

Comment.—(1) It is not necessary that these criteria be established in advance, and it might even be prejudicial if this were done. The criteria, therefore, will be developed in a separate study initiated during phase 1 of the Commission's operations.

(2) In developing and accomplishing this study, the views and comments of the members of the Advisory Council and the Governors' Representatives will be obtained, as well as the views and comments of Government officials and persons outside of Government, including economists, historians, scientists, and members of the academic community.

(3) The study would be completed by the staff and presented to the Commission to permit the Commission to adopt its criteria.

VI. STUDY PLAN OBJECTIVES

A. FACTUAL AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order to make judgments about existing policies and practices in making public lands goods and services available, we need to assemble and analyze material about each subject which will answer the following questions:

1. What is the law pertaining to a particular commodity, taking into consideration judicial and administrative interpretations, as well as statute law?

2. Has statutory law been administered in accordance with the expressed intent of the law?

3. What objective was sought with regard to the commodity by the enactment of statutes involving the commodity?

4. To the extent possible to make an analysis, have the objectives that Congress sought to attain with regard to the commodity been attained in the administration of the law?

5. If one or more agency has had responsibility for management or disposal of the commodity, what different approaches have been utilized in administration?

(a) Which approach was closer to (1) fulfilling the congressional objective, and (2) providing the maximum benefit for the general public?

6. How much of the total national consumption or demand for the commodity do the public lands now produce?

(a) What is the relative significance of the public lands production?

7. How do present policies and practices affect the manner in which the commodity or service is produced and consumed or the use made available, as compared with production and consumption of similar goods, services, and uses from the non-public-land sector?

8. What particular characteristics (organization, income, investment, etc.) of the initial consumer of the goods or services (industry, individual user, etc.) exert a controlling influence on the conditions under which one may extract or use the commodity or service?

9. In what ways do present or prospective changes in technology, utilization, costs, prices, demand, and supply for the product, service, or land use call for changes in public land policy and practice to assure that the commodity will be available in the best manner possible to serve future national needs?