

**The U.S. Geological Survey's
Central Region
Headquarters
Denver, Colorado**



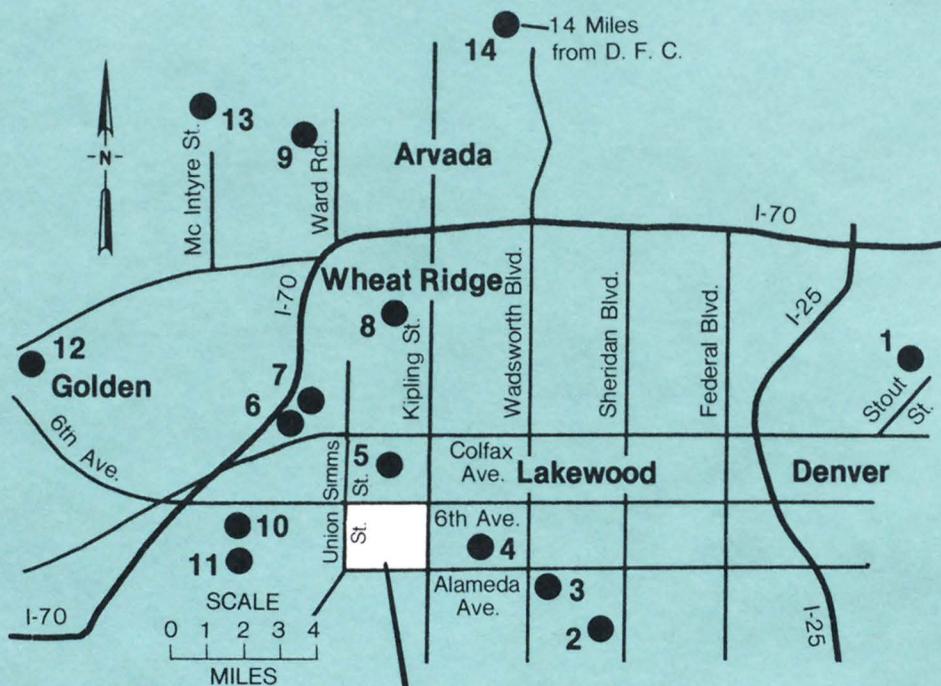
U.S.G.S. OCCUPIED BUILDINGS METROPOLITAN DENVER

DIVISIONS

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Federal Building, 19th & Stout, Denver | Publications |
| 2 | IML Building, 5287 W. Louisiana, Lakewood | Water Resources |
| 3 | Villa Italia, 7200 W. Alameda, Lakewood | Conservation |
| 4 | Alameda West Plaza Bldg., 9277 W. Alameda, Lakewood | Conservation |
| 5 | 875 Parfet Street, Lakewood | Conservation, Geologic, LIA |
| 6 | Denver West Building 2, 1527 Cole Blvd., Golden | Geologic |
| 7 | Denver West Building 3, 1526 Cole Blvd., Golden | Geologic |
| 8 | Cunningham Bldg., 3705 Kipling St., Wheat Ridge | Geologic |
| 9 | WRD Labs, 52nd & Ward Road, Arvada | Water Resources |
| 10 | 418 Orchard Street, Golden | Geologic |
| 11 | 490 Orchard Street, Golden | Geologic |
| 12 | USGS Bldg., CSM Campus, 1711 Illinois Ave., Golden | Geologic |
| 13 | CSM, Research Bldg., 5946 McIntyre St., Golden | Geologic |
| 14 | Jefferson County Airport - Roach Hangars | Geologic |

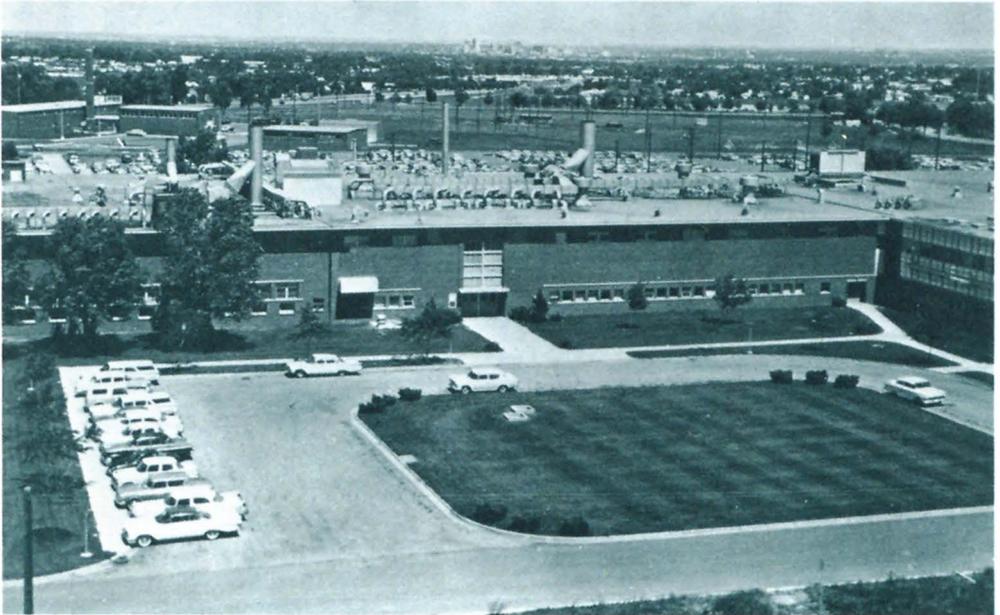
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE (See 1 above.)

USGS LIBRARY (See 7 above.)

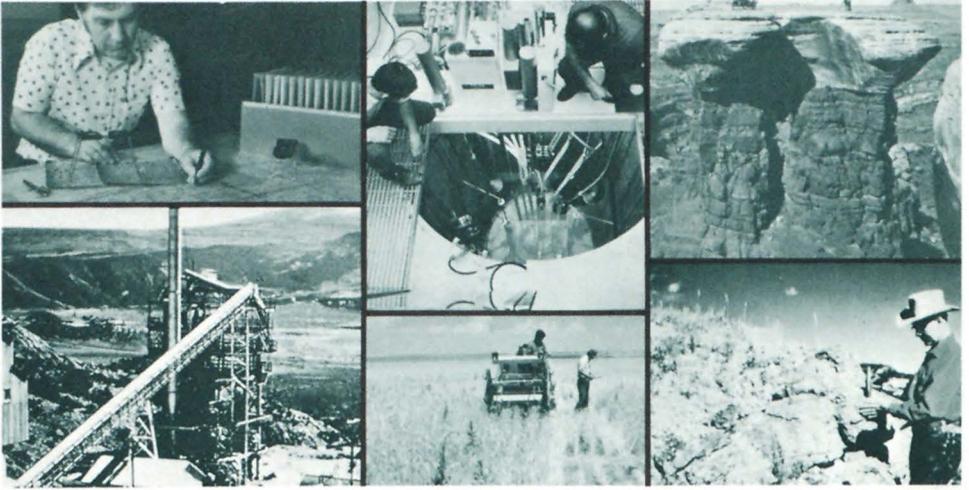


For detail of Denver Federal Center, see inside back cover

The U.S. Geological Survey's Central Region Headquarters Denver, Colorado



The U.S. Geological Survey, an agency of the Department of the Interior, has its National Headquarters in Reston, Va. To facilitate its work in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, the Survey maintains a Central Region Headquarters in Denver, Colo. There are approximately 100 field offices within the Central Region and about 1,900 employees, about two-thirds of whom are headquartered in Denver.



