Laws of 1885, Ch. 3615).

STATE GEOLOGIST. Acts of 1907 (Ch. 5681) authorized Governor to appoint geologist to conduct geological survey of the State. Authority to inspect any and all wells both before and after drilling operations. To give advice to owners in regard to underground water problems.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

MINERALS. Laws of 1911 (Ch. 6150) reserved to the state mineral rights on publicly owned land.

SHELL FISH. Laws of 1913 (Ch. 6532) authorized Governor to appoint a shell fish commissioner.

FLORIDA STATE PARK SYSTEM. Created by Laws of 1925, (Ch. 1027) to be owned, operated, and controlled by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida; purpose to acquire title to lands suitable for park purposes. Operated under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Laws of 1927 (Ch. 12285) created Florida Board of Forestry, composed of 5 members appointed

by the Governor; to assist and cooperate with Federal and State departments; to gather and disseminate information in regard to Forest, their care, etc.

Act of June 4, 1935 authorized the Board to cooperate with Federal agencies to more fully qualify for the aid and assistance offered by Presidential Executive Orders and Federal legislation providing for the establishment and operation of CCC camps.

Name changed to Florida Board of Forestry and Parks. Laws of 1941 (Ch. 20419).

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH. Laws of 1927 (Ch. 11838) created the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish and the Office of State Game Commissioner.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Directed the Governor to appoint a person to conduct an archaeological survey of the State, such person to be known as the State Archaeologist (Laws of 1935, Ch. 1935).

BOARD OF CONSERVATION. Created by Laws of 1933 (Chap. 16178). This Act also abolished the Department of State Geologist, the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish, the Office of State Game Commissioner, the Office of Shell Fish Commissioner. Board is composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioners of Agriculture. Invested with duties, powers, and authority formerly vested in the State Geologist, the Shell Fish Commissioner, and the State Game Commissioner.

FLORIDA PARK SERVICE. Created by Laws of 1935 (Chap. 17025, which repealed Chap. 10277, Laws of 1925 for the purpose of acquiring, developing, and administering State Parks in cooperation with the National Park Service, other governmental agencies, and the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1935 (Chap. 17016). This act amended Chap. 13844, Laws of 1929, creating the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish and office of State Game Commission, which departments had been abolished by Laws of 1933 (Chap. 16178).

INSTRUCTION. Act approved June 4, 1935. Made it compulsory for all State Educational Institutions to give instructions to nature study and the conservation of natural resources.

CONSERVATION. Provided for the conservation and protection of crabs under the State Board of Conservation. Laws of 1941 (Ch. 20907).

Authorized the use of State prisoners in the improvement, conservation and reforestation of lands owned by the State. Laws of 1939 (Ch. 19289).

FORESTRY. Established a College of Forestry in the University of Florida for the teaching of forestry. Laws of 1939 (Ch. 19357).

FORESTRY AND PARKS. Authorized the condemnation of lands for State forests, State parks, and rights-of-way for State park or State forest roads. Laws of 1941 (Ch. 20900).

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish to cooperate pursuant to said Act. Laws of 1941 (Ch. 20223).

Georgia

PRIOR TO 1905

GAME AND FISH. Made it unlawful to take oysters except with oyster tongs. Established a closed season for terrapins and turtles within tidewater (Acts of 1855-56, p. 13).

Prohibited poisoning any water with a view of poisoning fish therein (Acts of 1862-63, p. 46).

Prohibited the obstruction of any waters so as to prevent the free passage of fish (Acts of 1878-79, p. 76).

Prohibited hunting with a gun by firelight, or killing any deer so hunting. Made it unlawful to use explosives for the purpose of killing fish (Acts of 1880-81, pp. 135, 142).

Propagation of fish confided to the Commissioner of Agriculture (Acts of 1876, pp. 20, 21).

Authorized the judge of the superior court, upon petition, to appoint a county game warden.

Required a license to kill, net, or trap wild turkey, quail, dove, or deer for the purpose of selling the same (Acts of 1903, p. 100).

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. Laws of 1825 (pp. 111-113), created a Board of Public Works and a State Engineer to make a survey for canal purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Created by Laws of 1874 (p. 6). By Laws of 1874 and 1893 the Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to prepare handbook describing geological formation of various counties, regarding general adaptation of the soil; employ geologist to assist in preparing geological survey of State. Investigate subject of irrigation. Laws of 1894 (p. 104), provided that Commissioner of Agriculture shall be ex-officio Commissioner of Immigration. His duty to have at hand full information as to the mineral, geological, metallurgical, agriculture, horticultural and timber and fishing resources of the State, the cost and prospect of the profitable development and utilization of the same.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Provided by Laws of 1889 (p. 18). To make survey of water courses, ponds, lakes, swamp regions, etc. To collect species of minerals, rocks, ores, fossils, and soil; preserve specimens in museum.

ADVISORY BOARD TO STATE GEOLOGIST. Created by Laws of 1894 (p. 111). Consisted of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, State School Commissioner, State Treasurer, the Comptroller-General, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1906

STATE BOARD OF GAME AND FISH. Created by Laws of 1924 (p. 101).

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Established by Laws of 1926 (p. 109). Was abolished by Sec. 21, Part 1, Title 1, p. 13, Georgia Laws of 1931 and functions of Board were transferred to the Department of Forestry and Geological Development.

COMMISSIONER OF GAME AND FISH. Created the Reorganization Act of 1931, which abolished the State Board of Game and Fish and empowered the Commissioner to enforce all Laws for the protection, propagation and preservation of game, animals, fish, etc. All receipts in payment of hunting licenses, fines, etc., to constitute a "game and fish protection fund."

STATE MEMORIAL AND MONUMENT COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1931. Exercises right of eminent domain upon property to be used for the purpose of memorials or memorial park purposes, etc.

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY AND GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. Created by Laws of 1931 (p. 12). Consisted of six members who were to be appointive members of the present State Board of Forestry. Duties: To make public reports on geological and forest conditions including economic and industrial surveys, soils, minerals, effects of erosion, etc.

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. Laws of 1935 (p. 375) authorized the Commissioner of Game and Fish to contract with the

United States Government for the control, policing, patrolling etc., of the wildlife resources of the National Forest lands.

PUBLIC PARKS, LANDMARKS, ETC. Laws of 1935 (p. 3144) authorized Boards of County Commissioners of counties of not less than 12,905 nor more than 12,910 to acquire, own, hold, etc., lands for the purpose of creating public parks, preservation of historic sites, landmarks, etc.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT. Laws of 1937 (p. 266) created Department of Natural Resources, and it abolished Department of Forestry and Geological Development, the Commission of Forestry and Geological Development, and the Commissioner of Game and Fish, and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Natural Resources. Subdivision within the said department are:

- (1) Division of Forestry.
- (2) Division of Wildlife.
- (3) Division of Mines, Mining, and Geology.
- (4) Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments.

Invested with powers, duties, and authority exercised by the Department of Game and Fish, Department of Forestry and Geological Development, the Commission of Forestry and Geological Development and established the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Authorized the several counties to levy a tax each year for the conservation of natural resources, including fire protection of forest lands. No such tax may be levied except upon the recommendation of two consecutive grand juries. Laws of 1939 (p. 201) as amended by Laws of 1941 (p. 318).

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION; REFORESTATION PROJECTS. Memorialized the Congress of the United States to amend the Clarke-McNary Act so as to provide for sales of slash pine and nursery stock to civic clubs or political subdivisions for the purpose of beautifying the highways, and that such beautification projects be considered for all purposes of said act as reforestation projects. Laws of 1939 (p. 1427).

ADVERTISING STATE RESOURCES. Adopted a resolution proposing to the voters for adoption or rejection an amendment to the State Constitution so as to provide for advertising and promoting the agricultural, industrial, historic, recreational, and natural resources, facilities, and assets of the State. Laws of 1941 (p. 16).

Idaho

PRIOR TO 1906

FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1864 declared a closed season on buffalo. Acts of 1875 and 1883 established closed seasons for game animals and birds; Acts of 1875 prohibited the erection of any weir or other obstruction to the passage of fish. Acts of 1883 limited fishing to hook and line, prohibited the use of any drug or poisonous substance as bait; prohibited use of fish traps and explosives, but permitted catching salmon, salmon trout, or sturgeon with seine or spear.

FORESTRY. Provided a tax exemption for every acre of forest trees planted and cultivated (Acts of 1875).

WATER. Constitution of 1889 (Art. XV) declared the use of all waters to be a public use and subject to the regulation and control of the State; and that the right to divert and appropriate the unappropriated waters of any natural stream to beneficial uses shall never be denied.

INSPECTOR OF MINES. Created by Acts of 1893 and amended by Acts of 1893 and amended by Acts of 1895 (p. 180). Duties: among others, to collect information and statistics relative to mines and mining and the mineral resources of the State, collect specimens for the State School of Mines, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1893 (p. 157) provided for the appointment of County Game Wardens. Acts of 1895 (p. 152) re-enacted and amended this Act but omitted reference to the game wardens, leaving the enforcement of the law to sheriffs and constables, as had been the law prior to the Act of 1893. Acts of 1899 (p. 428) provided for the appointment of a State Fish and Game Warden.

DEPARTMENT OF RECLAMATION. Acts of 1895 (p. 215) provided for the appointment of a State Engineer. Acts of 1919 (p. 69) repealed C. L. 126. The same Act abolished the office of State Engineer and vested his duties and powers in the Department of Reclamation.

POLLUTION OF WATER. Acts of 1888-89 (p. 45); 1898 (p. 157); 1895 (p. 152); 1897 (p. 180); 1903 (p. 188); 1919 (ch. 65) made it unlawful to pollute streams etc., or to kill fish by use of poison or drugs, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1903

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. Acts of 1919 (p. 263) provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Fish and Game in the department of law enforcement. Acts of 1935 (p. 183) provided for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner to be superintendent of the fish hatcheries of the State.

Initiative measure adopted in 1938 created a State Fish and Game Commission of five members, and placed the fish and game department under the supervision, management, and control of Commission. Session Laws of 1939, Fish and Game Initiative.

BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY. Created by Acts of 1919 (ch. 54, p. 163) and amended by Acts of 1933 (ch. 22, p. 29). Under direction of a State board of control, consisting of the Governor, Dean of School of Mines, State Inspector of Mines, Head of Department of Geology of the University of Idaho, the President of the Idaho Mining Association or a State Senator. *Duties:* To cooperate with the U. S. Bureau of Mines in the investigation of mining problems; to conduct geological and economic investigations or surveys of the mineral resources of the State, etc.

STATE COOPERATIVE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Acts of 1925 (ch. 150, p. 265) created a State Cooperative Board of Forestry and provided for the preservation of the State Forests; created the Office of State Forester and Deputy Fire Warden; provided for the creation of Forest Protective Districts.

OIL AND GAS. Acts of 1931 (ch. 115) directed all persons and corporations to keep and report well logs for the information of the Bureau of Mines and Geology. Purpose of Act was to conserve the natural resources of the State by preventing improper and destructive methods of drilling oil and gas wells and prohibiting needless waste, loss, burning, or destruction of natural gas.

MIGRATORY BIRD RESERVATIONS. Acts of 1935 (ch. 14, p. 23) gave the consent of the State to the U. S. for acquisition of land within the State for the establishment of migratory bird reservations.

WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS. Ch. 39, title 68, I. C. A., authorizes State Board of Land Commissioners to withdraw from sale lands owned by the State bordering on or in the vicinity of any lake, waterfall, spring, or other natural curiosity.

LAND USE. Acts of 1935 (ch. 6), directs Board of Land Commissioners to integrate and unify the policy and administration of land use, and determine the best use or uses to be made of State land now owned or subsequently acquired, etc.

REFORESTATION DISTRICTS. Acts of 1929 (ch. 2, title 37, I. C. A.) provides for the creation of Reforestation Districts.

WATER CONSERVATION BOARD. Created by Acts of 1835 (ch. 80, p. 182). Provides for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a system of works for the conservation, development, storage, and distribution of water. Board to consist of seven (7) members, the Governor to be a member ex-officio.

By Laws of 1939, p. 55, all rights, powers, and duties of the Board were transferred to the Department of Reclamation.

Act of 1921: Ch. 196 required approval of Commissioners of Reclamation for mechanical appliances used on artesian wells; also made it unlawful to waste water unnecessarily.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Authorized and directed the State Fish and Game Commission to perform such acts as may be necessary to the conduct and establishment of cooperative wildlife restoration projects in compliance with the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide that the United States shall aid the States in Wildlife Restoration Projects," approved September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917). Laws of 1939, p. 262.

FOREST, WILDLIFE, AND RANGE EXPERIMENT. Established a forest, wildlife, and range experiment station in the University of Idaho, School of Forestry. The duty of the Station is to institute and conduct investigations and research into the forestry, wildlife, and range problems of the forest lands of the State. Laws of 1939, p. 543.

Illinois

PRIOR TO 1898

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Laws of 1837 (pp. 121-153) provided for a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements. **PARK COMMISSIONERS.** Laws of 1871-72 (p. 579) declared park commissioners to be corporate authorities with authority to issue bonds, and to revise, make, and collect special assessments on contiguous property for benefits by reason of the location of parks and boulevards.

Act of May 2, 1873, provided for the completion, improvement, and management of public parks and boulevards and a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments.

FISH. Laws of 1871-2 (p. 456) provided for the protection of fish and for their unobstructed passage in all the waters of the State.

GAME. Established a closed season for birds, animals, and water fowl; protected song birds and their nests; prohibited robbing the nests of game birds, and prohibited the trapping of certain birds (Laws of 1865, p. 73).

FORESTRY. Authorized counties to offer a bounty for planting and cultivating forest trees (Laws of 1874).

POLLUTION. Made it a public nuisance to throw or deposit any offal or offensive matter in any water course, lake, pond, spring, or well (R. S. 1845, p. 175).

BOUNTIES. Authorized counties to pay a bounty on wolf scalps (Act of February 25, 1845).

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited the killing of certain wild game in certain counties, at certain seasons of the year (Act of February 12, 1853). Provided for the preservation of game (Act of February 15, 1855, amended by Act of February 9, 1857; Act of February 18, 1857; February 19, 1857; March 2, 1859; March 20, 1859; March 29, 1859). Prohibited fishing with net or seine in certain waters (Act of February 16, 1855; March 5, 1857). Prohibited nonresidents from killing game for market (Act of March 1, 1857). Preservation of fish in certain waters (Act of March 25, 1859).

Constitution of 1870 (Art. 4) prohibited passage of local laws for the protection of game and fish.

Made it unlawful to catch or kill certain species of fish with any seine, net, or other device, other than with hook and line, from February 15 to June 15; prohibited the use of chemical compounds or explosives (Laws of 1879, p. 168).

Established a Board of Fish Commissioners (Laws of 1879, p. 171).

Established a closed season for brook trout (Laws of 1879, p. 167).

Provided for the appointment of Fish Wardens (Laws of 1888, p. 158).

Provided for appointment of Game Wardens (Laws of 1885, p. 205).

Provided for the protection of mussels, clams, and shell fish (Act of February 24, 1908).

BUREAU OF STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Created by an Act of May 12, 1905; providing for the preparation and publication of reports and maps illustrating the natural resources of the State. This Act was repealed by the Laws of 1917 (p. 35).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION. Created in the Department of Registration and Education by Laws of 1917. Board composed of the Director of Registration and Education, ex-officio Chairman, the President of the University of Illinois or his representative, and one expert each in biology, geology, engineering, chemistry, and forestry with ten years' experience. Duties: To consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and natural resources, forestry, etc. To cooperate with the various departments in research, investigational, and scientific work.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS. Created by Laws of March 7, 1917 (p. 22). Duties: To acquire and diffuse information concerning the improvement of methods, conditions, and equipment of mines, with special reference to health, safety, and conservation of mineral resources, etc. Has powers, rights, and duties vested in the State Mining Board, State Mine Inspectors, Miners' Commission, etc.

Passed act in relation to the conservation of oil, gas, and coal resources, to be enforced by the Department; also an act relating to the disposition of oil, gas, and other petroleum deposits in public lands. Laws of 1941 (pp. 934, 943).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. Created by Laws of 1917 (Civil Administrative Code). Divisions within the Department are:

- State Parks and Memorials.
- Archaeology and Engineering.
- Waterways.
- Highways.

Under an Act of 1935, the Department is charged with the care, control, supervision, and management of all State Parks.

BOARD OF PARK ADVISERS. Created by laws of 1917 (p. 2). Composed of 5 members to serve without compensation. Serves in an advisory capacity in matters relating to the construction, improvement, and maintenance of State parks and monuments.

GAME AND FISH. Provided for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds, and fish, and created the State Game and Fish Conservation Commission (Laws of 1913, p. 363).

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Created by Laws of 1925 (p. 1661). Provided for a Board of Fish and Game Conservation Advisers. Duties: "To take all measures necessary for

the conservation, preservation, distribution, propagation, etc., of game and birds; to prevent pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams; to take such measures for the promotion of planting, encouragement, protection, and conservation of forests, etc., as has been conferred by law. Laws of 1925 (p. 413) placed all State Forests under the control, supervision, and management of the Department of Conservation. Department may also designate forests as game or fish sanctuaries.

Laws of 1925 (p. 346) provided for the creation of river conservancy districts for river control, sanitation, development of water supply, navigation, and protection of fish life. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** Laws of 1931 (p. 910) gave the consent of the State to the acquisition of lands in the State of Illinois for establishing, consolidating, and extending National Forests. **STATE SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD.** Created by Laws of 1937 (p. 10). Provided for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of the State, control and prevention of soil erosion so as to preserve resources, preserve wildlife and forests, etc. **WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS.** Appropriated moneys from the Game and Fish fund to the Department of Conservation to match the sum allocated to the State under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide that the United States shall aid the States in Wildlife Restoration projects, approved September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), and directed the Department to cooperate with the Federal government under the provisions of the Federal Act. Laws of 1939 (pp. 287, 661).

Indiana

PRIOR TO 1893

HISTORY. Constitution of 1851 (Art. XV) made it the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the permanent preservation of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Acts of 1836, ch. 2 provided for an appropriation of ten million dollars for internal improvements.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1881 (p. 74) made it a crime to pollute any water, stream, or river, etc., in the State.

WILD GAME. Acts of 1881 (p. 72) provided for the protection of wild game during certain months of the year.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES. Provided by Acts of 1881 (p. 516).

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY. Established by Acts of 1881, 1889. To continue the geological and scientific survey of the State for purposes of discovering and developing its natural resources. Act of 1881 created the office of State Geologist.

Acts of 1919 (p. 375) abolished the Office of Director of Department of Geology and transferred his duties to the Department of Conservation.

NATURAL GAS. Acts of 1889 (p. 369) prohibited the waste of natural gas. It provided also that the increasing or maintenance of the flow of natural gas through pipe lines could not be increased by any artificial process or appliance.

Act of 1891 (p. 379) provided for a Natural Gas Inspector to make inspection of all gas wells, enforce laws pertaining to drilling of wells, keep records of number of gas wells, etc. Acts of 1919 (p. 375) abolished this office and transferred the duties to the Department of Conservation.

Acts of 1893 (p. 300) provided that neither oil nor gas should be permitted to flow or escape into the open air for a period longer than two days next after discovery.

GAME AND FISH. Acts of 1889 (p. 449) empowered the road supervisors to enforce all laws relating to the protection of fish and game.

Acts of 1885 (p. 51) required the construction of fish ladders when any dam across any river or stream was of the height of four feet or over. Prior Act of 1877 (p. 50) required fish ladders in certain rivers.

Provided for a Commissioner of Fisheries and Game (Acts 1899, p. 44).

FORESTRY. Acts of 1899, Secs. 6628a-6628j. Burns R. S. 1901 was an act providing for the encouragement of forestry.

Acts of 1901, (p. 28) created a board of forestry and provided that it should be the duty of the board of forestry to collect, digest and classify information respecting forests, timber lands, forest preservation, etc., and to recommend plans and methods for forest preservation and timber culture, etc.

Acts of 1919 (p. 375) abolished the State Board of Forestry and transferred its duties to the Department of Conservation.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

POLLUTION. Acts of 1909 (p. 60) gave the State Board of Health power to protect streams, lakes, springs, etc., against pollution. Acts of 1919, (p. 375) transferred the power to the Department of Conservation. Acts of 1927 (p. 128) again gave the State Board of Health power to prevent pollution, etc. Acts of 1935 (p. 537) provided that the Department of Commerce and Industry should enforce the laws against pollution.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATIONS. Acts of 1918 (p. 18) gave authority to associate. Each association to have a Board of 5 members. Object: To establish and maintain public forests, plant, protect, and cultivate trees, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Created by Acts of 1919 (p. 375). The Department is empowered to investigate, compile and disseminate information and make recommendations concerning the natural resources of the State and their conservation, drainage and reclamation of lands, flood prevention and preservation of forests, fish and game, the prevention of waste of mineral resources, the prevention and methods of control of plant diseases, etc. May cooperate with departments of the Federal government in conducting topographical and other surveys, experiments or work of joint interest, etc. Divisions within the Department are as follows: Geology, Entomology, Forestry, State Parks, Lands and Waters, Fish and Game, Engineering.

DIVISION OF GEOLOGY. Powers and duties—To continue the geological, scientific and topographic survey and the work of discovering, developing and preserving its natural resources. Enforce laws for the conservation, etc. of the natural resources of the State. Collect and disseminate information concerning the agricultural, mining and manufacturing advantages of the State; prevent the waste of minerals and mineral products and coal.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY. Head of Division is the State Forester. Has care, custody and control of the forest lands owned by the State exclusive of State parks. Is empowered to establish, operate and maintain nurseries for the production of trees to be used in reforestation.

