

1. In the usual case there is an increasing preponderance of disadvantages over advantages as there increases the degree of legislative jurisdiction vested in the United States;

2. With respect to the large bulk of federally owned or operated real property in the several States and outside of the District of Columbia it is desirable that the Federal Government not receive, or retain, any measure whatever of legislative jurisdiction, but that it hold the installations and areas in a proprietorial interest status only, with legislative jurisdiction remaining in the several States;

3. It is desirable that in the usual case the Federal Government receive or retain concurrent legislative jurisdiction with respect to Federal installations and areas on which it is necessary that the Federal Government render law enforcement services of a character ordinarily rendered by a State or local government. These installations and areas consist of those which, because of their great size, large population, or remote location, or because of peculiar requirement based on their use, are beyond the capacity of the State or local government to service. The Committee suggests that even in some such instances the receipt or retention by the Federal Government of concurrent legislative jurisdiction can, and in such instances should, be avoided; and

4. In any instances where an agency may determine the existence of a requirement with respect to a particular installation or area of a legislative jurisdictional status with a measure of exclusivity of jurisdiction in the Federal Government, it would be desirable that the Federal Government in any event not receive or retain with respect to the installation or area any part of the State's jurisdiction with respect to taxation, marriage, divorce, annulment, adoption, commitment of the mentally incompetent, and descent and distribution of property, that the State have concurrent power on such installation or area to enforce the criminal law, that the State also have the power to execute on the installation or area any civil or criminal process, and that residents of such installation or area not be deprived of any civil or political rights.

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

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