The Mission of the U.S. Geological Survey

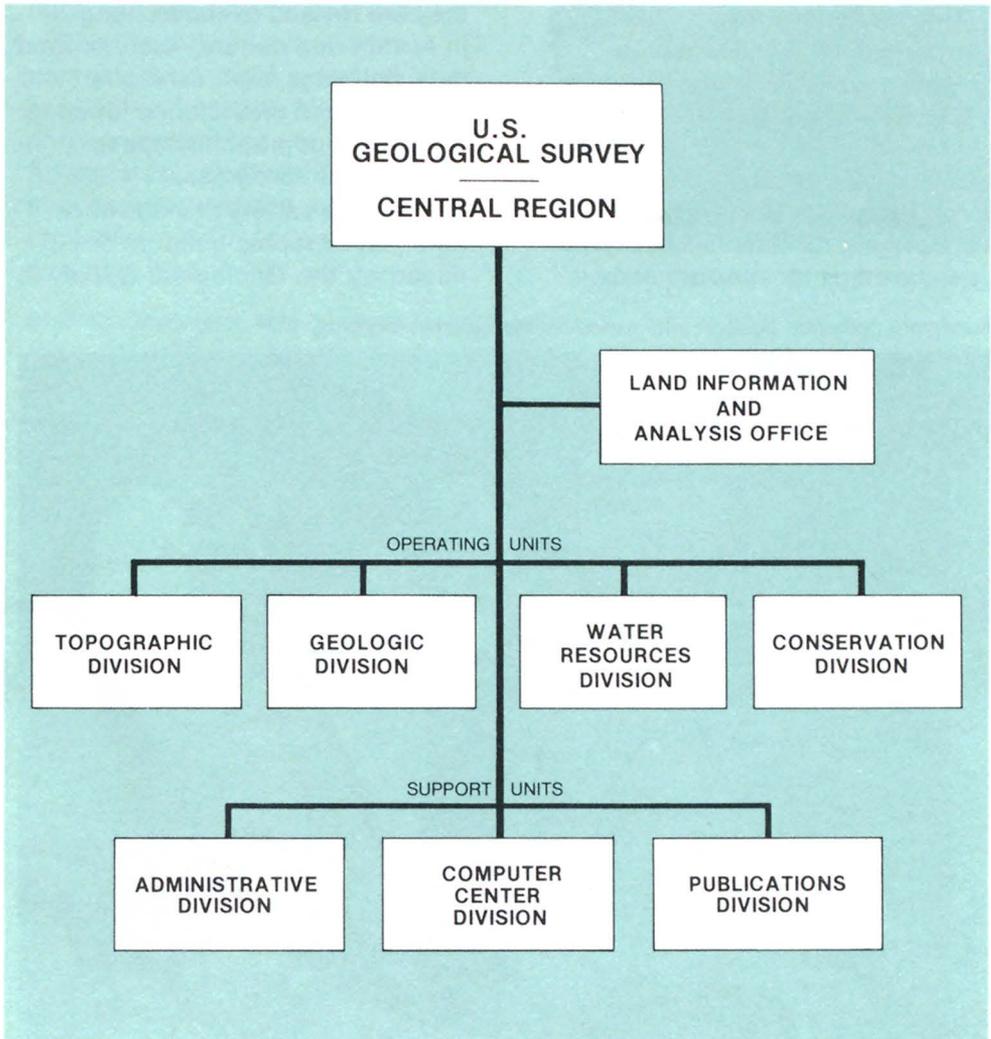
The Geological Survey is a Federal research and fact-finding agency that provides for the people of the United States:

- Maps which show the configuration of the land surface, the location of man-made features, and present land use and are valuable in nearly all activities related to the land, including land-use planning and outdoor recreation.
- Information on the composition and structure of rocks that is useful in prospecting for minerals and fuels, designing engineering and construction works, and identifying natural hazards such as earthquakes and landslides.
- Data on surface and ground water that are essential to the development and conservation of water supplies, the determination of water quality, and the reduction of damage from floods.
- Knowledge of Earth history and natural processes that is important in maintaining environmental quality and achieving a harmonious balance with nature.
- Appraisal of the Nation's potential energy and mineral resources to aid resource policymakers and to identify targets for exploration and technologic research.
- Classification of the Federal lands for mineral and waterpower potential to guide wise stewardship of the public domain.
- Supervision of oil, gas, and mineral lease operations on Federal and Indian lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to assure resource and environmental conservation and fair return of revenues to the public.
- Maps and reports that make available the results of these activities.

Organization of the Geological Survey, Central Region

The Geological Survey is organized into seven divisions. The Topographic, Geologic, Water Resources, and Conservation Divisions spearhead the Survey's

programs. They are supported by the Administrative, Computer Center, and Publications Divisions. In addition, the Office of Land Information and Analysis, a part of the Director's Office, coordinates multidisciplinary land-resources and environmental-analysis programs. All these organizations have staffs in the Denver, Colo. area.



Topographic Division

The Topographic Division has its Headquarters, its Special Mapping Center, and its Eastern Mapping Center at Reston, Va. Its Mid-Continent Mapping Center is at Rolla, Mo., its Western Mapping Center is at Menlo Park, Calif., and its Rocky Mountain Mapping Center is at Denver, Colo.