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS, LANDS AND WATERS. Empowered and directed to have care, custody and control of the parks and memorials owned by the State, exclusive of forest preserves. To purchase or acquire by eminent domain, lands for parks or memorials and scenic and historic places, etc. See also Acts for 1933.

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME. Powers and duties—To examine water courses and ascertain whether they can be rendered more productive in the supply of fish, etc. To inquire into and test best modes of artificial propagation of fish, etc. To inquire into best methods of preserving and propagating game, game birds, etc. To enforce laws for the protection of fish and game. To encourage and assist in the establishment of fish and game protective associations.

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DIVISION OF ENGINEERING. Powers and duties—To investigate, compile and disseminate information and make recommendations relative to the drainage and reclamation of lands.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING. Created by Acts of 1923 (p. 131). Powers and duties—To execute and administer laws of the State concerning coal mines; to collect and diffuse information concerning the nature, causes and prevention of mine accidents, etc. with special reference to health, safety and conservation of mineral resources, etc. (All powers and duties of the department of mines were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry by the Governor's 1933 Executive Order.)

STATE—EXECUTIVE—ADMINISTRATIVE ACT. Acts of February 3, 1933 (p. 7).

By Executive Order effective April 15, 1933, the Governor under authority conferred on him by the act transferred the powers, functions and duties of the Department of Conservation to the Department of Public Works.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ACT OF 1941.

Transfers to the Department of Public Works and Commerce include the following:

Department of Conservation.
State Memorials.
Bureau of Mines and Mining.
Pollution Hearing Board.
Indiana Wolf Lake Park Commission.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation to cooperate with the Federal Government pursuant to said Act. Laws of 1939 (p. 517).

Iowa

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH AND GAME. Established a closed season for deer, elk, fawn, prairie chickens, woodcock, grouse, quail, pheasant, and turkey; prohibited the trapping of any such game except in the month of December (Acts of 1868, ch. 113).

Provided for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners, for the construction of fish-ways, and for the protection and propagation of fish, and repealed provisions of the Code of 1873 relating to fish (Acts of 1874, ch. 50).

Provided for a Fish Commissioner and established closed season for bass, wall-eyed pike, salmon and trout (Acts of 1876, ch. 70).

Established closed season for certain fur-bearing animals (Acts of 1878, ch. 159).

Prohibited the spearing of fish in lakes and ponds in certain months (Acts of 1884, ch. 9).

Fish Commissioner redesignated the State Fish and Game Warden (Code of 1897, s. 2539).

FORESTRY. Provided tax exemption for planting and cultivating forest trees (Acts of 1888, ch. 92).

Acts of 31 G. S. (ch. 52) designated Secretary of State Horticultural Society as State Forestry Commissioner.

INSPECTORS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. Offices created by Acts of 21 G. A. ch. (1886) 149; 20 G. A. ch. 185 (1884).

INSPECTOR OF MINES AND MINING. Offices created by Acts of 21 G. A. ch. 140 (1886) 20 G. A. ch. 21 (1884).

HISTORICAL, MEMORIAL AND ART DEPARTMENTS. Created by Act of April 16, 1892, Acts of 24th G. A. ch. 56 (1892).

GEOLOGY. Provided for a geological survey and created the office of State Geologist (Acts of 1866, ch. 78). Created by

Act of 24 G. A. ch. 71 (1892). Board to consist of the Governor, State Auditor, and the Presidents of the Agriculture College, the State University, and the Iowa Academy of Sciences. Powers and Duties: To make a complete survey of the natural resources of the State; discovery and examination of all useful deposits, etc., investigation of position, formation, and arrangement of different ores, coals, clays, stones, marls, peats, etc., growth of timber, and other scientific and natural history matters; to make maps, reports, etc., embracing geological, mineralogical, topographical, scientific details, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Act of 46 G. A. ch. 13 (1935). This Act abolished the State Board of Conservation, the State Fish and Game Commission, and the Office of State Forestry Commissioner and imposed rights, powers, and duties of said agencies in the State Conservation Commission. The Department includes the following divisions:

1. A division of fish and game, including matters relating to fish and fisheries, water fowl, game, fur bearing and other animals, birds and other wildlife resources.
2. A division of lands and waters, including matters relating to State waters, State parks, forests and forestry, and lakes and streams, including matters relating to scenic, scientific, historical, archeological, and recreational matters.
3. A division of administration which shall include matters relating to accounts, records, enforcement, technical service and public relations.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes," approved September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), and authorized and empowered the State conservation commission to perform such acts as may be necessary to cooperate with the Federal government under the provisions of said act. Laws of 1939, p. 121.

Kansas

PRIOR TO 1908

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. Laws of 1884, (ch. 75) provided that it should be the duty of the State College to carefully preserve a daily meteorological record, which with all such other information relative to climate, soil, minerals, etc., and all other scientific facts bearing upon the resources of the State should be forwarded for publication to the office of the Bureau of Immigration. This Act also directed the State Geologist to prepare abstracts of investigations as to the soil, minerals, coal, salt springs, etc., at such times as the Bureau of Immigration may require.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES. Office created by Laws of 1877, (ch. 117).

OIL INSPECTORS. Office created by Laws of 1879.

COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY. Office created by Laws of 1887, (ch. 160).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Provided for by Laws of 1901, (ch. 60); Laws of 1903, (ch. 60); Laws of 1905, (ch. 33); and Laws of 1907, (ch. 395). Purpose: to make as far as possible a complete geological survey of the State. Immediate work of the survey to be directed by the State Geologist.

POLLUTION. Laws of 1907, (ch. 382); Laws of 1909, (ch. 226) provided that the State Board of Health should name a member of the faculty of the Kansas School of Engineering to

investigate and report upon all matters relating to water supply and sewerage and the pollution of the waters of the State, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FLORICULTURE. Established by Laws of 1909, (ch. 49) Laws of 1929, (ch. 266.) Under State Board of Administration, State Forester also appointed to have general supervision of all forestation, and reforestation work, etc.

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Act of 1911, Laws of 1911 (ch. 302). Charged with duty of exploiting the State's resources, disseminating useful information concerning the same, hold meetings and discuss questions of importance related to conservation, etc.

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDENS. Laws of 1911 (ch. 198) provided that the Governor shall appoint a State Fish and Game Warden, the Warden to work under the supervision of the regents of the State University, to manage the State Fish Hatchery, carry out provisions of law respecting the breeding and propagation of fish and game, restock and replant streams with fish, etc.

ARTESIAN WELL BOARD. Provided for by Laws of 1911 (ch. 210).

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES. Laws of 1927, (ch. 293), for the purpose of consolidating the Kansas Water Commission and the Division of Irrigation, created the Division of Water Resources within the State Board of Agriculture. This same Act abolished the Kansas Water Commission and the Division of Irrigation and conferred their powers and duties upon the Division of Water Resources.

Division of Irrigation had been created by Laws of 1919, (ch. 218) and the Kansas Water Commission by Laws of 1917, (ch. 172).

FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1927, (ch. 221.) Empowered to establish, maintain and improve recreational activities, build reservoirs, lakes, dams, recreational grounds, fish and game preserves. To have jurisdiction of State Parks with the exception of the Frontier Historical Park.

Laws of 1935, (ch. 268) among other things granted to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, authority, control and jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the development or conservation of the natural resources of the State, as pertains to forests, woodlands, public lands, game reserves.

OIL AND GAS. Laws of 1935 (ch. 215) ratified an "Interstate compact to conserve Oil and Gas" entered into by representatives of Kansas with representatives of other oil-producing States.

Laws of 1931 (ch. 226) and Laws of 1935 (chs. 213 and 215) prohibited the waste of crude oil or petroleum and natural gas. Act of 1933 authorized State Corporation Commissions to make rules and regulations to carry out the Act.

PARK AND RECREATIONAL GROUNDS. Laws of 1937 (chs. 191, 192, 193, 194, and 195) provided for the acquisition of Park and Recreational Grounds in counties of different populations. The various Boards of County Commissioners were authorized to enter into agreements with the State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to provide for the building and construction of dams, reservoirs, lakes, etc., for impounding water or lands in the park and recreational grounds, and to provide for the use, control, and maintenance of such parks and recreational grounds. Also, it was provided that any portion or portions of the land may be deeded to the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission by the Board of County Commissioners to be used for the purposes specified in the Acts.

Kentucky

PRIOR TO 1908

GAME AND SMALL BIRDS. Acts of 1876, G. S. 1883, ch. 46, pg. 494, provided for the protection of game and small birds during certain months of the year.

FISH COMMISSION. Acts of 1876, G. S. 1883, pg. 941, provided for a Commission of ten persons to be appointed by the Governor to supervise the propagation and protection of food fish.

GEOLOGIST. Acts of 1873, G. S. 1883, pg. 842, provided for the appointment of a geologist to carry on a Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

POLLUTION OF WATER. Prohibited by G. S. 1883, ch. 29, p. 358. **OIL INSPECTORS.** Acts of 1886 (p. 797), Art. III, provided that the County Court of each County in the State may appoint an oil inspector.

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND SALT WATER WELLS. Acts of 1892, ch. 100 (p. 1266), G. S., and Acts of 1936 (p. 88), prohibits the wasting of oil and gas from wells.

FISH AND GAME WARDENS. Office created by Acts of 1904, c. 88 (p. 150).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

GEOLOGICAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS. Acts of 1918 (chs. 35 and 59) created the office of Commissioner of Geology and Forestry. These Acts were repealed and the Commissioners' offices abolished by an Act of 1920 (p. 138). This Act provided for the appointment of a Forester, whose duties included the supervision of all forestry and the forwarding and advancement of all forest interests, etc.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT. Acts of 1930 (ch. 3), gave the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics and the State Forester the power and duties to maintain forest reserves. These two officers constituted the Forestry Department of the State. The Reorganization Act of 1936 established a Division of Forestry in the Department of Conservation, which office was created by the Reorganization Act.

BUREAU OF MINERALS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. Created by Acts of 1932 (p. 25) and abolished by Acts of 1934 (c. 155, Art. XVI), and its duties and functions transferred to and vested in the Department of Mines and Minerals.

DEPARTMENT ON MINES AND MINERALS. Created by Reorganization Act of 1934 (c. 155, Art. XVI), which Act also provided for a Division of Geology to be created within the Department.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Provided for by Acts of 1932 (C. 89); Acts of 1930 (C. 53); Acts of 1912 (C. 35). The Act of 1906 (C. 68) creating the offices of Fish and Game Wardens was impliedly repealed by the Act of 1912 (C. 35). The Commission was transferred by Acts of 1934 to the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. By the Reorganization Act of 1936 the Commission became a Division in the Department of Conservation.

STATE FOREST PRESERVES. The Reorganization Act of 1936 empowered the Division of Forestry to exercise all functions relating to the protection, conservation and maintenance of Forest Preserves or forest areas controlled by the State.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Created by Acts of 1936 (Governmental Reorganization Act) headed by a commissioner of Conservation appointed by the Governor. The Department exercises the administrative functions of the State relating to the protection and conservation of wildlife; the operation and maintenance of parks (except those allocated to the Department of Library and Archives) the conservation and protection of timber resources, agricultural, commercial and industrial development, and tourist attractions. Statu-

tory Divisions within the Department are as follows, each of which is headed by a Director:

Division of Parks.
Division of Forestry.
Division of Game and Fish.
Division of Archeology.
Division of Publicity.

Louisiana

PRIOR TO 1908

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY. Created by Act 113 of 1904 and amended by Act 261 of 1910 (p. 446).

PROTECTION OF GAS AND OIL FIELDS. Provided for by Acts of 1906 (p. 111); 1910 (p. 484); 1910 (p. 312); 1918 (p. 516); 1918 (p. 513).

FISH, GAME, SEAFOOD. Established season for fishing oysters (Laws of 1870).

Provided for protection of game and birds (Laws 1877, p. 100), and established closed season for game birds (Laws 1882, p. 101).

Prohibited destruction of fish by poisoning, trapping, hedging, or gill-netting (Laws of 1880, p. 64). Amended in 1886 (p. 86) to prohibit dynamite or other explosives.

Fisheries and industry regulated; created Oyster Commissioners and Oyster Districts (Laws of 1886, p. 195).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS. Provided for by Acts of 1910 (p. 542).

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND MINERALS. Established by Act of 1910 (p. 423). Included oil and gas production, provided for its proper administration, provided for the service of a Supervisor of Minerals, and authorized the prohibition of unsafe and wasteful mining, etc. Acts of 1914 (No. 88 reserved to the State minerals rights on publicly owned land.

OYSTERS. Acts of 1914 (p. 120) placed all beds and bottoms of rivers, bayous, lagoons, etc., on or connecting with the Gulf of Mexico, all natural oyster reefs and all oysters growing thereon under the exclusive control of the Conservation Commission of Louisiana.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1912 (No. 127). This Act was repealed insofar as it conflicted with the provisions of Acts of 1914 (No. 54). The Act of 1916 was superseded by Acts of 1928 (No. 258), which in turn was superseded by Acts of 1932 (No. 67).

The Department of Conservation is authorized to discharge the functions heretofore exercised by the Board of Commissioners for the protection of birds, game and fish, established by Acts of 1908 (No. 278), and reenacted by Act 1910 (No. 265), the "Conservation Commission" created by Acts 1908 (No. 144), reenacted by Acts 1910 (No. 172), and officials mentioned in Acts 1910 (No. 261). All these Acts have been superseded by Acts 1936 (No. 37).

A Department of Conservation was created by Article 6, Constitution of 1921. By Art. 5 the status of the Commissioner of Conservation was changed from that of a statutory officer to that of a constitutional officer. Act of 1936 (No. 37) amended and reenacted Sec. 1 of Art. 127 of 1912 as amended by Act 68 of 1916 and Act 105 of 1918 in regard to the appointment of the Commissioner of Conservation. Duties of Commission: To improve, enlarge and protect the natural oyster reefs, protect and propagate all species of birds and game. Has full control and power over all laws relating to the natural mineral and forestry resources of the State, etc.

POLLUTION OF WATERS. Acts of 1924 (No. 33) provided that the Department of Conservation should have supervision of all drainage of salt water and other noxious substances into the natural streams of the State. Section 5 of the Act repealed all conflicting laws.

BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. Created by Acts of 1930 (p. 45), as a division of the Department of Conservation. Is charged with the duty of the scientific study of the natural resources of the State and to compile statistical data resulting from such studies.

STATE PARKS. Acts of 1934 (No. 91) created a State Parks Commission and placed state parks under its jurisdiction. Commissioners are the chairman of the Highway Commission, the Chief Engineer of the Board of State Engineers, the Register of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Conservation; the fifth member is appointed by the Governor and acts as secretary.

SOIL CONSERVATION. Acts of 1936 (No. 128) and Acts of 1938 (No. 370) provided for the cooperation of the State with other States and with the Federal Government in the accomplishment of the policy declared by the Congress of the United States in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

OIL, GAS, AND SULPHUR. Acts of 1936 (No. 225) provided for the conservation of oil, gas, and sulphur resources. Authorized the Department of Conservation, to prevent waste and depletion; also to prescribe rules, regulations and orders; to conduct hearing for the enforcement of the Act, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS, the functions of which comprise all administrative functions in relation to records, leases, and sales of public lands belonging to the State, other than leasing for mineral development.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, the functions of which comprise all administrative functions in relation to the conservation and development of wildlife and other natural resources, except oil and gas and other minerals; and in relation to the acquisition, development, care, and maintenance of State lands, forests, parks, game preserves, cemeteries and monuments, and facilities for public recreation. The department absorbed the foregoing functions of the Department of Conservation, the Commissioner of Conservation, the General Forestry Governing Board, the Superintendent of Forestry, the State Parks Commission, and of lesser agencies. The Department consists of the position of Director of Conservation, the Board of Conservation (9 members), the Division of Parks, Forestry, and Fish and Game.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS, the functions of which comprise all administrative functions in relation to development and conservation of the mineral resources and regulation of commercial production therefrom. The Department absorbed the functions of the Department of Conservation, the State Geologist, and the Commissioner of Conservation as to mines and minerals (but not including the functions of conducting surveys of surface waters with primary reference to stream pollution, which remain in the Department of Conservation); the State Mineral Board; the Department of Mining and Minerals, and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent thereof. The Department consists of the Director of Minerals and the Board of Minerals (3 members).

STREAM CONTROL. Act No. 307, Acts of 1940, created a Stream Control Commission to have control of the streams and waterways and coastal waters of the State, and waste disposal therein, and any pollution thereof.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Act No. 118, Acts of 1940, assented to the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and

authorized the Department of Conservation to cooperate with the Federal Government pursuant thereto.

Maine

PRIOR TO 1908

INSPECTORS OF FISH. Provided for by the Laws of 1875 (C. 2). Appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of council.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES AND FISH WARDENS. Provided for by Laws of 1878 (C. 175). One or two persons appointed with the advice and consent of council. Laws of 1880 (C. 208) extended the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Fisheries and wardens to all matters pertaining to game.

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME. Provided for by Laws of 1901, (C. 42). Governor authorized with advice and consent of council to appoint three persons to be commissioners (apparently repealed Act of 1878).

COMMISSIONERS OF SEA AND SNOW FISHERIES. Provided for by Laws of 1901 (C. 284). Appointed by the Governor. This same Act provided for the appointment of fish wardens to enforce laws and rules and regulations relating to sea and shore fisheries.

VARIOUS ACTS FOR PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME. Laws of 1878 (C. 50). Prohibited the destruction of mink, bear, sable, otter, fisher or muskrat between May 1 and October 15. Laws of 1883 (C. 185) prohibited the killing of more than a certain number of moose, caribou and deer at any time. Laws of 1883, (C. 130) and Laws of 1878, (C. 50) prohibited the killing of certain birds between May 1 and September 1. Prohibited taking or fishing for mackerel, herring, and pogies with seines in certain water (Laws of 1880, C. 40). Laws of 1883 (C. 178) provided that towns may regulate the taking of claims. Laws of 1879 (C. 142) provided that salmon, shad, etc., shall not be taken or fished at certain points on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers from April to November 1 except by ordinary angling. Laws of 1878 (C. 87) provided that there should be a weekly close time of 4 days between April 1 and July 15 for taking certain fish. Laws of 1879 (C. 96) prohibited the canning or preserving of lobsters between August 1 and the following April. Laws of 1883 fixed April 1 and August 1, as the close time for female and young lobsters.

POLLUTION OF WATER. Prohibited by Laws of 1878 (C. 86).

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PARKS AND SQUARES. Laws of 1885 (C. 291) provided that cities and towns may choose by ballot three park commissioners to hold office 1, 2 and 3 years respectively.

FOREST COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1891 (C. 100) provided that the land agent should be forest commissioner of the State. Laws of 1891 (C. 108) provided that fish and game wardens should be fire wardens. Laws of 1891 (C. 100) authorized the forest commissioner to awaken an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges of the State; and to impart some degree of elementary instruction upon the subject.

MINING BUREAU. Provided for by Laws of 1903 (C. 227). Consists of the Land Agent, Commissioners of Agriculture and the Commissioners of Industrial and Labor Statistics. Authorized to establish a metallurgical cabinet of exhibit and to issue bi-annually a pamphlet containing information concerning the mineral resources of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FOREST COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1923 (C. 198) abolished the title of "State Land Agent" and provided that the title of

"forest commissioner" should be substituted therefor in all existing legislation.

COMMISSIONER AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME. Laws of 1929 (C. 331) provided for the appointment of a commissioner of inland fisheries and game and a deputy commissioner to have general supervision of the administration of the Inland Fish and Game Laws. This Act also repealed former Acts inconsistent with this Act.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME. Provided for by Laws of 1929 (C. 331) appointed by the Governor and chosen one from each of the councilor districts.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Laws of 1929 (C. 183) provided that the Governor should appoint a State Geologist to investigate the mineral resources of the State.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Provided for by Laws of 1931, (C. 237) for purpose of drawing up and putting into effect a code for civil service examinations for permanent employees of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

STATE GAME FARM.—Laws of 1931 (C. 173) authorized Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game to purchase suitable lands and erect buildings necessary for the operation of a State Game Farm for experimental work.

STATE PARK COMMISSIONER. Established by Laws of 1935 (C. 144). Consists of 5 members, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, the Forest Commissioner and 3 citizens; not more than two of whom may be of the same political party.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress providing for aid to the States in Wildlife Restoration Projects (50 Stat. 917), and directed the Department of Inland Game and Fisheries to cooperate with the Federal government in compliance with said Act. Ch. 281, Laws of 1939.

Maryland

PRIOR TO 1908

STATE GEOLOGISTS. Laws of 1833 (ch. 138) and Laws of 1834 (ch. 230) provided for the appointment of a State Geologist.

OYSTERS. Laws of 1833 (ch. 254) prohibited the taking or catching of oysters in any of the waters with a scoop or drag.

STATE FISHERY FORCE. Created by Laws of 1874 (ch. 181). Laws of 1894 (ch. 380); Laws of 1900 (ch. 380); Laws of 1904 (Art. 72). Board of Public Works to appoint a Commander of the State Fishery Force. Duties of the Force were to guard the waters of the State, which were divided into seven districts.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES. Laws of 1874 (ch. 150) and Laws of 1888 (Art. 39) provided that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should biannually appoint 2 competent persons to serve as commissioners.

GENERAL MEASURES AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS. Officers created by Laws of 1884 (ch. 380); Laws of 1900 (ch. 380); Laws of 1906 (ch. 188).

