

parks or national monuments that have been carved out of the public domain and not compare them with procedures and practices in effect at other parks and monuments.

4. To review laws, rules, regulations, practices, and procedures for the acquisition by the Federal Government of land and interests in land.

*Comment.*—Even if construed narrowly, the Act would require a review of land acquisition for national forests and wildlife refuges and ranges. In addition, the legislative history is clear that attention must be given to the possible acquisition of non-Federal lands intermingled with public lands, thereby indicating the necessity to review acquisition procedures.

In order to measure the adequacy of acquisition methods in these areas, it is necessary to make comparative reviews of other acquisition laws, rules, regulations, practices, and procedures.

### III. METHOD OF PROCEDURE

#### A. IDENTIFYING THE SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. To assure identification of all significant subjects warranting study to fulfill the Commission's objective and to carry out the required and necessary actions set forth above, a concerted effort has been made, and must be continued, to obtain views and suggestions not only from members of the Commission, members of the Advisory Council, Governors' Representatives, and Commission staff, but also from interested individuals and groups. This will be accomplished by—

(a) Continuing to invite such suggestions when members of the Commission and members of the staff appear before interested groups.

(b) Holding regional meetings to permit individuals who do not belong to organized groups to come in and be given the opportunity to tell of their experience in the actual use of lands and the administration of the public land laws.

#### B. APPROACHING THE STUDY

1. It is important to develop and fulfill a series of study plans designed to carry out the actions detailed above as required and necessary to achieve the Commission's objective. These study plans must either be integrated to embody both the legal and nonlegal aspects, or must be so structured as to provide legal and nonlegal studies that are complementary each to the other except where an affirmative determination is made that no complementary study is necessary.

2. In order further to structure study plans directed at the objective of the Commission's study program, it is necessary to provide a frame of reference within which to judge whether specific uses or actions with relation to the public lands "provide the maximum benefit for the general public." Broadly speaking, we will consider uses and actions in two categories:

(a) The interest of the United States as the owner of the public lands; and

(b) The contribution that the public lands can make to the Nation's economy and to the people.