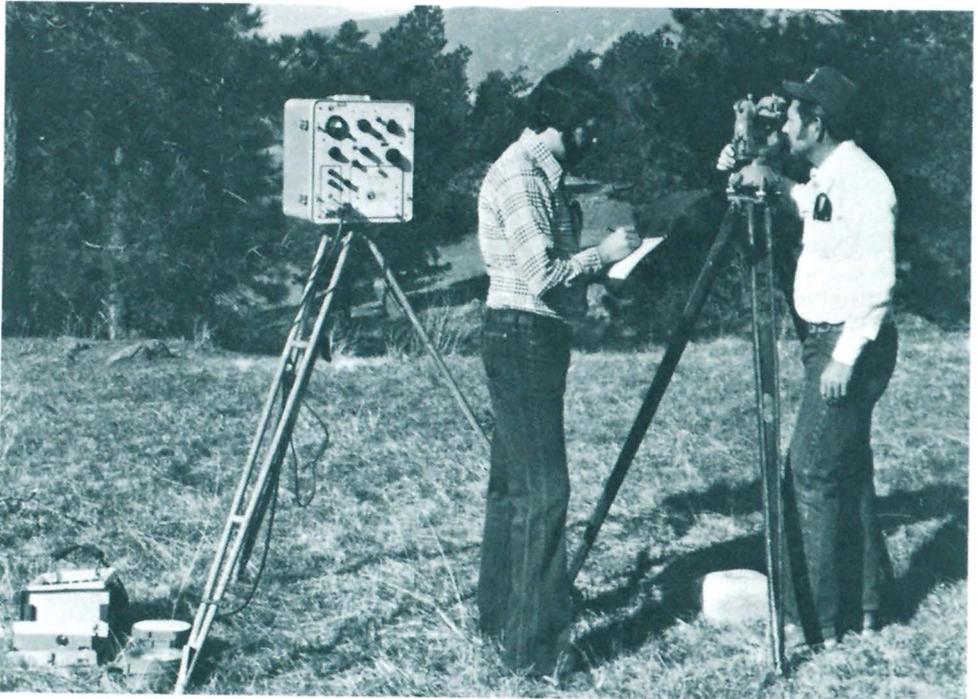
These Mapping Centers prepare and maintain the national topographic map series of the United States and its outlying areas, a fundamental part of the basic data needed to assess the mineral and water resources of the country. The Topographic Division also prepares specific maps for special needs.

Among the maps produced are topographic quadrangle maps, State base maps, metric maps, topographic maps of 44 of the national parks, national monuments, and national historic sites. Other map series include special types such as orthophotomaps, land-use maps, shaded-relief maps, and slope maps.

When maps become out of date, they are revised to show changes in terrain and culture, such as road cuts, buildings, and reservoirs. Conversion to metric units for all standard topographic maps is planned or in progress.

The huge variety of maps and other cartographic material produced by the Geological Survey is

Surveyors gathering position information for topographic mapping.



stocked, catalogued, and sold by the National Cartographic Information Center. The Center collects many types of cartographic information held by private organizations and Federal, State, and municipal governments for distribution to the public.

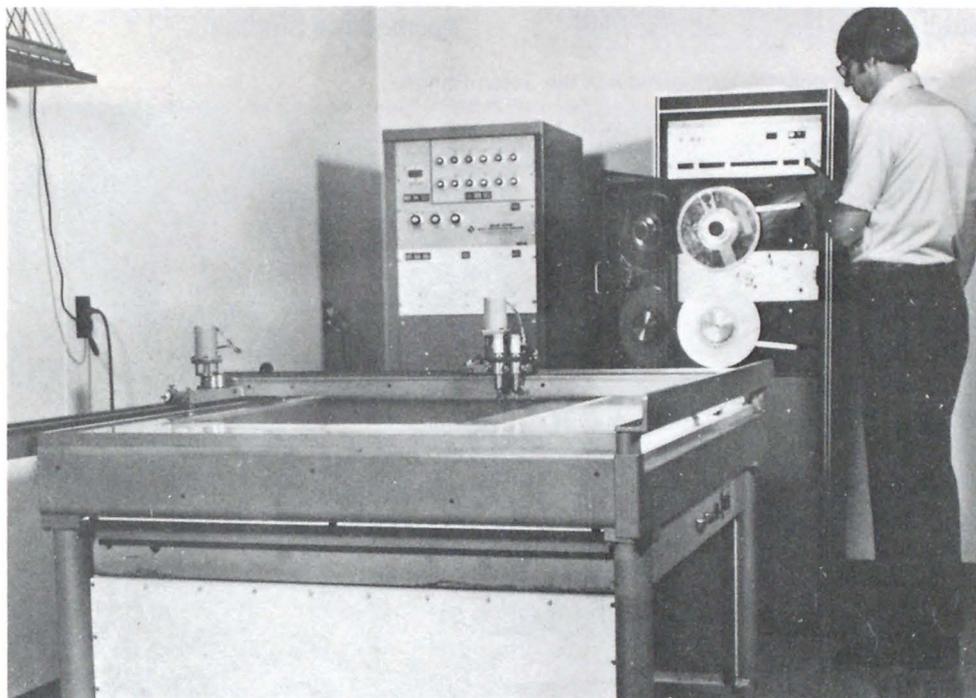
The cartographic information consists of aerial and space photography, maps and charts, digital data, and geodetic control data.

The Center also maintains a computerized inquiry and ordering service for Landsat, NASA, Skylab, and aerial mapping photography. Advance copies of maps, special map composites, and maps reproduced on mylar and film are available also.



Producing maps from aerial photographs.

Scribing cartographic data on computer-driven plotter.



Geologic Division

The Survey's Geologic Division provides the scientific information needed to assess the Nation's mineral and energy resources and to determine the suitability of the land itself for a variety of uses.

The Geologic Division's work is highly varied. Rocks and soils are mapped and sampled, often in concert with geophysical and geochemical field surveys. Aircraft or orbiting satellites probe geologic features from aloft. Known and suspected resource areas are studied in detail. The Division also lends scientific and technical assistance to other Federal, State, and municipal agencies.

Office, laboratory, and library research augment most field studies. The Denver laboratories

do chemical, microscopic, and X-ray analysis, physical and mechanical analysis, fossil identification and interpretation, and radiometric dating.

Research in the Denver area is done by geologists, paleontologists, physicists and geophysicists, chemists and geochemists, mineralogists, spectrographers, botanists, engineers, and technicians. Thus, complex geologic problems are studied by scientists trained in many different disciplines and who enjoy a free exchange of ideas in pursuit of a common goal.

The Geologic Division has five broad programs in the Rocky Mountains-Great Plains region: Energy Resources, Mineral Resources, Environmental Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics, and Earthquake Studies.

Field geologist collects rock sample in the Teton Range.



Energy Resources Program

Oil and gas resource studies endeavor to improve techniques of appraising resources and gathering geologic and geophysical data about the petroleum provinces and basins of the United States.

Topical studies are undertaken on oil-forming processes, petroleum reservoirs, geochemical detection, and sedimentary processes.

Regional studies develop data on onshore sedimentary basins, eastern black shale, western tight gas sands, and the petroleum geology of the Pacific-Arctic-Gulf, and Northern Alaska regions. The information is used by the government in planning national energy policy and in managing public lands.

Coal geologists are evaluating the quantity and quality of the coal resources of the United States. Regional studies include the distribution of potentially recoverable coal, coal's physical and chemical properties, and its geologic history, as well as potential mining hazards and reclamation constraints.