GAME WARDEN. Office provided for by Laws of 1896 (ch. 293) and Laws of 1904 (ch. 346). To be appointed by the Governor. Duties of Game Warden and his deputies are to prosecute all persons and corporations having in their possession any game or fish contrary to either the general or local game or fish laws of the State. The Governor authorized to instruct the Commander of the State Fishery Force to assist the Game Warden in the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the State.

BOARD OF SHELL FISH COMMISSIONERS. Created by Laws of 1908 (ch. 711). Authorized to make survey of the natural oyster beds, bars and rocks, etc. Also to make a survey of all bottoms of the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay where grass

grows and it is profitable to scrape for soft shell or shudder crabs.

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited shooting of water-fowl bedded in flocks from any vessel or any craft of any kind (Laws of 1842, R. C. 1878, Art. 13). Prohibited nonresident to set gill nets in Chesapeake Bay, and prohibited hauling of seines between June 10 and September 1, 1848. (Ibid., Art. 14.) Prohibited the whipping or beating of certain waters in the Potomac for the purpose of driving fish into nets, fish baskets, etc., or the erection of any fish-pot, or the fishing in any manner except with a gig, trot line, dip net, or angling rod. 1864. (Ibid.) Established a fishing season for shad and herring in the Potomac River. 1870. (Ibid.) Established a closed season for trout, and limited fishing to hook and line. 1874. (Ibid.) Established a closed season and also limit for diamond-back terrapin, and protected their eggs; established a closed season for partridge, woodcock, pheasant and rabbit. 1878. (Ibid.)

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Created by Laws of 1906 (ch. 294). Consists of 7 members, the Governor, Comptroller, President of Johns Hopkins University, President of the Maryland State Agricultural College, State Geologist and one citizen. Act also provided for the appointment of a State Forester. This Board was abolished by Law of 1922 (p. 56) and its powers and duties transferred to the Regents of the University of Maryland.

Laws of 1922 (Ch. 29) also created a Department of Forestry and an Advisory Board of 5 members. The Regents were authorized to appoint a State Forester to be the head of the Department of Forestry.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

STATE CONSERVATION BUREAU. Created by Laws of 1910 (ch. 238). Under direction of a Commission of 3 members, appointed by the Governor. Object: To make a study of such problems connected with the utilization and conservation of the natural resources of the State as in the opinion of the Commission seems wise, or as the general assembly may direct; to cooperate with other State bureaus in such manner as the commission may think best; cooperate with the Federal government or with national organizations in the carrying out of plans for the conservation of the State's resources; preparation of publications, etc., on natural resources.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created and established by Laws of 1916 (ch. 682).

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT. Created by Laws of 1922 (ch. 29) and abolished the Conservation Commission. Head of the Department to be a Conservation Commissioner. All powers, rights, etc., of the Conservation Commission created by the Act of 1916 were transferred to the Conservation Commissioner. The Commissioner was given general supervisory power, regulation and control over oysters and clams, fish, crabs and terrapin; wild fowl, birds, game and fur bearing animals.

The Commissioner was authorized to appoint the following staff officers and to supervise their work:

(1) Engineer: To have charge of surveying and marking of natural oyster bars, reserved areas, leased bottoms, clam grounds, etc. To have charge also of experimental work.

(2) Commander of the State Fishery Force; to have charge of all boats composing the State Fishery Force or Oyster Navy. To appoint the deputy commanders of the boats of the State Fishery Force, etc.

(3) State Game Warden.

The Commissioner was authorized to take over and exercise all the functions, discretion, powers, duties, etc., heretofore

exercised by the Commissioners of Fisheries; Board of Shell Fish Commissioners; the State Conservation Bureau and the Commander of the State Fishery Force and the State Game Warden.

STATE PARKS. Laws of 1922 (ch. 29) placed state parks under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forestry of the University of Maryland. Administrative divisions within the Department are:

- Division of State Forests.
- Division of State Parks.
- Division of Forest Extension.
- Division of Forest Protection.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY. Created by Laws of 1922 (ch. 29). This Act also created a State Geological and Economic Survey Commission composed of the President of Johns Hopkins University and two other members appointed by the Governor bi-annually to advise and counsel and to aid in connection with the said survey.

POLLUTION. Laws of 1929 (ch. 471) authorized the Conservation Commission to investigate and punish all acts of polluting watercourses, wells, springs, etc.

WATER FRONT COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1929 (ch. 22). Power and duties: To examine, investigate and recommend to the legislature plans and policies for the protection of the water front and waterways of the State against erosion, etc.; to cooperate in carrying into effect plans or recommendations for the improvement or development of water front property and waterways within the State as may be adopted by the legislature; to represent the State in all matters affecting waterways and/or water-front property.

RARE EARTH AND MINERALS. Laws of 1929 (ch. 574), provided that the State Conservation Commission should control the mining of rare earth and minerals.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1933 (Ch. 526). Consists of Chief Sanitary Engineer of the State Department of Health, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the State Geologist and 2 other members to be appointed by the Governor. Authorized to devise and develop a general water resources conservation program for the State.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. Created by Laws of 1937 (Ch. 437) in the State Board of Agriculture and the Regents of the University of Maryland. Members of the Committee: The Director of the Maryland Extension Service, the Maryland State Forester, the Chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, and the principal administrative officer for Maryland of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

FISH AND GAME. Assented to Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and provided for State cooperation with the Federal government in carrying out the provisions of said Act. Ch. 327, Laws of 1939.

Created a Commission of Fisheries, which succeeded to the powers, duties and functions of the Conservation Commission with respect to oysters, shell fish, fish, fisheries and hatcheries within the bounds of tidewater. Ch. 353, Laws of 1939. Name changed to Commission of Tidewater Fisheries by Ch. 508, Laws of 1941.

Created the Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission. Ch. 354, Laws of 1939. Name changed to Game and Inland Fish Commission by Ch. 508, Laws of 1941.

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Created a Board of Natural Resources to coordinate the activities of the several State departments that are concerned with the conservation of natural resources. Ch. 508, Laws of 1941.

PUBLICITY. Created a State Publicity Commission to advertise the sport fishing, water industry, oysters, crabs, seafood products, and other natural resources and the recreational areas and places of scenic and historic interest in the State. Ch. 745, Laws of 1939.

FORESTS AND PARKS. Created the Department of State Forest and Parks to administer and manage State owned or leased forests and parks, and to administer all laws relating to fire control, roadside trees, the restoration of deforested or denuded areas, and the operation of the State forest nursery. Created a Commission of State Forests and Parks to supersede the Advisory Board of Forestry and the Regents of the University of Maryland in supervising and directing the affairs of the department. Ch. 508, Laws of 1941.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND WATER RESOURCES. Created the Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources to supersede the State Geological and Economic Survey Advisory Commission, the Bureau of Mines, the Water Front Commission, and the Water Resources Commission. Ch. 508, Laws of 1941.

Massachusetts

PRIOR TO 1905

CLOSE SEASON. Acts of 1893 and 1739 declared a close season on deer.

PROTECTION OF FISH. Acts of 1700-10 forbade the erection of any obstruction across any river that would prevent the natural passage of fish.

TREE CUTTING. Acts of 1739 prohibited tree cutting on Cape Cod. Acts of 1744 authorized the establishment of a "Common Woods."

POLLUTION. Acts of 1878 (ch. 183) prohibited the pollution of any source of water supply. Acts of 1930 (ch. 43), R. S. 65; 1908 (ch. 246); 1913 (ch. 439); and 1930 (ch. 393) prohibited the poisoning of fish streams.

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES. Offices provided for by Acts of 1869 (p. 384), 1872 (p. 302). The Governor was authorized to appoint three persons. Acts of 1886 (ch. 276) provided that the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries should be game commissioners also; and their authority should extend to the protection and preservation of birds and animals in like manner as to fish.

FISH AND GAME. Regulated the construction of fish weirs (1856, ch. 50), limited the time for taking or catching trout (1862, ch. 161). Declared great ponds to be public for the purpose of fishing; authorized the Governor to limit or prohibit for a period not to exceed five years, fishing in the navigable tidewaters, and in the unnavigable waters of specified streams; restricted the use of sweep seines; established a closed season for black bass, and limited catching same to hook and line (1889). Prohibited the taking of oysters between sunset and sunrise (1878). Prohibited the taking or killing of prairie chickens (1879). Established closed season for quail, woodcock, partridge and other species of birds and water fowl; prohibited the taking or killing of game birds and rabbits, with traps, snares, or by the use of a ferret (1882).

BOARD OF FORESTRY. Acts of 1882 (ch. 255) authorized the State Board of Agriculture to act as a Board of Forestry to have charge of preservation and culture of forest trees.

STATE FORESTER. Office created by Acts of 1904 (ch. 409).

ORNITHOLOGY. Office of Director of Division of Ornithology created by Acts of 1908 (ch. 245), 1912 (ch. 500), 1914 (ch. 424), 1917 (ch. 75), 1919 (ch. 350).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1938

STATE FOREST COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1914, (ch. 720). **DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION.** Created by General Acts of 1919 (p. 398). (See also Acts of 1860-192; 1862-28; 1866-238.)

This Act abolished the office of State Forester, State Forest Commission and Board of Commissioners on Fisheries and Game, and transferred all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of these offices, commissions and Boards to the Department of Conservation.

The Department was to be under the supervision and control of a commission of conservation and is organized in three divisions; Division of Forestry; Division of Fisheries and Game, and a Division of Animal Industry.

Division of Forestry was to include the functions heretofore exercised by the State Forester and the State Forest Commission.

Division of Fisheries and Game was to include all functions formerly exercised by the Board of Commission on Fisheries and Game.

Division of Animal Industry consisted of the Department of Animal Industry as organized. (This division was abolished by an amendment of 1934).

Each of the above divisions was placed under the charge of a director.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY. Constitution (Art. II) provides that the preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the same may be condemned upon payment of just compensation.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD. Created by Acts of 1922 (ch. 349); 1928 (ch. 457); 1928 (ch. 393). Consisted of one employee of the Department of Public Health, one employee of the Department of Agriculture and a third member, designated by the heads of the said departments.

Board authorized to investigate the question of utilizing wet lands, swamps, marshes, beaches, etc.

DIVISION OF PARKS. Acts of 1931 (ch. 391) created a Division of Parks in the Department of Conservation. An amendment of 1933 abolished the special office of Director of Division of Parks by making the director of the Division of Forestry ex-officio director of parks.

CONSERVATION, CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION. Article 49, State Constitution states that the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the Commonwealth and public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

CONSERVATION. Established a special commission on conservation to study the general subject of conservation, including state parks and public provisions for recreation, the conservation of wildlife and the natural resources, the organization of

• the Department of Conservation, and of the laws relating to such subjects, Chap. 63, Resolves of 1938.

• Department of Conservation reorganized by Ch. 491, Acts of 1939, to consist of a Division of Forestry, a Division of Fisheries and Game, a Division of marine Fisheries, and a Division of Parks and Recreation, each under the charge of a director. The Department was placed under the supervision and control of a Commissioner of Conservation. The directors of the divisions act as an advisory council to the commissioner.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress providing that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Department of Conservation to cooperate with the Federal government in accordance with the provisions of said act, Chap. 392, Acts of 1938.

MARINE FISHERIES. Established a special committee to investigate and study the laws relative to the marine fisheries of the Commonwealth Chap. 32, Resolves of 1938.

FORESTRY. Created a state advisory forestry committee, and regional committees, for the purpose of encouraging the protection and development of forest resources. Ch. 544, Acts and Resolves of 1941.

Michigan

PRIOR TO 1909

COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE. Provided for by Acts of 1844. The office was abolished in 1913, its powers and duties being transferred to the Public Domain Commission.

MINES AND MINERALS. Acts of 1846 (p. 92) declared that the property in gold and silver mines now discovered or to be discovered is fully vested in the people of the State of Michigan and in their sovereignty.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Provided for by Acts of 1846, Act 206 of 1859, Act 212 of 1863, Act 65 of 1869, Act 251 of 1905.

SALE AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS. Provided for by Acts of 1851 (p. 322).

MINERAL STATISTICS. Commissioner of Mineral Statistics appointed by Acts of 1877. This was repealed in 1911 and the Office of Commissioner abolished and the duties of the said Commissioner were continued under the direction of the State Board of Geological Survey. Acts of 1901 (ch. 104) reserved to the State all mineral rights in publicly owned land in the State.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS. Established by Acts of 1885 (p. 63), which repealed the following laws: Act 124 of 1873, entitled "An Act to Establish a Board of Commissioners to Increase the Product of the Fisheries" etc., Act 71 of 1875, which amended the Act of 1873, and Act 19 of 1875, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Board of State Fish Commissioners."

FISH AND GAME. Required the erection and maintenance of shutes or fish-ladders at dams so as to permit the passage of fish. Acts of 1861 (No. 246). Prohibited the obstruction of the free passage of fish by the placing of fish weirs, weir dams, or weir nets (Acts of 1869, No. 80). Prohibited the putting of offal, etc., into waters where fish are taken; regulated the size of meshes of nets (Acts of 1865, No. 350). Established a closed season for speckled trout and grayling; required county boards of supervisors to make regulations for fishing with nets (Acts of 1873). Established a closed season for deer (Acts of 1869). Established a closed season for quail and prairie chicken; prohibited the snaring, etc., of certain game (Acts of 1871). Established a closed season for muskrats in certain waters. (Acts of 1869, No. 111). Established a closed season of 10 years for elk (Acts of 1879, No. 233).

STATE GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY WARDEN. Office created by Acts of 1887. Its duties and powers were transferred to the Public Domain Commission by Act 28, 1916, which repealed all acts or parts of acts which conflicted therewith, and appointed a Game, Fish, and Forest Fire Commissioner.

PERMANENT FORESTRY COMMISSION. Provided for by Acts of 1889 (p. 355). Consisted of three members; the Commissioner of the State Land Office and two to be chosen by the Governor. The Commissioner to institute inquiries into the extent, kind,

value, and condition of the timber lands of the State, extent the timber lands are being destroyed by fire, etc. (The above act was apparently superseded in part by Public Acts of 1909 (No. 280) creating a Public Domain Commission and transferring to it "all matters within the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Michigan Forestry Commission." The Public Domain Commission in turn was abolished and superseded by the Department of Conservation.)

FORESTRY RESERVE. Created by Acts of 1903 (p. 234). A Forestry Warden was provided for.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. Provided for by Acts of 1905 (p. 359). Board authorized to appoint a State Geologist and to make a thorough biological survey of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

REFORESTATION. Constitution of 1908 (Art. X) authorizes the State to aid in the reforestation and protection of lands owned by the State.

PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1909 (p. 511). The Commission was given power and jurisdiction over and had the management and control, etc. of forest reserves and forest interest; also interests in connection with stream protection, and control over all matters within the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Michigan Forestry Commission. The Commission was given authority to appoint a State Forester. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the Act of 1909 were declared repealed.

PRIVATE FORESTRY. Act of 1911 (p. 195): Purpose—to encourage private forestry, the care and management thereof, and to provide for the exemption from taxation of such private forest reserves. Act 86 of 1917: Purpose—to encourage private forestry, care and management thereof, and to provide for taxation of such private forest reserves, and to repeal all acts or parts of act inconsistent with the provisions of the act.

SOIL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY. Provided for by Acts of 1917 (p. 899).

STATE PARK COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1919 (p. 388).

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Created by Acts of 1921 (p. 25). Took over duties of and offices of the Public Domain Commission, the State Game, Fish, and Forest Fire Commissioner, the State Board of Fish Commissioners, the Geological Survey and the Michigan State Park Commission. Administrative divisions have been created within the Department as follows; each under the charge of a head appointed by the Director:

- Division of Parks.
- Division of Lands.
- Division of Forestry.
- Division of Fish and Fisheries.
- Division of Game.
- Division of Geology.
- Division of Field Administration.
- Division of Education.
- Division of Land Use Planning.

COMMERCIAL FOREST RESERVES. Acts of 1925 (p. 126) provided for the establishment of commercial forest reserves and for the maintenance of same by the Department of Conservation.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Reserved to the State the right to regulate, explore, excavate, and survey all aboriginal records and other antiquities (Acts of 1929, p. 480).

STREAM CONTROL COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1929 (p. 597). The Commission was given control over the pollution of any waters of the State and the Great Lakes, with power to make rules and regulations governing the same, and to prohibit pollution, etc.

REGULATION OF OIL AND GAS WELLS. Act 15 of 1929 (Amended in 1931) provided for a supervisor of wells, regulations for locating, sinking, drilling, etc. It prohibited damage and waste to the oil and gas, brine, mineral waters, and other mineral resources.

Act 81 of 1939, designated the Director of Conservation as supervisor of wells and created an advisory board.

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. Created by Act 297, 1937.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized conservation commission to cooperate with the Federal Government in the establishment of projects pursuant to said act. No. 281, Acts of 1939.

Minnesota

PRIOR TO 1908

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES. Laws of 1875 (ch. 152) authorized the Governor to appoint three Commissioners of Fisheries.

PRESERVATION OF FISH AND GAME. Provided for by Laws of 1877 (ch. 57); Laws 1878, (ch. 40); Laws of 1875 (ch. 135).

Law of 1877 established seasons for killing game birds and deer; for catching trout; prohibited traps, snares, nets, etc., for taking birds; prohibited destruction of harmless birds; restricted taking of trout to hook and line; prohibited use of fish berries and other deleterious substances. Law of 1875 established a closed season for mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver. Law of 1878 required the construction of fish-ways where waters are artificially obstructed, and prohibited taking fish within 400 feet of any fishway.

GAME WARDEN. Laws of 1887 (ch. 142) provided for the appointment of a Game Warden.

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Provided for by Laws of 1903 (ch. 336) and Laws of 1905 (ch. 344).

STATE DRAINAGE COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1907 (ch. 470). Consisted of Governor, State Auditor, Secretary of State. Was authorized to appoint a Chief Engineer.

PUBLIC LANDS. Laws of 1897 (ch. 77) provided for the protection and management of the public lands of the State and for the punishment of trespassers thereon. Laws of 1887 (ch. 24) provided for the regulation of mining upon public lands within the State.

LAND COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1877 (ch. 56) provided that the State Auditor should be ex-officio, Commissioner of the Land Office.

CULTIVATION OF TIMBER. Laws of 1867 encouraged the cultivation of timber and hedge fences. Laws of 1873 (ch. 19) provided for the payment of a bounty for planting forest trees (except black locust) on prairie land.

GEOLOGY. Provided for a geological and natural history survey (Laws of 1872, ch. 30).

WATER. Prohibited the drainage of meandered lakes and ponds (Laws of 1867, ch. 40).

FORESTRY. Constitution (Art. 17) authorizes the State or any of its political subdivisions to contract debts and pledge the public credit for and engage in any work tending to prevent or abate forest fires (1924) and (Art. 18) authorized the enactment of laws to encourage and promote forestation and reforestation (186).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1915 (ch. 355) abolished the State Game and Fish Commission and created the office of Game and Fish Commissioner. (Abolished by Laws of 1931)

and placed in the Department of Conservation under a Director.)

STATE FORESTRY BOARD. Created by Laws of 1911 (ch. 125); amended by Laws of 1913 (ch. 159), (See Laws 1907 (ch. 171).) Composed of nine members. Director of the forestry school, Dean of the Agricultural School of the State University and seven others appointed by the Governor. Board authorized to appoint a State Forester.

This Act repealed ch. 22, Rev. Laws 1905 and sections 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2510, and 2515 Rev. Laws 1905, ch. 82, and 310 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905. Ch. 182 of 1909 and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the Act **COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PREVENTION.** Laws of 1925 (ch. 426) abolished the State Forestry Board and office of State Forester and created the office of Commissioner of Forestry and Fire Prevention to take over the duties of the State Forester and Forestry Board.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAINAGE AND WATERS. Created by Laws of 1925 (ch. 426). Under supervision and control of a Commissioner. This Act gave all rights and powers, etc., formerly vested in the Commissioner of Drainage and Waters to the Department.

COMMISSIONER OF LAND AND TIMBER. Laws of 1925 (ch. 426) provided that the State Auditor, acting as Commissioner of Lands and Timber, shall have supervision and control of the State lands and timber.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER. Created by Laws of 1917 (ch. 324). Its powers and duties were transferred to the Executive Council by the Laws of 1925 (ch. 426).

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Laws of 1925 (p. 764) created a Department of Conservation under the supervision and control of a Commission consisting of the Commissioner of Forestry and Fire Prevention, the Commissioner of Game and Fish and the Commissioner of Lands and Timber.

Laws of 1931 (ch. 186) created a new department of conservation under the supervision and control of a Commission, and superseded, modified, or amended all prior inconsistent Acts insofar as was necessary. The new Department was organized with the following divisions:

- Division of Forestry.
- Division of Drainage and Waters.
- Division of Game and Fish.
- Division of Lands and Minerals.

[Each of the above divisions are under the charge of a Director.]

Laws of 1935 created a Division of State Parks in the Department of Conservation under the supervision of a Director.

The Department was reorganized by Ch. 310, Laws of 1937, by abolishing the Commission and placing the control of the Department under a Conservation Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Divisions and Division Directors were continued.

STATE FORESTS. Laws of 1933 (ch. 419) relates to the establishment and creation of State Forests.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Reserved to the State the exclusive right and privilege of investigating, exploring, excavating, and surveying all aboriginal mounds and earthworks, ancient burial grounds, prehistoric ruins, fossil bone deposits, and all other archaeological and vertebrate paleontological features, subject to the owners of any privately owned lands upon which the same may be situated to use the lands for agricultural, domestic, or industrial purposes. Any person desiring to make archaeological investigation, explorations, etc., must secure a license from the State Archaeologist. The Commis-

sioner of Conservation is charged with the enforcement of the Act. Ch. 207, Laws of 1939.