The uranium and thorium resources study assesses the Nation's nuclear resources and develops guides for exploration. Objectives include: (1) how and why uranium deposits form where they do; (2) an understanding of how uranium deposits relate to the depositional history of various kinds of sediment; (3) the development of geophysical exploration tools; (4) the development of various sampling techniques to locate exploration targets; (5) the study of areas not

Aerial view of open-pit uranium mine in Wyoming.



known to contain commercial uranium deposits but are favorable for their occurrence; and (6) the assessment of uranium and thorium resources in selected areas.

A study of chemical resources includes energy-related and industrial minerals that form in bedded deposits. Oil shale in the Green River Formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, for example, contains an in-place resource of more than 350 billion barrels of oil. Other bedded minerals are bentonite, zeolites, silica, phosphate, potash, borates, and the light metal lithium. Lithium may become important in the manufacture of lightweight batteries for electric cars. It also is a source of tritium which may be used in the future to generate power by controlled thermonuclear reaction (fusion).

Mineral Resources Program

Geologists study the geologic environment, character, and origin of valuable mineral commodities in the United States. They provide geologic information needed to guide mineral exploration, and they provide technical advice to agencies that make and administer mineral-resource policies. These investigations aid exploration by private industry, and they also provide a basis for resource estimates needed for national planning.

The current program includes: field and laboratory studies of mineral deposits in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains; mineral evaluations of wilderness areas, other Federal and Indian lands, and selected areas known to have high mineral potential; and,

Surface coal mine in Wyoming.



comprehensive studies of critical mineral commodities.

Geologists and geochemists develop advanced methods of geochemical exploration for metallic mineral deposits in the varied climates and geologic environments of the Nation. They test and apply these methods to the evaluation of potential resources. Their studies include research on: geochemistry of known mineral deposits and districts in terms of geologic materials such as rock, soil, and stream gradient; geologic materials that are effective sample media in geochemical exploration; and the development of sensitive and rapid methods of chemical analysis of geologic materials.

Surface-mine reclamation.



Environmental Geology Program

More basic data are needed to gain a clearer understanding of the geologic framework of the continent and active earth processes in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. Geologic principles are applied to national environmental problems.

Geologic mapping is used as a fundamental tool to study geologic structures and the processes that continually change the character of the crust and the land surface.

“Baseline data,” including maps of unconsolidated surficial deposits and information on rates of erosion and deposition, are accumulated for areas where coal and oil-shale mining would create heavy environmental impacts.

Environmental geologic and hydrologic data are compiled for use by land-use decisionmakers within the heavily populated, rapidly growing urban corridor east of the Rocky Mountain front of Colorado.

Studies of the geologic history in areas of geologically young faulting are undertaken in order to assess the likelihood of repeated movements on faults and to outline areas of seismic hazard.

Areas of high heat flow in the Earth’s crust—potential sources of geothermal energy—are studied to guide geothermal resource development.

Geologic knowledge is applied to Civil Engineering activities in

order to reduce geologic hazards and to promote the best use of the land. Studies include the distribution, strength, stability, and plasticity of earth materials in areas of likely major engineering developments and areas of rapid urban growth, and the cause and effect of landslides, mudflows, and other geologic hazards.

Geologists also prepare and review geologic reports dealing with proposed nuclear power sites and the environmental impact of construction works.

A special program of research is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy in its underground nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site. Studies are also made of possible sites for radioactive waste disposal.

Paleontologists study fossils—pollen, spores, wood, leaves, and

Fossil study helps solve geologic problems.



vertebrate and invertebrate animal remains—to help correlate rock units from place to place and to reconstruct the ancient environments of the fossil organisms. These studies thus help unravel the history of life, date geologic events on the Earth, and provide a framework for solving a wide variety of geologic problems.

Geochemistry and Geophysics Program

Varied instruments are used to measure the physical properties of the Earth and to solve geologic problems and find natural resources. Measurements of magnetic, electrical, and spectroscopic properties of Earth materials are made in the laboratory, on the ground surface, and from aircraft and spacecraft. These data depict geologic structures at depths ranging from a few meters to tens of kilometers. Current research is aimed at learning more about uranium and other ore deposits, geothermal energy, coal, and permafrost.

Surveys of chemical variations in rocks, soils, and plants establish comparative geochemical baselines and provide data for pollution control and environmental-health research. Ongoing surveys analyze the geochemistry of oil shale, offshore sediments, soils, plants, and waters in their original condition and as disturbed by industrial activities. These guidelines help to evaluate environmental impacts

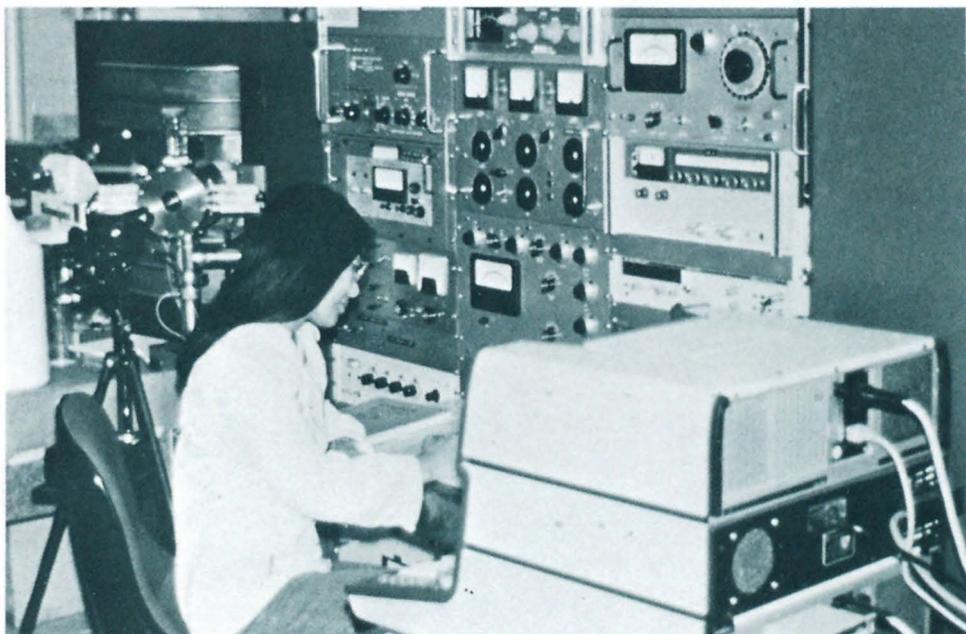
and reclamation of disturbed areas. Geochemists also trace the movement of minor elements from the Earth's crust into surface environments. In collaboration with medical specialists, they study irradiation of soils near nuclear installations and the effects of mining on the chemical elements in soils, plants, and waters, and the consequent impact on health of domestic animals—for example, the occurrence of molybdenosis in cattle that graze on plants growing on coal-mine spoil.

Natural and artificial isotopes (different forms of the same element with different atomic weights) are used to interpret the age and origins of rocks, mineral deposits, and natural hazards. This knowledge is put to practical use. For

example, dating the time of movement on a fault may aid in predicting future earthquakes. Isotopic studies also help to determine the suitability of rocks for nuclear waste storage, and help advance geologic theory in fields such as global tectonics.

Several laboratories in Denver provide analytical services to the research activities of the Geologic Division. They analyze more than 10,000 samples per year for as many as 60 different elements by means of X-ray fluorescence, atomic absorption, spectrography, fire assay, and neutron activation analysis. The laboratories prepare samples for microscopic study, separate minerals from their host rocks, and identify minerals by means of X-ray diffraction.

Analyzing rocks for isotopes using mass spectrometer.



Earthquake Studies Program

The Geological Survey's National Earthquake Information Service (NEIS) is on the campus of the Colorado School of Mines in Golden and is the world center for information on earthquakes. Here Survey scientists locate damaging earthquakes anywhere in the world within an hour or two of their occurrence. Vital information is flashed to the Director of the Survey, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, local, State, and Federal agencies, foreign officials, and the general public. Information on the locations, times, magnitudes,

intensities, and effects of these earthquakes are published in a series of NEIS maps and reports.

The collection of worldwide data enable USGS scientists to study the internal structure of the Earth from the core to the outer crust and to learn more about the nature and probable effects of major earthquakes throughout the world. These scientists are working toward global earthquake predictions and toward improved methods of reducing earthquake hazards.

Studies are underway that will identify areas that might be affected by surface faulting: strong shaking, ground failure, elevation changes,

Earthquake shock waves are transmitted to, and recorded at, NEIS.



landslides, seismic sea waves, and dam failures.

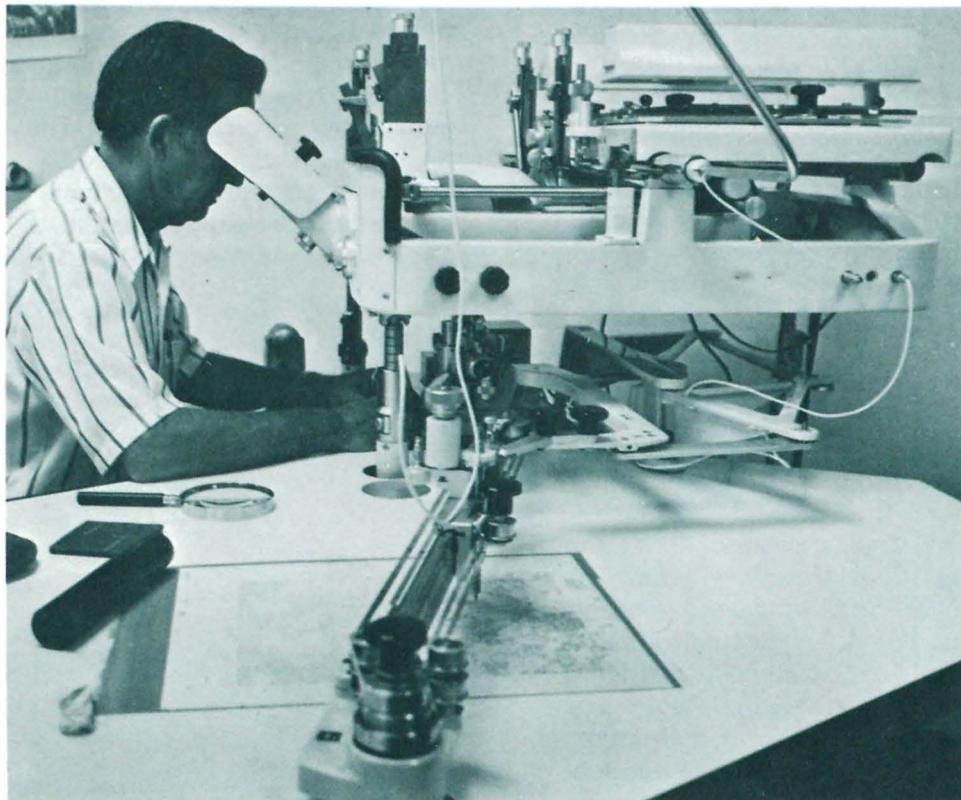
Technical Reports Unit

Specialists of the Technical Reports Unit (TRU) expedite the publication of Geologic Division reports by providing skilled assistance in all stages of manuscript preparation. Manuscripts, illustrations, and maps are edited for consistency with standards and formats, not only for Survey publications but also for publication by non-Survey technical journals to which Survey authors contribute.

Joint-Use Photogrammetric Laboratory

This laboratory offers equipment and assistance in compiling geologic maps from aerial photographs by means of the Kern PG-2 photogrammetric plotter. Geologic data can be annotated onto paper prints in the field, then transferred directly and accurately to the topographic base map. The laboratory is experimenting with computer-supported geologic mapping to generate coal and oil-shale reserve maps, overburden maps, and geologic, structure-contour, and isopach maps.

Operating a stereoplottter used to transfer geologic data from aerial photographs.



Water Resources Division

The Water Resources Division (WRD) provides hydrologic information for optimal use and management of the Nation's water resources. Each State in the 15-State Central Region has a district Division office. Research and special projects are headquartered largely in the Denver area. Denver also houses the National Water Quality Laboratory and the Office of the Central Region Hydrologist.

Major special projects headquartered in Denver are Public Lands Hydrology, Nuclear Hydrology, and Hydrology of Major Aquifer Systems. Project scientists are studying arid lands and the effects of land-treatment practices, nuclear explosions, and radioactive waste disposal on the water resources of these lands. They are also assessing deep, complex groundwater systems.

District offices in each State collect basic data on streamflow, ground water, water quality, and water use, and they prepare interpretive reports on the availability and quality of water resources. More specific work includes statistical analyses of floods and minimum streamflow, predictive modeling of water resources, and problem-oriented studies related to waste disposal. The district offices in the Central Region are deeply involved with hydrologic problems related to the develop-

ment of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal energy.

Much of the work in the districts is funded cooperatively with State and local agencies. The districts also assist other Federal agencies that are responsible for water resources planning and development and for enforcing Federal regulations related to water.

The Central Water Quality Laboratory provides analytical services to WRD districts and many Federal agencies in the western half of the United States. About 75,000 samples of water, sediment, and stream- and lake-bottom materials are analyzed yearly. The laboratory routinely measures physical properties and organic, inorganic, and radiochemical procedures. Unusual and complex substances are also analyzed. The analytical instruments include autoanalyzers, automated atomic absorption spectrophotometers, and many other instruments repre-

Current meter measuring streamflow.



senting the state of the art in water research.