FORESTRY. Created an interim commission of House and Senate members and the Commissioner of Conservation to study and investigate afforestation, reforestation, and forest fire protection. Ch. 391, Laws of 1937; Ch. 418, Laws of 1939.

FISH AND GAME. Created an interim commission of House and Senate members and one appointee of the Attorney General to make a study of work being carried on by the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation. Ch. 481, Laws of 1941.

HISTORY. Created the Minnesota Historic Sites and Markers Commission, to designate as historic sites such sites or areas as have special archaeological or historical significance, and to authorize the erection of markers thereon. Ch. 418, Laws of 1941.

Mississippi

PRIOR TO 1905

POLLUTION OF WATERS. Prohibited the pollution of navigable waters (Code 1892 ch. 29). Prohibited by Laws of 1898 (ch. 89); Laws of 1922 (ch. 153).

SEA FOOD COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1902 (ch. 88).

GAME, FISH, SEAFOOD. Protected mocking birds, cat birds, and thrush, and the nests of any wild bird (except birds of prey) established closed seasons for deer, turtle doves, field-larks, wild turkey, quail; authorized county boards of supervisors to protect and preserve oysters and game and regulate the taking of same. Prohibited hunting deer in the nighttime with fire (Ibid., ch. 77). Prohibited the use of explosives to stupify or destroy fish (Code 1896, p. 171). Prohibited the use of explosives for taking or killing fish (Code 1892, s. 1258).

Provided for appointment of country game wardens (Code 1906, ch. 57).

Authorized county boards of supervisors of certain counties to protect and preserve oysters, crabs, salt-water fish, and shrimp (Code 1892, ch. 86).

Constitution of 1890 (Art. IV) prohibits the enactment of local, private or special laws granting any person, etc., the right to have any fish-trap.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BOARD. Provided for by Laws of 1908 (ch. 111), for purpose of making an examination of the economic; natural resources of the State; the metalliferous deposits; petroleum; natural gas, etc. Directed to prepare topographical maps; to make an examination and classification of the soils; investigate and report on water supplies, artesian wells, water power of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

LAND COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1910 (ch. 97) provided for the election of a Land Commissioner.

FISH AND GAME. Laws of 1922 (ch. 181) gave the Board of Supervisors power and authority to establish reservations or refuges. Also gave authority to appoint a Bird, Game, and Fish Warden.

Laws of 1926 (ch. 178) and Laws of 1928 Ex. Ses. (ch. 92) provided that the Board of Supervisors could from time to time adopt regulations necessary and proper for the further protection and preservation of birds, game, and fish. Laws of 1932 (ch. 128) created a Game and Fish Commission and provided for a Director of Conservation and a Game Warden.

STATE FORESTRY COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1926 (ch. 161) consisted of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Land Commissioner, and six citizens to be appointed by the Governor. Authorized to appoint a State Forester. The

saine Act directed that proper courses of instruction in forestry be taught in the public schools and colleges.

STATE OIL AND GAS BOARD. Created by Laws of 1932 (ch. 117). Composed of the Governor, Attorney General, State Land Commissioner, and a State Oil and Gas Supervisor. The purpose of the Act and creation of the Board was the conserving crude oil, petroleum, and gas.

STATE MINERAL LEASE COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1932 (ch. 114). Composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and the State Land Commissioner for purpose of leasing and/or contracting to drill State-owned land for oil, gas, and minerals, also charged with duty of conserving and protecting the natural resources in or under the public land of the State of Mississippi and exploiting and exploring the same.

Laws of 1936 (p. 415) added the State Geologist and the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to the membership of the Commission.

STATE LAND SURVEY COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1934 (ch. 153) consisting of the Governor, State Forester, and the Director of Conservation of the Game and Fish Commission for purpose of surveying all State-owned lands to determine the adaptability of areas for use as State parks, forests, game and fish purposes, recreation centers, etc.

STATE BOARD OF PARKS SUPERVISORS. Created by Laws of 1936 (ch. 194).

ARCHAEOLOGY. Made it a misdemeanor for any person to appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of historical, archaeological, or scientific value without first securing the permission of the Director of the Department of Archaeology and History. Ch. 161, Laws of 1938.

Missouri

PRIOR TO 1908

BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINES. Created by Laws of 1889 (p. 120). Under the direction and in charge of a Board of Managers, consisting of the Governor as ex-officio president and four cities, with authority to appoint a State Geologist.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Office provided for by R. S. 1899, Section 7502, as amended, by Laws of 1901 (p. 177).

STATE MINING BOARD. Created by Laws of 1903, (p. 342).

FISH AND GAME. Established closed seasons for fur-bearing animals, deer, and game birds; protected song and insectivorous birds; prohibited trapping certain game birds; prohibited nonresidents from killing game (Laws 1877, p. 383).

Prohibited taking or destruction of fish by poisons or explosives; prohibited seining or netting (Laws 1879, p. 154).

Created a Fish Commission (Ibid.).

FORESTRY. Provided for the payment of a bounty for the planting of prairie land with forest trees (except black locust) and cultivating the same for 3 years (Laws 1875, p. 97).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

POLLUTION. Laws of 1915 (p. 363) make it unlawful for any one to cause deleterious substances to be thrown into any of the waters of the State and thereby injure, stupefy or kill fish.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER. Office created by Laws of 1909 (p. 519). To be appointed by the Governor.

Administrative divisions have subsequently been established in the Game and Fish Department as follows:

Protection Division.
Hatchery Division.
Park Division.
Publicity Division.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY. Laws of 1925 (p. 109) designated the State Board of Agriculture as a Department of Forestry; also amended Article 1 of ch. 109, revised Statutes of Missouri, entitled "State Board of Agriculture," by adding seven new sections thereto providing for a department of forestry under the jurisdiction of the State.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. In November 1936 an amendment to the State Constitution was approved by the electors (submitted by initiative petition), providing that the control management, restoration, conservation, and regulation of the bird, fish, game, forestry, and all wildlife resources of the State including hatcheries, sanctuaries, refuges, reservations, and all other property owned, used, or required for said purposes and the acquisition and establishment of the same, and the administration of the laws pertaining thereto, is to be vested in a conservation commission. Commission to be composed of four members appointed by the Governor. A Director of Conservation is to be appointed by the Commission. This amendment was declared to be self-enforcing and to become effective July 1, 1937.

STATE PARKS. Established a State Park Board, to acquire and administer State Parks. Laws of 1937, p. 520.

Montana

PRIOR TO 1908

PROTECTION OF GAME. Laws of 1876 prohibited the killing of buffalo or bison in certain counties for ten years. Other game animals protected by Laws of 1883 and 1887. Laws of 1885 prohibiting certain methods of fishing.

POLLUTION. Laws of 1877 and 1885 prohibited the pollution of lakes and watercourses, etc.

FORESTRY. Constitution of 1889 (Art. XIX) directs the legislative assembly to enact laws to prevent the destruction by fire of the grasses and forests upon State owned lands or controlled public domain, and to otherwise protect the same.

PUBLIC LANDS. State Constitution of 1889 declares (Article 27) that all lands of the State that have been or that may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress and all lands acquired by gift, grant, devise, etc., shall be public lands of the State and shall be held in trust for the people.

BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS. Article 11 of the Constitution of 1889 declared that the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, and the Attorney General shall constitute the State Board of Land Commissioners.

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS. Authorized by Laws of 1895, composed of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

STATE ARID LAND COMMISSIONERS. Provided for by Laws of 1895. Consisted of five commissioners appointed by the Governor.

WATER COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1899 (p. 136-137) and Laws of 1911 (ch. 43).

STATE GAME AND FISH WARDEN. Office provided for by Laws of 1901. To be appointed by the Governor.

STATE ENGINEER. Office provided for by Laws of 1903 (ch. 114).

CAREY LAND ACT BOARD. Provided for by Laws of 1903 (ch. 114). Purpose: To reclaim lands, etc. Board to consist of the State Engineer, Secretary of State, and the State Examiner.

DRAIN COMMISSIONER. Appointment of a Drain Commissioner provided for by Laws of 1905.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST. Act of March 5, 1907, designated the Entomologist of the Montana Agricultural College and Experimental Station as the State Entomologist of Montana.

STATE FISH COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1907. Composed of two members to be appointed by the Governor and the State Game Warden is to be a member ex-officio.

POLLUTION. Laws of 1907 empowered the State Board of Health to investigate pollution of waters of any streams or sources of water supply.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FORESTRY BOARD. Provided for by Laws of 1909 (ch. 147) and re-enacted by Sec. 1841, R. C. M. 1921. Composed of the Register of State Lands, Stand Land Agent, and State Forester. The Act created the latter office.

STATE BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY. Created by Laws of 1919 (ch. 161); Laws of 1921 (ch. 95).

STATE FORESTER. Office provided for by Laws of 1925 (ch. 179). Is appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, to have general charge of all State Forests and under the direction of the Board of State Lands and Investments to execute all matters pertaining to forestry.

WASTE OF PETROLEUM. Laws of 1925 (ch. 56) provided for the regulation of oil and gas to prevent waste. Laws of 1933 (ch. 18) declared that the production of crude petroleum in the State in such a manner, under such conditions and in such amounts as to constitute or result in waste is hereby declared to be opposed to the public interest and is prohibited.

STATE PARKS DIRECTOR. Office of Director created by Laws of 1929 (ch. 111); Laws of 1935 (ch. 48) created a State Park Commission, designated the State Forester as State Park Director and charged him with duty of supervising all State Parks created.

Laws of 1937 (p. 508) authorized the State Board of Land Commissioners to acquire or lease property for the development as State Forests and State Parks.

OIL CONSERVATION BOARD. Created by Laws of 1933 (ch. 18); amended by Laws 1935 (ch. 135). Board to consist of five members appointed by the Governor.

STATE WATER CONSERVATION BOARD. Created by Laws of 1933 (ch. 35). Consists of five members: The Governor and State Engineer are members ex-officio. The other three are qualified electors of the State and are appointed by the Governor. Purpose of Board: To conserve, develop, store, distribute and utilize water in the State. Laws of 1935 (ch. 169) provided for a "Conservation Revolving Fund" for purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Water Conservation Act.

STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1921 (ch. 193); provides for the creation of a State Fish and Game Commission composed of five members to be appointed by the Governor. Authorized to appoint a State Fish and Game Warden.

STATE FOREST AND CONSERVATION EXPERIMENT STATION. Created by Laws 1937 (ch. 141); purpose: to study the forest and forestland resources of the State; study growth and utilization of timber; study water conservation, etc. Under direction of State Board of Education; Dean of School of Forestry is the Director.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Created the Science Commission of Montana, and authorized the Commissioner of the State Land Office, on the recommendation of the Commission, with the approval of the Commissioner of Public Lands, to declare by public proclamation that historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned and controlled by the State shall be State monuments. Permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity,

or general scientific interest may be granted to qualified institutions. Ch. 78, Laws of 1939.

STATE PARKS. Created the Montana State Park Commission, with authority to make studies of the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific, and recreational resources of the State, and to acquire any such areas, sites or objects as State parks, recreational areas, monuments or historic sites. Ch. 48, Laws of 1935.

FORESTRY. Created a State Board of Forestry, for the purposes of protection and conservation of forest resources, forest range and water, regulation of stream control, prevention of soil erosion, and cooperation between the State and public and private agencies. The Board is to cooperate in an advisory capacity with the State Water Conservation Board and render technical advice to farmers regarding soil erosion. Ch. 128, Laws of 1939; Ch. 141, Laws of 1941.

GRASS CONSERVATION. Created the Grass Conservation Commission, for the purpose of providing for the conservation, protection, restoration, and proper utilization of grass, forage and range resources of the State. Ch. 208, Laws of 1939.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to States in wildlife restoration projects, and vesting authority in the Montana Game and Fish Commission in connection therewith. Ch. 187, Laws of 1941.

Nebraska

PRIOR TO 1908

WATER. Laws of 1873, (p. 777) prohibited the polluting of springs, brooks, etc. Laws of 1897 (p. 358) prohibited the waste of water from artesian wells. Laws of 1895 (p. 255); Laws of 1911, (p. 511); Laws of 1918 (p. 504) provided for appointment of a Water Commissioner.

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS. Created by Laws of 1877 (p. 188), Const. of 1875, Art. 5, Section 19.

FORESTRY. Laws of 1879 (p. 187) was an Act passed to encourage the growth and cultivation of timber in the State and providing a bounty therefor.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS. Laws of 1891 and 1903 provided for the establishment of experimental stations in the State to determine the adaptability of the State to agriculture and horticulture, the most economical methods of producing the best results in growing such crops, both with or without irrigation; also to determine the most successful methods of applying water by artificial means to the lands of the State.

STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION, HIGHWAYS AND DRAINAGE. Created by Laws of 1895 (p. 245); Laws of 1911 (p. 498).

GAME AND FISH. Established closed seasons for certain game (Laws 1875, p. 6).

Limited the catching of fish to hook and line, spear, and fork, and prohibited the catching of fish planted by the Fish Commissioners, which offices the act created (Laws 1879, pp. 71, 154).

Created a Game and Fish Commission, and designated the Governor as the Game and Fish Commissioner, with authority to appoint two deputy commissioners (Laws 1901, p. 364).

Constitution (Art. III) prohibits the enactment of local or special laws for the protection of game or fish.

DRAIN COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1905 (p. 616) provided for the appointment of a Drain Commissioner.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

STATE GEOLOGY. Laws of 1911 (p. 448) provided for the appointment of a State Geologist. Repealed by Laws of 1919 (p. 101).

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1913 (p. 775), Commission composed of five members:

Governor of the State.
Chancellor of the State University.
Director of Conservation and Soil Survey.
Director of the State Legislative Reference Bureau.
Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Purposes and Duties: To act in an advisory capacity in correlating the work of the various State surveys and other statistical departments and to use the data in securing the greatest development of the resources, etc. To make plans based on conclusions from the facts and execute such plans for the purpose of developing the resources of the State.

NEBRASKA CONSERVATION AND SOIL SURVEY. Created by Laws of 1913 (p. 775); Amended by Laws of 1919 (p. 969) and repealed by Laws of 1921 (p. 101), which Act created the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska to include among other things State Surveys as to soil, geological, water, and water power and forests. **Duties:** To study the climate, physical features, geology and mineral resources of the State; investigate and report on conservation problems; appoint a member of the division, State Forester, to assist in developing the forest resources and parks of the State and record or publish information with reference to the State resources, industries and development, etc.

INSPECTION OF WELLS. Laws of 1917 (p. 576) authorized the State Conservation and Welfare Commission to inspect drilling and maintain logs of wells or borings.

MINNESOTA. Constitutional Amendment of 1920 reserved mineral rights on publicly owned land.

STATE PARK BOARD. Laws of 1921 (p. 885) created the State Park Board under the Department of Public Works. This Act was repealed by Laws of 1923 (p. 417), creating a State Park Board under the Department of Horticulture of the State University; consisted of six members appointed by the Governor who is ex officio Chairman.

FORESTATION COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1917 (p. 544) and repealed by Laws of 1928 (p. 443). Governor was named Commissioner and authorized to appoint three deputy forestation commissioners.

PROTECTION OF LAKES. Laws of 1919 and 1922 prohibited the draining, lowering, etc., of the water supply of any natural or perennial lake, if the area exceeds 20 acres at low water stage or is of such depth and character to have more economic importance for fish culture, hunting, etc.

WATER. Constitutional amendment of 1920 (Art. XV) dedicated the water of every natural stream to the people of the State, with the right to divert such waters for beneficial use.

GAME, FORESTATION AND PARKS COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1929, (p. 442) and Laws of 1935, (p. 637). This Act consolidated the administration of Forestation, State Parks and Game and Fish in one Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES. To have charge of Forestation, State Parks, Game and Fish and all things pertaining thereto. Divisions have been established as follows:

Administrative.
Inspection.
Conservation and Salvage.
Propagation.
Fish Hatcheries.
Lakes and Recreation Grounds.
State Parks.

TEN-YEAR OUTDOOR PROGRAM. Adopted by the Game, Forestation and Park Commissions in 1933. Objective: A business

and scientific plan of management of all outdoor resources of the State; to develop an abundance of wild life, fish, etc., to utilize land that can be flooded for fish and game, utilize waste and marginal land for reforestation; assure a better control of pollution, irrigation, canals, etc., to obtain a broader and more comprehensive plan of conservation education.

CONSERVATION OR RECREATION ARRAYS. Authorized to be established by Laws of 1935, (page 154), Laws of 1933 changed name of "Department of Public Works" to "Department of Roads and Irrigation."

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Accepted the conditions, purposes and terms of the Act of Congress (59 Stat. 917) providing for Federal aid to the states in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized and directed the Game, Forestation and Parks Commission to cooperate in compliance with said Act. Ch. 41, Laws of 1939.

Nevada

PHIOT TO 1908

FORESTRY. Statutes of 1871 (p. 113) provided for the protection of timber lands and for the punishment of violations of this Act. Statute of 1897 provided for the establishment of public forest reservations for purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. Statutes of 1903 (p. 176) provided for the preservation of young forest trees in order to protect the second or later growth and it was to be so construed in order that the natural water supply of the State might be preserved and the young forests saved from wanton destruction.

FISH. Statutes of 1898 (p. 128) amended by Statutes of 1895, (p. 83) prohibited the catching of trout between the first day of October of each year and the first day of June each year. Statutes of 1897 (p. 116) directed the county district attorneys to require fishways to be constructed at dams and other obstructions. Statutes of 1899 (p. 63) authorized county boards of commissioners to extend the closed season for fishing. Statutes of 1893 (p. 49) perpetually protected certain species of birds; established closed seasons for certain game birds and animals, water-fowl, and fur-bearing animals.

FISH AND GAME WARDEN. Office provided for by Statutes of 1901 (p. 57). This Act was repealed by Stats. 1917 (p. 472), providing for a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Created by Statutes of 1905 (p. 264). Governor authorized to appoint three commissioners. This Act repealed by Statutes of 1917.

MINERAL LAND COMMISSIONER. Office created by Statutes of 1907 (p. 39). Attorney General made ex-officio mineral land commissioner.

POLLUTION. Prohibited depositing of rubbish in streams (Stats. 1865, p. 248). Statutes of 1903 (p. 114), prohibited pollution of waters by any substance deleterious to fish.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

INSPECTOR MINES. Office created by Statutes of 1917 (p. 406) for purpose of collecting information and statistics relative to and concerning mines and mining and the mineral resources of the State, etc. Statutes of 1931 (p. 46) provided for the investigation of the mineral resources of the State and for geological reconnaissance and topographical surveys in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS. Statutes of 1913 (p. 461) and 1919, (p. 84) provided for the organization and government of irrigation districts, for the irrigation and drainage of lands

and other related undertakings and for the acquisition and distribution of water, etc.

POLLUTION. Statutes of 1917 (p. 51) directed the Attorney General, with the consent of the Governor, to prevent or restrain pollution of any public streams.

CONSERVATION OF UNDERGROUND WATERS. Statutes of 1915 (p. 323) provided for the conservation of underground waters and for the casing and capping of artesian wells.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS created by Statutes of 1917 (p. 472). Superseded by board created by Statutes of 1929 (p. 300).

HUNTING FROM AIRCRAFT. Sec. 285 of General Laws, 1923, made it a misdemeanor to kill or attempt to kill birds or animals from a plane while in flight.

STATE ENGINEER. Office created by Statutes of 1917 (p. 197). The *Water Law Acts* of 1907 and 1913, providing a system of State control, creating office of State Engineer, and other offices connected with the appropriation, distribution, and use of water; providing for the appointment of a Water Commissioner, etc., defining duties of State Board of Irrigation were repealed by the Act of 1917.

RECLAMATION ACT. Statutes of 1919 (p. 343) provided for the reclamation, improvement, and equipment of lands in the State for rural homes for soldiers, sailors, etc.

OIL COMMISSIONERS. Statutes of 1921 (p. 255) provided for the prevention of injury to oil-, gas-, or petroleum-bearing strata or formation by the penetration or infiltration of water therein; provided for the method of abandoning oil wells and for the appointment of an Oil Commissioner to enforce the Act.

FIRE PROTECTION. Statutes of 1931 (p. 41) provided for promoting and encouraging the protection of forests and other lands from fire. It authorized the Attorney General to cooperate with the Federal government for the purpose of securing cooperation in the protection of the forest and watershed areas from fire.

STATE PARKS. Statutes of 1935 (p. 185) established certain State parks and designated the State Highway Engineer to manage and control the same pending the creation of a State Parks Commission which was created during the 1935 legislation session (Chap. 86).

New Hampshire

PRIOR TO 1908

PREVENTION OF FIRES. Laws of 1879 (p. 21) prohibited the firing of woods between the 1st of March and the end of April.

PROTECTION OF FISH. Laws of 1687 prohibited the use of scowes and catching of mackerell before the 1st of July.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Laws of 1869 (p. 43), and 1877 G. L. 176 provided for the appointment of a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. The governor with the advice of the council was authorized to appoint not more than three commissioners. These Acts were repealed by Laws 1913 (ch. 165), creating the office of Fish and Game Commissioners.

FORESTRY COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1893 (ch. 44). "It consisted of the Governor and four other members; two Republicans and two Democrats. Duties: to investigate extent and character of the forests of the State, damage done by fires, etc. This Act was repealed by Laws 1909 (ch. 128).