Water Resources Division research projects in the Denver area are concerned primarily with water chemistry, sediment transport in streams, hydrogeology, and streamflow modeling.

Certain water chemistry projects are developing methods for analyzing water and sediment for radioactive elements such as plutonium, and are developing completely automated methods for detecting and measuring nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Even complex organic compounds can be measured by the laboratory's highly sophisticated equipment. Neutron activation analysis uses a nuclear reactor at the Federal Center. Trace-element geochemical survey techniques and organic geochemical processes are being related to coal and

oil shale development, and pesticide pollution.

Projects concerned with sediment transport in streams are studying bedload and suspended sediment and hillslope processes and channel changes.

Some projects in hydrogeology study the physical and chemical processes in ground-water systems by simulating modeling of ground-water flow, ground- and surface-water interaction, and solute transport in ground water. Other projects relate borehole drilling, sampling, and testing to geophysical techniques. Laboratories analyze rock samples for geologic and hydrologic characteristics.

Research on streamflow modeling simulates streamflow characteristics as functions of land use, with predictions of the effects of land-use changes on streamflow characteristics.

Analyzing water quality in laboratory.



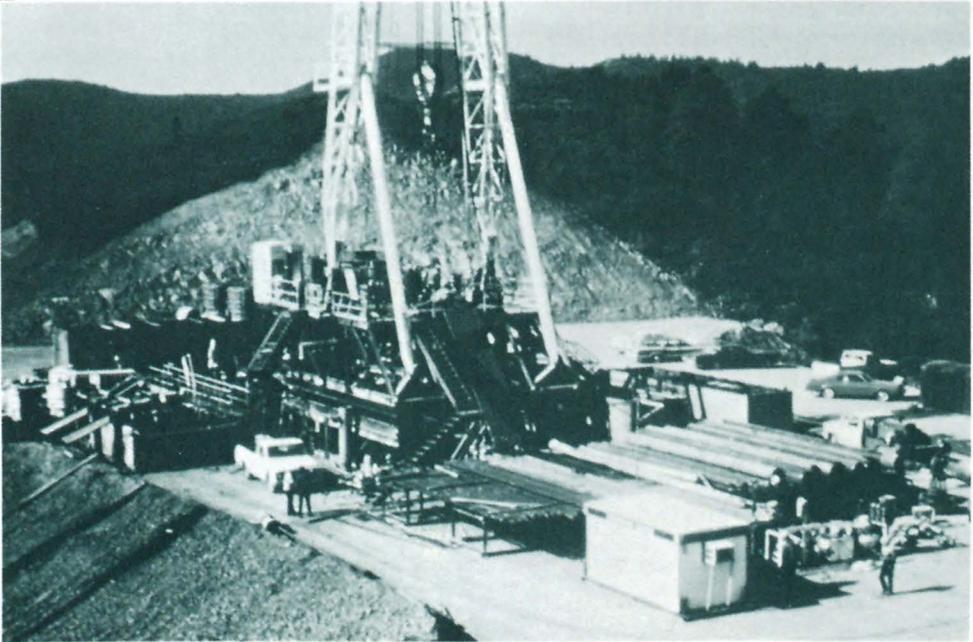
Conservation Division

The Conservation Division supervises the classification, evaluation, and recovery of oil and gas, coal, uranium, potash, trona, base metals, oil shale, and geothermal energy from Federal, Indian, and acquired lands. Public lands are classified as to their mineral character and value for waterpower storage. Mineral tracts subject to competitive leasing are evaluated. The Division also supervises prospecting, development, and production of minerals on Federal, Indian, and acquired lands under lease, license, and prospecting permits. The Conservation Division thus is concerned with the identification, efficient development,

recovery, collection of royalties, and prudent use of mineral resources belonging to the United States.

Classification and evaluation responsibilities of the Geological Survey are set forth in the Organic Act of March 3, 1879, which created the Geological Survey and charged its Director with classifying the public lands. Known leasing areas and resource potential of tracts considered suitable for leasing are delineated for Federal Surface Management Agencies. The Survey also provides these agencies with mineral-resource economic values and bonus determinations of land tracts subject to leasing. It provides technical advice and assistance to agencies holding lease sales.

Land-based oil rig and accessory equipment.



Operational responsibilities are handled by petroleum engineers, mining engineers, geologists, environmental scientists, accountants, and clerks in accordance with mineral leasing laws and regulations, under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior.

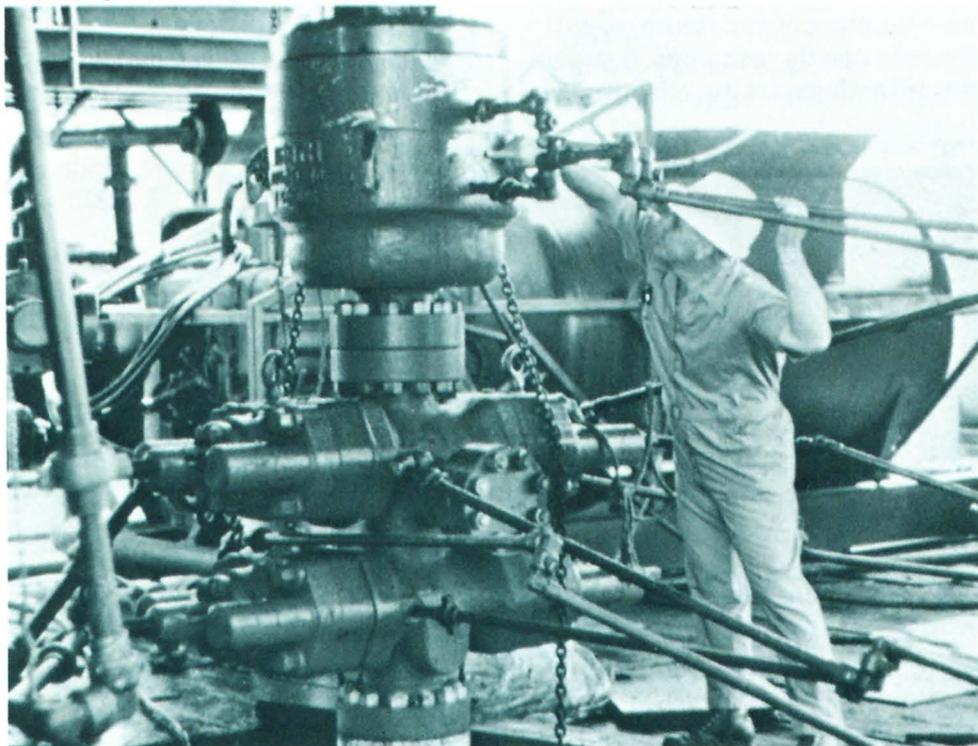
With the enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 the Survey now shares additional responsibilities with other Federal agencies, States, public, and lessee/permittees to protect the environment during mineral exploration and development. The protection of the environment includes the responsibility to ensure that mineral operations

are conducted with the maximum protection of the environment, that disturbed lands are rehabilitated, and that all precautions are taken to protect health and safety.