POLLUTION. Laws of 1899 (ch. 57), 1901 (ch. 98), and 1903 (ch. 38) prohibited pollution of streams, lakes, rivers, etc., and provided penalties for the violation thereof.

PUBLIC WATERS. Laws of 1901 (ch. 9) declared that all natural bodies of fresh water having an area of 20 acres or more are

public waters and are held in trust by the States for public use.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER. Laws of 1913 (ch. 165) provided that the tenure of office of the present Board should be terminated and in place thereof should be created the office of Fish and Game Commissioner. Advisory Board created by Laws of 1929 (ch. 41).

FORESTRY COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1909 (ch. 128). Consisted of three members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice of council. Laws of 1911 and 1913 authorized the Commission to appoint a State Forester who was to execute all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the State. Laws of 1935 (p. 283) provided for the changing of the name from Forestry Commission to Forestry and Recreation Commission. A Forester is appointed by the Commission as its administrative officer.

FORESTRY AND RECREATION COMMISSION. Composed of three members appointed by the Governor with the advice of council; for terms of three years (rotated). The State Constitution provides for a council of five persons to advise the Governor in the executive part of the government. It is empowered: to purchase with the consent of the Governor and Council suitable tracts of land for use for public reservations, including use of such forests and reservations for public, recreational, and park purposes.

LAND USE BOARD. Created by Laws of 1935. It consists of five members.

WATER RESOURCES BOARD. Created by Laws of 1935 (ch. 121) and 1937 (ch. 161). Is a public corporation created as an agency of the State.

FLOOD CONTROL. Created a Commission to investigate flood control and water power development. Ch. 227, Laws of 1939.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Fish and Game Department to cooperate pursuant to said Act. Ch. 168, Laws of 1939.

FORESTRY. Directed the Forestry and Recreation Commission to appoint forest advisory boards in each forest district, whose duties are to collect data, study the forest conditions in their respective districts, and formulate proposals for legislative action to conserve the public interest in forest land. Ch. 120, Laws of 1941.

New Jersey

PRIOR TO 1908

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Authorized by Laws of 1854, 1863, 1877. Laws of 1877 authorized the appointment of a State Geologist.

PRESERVATION OF DEER AND OTHER GAME. Provided for by Laws of 1846; 1874 (p. 61); 1875 (p. 30); 1877 (p. 58); 1887 (p. 430); 1896 (p. 681); 1852 (p. 38); 1859 (p. 636).

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Provided for by Laws of 1870 (p. 43); 1894 (p. 316); 1895 (p. 444); and 1907 (p. 671).

POLLUTION. Laws of 1876 (p. 244) provided for a fine and imprisonment for anyone found guilty of polluting brooks, streams, lakes, etc. Laws of 1897 (p. 101); 1899 (ch. 41); 1918 (p. 836), empowered the Department of Health to have general supervision over all waterways, brooks, streams, lakes, etc., and gave the Department jurisdiction over all cases of pollution. (The provision of the Act authorizing the State Board of Health to enjoin the pollution of potable waters

were repugnant to and repealed by ch. 72 of Laws of 1900 (p. 113) in cases where the alleged pollution occurred by reason of the operation of a municipal sewer plant constructed and operated under, and pursuant to, the directions of the State Sewerage Commission appointed under the labor act).

Laws of 1898 (p. 233) provided for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the subject of pollution and to prepare and perfect a plan for the prevention thereof.

STATE WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION. Established by Laws of 1882 and 1907. Consisted of five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. Charged with general supervision over all the sources of potable and public water supply, to the end that same might be economically and prudently developed for the use of the people of the State.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1899 (p. 160). **STATE BUREAU OF SHELL FISHERIES.** Created by Laws of 1903 (p. 709).

FOREST PARK RESERVATION COMMISSIONERS. Created by Laws of 1905 (p. 77), consisted of five members: Governor and State Geologist were ex-officio members. Duties: to establish forest park reservations, acquire lands for same, manage forest reserves, acquire fresh water lakes, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

POLLUTION. Laws of 1908 (p. 605) and 1909 (p. 215) vested in the Board of Health all the powers heretofore vested in the State Sewerage Commission by the Acts of 1899 and the Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof. Water Policy Commission created by Laws of 1929 to investigate problems of water supply and pollution among other things.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Created by Laws of 1911 (p. 411). Duties: Protection and propagation of fish, birds, and game animals, enforcement of the laws relating thereto; propagation and distribution of food fish and the keeping up of the supply thereof in the waters of the state.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Established by Laws of 1915 (ch. 241), p. 426. The following Commissions were consolidated therein: The State Water Supply Commission; The Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners; The State Geological Survey; The Washington Crossing Commission; The State Museum Commission; and the Fort Mifflin Park Commission.

The Department is governed by a Board of Conservation and Development and has full control and direction of all State conservation and development projects and of all work in any way relating thereto, except such as is conferred upon other boards, commissions, officers, or agencies.

State Parks not otherwise by statute placed under separate commissions, and all forest-park reservations are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation and Development.

Administrative Divisions have been established in the Department as follows:

Division of Forests and Parks.
Division of Geology.

Laws of 1927 (ch. 205) directed the Board of Conservation to make a survey of the State to determine the areas or sites suitable and desirable to be acquired as State Parks, giving due consideration to their scenic, historical, recreational, and other features.

Laws of 1928 (ch. 213), for the purpose of acquiring, holding, protecting, managing, and developing lands or other property for use as State Parks, forest-park reservations, or other State reservations, etc., empowered the Board to make

surveys and maps, determine ownership of lands, to acquire lands, accept gifts, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF SHELL FISHERIES. Established by Laws of 1915 (p. 734) and continued by Laws of 1931 (p. 421). Is governed by a Board of Shell Fisheries consisting of eight members and has full control and direction of shellfish throughout the State. Department took over the duties of the State Bureau of Shell Fisheries of 1903 and the State Oyster Commission of 1899.

NORTH AND SOUTH JERSEY WATER SUPPLY COMMISSIONS. Created by Laws of 1916 (p. 128), as amended by Laws of 1919, (p. 62); 1928, (p. 781).

FOREST FIRE SERVICE. Laws of 1931, (p. 857) directed the Board of Conservation and Development to maintain a Forest Fire Service.

SOIL CONSERVATION. Laws of 1937, (p. 319) declared it to be the policy of the legislature to provide for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of the State and for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to Act of Congress providing for aid to states in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of that act. Ch. 157, Laws of 1938.

Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress providing that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized and directed the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to perform such acts as may be necessary to the conduct and establishment of cooperative wildlife projects in compliance with said act. Chap. 168 Laws of 1938.

New Mexico

PRIOR TO 1908

POLLUTION. Prescribed penalties for fouling the water of any stream, ditch, river, or spring (Laws of 1880, ch. 29). Laws of 1897 (ch. 23), make it punishable by fine or imprisonment to pollute any wells, springs, creeks, lakes, etc.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS. Created by Laws of 1907 (ch. 49), consisted of three members appointed by the Governor. This Board was abolished by Laws of 1923 (ch. 28).

NATURAL WATERS—PUBLIC. Laws of 1907 (ch. 49), declared that all natural waters flowing in streams and water courses, whether such be perennial or torrential, subject to appropriation for beneficial use.

FISH AND GAME. Laws of 1880 (ch. 25) prohibited the taking of fish by the use of poisons, drugs, explosives, or by the erection of any weir or other obstruction; limited the taking of speckled trout to hook and line; required fish-ways to be provided; established closed season for trout; prohibited the pollution of any mountain stream containing trout; established closed season for elk, buffalo, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, turkey, grouse and quail.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Established by Laws of 1909 (ch. 111). Resources Commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor. The Act directed that a survey of the natural resources of the State be made by the Commission and information be obtained as to any waste or destruction that may be taking place. Also directed to take notes, collect fossils, animals, plants, minerals, etc., to be used for a State Resources Museum.

HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY. Prohibited appropriating, excavating, injuring, or destroying any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any such object, situated on State owned or

controlled lands, without a recommendation of the Science Commission created by the Act (Laws of 1931, ch. 42).

STATE LAND OFFICE. Created by Laws of 1912 (ch. 82). The Executive Officer is the Commissioner of Public Lands, who was given jurisdiction over all lands owned by the State with the management, care, custody, control and disposition thereof. Laws of 1928 (ch. 101), gave him authority and charged him with the duty to care for the timber and the timber products upon the State Lands and also authorized him to prescribe rules and regulations for the practice of forestry according to standards that would protect the timber products and also the watersheds of the State.

MINERALS. Laws of 1912 (ch. 82), reserved mineral rights to the State on publicly owned lands.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH. Created by Laws of 1915 (ch. 101), amending Code 1915, sec. 2424. Governor authorized to appoint a game and fish warden. Repealed by Laws of 1931 (ch. 117), which enlarged the powers and duties of the State Game Commission.

STATE GAME COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1921 (ch. 35).

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST. Office created by Laws of 1921 (ch. 202).

BUREAU OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES. Established by Laws of 1927 (ch. 115), as a department of the New Mexico School of Mines and under the direction of its Board of Regents.

STATE PARKS COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1895 (ch. 57). The Commission consists of the Governor and the State Highway Engineer and one person appointed by the Governor.

Oil CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1935 (ch. 72). Composed of the Governor, the Commissioners of Public Lands, and the State Geologist. Governor may appoint some practical oil man, resident of the State, to serve in the Governor's place. The Commission has jurisdiction and authority over all matters relating to the conservation of oil and gas in the State.

Laws of 1935 (ch. 72), prohibited the waste of crude petroleum oil or natural gas.

New York

*Historical Note: Probably the first legislation in the State relating to Conservation was an Act for the preservation of deer passed August 4, 1705, and known as ch. 151, Livingston and Smith and Von Schaack. Consolidations of the several Acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, and fresh water fish were made by the following laws, viz: L. 1867, ch. 898; L. 1868, ch. 785; L. 1871, ch. 721; L. 1879, ch. 534. A forest commission was established and its powers and duties defined by Laws 1885, ch. 283. The revision and codification of the laws for the protection and preservation of fish and shell-fish and of birds and quadrupeds was provided for by laws 1890, ch. 99 and two years later what was known as the "Game Law" being ch. 488 of Laws of 1892 entitled "An Act for the protection of birds, fish, and wild animals in the State of New York and the different counties thereof," was passed by the legislature.

• The next important legislation coming within the scope of the law was Acts of 1893, ch. 332, relating to the forest preserve and the Adirondack park and Acts of 1896, ch. 220 provided for the acquisition for the State of any lands structure and waters in the territory embraced in the Adirondack park. A further revision and codification was made by Acts 1900, ch. 20 entitled "An Act for the protection of the forest, fish, and game of the State, constituting ch. 31 of the General

*McKinney's Consolidated Law of New York, Book No. 10.

Laws" and known as the "Forest, Fish and Game Law." This law in fact consists of a few general provisions local in their application.

PRIOR TO 1906

WILDLIFE. In 1708 a closed season was declared to protect wild turkey, heath hens, partridge, and quail.

MINERALS. Laws of 1768 declared that all gold and silver minerals were reserved to the State.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Made a permanent agency of the State government in 1836.

FISH COMMISSIONER. Appointed by Laws of 1863.

PARK COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1872.

FOREST COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1885 (ch. 283). In 1895 the Fisheries Commission had been merged with the Forest Commission to constitute a new Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission. In 1903 the first single commissioner was appointed, reverting back to a multiple head in 1911. In 1915 the single commissioner was again established.

CONSTITUTION OF 1894—SECT. VII-7. This section provided that "The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

POLLUTION. Laws of 1892 prohibited pollution of streams, rivers, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1906

COMMISSIONERS OF WATER POWER ON BLACK RIVER. Created by Laws of 1909 (ch. 56). Repealed by Laws 1911, (p. 1497) creating a Conservation Department.

OIL WELLS. Laws of 1879 directed that abandoned oil wells be plugged so as to prevent seepage.

STATE WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION. Established by Laws 1905 (ch. 723). Composed of five members appointed by the Governor. Repealed by Laws of 1911 (p. 1497) creating a Conservation Department.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION. Provided for by Laws 1900 (ch. 20); and 1909 (ch. 24). Consisted of a single commissioner appointed by the Governor. Repealed by Laws of 1911 (p. 1497) creating a Conservation Department.

FOREST PURCHASING BOARD. Laws of 1909 (p. 1086) transferred powers and duties to the forest, fish, and game commission. By Laws of 1911 they were transferred to the Conservation Department.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT. Created by Laws of 1911 (p. 1497) consisting of three divisions (1) Lands and Forests (2) Division of Inland Waters (3) Division of Fish and Game. The Department was placed in charge of a commission to be known as the Conservation Commission and given all the powers and duties of the Forest Purchasing Board, the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, the Commissioners on Black River, the State Water Supply Commission. The Commission consisted of three members appointed by the Governor. Laws of 1928 (ch. 242) amended the 1911 law and provided that the existing conservation department should be continued and that there should be in the conservation departments the following divisions:

1. Division of Lands and Forests.
2. Division of Fish and Game.
3. Division of Water Power and Control.
4. Division of Saratoga Springs Reservation.
5. Division of Parks.

Created Bureau of State Publicity within the Department in 1935.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Conservation Department to cooperate pursuant to the provisions of said Act. Ch. 683, Laws of 1938.

North Carolina

PRIOR TO 1908

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Created by Laws 1810 (ch. 989); 1836 (ch. 22); 1874-75 (ch. 83); 1899 (ch. 68); 1901 (ch. 252). Board was composed of the Governor, ex-officio and two commissioners appointed biennially by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Provided for by Laws of 1823 (ch. 14). Made a cooperative department of the Department of Agriculture (L. 1876-77, ch. 1134). State Geologist to be appointed by the Governor (L. 1879, ch. 80).

FORESTRY. Directed the Department of Agriculture to investigate the condition of timber in the State and recommend legislation to promote its growth and preservation (L. 1901, ch. 479).

FISH, GAME, AND SEAFOOD. Prohibited nonresidents to use drag-nets in Pamlico sound for the purpose of catching terrapins, and prohibited all persons to use any instrument, except tongs for catching oysters (L. 1822, ch. 1134). Established closed season for diamond-back terrapins, established size limit, and protected the eggs (L. 1881, ch. 115).

Prohibited casting of fish offal into navigable waters in any quantity likely to hinder or prevent the passage of fish (L. 1844, ch. 40).

Prohibited any stand, dam, weir, or hedge in the part of a river or creek left open for the passage of fish (L. 1787, ch. 272).

Prescribed penalties for setting nets across navigable streams or obstructing passage of fish (L. 1796, ch. 454).

Prohibited the destruction of fish by use of explosives (L. 1879, ch. 250).

Prohibited hunting wild fowl with fire (L. 1868-69, ch. 250). Required nonresidents to obtain license to take fish in large quantities (L. 1876-77, ch. 174).

Established closed season for deer (L. 1871-72, ch. 68), and for certain birds (L. 1874-75, ch. 195).

Protected the eggs of quail (L. 1881, ch. 220).

Charged Commissioner of Agriculture with the supervision of all measures for the propagation and culture of fish in rivers and inland waters (L. 1901, ch. 479).

DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS. Provided for by Laws of 1868-69 (ch. 164); Laws of 1905 (ch. 541).

HISTORICAL COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1903 (ch. 767); 1907 (ch. 714). Consists of not more than five persons to be appointed by the Governor. Duties: To collect historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina, to care for the proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses; to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

STATE GEOLOGICAL BOARD. Created by Laws of 1905 (ch. 542). Consisted of the Governor and four citizens of the State. The Governor was authorized to appoint a State Geologist to conduct under the supervision of the Geological Board, a geological and economic survey of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

GAME PROTECTION COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1909 (ch. 840). Consisted of Boards of County Commissioners for various counties.

FISHERIES COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1915 (ch. 84) and 1917 (ch. 290). Consisted of five members appointed by the Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Created by Laws of 1925 (ch. 122). Vested with powers and duties exercised by the State Geological and Economic Survey; State Geological Board, and the State Geologist. Laws of 1927 (ch. 57) provided for the consolidation of the Fisheries Commission with the Department. The Act of 1927 also increased the membership of the Board of Conservation and Development from seven members to twelve members. Objects and Duties of the Board: To control the work of the Department, making such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to govern the work and duties of employees; to make investigations of the natural, industrial and commercial resources of the State, and to take such measures as may be deemed best suited to promote the conservation and development of such resources; to have charge of the work of forest maintenance, forest fire prevention, reforestation and the protection of lands and water supplies by the preservation of forests; to make investigations of water supplies and water power, with recommendations and plans for promoting their more profitable use, etc. To examine, survey and map the geology, mineralogy and topography of the State, etc. Make public a more complete knowledge of the State and its resources; to arrange for and accept aid and cooperation from the U. S. Government Bureaus, etc. Administrative divisions have been established within the Department as follows, each under the immediate jurisdiction of a Commissioner or other State officer:

Forestry: Subdivision of State Forests and Parks.
Water Resources and Engineering.
Geology and Mineral Resources.
Inland Fisheries.
Commercial Fisheries.
Game.

Increased membership of Board to 15 members. Ch. 45, Laws of 1941. Invested Department with power of condemnation for forest and park purposes. Ch. 118, Laws of 1941.

FORESTRY. Laws of 1909 (ch. 89) authorized the designation of private lands as State Forests, and the appointment of State Forest Wardens. Laws of 1915 (ch. 215) authorized acquisition of lands by the Geological Board for State Forests.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Urged private land-owners to refrain from destruction of Indian antiquities, and preserved relics on public lands. Laws of 1925 (ch. 198).

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Department of Conservation and Development to cooperate with the Federal government in carrying out the provisions and purposes of said Act. Ch. 271, Laws of 1939.

North Dakota

PRIOR TO 1908

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Created by Laws of 1895 (ch. 70) and 1905 (ch. 25); ex-officio members of the Board are the Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Holds historic lands. Authorized the Society to receive contributions of historical sites and relics (Laws 1915, ch. 169).

FISH AND GAME. Constitution (Art. 2) prohibits the enactment of special or local laws for the protection of game or fish. Established a closed season for quail (Laws 1875, ch. 49). Prohibited the taking of certain game birds for the purpose

of sale, trade or traffic, and established a closed season for such birds (Law of February 16, 1877).

Made it unlawful to kill and leave lying on the prairie any part of parts of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, or mountain sheep (Laws 1881, ch. 82), and established a closed season for such animals and for prairie chickens (Laws 1883, ch. 63).

Limited the taking of fish to hook and line, and established a closed season for certain species of fish (Laws 1883, ch. 59).

Directed the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to stock the waters with spawn and food fish donated for the purpose, and prohibited the removal of such fish until notice that such fish and fisheries are open to the public (Laws 1883, ch. 60; repealed by Laws 1885, ch. 141).

Required persons building or owning to dams to construct fishways (Laws 1885, ch. 60).

Provided for the appointment of a State Game Warden, and made it unlawful for nonresidents to hunt without a permit (R. C. 1896, s. 1642, 1643). Laws 1899 (ch. 93) made it unlawful for any person to hunt without a permit.

Designated the State Superintendent of Irrigation and Forestry as State Fish Commissioner (Laws 1895, ch. 64).

Divided the State into two game districts, and directed the Governor to appoint a Game Warden for each district (Laws 1903, ch. 103).

FORESTRY. Provided for the payment of a bounty for planting any kind of forest trees (except black locust and cotton-wood) on prairie land (Laws 1885, ch. 145).

POLLUTION. Prohibited the fouling of public waters with gas tar (P. C. 1877, s. 438), or by putting refuse into or upon the banks of any lake or stream (Laws 1881, ch. 103).

GEOLOGY. Created the office of State Geologist (Laws 1895, ch. 66).

Directed the State Agriculture College to cooperate with the United States in making a geological survey of the State (Laws 1901, ch. 8). The act also reserved the title to State lands containing valuable deposits of coal or minerals, clay, gravel, or stone, until provision for the sale or leasing of same is especially provided for by law.

WATER. Constitution (Art. 17) provides that all flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the State for mining, irrigation, and manufacturing purposes. Laws 1905 (ch. 34) authorized the Governor to appoint a Water Commissioner for each water division, and provided that the commissioners of all the water divisions, together with the State Engineer, are to constitute a Board of Water Commissioners.

HISTORY. Laws of 1895 (ch. 70) created the State Historical Society, which holds historic lands.

NOTE.—The foregoing includes enactments of the Dakota Territory prior to the division of the Territory and the admission of the State of North Dakota into the Union (1889).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1905

GAME AND FISH. Laws of 1909 (ch. 123), 1911 (ch. 141), and 1915 (ch. 161) provided for a Board of Control. Consists of three members appointed by the Governor. This Board enforces all laws of the State involving the protection and propagation of all game animals, game birds, fish, and harmless birds and animals. The Board has authority to appoint a Chief Game Warden, and the Governor is authorized to appoint a State Fish Commissioner.

CLOSED SEASON ON DEER. Provided for by Laws of 1913, and 1915.

STATE PARKS. Laws of 1913 (ch. 216) declared the island in the Missouri River south of the City of Williston and all other

islands within five miles of the city to be public parks and dedicated to the people of the State.

Laws of 1935 (ch. 216) empowered State Historical Society to acquire State parks and monuments, and placed State Parks under the jurisdiction of the Society.

STATE FORESTER. Office created by Laws of 1913 (ch. 170). Office to be filled by the President of the School of Forestry. This Act also provided for a forest tree nursery for the propagation of seeds and forest tree seedlings. Laws of 1935 (ch. 215) authorized State forester to accept, acquire or lease land for forestry or park purposes.