Potash mining in New Mexico.

Inspecting a blowout preventer on offshore platform.



Land Information and Analysis Office

The Land Information and Analysis Office focuses on the needs of land resource planners and decisionmakers at all government levels throughout the Nation. It strives to provide needed earth-science information in a form that is easily understood and used. Five programs are included.

Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Program

Administered by the Geological Survey for the Department of the Interior, the EROS Program uses imagery from high-flying aircraft and satellites to explore, plan, and monitor present and future uses of the land and its resources. It develops techniques for the effective use

of such data by people throughout the Nation and the world. A large part of the EROS program involves training people in the use of remotely sensed data. The EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., is the site for most of these training activities; it is also the Nation's archive for data from aircraft and satellite collection systems.

Resource and Land Investigations (RALI) Program

Also administered by the Geological Survey for the Department of the Interior, this Program is designed to improve communication among producers of resource and land information, planners, managers, and decisionmakers in the public and private sectors.

High-altitude photograph of Denver, Colorado (from color infrared).



Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) Program

Scientists working with the EIA Program are responsible for the supervision of Geological Survey activities related to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. These activities include preparing Environmental Impact Statements, training people assigned to EIA task forces, and providing technical support for other responsible agencies. Because of the large Federal land holdings in the Central Region, much of the EIA Program is concentrated there.

Geography Program

Survey geographers collect and analyze land-use and land-cover data for planners and decision-makers throughout the Nation. This program in the Central Region has completed maps for Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri under 50-50 cost-sharing agreements.

At the national level the Geography Program monitors changes in land cover and land use. A project jointly sponsored by the National

Bucket-wheel excavator used in coal surface mining.

Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Geological Survey in Louisiana tests the feasibility of using satellite data to detect changes.

Earth Sciences Applications (ESA) Program

The ESA Program was implemented to develop earth-science information in support of land-resource decisionmaking. In a separate but related function, it alerts the Nation to potential geologic hazards (earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, mudflows, ground subsidence, and other phenomena) monitored by the Survey in response to a congressional mandate.

Pilot projects in various parts of the country have experimented with ways to convey geologic information to land users and planners at municipal, county, State, and regional levels. Rapid growth and land development have made severe demands on land and water resources in the Central Region, and have increased the need for earth-science information.



Administrative Division

The Management Office for the Central Region, located in Denver, is responsible for personnel administration, contracting, procurement, property and space management, communications, safety, and fiscal liaison.

Operating word-processing equipment.



or video-display terminals in their offices. A scientist may enter or retrieve data from his desk, prepare or update computer programs, and obtain his results for interpretation. Hard-copy text, as well as tabular and graphic output is prepared in publishable form by the computer.

The Conservation, Water Resources, and Topographic Divisions have access to the large data bases of their counterpart offices throughout the United States. The terminal in Denver is connected by telephone lines to the central computer in Reston.

Checking operational status of computer.

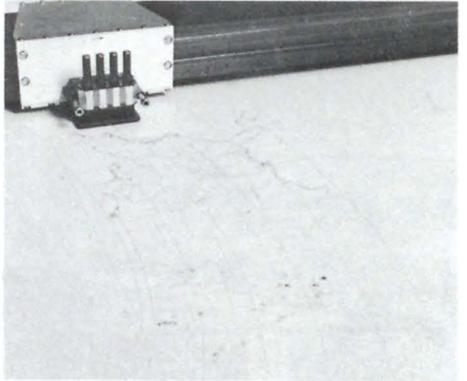


Computer Center Division

Geologic research, mapping, mineral lease administration, streamflow recording, and other Survey activities rely on modern computer methods. For computer support, the Survey computer center at Denver operates a large-scale time-sharing computer system, a terminal connected to the Survey's central computer in Reston, Va., and a drafting plotter capable of producing drawings up to 60 by 70 inches in size. Other graphics equipment is also driven by computers.

Survey scientists use the time sharing system via small typewriter

Computerized map preparation.



Publications Division

Reports published by the Geological Survey inform the general public and the scientific community about Survey research and investigations. Professional papers; bulletins; water-supply papers; circulars; and geologic, hydrologic, and other geoscientific maps are made ready for publication by a wide variety of professional, technical and administrative personnel.

The division prepares scientific and technical manuscripts, and technical illustrations and maps (except topographic maps) for printing. Typesetting, printing, and binding are procured for books and maps, and Survey maps are

stored and distributed from the Central Region Headquarters in Denver to all areas west of the Mississippi River, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Visual services are also provided, including panels displaying numerous aspects of Survey activities and results.



Searching literature on microfiche reader.

Over-the-counter service in Map Distribution area.



General Information and Product Sources

For further information about the activities and programs carried on in the Survey's Central Region, write:

Central Region Headquarters
U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25046, Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

or telephone: (303) 234-3736

The survey maintains three Public Inquiries Offices in the Central Region to provide general information concerning Survey services and products. Maps, professional papers, bulletins, water-supply papers, and miscellaneous reports relating to the geographic area may be purchased over the counter from the following Public Inquiries Offices:

Public Inquiries Office
U.S. Geological Survey
169 Federal Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver, CO 80294
Telephone: (303) 837-4169

Public Inquiries Office
U.S. Geological Survey
1C45 Federal Building
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, TX 75242
Telephone: (214) 749-3230

Public Inquiries Office
U.S. Geological Survey
8105 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
Telephone: (801) 524-5652

All book publications and indexes showing published maps of areas east of the Mississippi River, including Minnesota, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands may be ordered by mail from:

Branch of Distribution
U.S. Geological Survey
1200 South Eads Street
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone: (703) 557-2781

Indexes showing published maps for areas west of the Mississippi River, including Alaska, Hawaii, Louisiana, Guam, and American Samoa may be ordered by mail from:

Branch of Distribution
U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25286, Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
Telephone: (303) 234-3832

Residents of Alaska may request indexes directly from:

Distribution Section
U.S. Geological Survey
Federal Bldg., Box 12
101 12th Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Telephone: (907) 456-7535

The map indexes are free and list special maps, addresses of local map reference libraries, local map dealers, and Federal map distribution centers. An order blank showing prices and giving detailed instructions for ordering maps is included with each index.