EXTERMINATION OF GOPHERS. Provided for by Laws of 1913 (ch. 74).

BOUNTY FOR TREE PLANTING. Laws of 1915 (ch. 262) provided for bounties for planting, cultivating, and growing trees.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. Laws of 1915 (ch. 226) provided that the Board of Control shall constitute the Board of Trustees of Public Property, and shall have all the rights, powers and perform the duties now conferred by law upon the Board of Trustees of Public Property, and such Board shall have charge and control of the capitol, the executive mansion and the parks and public grounds connected therewith.

LIGNITE COAL VEINS. Laws of 1919 (ch. 178) directed the industrial commission of North Dakota to arrange with the Director of the State Geological Survey to make a survey of the coal lands within the State.

ARTESIAN WALLS. Laws of 1921 (ch. 17), 1925 (ch. 89), and 1937 (ch. 68) prohibited waste of water from artesian wells.

MISSOURI RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1929 (ch. 161). Composed of three members appointed by the Governor. This Act was repealed by Laws 1931 (ch. 206) and the Commission enlarged to five members. Consisted of the Governor, Adjutant General, and three residents appointed by the Governor. The State Engineer is ex-officio secretary.

WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. Provided for by Laws of 1935 (ch. 223); also provided for appointment of a State Water Conservation Commissioner.

Laws of 1935 (ch. 229) declared that all water and/or wildlife conservation projects including wildlife reservations within the State are hereby declared a public purpose and to be for the benefit and welfare of the people of the State and for the improvement of their living conditions.

OIL AND GAS. Laws of 1911 (ch. 194) and 1937 (ch. 135) provided for the conservation of natural gas and oil resources of the State, the prevention of waste, and provided for rules and regulations governing drilling, casing, and abandonment, etc.

The State Geologist was authorized to enforce the rules and regulations, etc.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for Federal aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the State Game and Fish Department to cooperate with the Federal Government pursuant to said Act. Ch. 146, Laws of 1939.

WATER CONSERVATION. Created the State Water Conservation Commission, with the power and duty to investigate, plan, regulate, control, and supervise for all purposes of flood control, water conservation, water irrigation, water rights, and pollution of water, all public or private waters and watersheds within the jurisdiction of the State. Ch. 256, Laws of 1939.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Provided for the protection of prehistoric deposits, relics, Indian mounds, graves, village sites, and other archaeological material by requiring a license from the Superintendent of the State Historical Society to explore and exco-

vate ancient ruins and archaeological material. Ch. 223, Laws of 1939.

Ohio

PRIOR TO 1908

LAND COMMISSIONER. Office provided for by Laws of 1852, and abolished by Laws of 1854 creating the office of Land Agent. **SWAMPLANDS.** Laws of 1853 provided for draining and reclaiming swamps and overflowed lands granted to the State by Act of Congress approved September 23, 1850.

POLLUTION. Prohibited the pollution of any water-course, stream, or water (Laws of 1831), and the putting of dead animals into any canal or slack-water pool belonging to the State (Laws of 1840). Laws of 1882 provided for penalties for pollution of fish streams.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS. Established a closed season for muskrat (Laws of 1830). Laws of 1831, 1840, and 1845 established closed season for beaver, otter, mink, and martin in certain counties.

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited the placing of any fishpond, seine, or net, or the use of any device to prevent the transit of fish; prohibited the catching of fish by means of fish nets, etc., or by the use of poisons; prohibited the taking of certain birds, and established closed seasons for certain birds, waterfowl, rabbits, and deer (Laws of 1857).

Created the Commissioners of Fisheries (Laws of 1873, 70 v. 274).

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. Laws of 1883, 1899, provided for regulating casings of oil wells, etc., and prohibiting the wasting of natural gas, etc.

FORESTRY AGENCY. Provided for by Laws of 1885.

OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Founded and chartered in 1885 for purpose of promoting knowledge of archaeology and history. It is primarily a membership organization but owing to the public service it renders it has been accorded the status of a quasi-State institution. Has custody of archaeological and historical sites and areas. Is governed by a Board of Trustees, nine of whom are elected while six are appointed by the Governor. In addition, the Governor and the Director of the State Board of Education are members ex officio of the Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES AND GAME. Laws of 1886 provided that the Governor should appoint five commissioners of fish and game.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Office provided for by Laws of 1889. The geologist was directed to continue and extend the investigations already made into the geological structure and resources of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

RESERVATION OF TIMBER, OIL, GAS, ETC. Section 3184 of the General Code declares it to be the policy of the State to conserve timber, gas, oil, coal, iron, etc., also reserves for the citizens of the State the use of all streams, flowing through or abutting upon such lands (school and ministerial lands) for fishing and hunting, etc. Laws of 1915 (p. 245) reserved to the State mineral rights on publicly owned lands.

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION. Created by Laws of 1929 (p. 551) under the Department of Agriculture. Is administered by a Conservation Council which is composed of eight competent citizens appointed by the Governor. Powers and duties: To Plan, develop, formulate, and institute programs and policies of the Division of Conservation and to establish such bureaus

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within the Division as are approved by the Governor. Administrative bureaus have been established as follows:

Inland Lakes and Parks.

Game Management and Propagation.

Fish Management and Propagation.

Law Enforcement.

Administration.

Has jurisdiction over lands and waters dedicated and set apart for public park or pleasure resort purposes.

The Council recommends to the Director of Agriculture a Conservation Commissioner who is appointed by the Director if acceptable to him. This Act abolished the division of fish and game of the Department of Agriculture and transferred the functions thereof to the Department of Conservation. Name changed to Division of Conservation and Natural Resources; the Conservation Council changed to the Conservation and Natural Resources Commission, and appropriate change in the title of the Commissioner. Laws of 1939 (p. 83).

FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES. Constitution (Art. 2) authorizes the passage of laws to encourage forestry, and authorizes the exemption from taxation lands devoted exclusively to forestry. Laws may also be passed to provide for converting into forest reserves lands forfeited to the State, and to authorize the acquiring of other lands for that purpose; also, to provide for the conservation of the natural resources of the State (1912).

STATE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS: Survey. By Laws of 1931 (p. 519) the superintendent of Public Works, the State Forester, the Conservation Commissioner, the Head of the College of Civil Engineers in the Ohio State University, the Director of the Archaeological and Historical Society and a member of one of the Boards of Park Commissioners or an executive of such Board appointed by the Governor, were designated as a Board of Park Commissioners, and as such authorized and directed to make a survey for the ultimate development of a comprehensive and well balanced State system of public parks, including the relation of such system to other means of conserving and utilizing the scenic and recreation resources of the State.

PUBLICITY. Created the Ohio Development and Publicity Commission, to collect and disseminate information concerning the agricultural, historical, industrial, and recreational advantages and attractions of the State. Laws of 1939 (p. 578).

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (60 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources to cooperate in accordance with the said Act. Laws of 1939 (p. 69).

NATURAL RESOURCES. Created a Natural Resources Board (ex-officio) to consider policies and programs affecting State lands and waters in the custody of the Archaeological and Historical Society, the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Highways. Laws of 1941.

Oklahoma

PRIOR TO 1908

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Bureau created by Statutes of 1907-8. Composed of Governor, President of State University, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FISH AND GAME. Made it unlawful to take or kill fish by use of explosives or drugs; required the construction of fishways at dams (Stats. of 1879).

Protected certain game birds and insectivorous birds, and established closed seasons for others; also closed season for deer, fawn, and antelope (Stats. of 1890).

Created office of State Game and Fish Warden and revised and extended game and fish laws (Stats. of 1899).

DRAINAGE. Constitution (Art. XVI) directs the Legislature to provide for a system of levees, drains, and ditches, and of irrigation.

POLLUTION. Pollution of waters prohibited by Sec. 425, Code of 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE. Art. 7, sec. 1, of the State Constitution declared the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and President of the Board of Agriculture to be Commissioners.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1903

NATURAL GAS—WASTE. Statutes of 1915 (ch. 197) provided for the conservation of natural gas and to prevent waste thereof.

CORPORATION COMMISSION. Statutes of 1917 (ch. 207) empowered the Corporation Commission to create and establish an oil and gas department under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corporation Commission and to appoint with the approval and consent of the Governor, a Chief, Oil and Gas Conservation agent, who should have charge of the oil and gas department. The Commission was authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the plugging of all abandoned oil and gas wells.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Statutes of 1923-4 (ch. 189), 1925 (ch. 148), 1927 (ch. 70), and 1935 (ch. 70). Commission consisted of three members appointed by the Governor. It took over the powers and duties formerly conferred upon the State Engineer and upon the State Highway Engineer pertaining to water, drainage, irrigation, soil erosion, etc. Was also vested with all duties and powers necessary and proper to enable the Commission to promote the control of floods in the State and diminish their destruction and promote the conservation and use of water in the State, the protection of public and private property, and the development of agricultural and industrial development of the State.

OKLAHOMA FOREST COMMISSION. Created by Statutes of 1925 (ch. 148). Composed of three members appointed by the Governor along with the President of the State Board of Agriculture and the President of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. The Commission was directed to institute an educational program for the conservation of the forests, wood lots, and growing trees of the State, planting of trees, the creation of an interest in forestry in schools and colleges, etc.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Created by Statutes of 1929 (ch. 27) amending Statutes of 1925 (ch. 45). Consisted of three members. Has administrative control over all game, fish, and fur laws of the State. Previously fish and game laws were administered by a Game and Fish Warden (Statutes of 1900).

STATE PARKS. Placed under jurisdiction of State Game and Fish Department (Statutes of 1927, as amended).

OKLAHOMA OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION ACT. Statutes of 1933 (ch. 131). This Act abolished the position of the Chief Oil and Gas Conservation Agent and transferred the duties to, and consolidated with the office and position of Conservation Officer. The Officers' duties included the enforcement of all laws, and rules and regulations of the Corporation Commission pertaining to oil and gas.

INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS. Ratified and approved by Statutes of 1935 (ch. 59).

STATE PARK COMMISSION. Established in 1936 to work under the supervision of the Game and Fish Department.

WIND EROSION CONTROL LAW. Statutes, 1937 (ch. 38). It was declared to be the policy of the Legislature to provide for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of the State and for the prevention and control of wind erosion and, thereby, to preserve the natural resources, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands and protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the State.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Conservation Department to cooperate pursuant to said Act. Ch. 24, Art. 11, Statutes of 1939.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Required a permit to make paleontological and archaeological excavations on public or private lands (Stats. of 1935, Art. 19).

Oregon

PRIOR TO 1903

FISH AND GAME, SEAFOOD. Prohibited aliens from taking oysters (Laws 1862).

County courts to appoint an inspector of salmon, to inspect all salmon (except smoked) put up in casks, etc., for sale (Laws 1862).

Established closed season for oysters (Laws 1864).

Prohibited killing or taking fish with explosives or drugs, and required construction of fishways (Laws 1872).

Persons taking oysters not to commit waste or use scoop, etc. (Laws 1876).

Established closed season for salmon (Laws 1878).

Regulated the size of nets, seines, and weirs used for taking salmon (Laws 1878).

Established closed seasons for deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, ducks, swans, and other water fowl and game birds; trout; limited the taking of trout to hook and line; prohibited taking certain birds with traps, etc.; prohibited the destruction of nests or eggs of certain birds; established closed season of 6 years for certain species of pheasant; prohibited obstruction of passage of fish through fishways (Laws 1885, p. 5).

Provided for the appointment of three Fish Commissioners by the legislative assembly (Laws 1887).

Regulated the fishing industry (Laws 1889).

Protected song birds and seagulls; regulated salmon and sturgeon fishing (Laws 1891).

Created Board of Fish Commissioners, with authority to appoint a Master Fish Warden; divided the State into fishing districts, and revised and extended the fish laws (Laws 1901).

Board vested with protection and propagation of oysters (Laws 1917, ch. 217).

FORESTRY. Established a State Board of Forestry, to supervise all matters pertaining to forestry (Laws 1907, ch. 131).

POLLUTION. Prohibited throwing ballast into navigable streams (Laws 1867).

Prohibited casting sawdust into Columbia River or any of its tributaries (Laws 1876).

Prohibited the pollution of any brook, etc. (Laws 1886).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1903

WATER. Laws of 1909 (ch. 231) declared that all water within the State from all sources of water supply belonged to the public.

Laws of 1923 (ch. 283) abolished the Water Board and office of State Water Superintendent and transferred the duties to the State Engineer, who is appointed by the State Reclamation Commission.

STATE WATER SUPERINTENDENT. Office created by Laws of 1909 (ch. 216) and 1919 (ch. 94).

DESERT LAND BOARD. Vested with selection, management, and disposal of the land (Carey Act). Board composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer.

STATE WATER BOARD. Created by Laws of 1909 (ch. 216) and 1919 (ch. 94).

DRAINAGE OF SWAMPS. Laws of 1913 (ch. 11) and 1919 (ch. 220) authorized and directed the State Land Board to enter into contracts for the drainage and irrigation of any lake, marsh, swamp, etc.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PARK. Laws of 1917 (ch. 356) provided for the appropriation of \$5,000 for purpose of erecting a building in the Provisional Park. By Laws of 1935 the Governor was directed to appoint a nonsalaried Board of five persons to hold office at his will to provide for the care, preservation, development and use of the park.

STATE PARKS. Laws of 1921 placed State Parks under the jurisdiction and control of the State Highway Department.

GAME. Provided for appointment of a State Game Warden and Forestry Warden, and revised and extended game laws (Laws 1909).

Game Commission created by Laws of 1921 (ch. 66). Has full power and authority to administer and enforce all laws of the State respecting the protection, preservation, propagation, and promotion of game fish, game animals, etc.

PARKS. Laws of 1921 (ch. 343) authorized the State Highway Commission to acquire land along State highways for the development and maintenance of parks, recreational areas, etc.

GAS AND OIL—WASTE. Laws of 1923 (ch. 185) made it unlawful to allow any unnecessary waste of natural gas by persons, co-partners, etc.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. Created by Laws 1911 (ch. 278) and 1925 (ch. 281). Authorized to appoint a State Forester. Authorized the Board to acquire lands chiefly valuable for the production of forest crops, watershed protection and development, erosion control, grazing, recreation or forest administration. Ch. 478, Laws of 1939; ch. 288, Laws of 1941.

OREGON MINING SURVEY. Laws of 1925 created and established a Board of Supervisors to be known as the Oregon Mining Survey. Purpose: to make a study of the mineral resources of the State, collect and compile statistics of production and consumption, to promote the mining industry and increase mineral production of the State, etc. Repealed by Laws of 1923 (ch. 292), creating the Oregon State Mining Board.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Required a permit to excavate and remove from State land any material of a historical, archaeological, prehistorical, or anthropological nature, and established the State Museum of Anthropology (Laws of 1935, ch. 380).

STATE RECLAMATION COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1927 (ch. 434). Composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, and the Secretary of State. The Governor is Chairman and the State Engineer is Secretary of the Commission.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the State Game Commission to cooperate in carrying out the said Act. Ch. 173, Laws of 1939.

ANTI-POLLUTION. Provided for the purification of the waters of rivers, streams, lakes, watershed and coastal areas, for the

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protection and conservation of the public health, and recreational enjoyment, and for the protection and conservation of fish, aquatic life, and migratory birds. Created the Sanitary Authority within the State Board of Health to carry out the provisions of the act. Ch. 3, Laws of 1939.

FOREST CONSERVATION. Enacted the Oregon Conservation Act, regulating the cutting of timber for commercial purposes. Ch. 237, Laws of 1941.

Pennsylvania

PRIOR TO 1906

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited the placing of weirs across creeks and rivers (Laws 1700).

Established closed season for deer (Laws 1721).

Established closed season for sale of clams and oysters; also rockfish under 12 inches in length. Prohibited fish-baskets, etc., in certain waters (Laws 1871). Extended to all waters (Laws 1873).

Board of Fishery Commissioners created by Laws 1873.

Set-nets prohibited; required fishways and ladders in dams, and prohibited fishing within half a mile of same; established closed season for shad in certain waters (Laws 1873).

Authorized the formation of corporations for the protection of fish and game (Laws 1874).

Trout to be taken only with hook and line (Laws 1878).

Regulated fishing in Lake Erie (Laws 1878) and in Delaware River (Laws 1889).

Established closed seasons for certain birds, game, and waterfowl; prohibited trapping of certain birds; protected insectivorous birds (Laws 1878).

Game Commissioners and Chief Game Protector provided for by Laws 1895.

Created a Department of Fisheries and a Fisheries Commission (Laws 1903).

FORESTRY. Prohibited unseasonable firing of woods (Laws 1700).

Persons setting fire to forests made responsible for damage (Laws 1794).

Provided for the encouragement of the culture of forests and timber (Laws 1887).

Provided for State Forest Reservations (Laws 1897).

Created a Department of Forestry and a State Forest Reservation Commission and a Commission of Forestry (Laws 1901).

CANAL COMMISSIONERS. Laws of 1825, ch. 126, created a Board of five Canal Commissioners.

DRAINAGE. Laws of 1863, p. 293, made provisions for the drainage of spouty lands.

COMMISSIONER OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Laws of 1874, p. 162, authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners to prosecute a Geological Survey. State Geologist appointed.

WASTE. Laws of 1883, p. 99, prohibited waste or injury in the working of quarries and mines and taking petroleum.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES. Established by Laws of 1897, 1903, and 1915.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION. Created by Laws of 1906. Name was later changed to Water and Power Resources Board and placed under the Department of Forests and Waters.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1906

FORESTRY. Provided for auxiliary forest reserves (Laws 1913).

Bureau of Fire Protection. Established by Laws of 1915, p. 797 within the Department of Forestry.

Department of Fisheries. Laws of 1921, p. 87 established a Department of Fisheries to consist of a Commissioner and

seven other citizens. This Act amended and repealed earlier acts inconsistent therewith.

Board of Game Commissioners. Laws of 1923, p. 361, created a new Board of six members and also provided that the Game Commissioners in office should serve out their terms. New members were to serve for terms of six years. Name changed to Pennsylvania Game Commission by Act No. 373, Laws of 1939. Membership to be composed of 8 members on the basis of representation of geographical sections of the State. Act No. 361, Laws of 1939.

Department of Forests and Waters. Established by Laws of 1929, as amended. The administrative head of the Department is the Secretary of Forest and Waters appointed for years by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the Senate. Administrative Boards and Commissions within the Department are as follows:

Water and Power Resources Board.
Geographic Board.
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board.
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie.
Washington Crossing Park Commission.
Valley Forge Park Commission.
Fort Washington Park Commission.

Advisory Commissions within the Department are as follows:

State Park Commission.
State Forest Commission.
Busby Run Battlefield Commission.

Bureaus and Divisions within the Department have been established as follows: Bureau of Forestry, Bureau of Parks, Divisions of Research, Management, Protection, Information, Waters, Dams, Encroachments, Hydrography.

The Department is empowered and directed (Laws of 1929 as amended): To supervise, improve, regulate, police, and preserve all parks, belonging to the Commonwealth excepting:

Pennsylvania State Park at Erie.
Washington Crossing Park.
Valley Forge Park.
Fort Washington Park.

State Forest Commission. Laws of 1929. The Commission consists of four persons and the Secretary of Forests and Waters, ex officio as Chairman. It is empowered to consider, study, and advise in the work of the Department relating to forests and parks; to advise the Department on request, etc. **Wildlife Restoration Projects.** Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the states in wildlife Restoration Projects, and authorized the Pennsylvania Game Commission to cooperate with the Federal government pursuant to the provisions of said act. Act No. 140. Laws of 1939.

Rhode Island

PRIOR TO 1908

COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL FISHERIES. Public Stat. 1882, p. 357. Commissioner and two assistant Commissioners to be elected by the General Assembly.

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES. Public Stat. 1882, p. 394, Acts of 1894, ch. 1265. Five Commissioners of Inland Fisheries were appointed by the Governor.

POLLUTION. Public Stat. 1882, p. 366 prohibited the throwing or depositing of deleterious substances in fish ponds, etc.

FISH, GAME, SEAFOOD. Constitution of 1842 (Art. I) provides that the people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all

the rights of fishery, and the privileges of the shore, to which they have been entitled by charter and usages. Established closed season for oyster, quahoga, and clams. Prohibited the use of any instrument other than oyster tongs (Laws 1894, ch. 1819).

Established closed season for scallops (Laws 1884, ch. 428).

Established closed season for certain birds, waterfowl and game (P. S. 1882, ch. 94).

Prohibited nonresidents to set lobster pots, and established size limit for lobsters (G. L. 1898, ch. 171).

Created offices of Commissioners of Birds (P. L. 1899, ch. 678).

FORESTRY. Exempted plantations of trees from taxation (P. S. 1882, ch. 41).

Created the office of Commissioner of Forestry (Laws 1906, ch. 1322).

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL FISHERIES. Acts of 1909, ch. 203, provided for the election of five Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES. Acts of 1909, ch. 210, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Commissioners consisting of seven persons.

POLLUTION OF WELLS, SPRINGS. Acts of 1909, ch. 243, made it a crime to pollute wells, springs, etc.

NATURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS. Established by Acts of 1909, ch. 438. Transferred to Conservation Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF DAMS AND RESERVOIRS. Acts of 1909, ch. 150, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a competent Civil Engineer to be Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs. Duties: To make a thorough inspection of every dam and reservoir in the State as often as may be necessary to keep himself informed of the condition thereof.

BOARD OF PURIFICATION OF WATERS. Acts of 1920, ch. 1914, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Purification consisting of three members. The Board was authorized and directed to prohibit or regulate the pollution of the waters of the State.