Topographic map materials, satellite imagery, aerial photography, digital cartographic data, and geodetic control data may be ordered, and information on

cartographic products available from other agencies may be obtained through:

Rocky Mountain National
Cartographic Information
Center

U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25046, Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

Telephone: (303) 234-2326

Mid-Continent National
Cartographic Information
Center

U.S. Geological Survey
1400 Independence Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Telephone: (314) 364-3680

or satellite imagery and aerial
photography may be ordered
directly from:

User Services Unit

EROS Data Center

U.S. Geological Survey

Sioux Falls, SD 57198

Telephone: (605) 594-6511

* * *

For detailed information about the products and services of the U.S. Geological Survey, and their availability to the public, write for a copy of the booklet *Sources of Information, Products, and Services of the U.S. Geological Survey*.

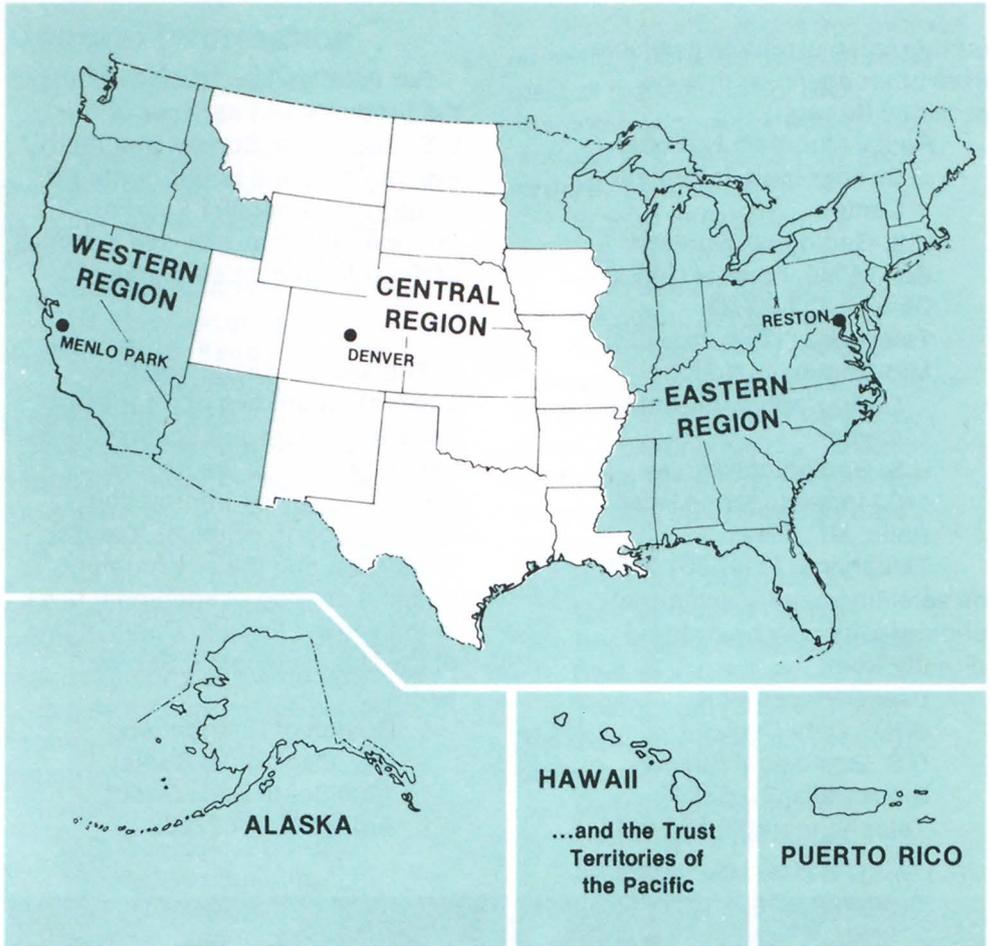
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The above booklet and this publication are two of a series of general interest publications prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey to provide information about the earth sciences, natural resources, and the environment. To obtain a catalog of additional titles in the series "Popular Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey," write:

Branch of Distribution
U.S. Geological Survey
1200 South Eads Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Map storage in Distribution warehouse.

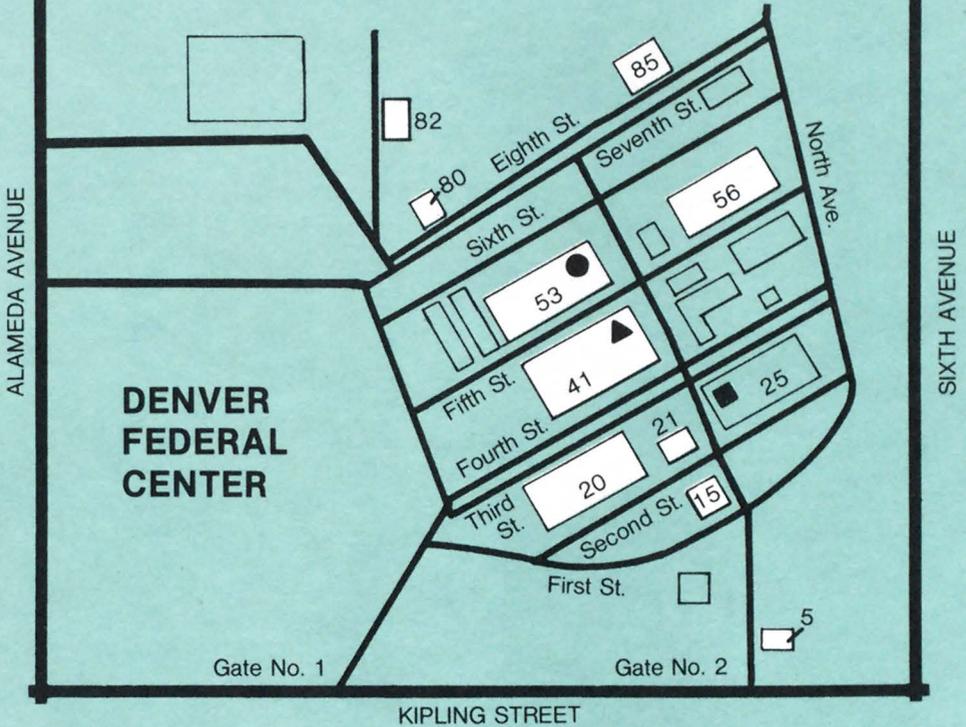




U.S.G.S. Occupied Buildings in Federal Center, Denver, Colorado

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|-------|---|
| Bldg. | Division/Office |
| 5 | Geologic |
| 15 | Geologic, Water Resources |
| 20 | Publications |
| 21 | Geologic |
| 25 | Assistant Director's Office, Administrative,
Conservation, Geologic, Land Information &
Analysis Office, Topographic, Water Resources |
| 41 | Publications |
| 53 | EEO Office, Computer Center, Geologic, Water Resources |
| 56 | Conservation, Geologic, Publications, Water Resources |
| 80 | Geologic |
| 82 | Water Resources |
| 85 | Conservation |

- ▲ MAP & BOOK DISTRIBUTION & SALES
- NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER
- NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