FISH CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1927, p. 243. Consists of the members of the Harbor Commission and the members of the Board of Commissioners of Inland Fisheries.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY. Acts of 1927, p. 166. Changed the name of Commissioner of Forestry to Chief of Bureau of Forestry.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION. Created by Acts of 1935, p. 70. State Parks are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation. The Department is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Director appoints a Chief of each of the Divisions. Divisions within the Department are:

Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways.
Division of Fish and Game.
Division of Entomology and Plant Industry.
Division of Animal Industry and Milk Control.

NOTE: The Chief of the Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways is also placed in charge of the monuments erected by the State.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Board established by Acts of 1936 to act in cooperation with the authorities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of advancing rehabilitation of the valley, etc. The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized and directed the Division of Fish and Game, with the approval of the Director of Agriculture and Conservation, to perform such acts as may be necessary to the conduct and establishment of cooperative wildlife restoration projects as defined in said Act. Created an advisory commission on wildlife restoration projects. Ch. 2577, Laws of 1938.

South Carolina

PRIOR TO 1908

POLLUTION. Acts 1726, III, 270 prohibited the casting of impurities into Fish Streams.

HUNTING; FISHING. Prohibited hunting with fire in the nighttime (Laws 1780).

Made it unlawful to take trout by poisoning the waters (Laws 1872).

Made it unlawful to keep fish traps or to fish with net or seines within 80 yards of any dam erected by the State (Laws of 1882).

MINERALS. Prohibited the taking of phosphate from the beds of navigable waters without a State license (Laws 1882).

DRAINAGE. Authorized the formation of drainage corporations (G. S. 1882, T. 12, s. 41).

GAME. Constitution of 1895 (Art. 3) prohibits the enactment of special laws for protection of game.

SURVEY. Acts 1823 authorized a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State.

ACTS OF 1827, VI, 599. Gave Commissioner of Agriculture authority to designate fish sluices.

ACTS OF 1870, XIV, 338; 1871, XIV, 680. Prohibited the placing of any permanent obstruction of any kind in inland creeks, streams or waters, to the free migration of fish. These Acts also provided a closed time in all the creeks, streams and inland waters.

ACTS 1880, XVII, 286. Provided for a closed season for game birds.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION. Created by Acts 1894, XX, 833; 1915 XXIX, 114. Composed of heads of Chairs of History in the University of South Carolina; the Citadel; the Military College of South Carolina; Clemson Agriculture and Mechanical College; and Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina.

GAME WARDEN. Acts 1907, XXV, 662; 1920, XXXI, 800; 1922, XXXII, 763 provided for the appointment of Game Wardens by the Governor.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

POLLUTION. Acts 1910, 578; 1925, 92; made it unlawful to poison streams or waters of the State in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of taking fish.

STATE BOARD OF FISHERIES. Created by Acts 1924, XXXIII, 1016—consists of three persons appointed by the Governor and having expert knowledge of coastal fisheries and related subjects, and not engaged in the same for profit or interested in any firm or corporation so engaged.

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY. Established by Acts 1927 XXXV, 367, and is composed of five members appointed by the Governor. Two are required to be practical lumbermen, one must be a farmer who is a land owner; one is appointed from the public at large; the other is the President of Clemson College. Administrative Divisions have been created within the Commission as follows: Lands and Parks, Forest Extension, Fire Control, Public Relations.

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Created by Acts 1935, p. 478. Composed of six members to be appointed by the Governor. **DUTIES:** To investigate game and fish conditions of the State and laws relating thereto and counsel with and advise the Chief Game Warden as to the enforcement of the laws looking to the conservation, protection and replenishment of game and fish; and annually make a report of their activities to the General Assembly as a part of the annual report to the Chief Game Warden; and recommend legislation and other action by the General Assembly in its judgment conducive to the conservation of wild life.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT. By Acts 1936, p. 1531, the legislature gave assent to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Clemson College was empowered to carry out the provisions thereof in presenting State plans, administering, receiving and disbursing grants thereunder.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the State Game and Fish Department to cooperate with the Federal government in accordance with the provisions of said Act. No. 563, Acts of 1938.

STATE PARKS AND FORESTS. Authorized the State Forestry Commission to condemn lands for State parks and forest uses and purposes. No. 526, Acts of 1941.

South Dakota

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH WARDEN. Acts of 1895, ch. 90, provided for the appointment by the Governor of Fish Warden for each county.

FISH AND GAME. Made it unlawful to kill or take food fish by the use of poisons, drugs, or by any method except hook and line; prohibited pollution of waters containing food fish; required construction of fishways at dams and other artificial obstructions. Established closed season for certain fish (Acts 1895, ch. 90).

Established closed seasons for certain game birds and animals, and protected song birds and insect eating birds (Acts 1899, ch. 90).

Provided for the appointment by the Governor, upon petition of county Game Wardens (Acts 1901, ch. 132).

PRAIRIE FIRES. Art. 8, C. L. 2392 made it unlawful for any person to set on fire any woods, marsh or prairie, etc., during certain months of the year.

TREE PLANTING. Acts of 1890, ch. 152, provided for payments of bounties for tree planting.

TIMBER. Acts of 1890, ch. 140, provided for a fine and punishment for any one removing timber standing or growing on public and school lands.

CLOSED SEASON. Acts of 1899, ch. 91, declared a closed season on buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep.

PUBLIC WATERS. Acts of 1907, ch. 180, declared that subject to vested private rights, all the waters within the limits of the State, from whatever source of supply, belong to the public and except navigable waters are subject to appropriation for beneficial use.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FOREST SUPERVISOR. Acts of 1911, ch. 224, provided for the appointment of a forest supervisor to administer forest lands within the State.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Office provided for by Acts of 1919, ch. 332. State Geologist is ex-officio the Professor of Geology of the State University.

MINERALS. Acts of 1919, ch. 308, reserved mineral rights on publicly owned land.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Acts of 1927, ch. 14, amended by Acts of 1931, p. 208, created a Game and Fish Commission of six members to be appointed by the Governor.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1931, p. 207, prohibited the pollution of waters of the State. This Act amended section 10477 of the Rev. Code of 1919.

RUNNING STREAMS. Acts of 1935, p. 370, provided that the full control of all waters in the running streams of the State, insofar as they relate to irrigation and for other riparian rights should be vested in the State Engineer.

STATE PARKS (excepting Custer State Park) are under the jurisdiction of the State Park Board (Acts of 1935). Name changed to South Dakota Park Board. Ch. 224, Laws of 1939.

ARTESIAN WELLS. Acts of 1935, p. 374, provided for the conservation of artesian wells by the State.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1935, p. 283, created a committee of Water Pollution to consist of the Superintendent of the State Board of Health, the State Engineer and the Director of Game and Fish.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND ADJUSTMENT. Acts of 1937, p. 14, provided for the preservation and improvement of soil fertility and the diminution of exploitation, wasteful and unscientific use of soil resources, etc.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Game and Fish Department to cooperate with the Federal Government pursuant to said Act. Ch. 100, Laws of 1939.

OIL AND GAS. Provided for the conservation of crude petroleum oil and natural gas and created the State Oil and Gas Board. Ch. 117, Laws of 1941.

Tennessee

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited fire hunting in the nighttime, and the poisoning of fish (Code 1884, p. 1089).

Prohibited the taking or killing of fish in certain waters by means of seines, traps, nets, fish-berries, lime or explosives, and limited angling to hook and line, trot line, gig, spike, gun, grab hook or snatch hook. Established closed season for deer and turkey and other game in certain counties (Acts 1870 and 1881).

Constitution 1870 (Art. XI) authorized the General Assembly to enact laws for the protection and preservation of game and fish.

STATE GEOLOGIST AND MINERALOGIST. Office provided for in sections 258-259 of Code of 1858. It was abolished by Acts of 1859-60, ch. 24. The office was recreated by Acts of 1871, ch. 88, compiled in sections 310-312 of the Code of 1896 and was again abolished by Acts of 1898, ch. 217.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS, AND MINES. Established by Acts of 1875, ch. 13, Sec. 1. Under control of one officer, a commissioner appointed by the Governor. Powers and Duties: To make rules and regulations for the inspection, analysis and test of commercial fertilizers; to study injurious insects and issue circulars thereon; to make analysis and survey of the counties composing the mineral regions; to collect statistics of labor, shipment of products and manufacturers; to publicize the resources and industries of the State to attract immigration.

ENTOMOLOGIST. Office provided for by Acts of 1905, ch. 466. Also provided for a State Board of Entomology consisting of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Entomologist.

STATE WARDEN OF GAME, FISH, AND FORESTRY. Provided for by Acts of 1905, ch. 455.

WASTE OF GAS. Acts of 1905, ch. 370, provided that it should be the duty of any owner of any well providing gas, to prevent the waste of such gas by escape.

FORESTRY LAW. Acts of 1907, ch. 397. At the time the statute was passed there was a department of game, fish, and forestry which continued to exist until passage of Acts of 1915, ch. 152, creating a Department of Game and Fish. It is thought that the duties devolving upon the department of game, fish, and forestry now developed upon the Department of Game and Fish.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Established by Acts of 1908, ch. 569, under direction of a Commission known as the State Geological Commission, composed of the Governor ex-officio, State Commissioner of Agriculture, State Mine Inspector, President of University of Tennessee, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University and the vice Chancellor of the University of the South. The commission was authorized to appoint a State Geologist.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH, AND FORESTRY. Provided for by Acts of 1909, ch. 519. (This act attempted to create a "Department of Game, Fish, and Forestry" but was held to be unconstitutional in the case of *Acklen vs. Thompson*, 14 Cates, 48).

Another Department of Game and Fish was established by Acts of 1915, ch. 152. This Act expressly repealed all acts of the General Assembly in effect up to date except for local game and fish laws. The head of this department was appointed by the Governor and designated as warden.

ADVISORY BOARD ON FISH AND GAME. Established by Acts of 1923, ch. 7, in connection with the Department of Agriculture. It consisted of three members nominated by the Tennessee Fish and Game Protective Association and appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Established by Acts of 1923, ch. 7, in connection with the division of geology. Was an unpaid Board composed of the Commissioner of Education, President of University of Tennessee, and the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. This Board was directed to consider and decide all matters pertaining to geology, water, water resources, and allied research, investigational, and scientific work.

BOARD OF FORESTRY CONSERVATION. Established by Acts of 1923, ch. 7; 1925, ch. 113, in connection with the Division of Forestry. Was an unpaid Board composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the President of the University of Tennessee, the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, and four other members nominated by the Tennessee Forestry Association and appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Acts of 1923, ch. 7, provided for the creation of three divisions in the Department of Agriculture as follows:

Plant Disease.
Forestry.
Geology.

STATE PARK AND FORESTRY COMMISSION. Established by Acts of 1925, p. 114; Composed of four members, the Governor, as a member ex-officio, and three other persons appointed by the Governor for terms of two years.

BOARD OF CONSERVATION FOR GAME, FISH, AND WILDLIFE. Created by Acts of 1935, ch. 27 and abolished by section 69, ch. 38, Acts of 1937 and its duties transferred to the Department of Conservation. It consisted of five citizens of the

State, well informed on the subject of the conservation of game animals, birds, and fish. It took over the duties, authorities and powers and privileges formerly imposed on the State Game and Fish Warden.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Acts of 1937, ch. 33, p. 123, created a Department of Conservation.

Powers and Duties: To exercise all the rights, powers, and duties vested by law in the Board of Conservation for Game, Fish and Wildlife; the State Director of Game and Fish Conservation as provided under Ch. 27, Public Acts of 1935, said Board and Director being hereby abolished.

To exercise the functions of the Division of Forestry hereby transferred from the Department of Agriculture.

To exercise the functions of the Division of Geology which was transferred from the Department of Education.

To exercise all the rights, powers, and duties vested by law in the Tennessee State Park and Forestry Commission, under sections 5194 to 5201 inclusive of the Code, which Commission was hereby abolished.

To make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law for the administration of the foregoing functions and duties and for the management of any parks or other properties belonging to the State.

The Governor was authorized to appoint an advisory committee on conservation consisting of six persons interested in State Conservation work. Members were appointed for overlapping terms of six years, one retiring each year. It is the duty of the Committee to advise the Commissioner of Conservation on the work of his Department and to make suggestions for the development of Conservation projects within the State. Divisions created in the Department are as follows:

State Information.

Hotel and Restaurant Inspection.

Forestry.

Created a Division of State Parks in the Department of Conservation. Ch. 286, Acts of 1937.

Created a Division of Game and Fish in the Department of Conservation. Ch. 180, Acts of 1939.

The Advisory Board was abolished and a Conservation Commission created. Ch. 217, Acts of 1939.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Conservation Department to cooperate pursuant to the provisions of said Act. Ch. 168, Acts of 1939.

TEXAS

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH, GAME, SNAPOOD. Established closed season for trapping fish (Acts 1874). Required construction of fishways at dams (Acts 1879). Established closed season for female deer, prairie chickens, quail (Acts 1874). Regulated tide-water fishing, and crab and shrimp fishing (Ibid.), and provided for the preservation of oysters and oyster beds (Ibid.).

GEOLOGY. Directed the Commissioner of Agriculture to make geological and mineralogical survey of the State (Acts 1888).

STATE PARKS. Acts of 1884, p. 60; Acts of 1919, p. 326, provided that all State Parks should be under the control and custody of the State Board of Control and all laws relating to the same should be executed and administered by the Board.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROVISION. Acts of 1895, p. 21; 1913, p. 358; 1917, p. 211; 1923, p. 23, Sec. 59a, Art. 16. State Constitution adopted August 21, 1917, declares that the conservation and development of all natural resources of this State, including the control, storing, preservation, and distribution of its storm and flood waters, the waters of its rivers and streams, for irrigation, power and all other useful purposes; the reclamation and irrigation of its arid, semiarid, and other lands needing irrigation; the reclamation and drainage of its overflowed lands, and other lands needing drainage, the conservation and development of its forests, water, and hydroelectric power; the navigation of its inland and coastal waters, and the preservation and conservation of all such natural resources of the State are each and all hereby declared public rights and duties; and the Legislature shall pass all such laws as may be appropriate thereto.

GAME, FISH AND OYSTER COMMISSIONER. Office was created by Acts of 1895, p. 70. Commissioner was appointed by the Governor. Acts of 1897, p. 191, provided that private corporations might be formed for the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, oyster, and game.

WELLS—OIL, GAS AND WATER. Acts of 1899, p. 68; Acts of 1913, p. 212; prohibited waste in the operation of oil, gas, and water wells.

FORESTRY. Acts of 1907, p. 127, Sec. 1 provided that among other things the Commissioner of Agriculture should collect and publish information relating to forestry, tree planting, the best means of preserving and replenishing forests, and encourage the planting and culture of nut trees and recommend such legislation as may be necessary for the protection, restoration, and preservation of the forests of the State.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

BOARD OF WATER ENGINEERS. Provided for by Acts of 1913, ch. 171. Composed of three members; one from each water division of the State.

STATE RECLAMATION ENGINEER. Acts of 1913, p. 292 provided that the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate should bi-annually appoint a State Reclamation Engineer. The chief purpose of this Act was to plan and mark out upon the ground all the improvements necessary to reclaim for agricultural uses, overflowed and swamp lands. Office abolished and functions transferred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Acts of 1939, p. 704.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1913, p. 90 made it unlawful for anyone to pollute any water course or other public body of water either directly or indirectly. The State Board of Health was authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act.

WATERS. Acts of 1913, p. 358 declared that the unappropriated waters of all lakes, bays or arms of the Gulf of Mexico the title to which has not already passed from the State, are property of the State.

WATER CONTROL DISTRICTS. Acts of 1916, p. 74 provided for the establishment of water control and preservation districts. Acts of 1925, p. 86 provided for the establishment of water control and improvement districts.

STATE PARKS. Acts of 1923, p. 58 placed State Parks under the jurisdiction of a State Parks Board. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms (2 terms expiring bi-annually). Members serve without compensation but are reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses.

GAME, FISH AND OYSTER COMMISSION. Acts of 1929, p. 285 abolished office of Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner and created the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, consisting of six members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ACTS OF 1931, p. 2, declared that it is mandatory upon the legislature under the Constitution of the State (Constitutional

Provision, Sec. 58a, Art. 16) to enact laws to compel conservation, the preservation and development of the soil, etc.

The legislature declares:

"The most valuable resources of the State of Texas is its soil and the fertility thereof adapted to the raising of cotton and other useful plants."

STATE CONSERVATION BOARD. Created by Acts of 1935, p. 504. Board is composed of the Board of Directors of A. and M. College.

Duties: To carry out the constitutional mandate in Sec. 58a of the Constitution by making and executing plans for the prevention of soil erosion, constructing, maintaining farm terraces, dikes, ditches, etc., for conserving the rainfall.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Nonresidents of the State, except agencies of the Federal Government, desiring to make any exploration or excavation in or on any prehistoric ruins or archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, whether on private or State lands, must first obtain a permit or license from the Secretary of State. Acts of 1939, p. 60.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission to cooperate pursuant to the provisions of said Act. Acts of 1939, p. 337.

Utah

PRIOR TO 1908

STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Office established by Acts of 1899, p. 38; 1905, p. 188; 1907, p. 150. Is appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

Powers and Duties: Given full control and supervision of the waters of the State for the collection, propagation, culture, and distribution of fish in the State, etc. Is authorized to appoint with the approval of the County Commissioners one chief fish and game warden in each county.

FISH AND GAME. Established closed season for quail, partridge, grouse, and wild ducks and protected their nests; established closed season for elk, deer, mountain sheep, and antelope; established closed season for trout; limited fishing to hook and line; prohibited the use of explosives, or the placing of anything in the water injurious to fish or that renders the water unfit for household purposes; required the construction of fishways at dams in any stream in which fish migrate, and regulated the construction of fishways (Laws 1884).

Established size limit for trout; established closed season for wild geese and wild ducks. Provided for a Fish and Game Commissioner for each county (Laws 1896).

FORESTRY. Constitution of 1896 (Art. XVIII) directs the Legislature to enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to preserve the forests on the State lands and on the public domain under State control.

BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS. Created by Acts of 1899, p. 85; 1901, p. 33; 1905, p. 34; 1937, p. 238. Consists of five resident citizens appointed by the Governor.

Powers and Duties: To have direction, management, and control of all lands heretofore or which may hereafter be granted to the State by the United States Government.

PROTECTION OF GROWING TIMBER. Acts of 1899, p. 88, provided for the protection of timber growing on State lands.

STATE ENGINEER. Office created by R. S. 98, sec. 2451; 1901, p. 141; 1908, p. 88; 1905, p. 145. Is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Powers and Duties: Has general supervision of the waters of the State and of their measurement, apportionment, and appropriation, etc.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS. Acts of 1905, p. 32, created a State Board of Park Commissioners to consist of the Governor and two members to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The Board was given full and exclusive power to manage and control any and all lands that the State may acquire for State Parks and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to manage and control same.

The act also provided a penalty for anyone damaging the parks in any way.

WASTE OF GAS. Title 52, sec. 1568, H. L. 1907, prohibits the wasting of natural gas from wells.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

FLOWING WELLS--REGULATIONS. C. L. 1917, sec. 3561, provided that for the purpose of conserving the underground waters of the State and to protect the soil in the vicinity of artesian wells from being saturated, the County Commissioner should prescribe rules and regulations which should govern the periods of flow from water developed through artesian wells.

STATE PARKS. Acts of 1935 placed State Parks under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Park Commissioners. The Board consists of the Governor, the President of the State University, President of the Utah State Agr. College and two other persons appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The Governor is designated as President. The Board may elect any suitable person as its Secretary. Appointive members serve for four years without pay.

STATE GAME REFUGE COMMITTEE. Established by Acts of 1927, p. 37. The State Fish and Game Commissioner by and with the consent of the Governor was authorized to appoint a supervisory committee to be known as the State Game Refuge Committee, to serve without pay. The Committee includes one representative from the State Sportsmen's Association; the woolgrowers association, cattle growers' association, forest service, State board of park commissioners, and one member of each Board of County Commissioners of the County or counties wherein the game preserve under consideration is located, and the State Commissioners to act as Chairman of the Committee.

OBJECTS OF SURVEY. The collection and distribution of reliable information regarding the mineral resources of the State. The survey of the geological formations of the State; the investigation of the kind, amount, and availability of the various mineral substances contained in State lands, with a view of the most effective and profitable administration of such lands for the State; preparation of bulletins, reports, etc., embodying the results of the work of the survey, etc.

STATE CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION. Created by Acts of 1937, ch. 157, for purposes of encouraging the conservation and most efficient utilization of the State's natural resources. It was declared to be a State agency. Governor and the State Auditor made ex officio members of the Board of Trustees of the foundation.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to provisions of Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized and directed the State Fish and Game Commissioners to cooperate with the Federal government in carrying out the said Act. Ch. 42, Laws of 1939.

PUBLICITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Created the Department of Publicity and Industrial Development, to be administered by a commission charged with the duties of providing opportunities for increased employment, of providing

employment for young men and women, and creating and sponsoring a program of industrial development of the natural resources. Created an advisory council to the commission; also a water resources development division and a water resources advisory council. Transferred the supervision, management and control of state parks to the department and abolished the State Board of Park Supervisors. Placed the Geological and Mineralogical Survey Board within the Department. Ch. 12, Laws of 1941.

FISH AND GAME. Created a Department of Fish and Game under the administration of a Fish and Game Commission. Ch. 11, Laws of 1941.

Vermont

PRIOR TO 1888

STATE GEOLOGIST. Office provided for by Acts of 1844, No. 12; 1856, No. 58; 1858, No. 52; 1867, No. 62; 1870, No. 99; 1872, No. 78; 1886, No. 107.

POLLUTION. Acts 1852, No. 50; 1902, No. 133, prohibited pollution of streams, etc.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. Office provided for by Acts 1866, No. 63; 1869, No. 49; 1890, No. 57; 1892, No. 80; 1896, No. 92; 1898, No. 99; 1904, No. 118.

FISH AND GAME. Constitution of 1777 (ch. 2) granted the inhabitants the liberty in seasonable times to hunt fowl on the lands they hold, and on other lands not enclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable and other waters (not private property) under proper regulations to be made and provided by the General Assembly.

Provided for the restoration and preservation of fish (Acts 1868) and encouraged the breeding of fish (Acts 1867).

Prevented the destruction of fish by the use of pounds or nets (Acts 1867).

Authorized selectment to appoint fish warden (Acts 1876).

Established closed season for species of fish and game (Laws 1797, 1866, 1870, 1874); regulated net fishing (Laws 1867); prohibited killing fish by drugs (Laws 1869) or by explosives (Laws 1876); provided bounty for destruction of noxious animals (1787).

FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS. Office established by Acts of 1904, No. 16. Commissioner was a member of the Board of Agriculture and was appointed by the Governor.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Established by Acts of 1935, p. 25. The Department is administered by a Board of Conservation and Development consisting of three members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of six years, (rotated). Members serve without compensation, but are reimbursed expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. It is a requirement of the Act that the fish and game, forestry and recreational interests be represented on the Board. State Parks (designated "State Forest Park" by statute) are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation and Development. Divisions of the Department are as follows, each administered by a Director, who is appointed by the Board with the approval of the Governor:

- Forest Service.
- Fish and Game Service.
- Publicity Service.

Acts 1937, p. 13, provided that the Board with the approval of the Governor should appoint a Director of Fish and Game; a State Forester; a State Geologist, and a Publicity Director.

Acts 1937, p. 412, No. 367 was a joint resolution relating to the appointment of a commission to study the advisability of the establishment of a national park.

WATER. Authorized the Governor to appoint a Commission for the study of water resources of the State and electrical energy. J. R. No. 353, Laws of 1939.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and empowered the Fish and Game Service to cooperate pursuant thereto. No. 142, Laws of 1939.

Virginia

PRIOR TO 1908

ACTS OF 1815-16, P. 67. Prohibited construction of dams which obstructed navigation and the passage of fish.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Provided for by Acts of 1836 and 1837. Provisions were made for maintenance of maps and reports made by Acts of 1872-3.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1849-50, p. 43; 1852, p. 120; 1887-8, p. 83—prohibited the poisoning of fish streams and streams for drinking water.

FISH, GAME, SEAFOOD. Provided penalty for fire hunting or the killing of any deer by such means (Laws 1788, 1799).

Provided reward for killing wolves (L. 1785). Established closed season for seining (Laws 1805). Prohibited burning, wasting, or destroying oysters (Laws 1803), and using improper instruments to catch oysters (Laws 1810); prohibited exportation of oysters (Laws 1819).

Established closed season for deer (Laws 1800, 1801). Prohibited nonresidents to hunt wild fowl (Laws 1840). Established closed season for certain birds in certain counties (Laws 1871-72). Prohibited hauling seines and fishing nets at certain times and places (Laws 1836). Regulated fishing in Potomac River (Laws 1857-58). Provided for preservation of oysters (Laws 1861-62). Established closed season for terrapins (Laws 1846-47).

PARKS. Constitution (sec. 185) prohibits the State from becoming interested in works of internal improvement except public roads and public parks.

ACTS OF 1891-2, P. 464. Directed the State Board of Agriculture to provide for the assaying of any minerals found in the State for the benefit of the owners.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES. Office provided for by Acts of 1876-7, p. 125; 1897-8, p. 248; 1899-1900, p. 503; 1901, p. 226; 1916, p. 840. The Commission consisted of five members appointed by the Governor, at least two of whom were to be from the tidewater section of the State. One of said tidewater members was to be designated by the Governor as Commissioner of Fisheries, and the other tidewater member was to be designated as Shell Fish Commissioner, and assistant Commissioner of Fisheries.

BOARD OF FISHERIES. Created by Acts of 1897-8, p. 248, which act also abolished the office of Fish Commissioner. The Board was composed of five persons appointed by the Governor.

GAME WARDEN. Office provided for by Acts of 1902, 1903, 1904, p. 331.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Office provided for by Acts of 1908, p. 88.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS. Establishment of drainage districts provided for by Acts of 1910, p. 474; 1912, p. 333; 1914, p. 642.

STATE FORESTER. Office provided for by Acts of 1914, p. 305; 1916, p. 524. This Office is under the direction and control of the State Geological Commission who appoints the Forester.

STATE GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1914, p. 305. Composed of the Governor (ex-officio chairman), the president of the University of Virginia; President of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, and one citizen from the State-at-large. The commission was charged with the care, management, and preservation of forest reserves and funds, reforestation, preservation of timber and with giving instructions to private owners on preserving and growing timber for commercial and manufacturing purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES. Created by Acts of 1916, p. 287. Was under charge of and presided over by the Commissioner of Fisheries, who was ex-officio known as the Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries.

WATER POWER AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION. Acts of 1924, p. 1924, p. 517 authorized the Virginia Geological Survey to conduct an investigation of water power, industrial and agricultural interests and of the resources of the State. This Act also created the Water Power and Development Commission.

STATE COMMISSION ON CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Created by Acts of 1926, p. 307. Composed at first of 7 members appointed by the Governor. Acts of 1934, amending the Act, provided for the appointment of 5 members. The Commission was vested with the powers and duties formerly vested in the Water Power and Development Commission, State Geological Commission, State Geological Survey, the office of State Geologist and office of State Forester.

STATE PARKS. Are under the jurisdiction of the Commission. **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS** have been established as follows, each headed by a Director appointed by the Commission and confirmed by the Governor:

- Division of Parks.
- Division of Forest Service.
- Division of History and Archaeology.
- Division of Geological Survey.
- Division of Publicity and Advertising.
- Division of Water Resources and Power.

ACTS OF 1938, r. 44. Changed the name of the Commission to "Virginia Conservation Commission".

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. Provided for by Acts of 1938, p. 724.

GAME AND FISH. Created a Commission to study and investigate matters relating to game and inland fisheries. H. J. R. 13, Acts of 1938.

FORESTRY. Created a Commission to study forest and forest land problems. H. J. R. 53, Acts of 1940.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Commission on Game and Inland Fisheries to cooperate pursuant to the said Act. Ch. 387, Acts of 1938.

Washington

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH COMMISSIONER. Office created by Acts of 1890, 233, 1. **STATE GEOLOGIST.** Office created by Acts of 1890, 647, 1. Appointed by the Mining Bureau with the advice and consent of the Senate.

GAME WARDEN. Office created by Acts of 1890, 105, 5. **FOREST FIRES.** Acts of 1891, 226, 1. Provided for the punishment of anyone maliciously setting fire to wooded forests.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS. Acts of 1895, 6, 1. Established a Board of Fish Commissioners consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, and Fish Commissioner, ex-officio.

BOARD OF STATE LAND COMMISSIONERS. Created by Acts of 1895, 528, 3. Composed of the Commissioner of Public Lands and two other members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Reorganized by Ch. 217, Laws of 1941, to consist of Commissioner of Public Lands, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Established by Acts of 1901, p. 334. This Act also repealed Acts of 1890, creating a Mining Bureau and the office of State Geologist.

STATE BOARD OF FOREST COMMISSIONERS. Created by Acts of 1905, p. 320; 1911, p. 623. Composed of the State Land Commissioner and four citizens appointed by the Governor.

STATE FORESTER AND FIRE WARDEN. Office created by Acts of 1905, p. 320, and 1911, p. 623.

GAME, FISH, SHARPOON. Prohibited placing fish traps, weirs, seines, or nets in any fresh-water stream or creek that will reach more than two-thirds across the stream, or that will wholly prevent the passage of fish, and prohibited fish traps, etc., in lakes; prohibited use of minerals, drugs, fish berries or poison for catching or killing fish; required that dams or other obstructions be constructed with a chute or passage to allow passage of fish (Acts 1871, p. 93).

Provided for protection of the salmon fisheries of Puget Sound (Laws 1877) and on the Columbia River (Laws 1879).

Encouraged the cultivation of oysters and regulated the taking of same (Laws 1877).

Established a closed season for deer; prohibited killing elk for the purpose of securing their horns and hides for sale. Established closed season for quail, grouse, and pheasant (Acts of 1875 and 1877).

WATER. Constitution of 1889 (Art. XXI) declares that the use of the waters of the State for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing shall be deemed a public use.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

STATE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS. Created by Acts of 1913, ch. 113. Consists of the Governor, State Land Commissioner, State Auditor, and State Treasurer. The committee is empowered to have the care, charge, control, and supervision of all parks and parkways acquired or set aside by the State for Park or Parkway purposes and to select, purchase, lease, or in any other manner acquire such tracts of land, including tide and shore lands, for park and parkway purposes, subject to certain conditions. Board was abolished in 1921 and succeeded by State Parks Committee composed of Commissioner of Public Lands, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, to exercise all powers vested in the abolished Board.

COLUMBIA BASIN SURVEY COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1918, ch. 60. This Act made provisions for the survey of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Created by Acts of 1921, p. 36; 1935, p. 646. Composed of five divisions known respectively as follows, each headed by a Supervisor: Forestry, Geology, Reclamation, Columbia Basin Survey, Hydraulics. Ch. 140, Laws of 1936, created Division of Flood Control.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND GAME. Created by Acts of 1921, p. 58. Is organized into and consists of the State Fisheries Board and two divisions to be known as:

1. Division of Fisheries; and 2. Division of Game and Fish.
- Acts of 1929, p. 209, abolished the State Fisheries Board and gave its powers and duties to the Director of Fisheries and Game.

OFFICES ABOLISHED BY ACTS OF 1921, P. 68. Columbia Basin Survey Commission; State Forester and Fire Warden; State

Fish Commissioner; State Fish Commission; State Board of Forest Commission; Chief Game Warden; Board of Geological Survey of State of Washington; State Geologist and State Board of Park Commissioners.

POLLUTION OF WATERS. Prohibited by Acts of 1927, p. 299.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME. Established by Acts of 1933, 1, 28. Organized into and consists of the State Game Commission and the Director of Game.

STATE FOREST BOARD. Consists of the Governor (ex-officio); Commissioners of Public Lands; Dean of Forestry of the University of Washington; Director of Conservation and Development and State Supervisor of Forestry.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND ADJUSTMENT ACT. Acts of 1937, p. 675, provided for the conservation, protection, improvement, and profitable use of agricultural land resources of the State.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Prohibited mutilation of any cairn or grave of any native Indian, or any glyptic or painted record of any prehistoric tribes of peoples, and required permit to remove any such record or archaeological material. Ch. 216, Laws of 1941.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the State Department of Game to cooperate with the Federal Government pursuant thereto. Ch. 140, Laws of 1939.

West Virginia

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH AND GAME. Prohibited fishing with traps (1867). Protected insect-eating birds (1869). Established bird shooting season (1877). Established Commission of Fisheries. Created Conservation Commission (1908).

FORESTRY. Made it unlawful to set forest fires (1882).

POLLUTION. Acts of 1887; 1929, ch. 13, prohibited the pollution of the waters of any river, creek, stream, etc., of the State.

WASTE OF NATURAL GAS. Acts of 1891, ch. 106; 1897, ch. 58, provided for the plugging of abandoned gas or oil wells in order to prevent waste. Punishment was provided for violators of this Act.

FOREST, GAME, AND FISH WARDEN. Office created by Acts of 1897, ch. 13; 1901 ch. 93; 1909, ch. 60. The Governor appointed a citizen of the State to hold the office. The Warden was authorized to appoint deputy wardens.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY. Established by Acts of 1897, ch. 6; 1928, ch. 156. Is under the direction of a commission composed of the Governor, Treasurer, President of West Virginia University, President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Director of the West Virginia Experiment Station.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

STATE WATER COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1929, ch. 14; 1933, p. 26. Composed of the Commissioner of Health, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and the Chairman of the Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH, AND FORESTRY. Created by Acts of 1929, ch. 13; 1933, p. 10. Composed of a Division of Game and Fish and a Division of Forestry under the charge of a Chief Game Protector and a Chief Forester respectively. Is under the control, charge, and management of a commission known and designated as "West Virginia Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission." Composed of three members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1933, p. 362. The declared purpose of the Act is to provide an organization

for the protection, beautification, development, and use of lands, forest, fish, game, waters, plant and animal life, and the natural scenic resources of the State; and for the use of forest lands and other natural resources for projects to relieve unemployment.

The Director with the advice of the Commission and subject to the orders of the Governor, administers the work of the Commission through the following divisions, each of which is headed by an official selected by and responsible to him, namely:

Parks.
Forestry.
Game.
Fish.

STATE FOREST LAND FUND. Acts of 1933 provided that 10% of the total revenue obtainable each year from all classes of hunting and fishing licenses, income derived from the sale, management, exchange, etc., of State Forest lands, from sale of gas and mineral rights, camp sites, etc., was to be used solely for the liquidation of any indebtedness incurred for the purchase of lands until such indebtedness had been entirely discharged; thereafter the fund was to be used for the acquisition of lands for conservation and work-relief purposes, and for the improvement, development, and maintenance of the natural resources, plant and animal life of the State.

Wisconsin

PRIOR TO 1908

FISH AND GAME. Authorized county board to make rules and regulations for the preservation of fish, prescribe seasons and means of taking (R. S. 1873, ch. 36).

Prescribed penalty for catching fish by net, spear, or any other device except hook and line; established for brook trout; prohibited setting nets, etc., in streams so as to prevent free passage of fish; established seasons for certain birds, water fowl, and fur bearing animals; prohibited killing game by net, trap, etc., or destroying eggs or nesting places of certain game (R. S. 1873, ch. 36).

ACTS 1867. Proposed a thorough-going investigation of the forests of the State, the rate at which they were being destroyed, affect upon climate, State control of private management and wood substitutes.

Constitution (Art. IX) authorizes State appropriations for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the forests of the State (as amended 1908 and 1924).

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS. Appointment of Commissioners provided for by Acts 1869, ch. 153; sec. 7 of Article 8 of the State Constitution; Acts 1917, ch. 456.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES. Offices created by Acts 1876, ch. 307; 1877, ch. 47; 1878, ch. 299. Composed of the Governor and six other persons appointed by him. Given general charge of such public matters as pertain to the propagation and cultivation of fish and in the gathering and diffusing of information beneficial to citizens concerning the same.

POLLUTION. Acts 1880, ch. 314 prohibited the polluting of any Wisconsin River or tributary thereof.

GAME WARDEN. Acts 1887, ch. 456 provided for the appointment of a Game Warden.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1908

MALICIOUS WASTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Acts 1911, ch. 143 and 694 made it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, unreasonably to waste or maliciously to injure, destroy or impair any natural resources within the State and also declared

it to be the policy to promote and secure the conservation of the natural resources within the State in the interests of the public welfare.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Made it unlawful to destroy Indian mounds, etc. situated on public land, and required permits to remove or destroy any such historic or prehistoric remains. (Acts 1931, ch. 429.)

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION. First commission was created by Stats. 1915, sec. 6201; Acts 1917, ch. 456; 1919, ch. 93, 362. Composed of three Commissioners; one was to be a man with a thorough knowledge of the propagation, protection and care of fish and game; the second a technically trained forester and the third a man with practical experience in commercial and business affairs.

ACTS 1923, ch. 118. Created a new Conservation Commission in charge of one Commissioner of Conservation. Both Acts creating the Commission charged them with general care, protection and supervision of all State parks, of all the fish hatcheries, and all lands owned by the State.

ACTS 1931, ch. 45, ch. 295; Acts 1933, ch. 140, ch. 152, ch. 159; 1935, ch. 365. Enlarged the Commission to six members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commission employs a Conservation Director to continue in office at its pleasure as the administrative head of the State Conservation Department and is responsible to the Commission for the execution of its policies. The Director employs, by and with the advice and consent of the Commission, such technical and administrative assistance as may be necessary for the execution of such policies. The Director also exercises the powers of the Commission in the interim of its meetings but subordinate thereto; but has no authority to make rules and regulations. Administrative divisions have been established by the Commission as follows:

- Fisheries.
- Law Enforcement.
- Forests and Parks.
- Forest Protection.
- Cooperative Forestry.
- Clerical.
- Contract Commercial Fishing.
- Recreational Publicity.
- Education.
- Public Relations.
- Game Management.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. Created by Acts 1931, ch. 179. Consists of the Director, State Geologist and State Chief Engineer. The Conservation Director is the secretary and executive officer of the Board and the Conservation Commission is the administrative agent.

ACTS 1935. Made it compulsory on every high school and vocational school to offer adequate instruction on conservation of natural resources.

DECLARATION OF POLICY. Acts 1937, ch. 341 declared it to be the policy of the Legislature to provide for the Conservation of the Soil resources of the State and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the State.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. Created by Acts 1937, ch. 341. Consists of the following members: The Director of Agricultural Extension, or at his designation, his associate; and the assistant director of the State Agricultural Experiment

Station, who are ex officio members; and two practical farmers to be appointed by the Governor for terms of two years each. **WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS.** Assented to the provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and directed the Conservation Department to cooperate pursuant to the provisions of said Act. Ch. 234, Laws of 1939.

Wyoming

PRIOR TO 1906

MINING RESOURCES. Acts of 1869, provided for the development of the mining resources of the territory.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH HATCHERY DISTRICTS. Acts of 1890-91, ch. 69; 1899, ch. 36, authorized the Governor to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a superintendent for each of the fish hatchery districts created. The Superintendents were again given entire control and supervision of the public waters in their districts, pertaining to the collection, propagation, culture, distribution, and protection of fish.

STATE ENGINEER. Acts of 1890-91, ch. 8 created the office of state engineer.

FISH AND GAME. Established a closed season for elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, sage hens, and limited the taking during open seasons to such amount that can be disposed of advantage or profit; taking of trout limited to hook and line or such means by which fish can be singly obtained (Acts of 1869).

Limited the killing of deer, etc., to the reasonable necessities of the person or person killing the same, and prohibited the letting of any edible portion of such animals to go to waste and prohibited speculation in such animals (Acts of 1869).

Provided for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner, and extended and revised the fish laws (Acts of 1896).

Designated stock detectives as game detectives, to see to the protection of game, and revised and extended the game laws (Acts of 1896).

Provided for the appointment of a State Game Warden, and revised and extended the game laws (Acts of 1899).

BOARD OF CONTROL. Acts of 1895, ch. 62; 1907, ch. 86. Created a Board of Control composed of the State Engineer and the superintendents of the four water divisions of the State. Duties: To determine the priorities of the right to the use of public waters of the State. To divide the State into water districts to be so constituted as to secure the best protection to the claimants for water and the most economical supervision on the part of the State. The Governor was authorized to appoint one Water Commissioner for each district.

STATE GEOLOGIST. Constitution of 1889 (Art. IX) established the office of State Geologist. Acts of 1901, ch. 45; 1933, ch. 33; provided for the appointment by the Governor of a State Geologist with the consent of the Senate.

POLLUTION. Acts of 1907, ch. 41, prohibited the polluting of streams and provided a penalty therefor.

SUBSEQUENT TO 1906

GAME WARDEN. Acts of 1909, ch. 163, authorized the Governor to appoint a suitable person to serve as State Game Warden whose duty it would be to protect the game and fish of the State and to enforce the laws relating thereto.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL GAS. Acts of 1919, ch. 125 prohibited the wasteful and extravagant use of natural gas. Acts of 1921, ch. 157 directed the State Geologist to prescribe and enforce rules and regulations governing the drilling, casing and abandonment of oil and gas wells, etc. Geologist was authorized to appoint two inspectors to aid him.

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1921, ch. 38; 1925, ch. 137; 1927, ch. 107; 1937, ch. 64. The Governor was authorized to appoint with the consent of the Senate a Board of six members to serve as Commissioners. Superseded by Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Ch. 65, Acts of 1939.

STATE HISTORICAL BOARD. Acts of 1921, ch. 96, provided that the Governor, Secretary of State and the State Librarian should constitute the State Historical Board.

STATE MINERAL SUPERVISION. Office created by Acts of 1931 and amended and re-enacted by Acts of 1933, ch. 81 and 1937, ch. 50. Supervisor is appointed by the Commissioner of Public Lands with the approval of the Governor.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Acts of 1933, ch. 83, declared that a geological survey of Wyoming is hereby created. The offices and headquarters of the survey shall be the office of the Department of Geology of the University of Wyoming. There shall be an Advisory Board of the Survey consisting of the Governor, the President of the University of Wyoming and the State Geologist.

National Resources Planning Board

HISTORICAL LANDMARK COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1937, ch. 108. Consists of three members appointed by the Governor.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT. By acts of 1937, ch. 81, the legislature of the State of Wyoming accepted the provisions and requirements of the Soil Conservation Act.

STATE PARK COMMISSION. Created by Acts of 1937, ch. 108. Consists of the Governor, Commissioner of Public Lands and the State Engineer.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS. Assented to provisions of the Act of Congress (50 Stat. 917) providing for aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects, and authorized the Game and Fish Commission to cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes and provisions of said Act. Ch. 58, Acts of 1939.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Required a permit to excavate any prehistoric ruins or any other ancient markings or writing or archaeological and paleontological deposits situated on State lands (Acts of 1935).